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Stencil Inks, Fast Colors (all shades)
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PRIME NEW VALENCIA RAISINS

1,000 Boxes now in Store.

ALSO NEW CANNED GOODS.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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**Fine Ales, Extra Porter
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the kind in Western Canada.

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The Commercial

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.

Seventh Year of Publication.

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JAMES E. STEEN,
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The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, this journal has been placed upon the desk of the great majority of business men in the vast district designated above, 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 14, 1889.

B. D. DEERING, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

Thomas Waddell, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, has sold out to C. Sullivan.

FLEURY & Co., dry goods, Winnipeg, have assigned in trust to S. A. D. Bertrand.

GALT coal has been reduced fifty cents a ton at Winnipeg, and now retails at \$8 delivered.

ABOUT 140,000 bushels of wheat have been received at Glenboro to date from the crop of 1888.

A. R. SPENCERS, cattle dealer, Griswold, Manitoba, is giving up business and moving to Minnesota.

C. O. HAYWOOD and A. R. Black have formed a partnership in the real estate business at Vancouver, B. C.

HANCOCK & DONNELLY, butchers, Fort William, have dissolved partnership. Wm. Hancock will continue the business.

THE town well at Deloraine, Man., is down about 100 feet. It is the intention to go to a great depth, in hopes of striking water.

LAKE Winnipeg whitefish is quoted wholesale at Toronto at 7½ cents per pound, and Lake Winnipeg pike at 5 cents. Prices for the whitefish are a shade lower than jobbing prices here.

MACLEOD Gazette, January 4, says:—Reports from all over the range country are to the effect that cattle were never in better fix at this time of the year. The ranges are almost entirely clear of snow, and the feed is excellent. The outlook for the winter is extremely bright,

THE C.P.R. oil house, Winnipeg, was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday morning, involving a loss of \$4,000, which is covered by insurance.

THE municipal elections at Regina, Assa., have resulted as follows: Mayor, J. W. Smith; councillors, R. P. Williams, R. K. Ferguson, S. Beach, Robert Martin, J. McCorker and J. H. Smith.

AN Ottawa telegram says: It is expected the Government will see its way clear to grant the application of the Eau Claire Milling Company for a water lease at Calgary, as it is always the policy of the Government to encourage the development of every industry in the Northwest. This will probably lead to the establishment of a roller flour mill at Calgary, by the Eau Claire Company, which now owns a saw mill at the same place named.

THE great Liberal leader in England appears to be very popular in the United States. An item recently appeared in a jeweller's paper published at New York, stating that W. F. Doll, wholesale jeweller, Winnipeg, was giving away a lithograph of Mr. Gladstone. Since the appearance of the item, Mr. Doll has been deluged with correspondence from all parts of the United States and Canada, asking for a picture of the "grand old man."

AN Ottawa telegram says: L. Mongkow, manager for the King Tye Co., Victoria, B.C., is here on his way west, after inspecting branch establishments in the east. He had an interview to-day with the Minister of Customs regarding the welfare of his countrymen in Canada. He expresses the hope that the Government will not increase the tax on Chinese immigrants, and says he has advices that China will adopt retaliatory measures against the United States for passing the Exclusion act.

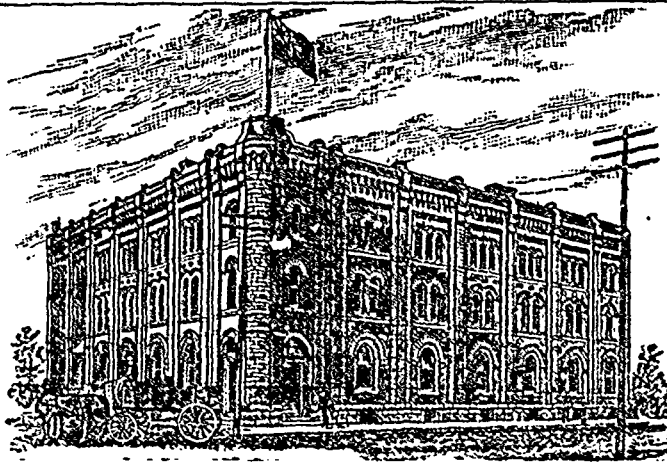
NOTICE is given that the following persons, namely:—David Hyson, of Killarney, and G. R. Crowe, William A. Hastings, Thomas H. Preston, and Colin H. Campbell, of Winnipeg, will ask for Letters Patent, constituting them a body corporate under the name of "The Manitoba Coal Company, Limited." The object is to mine coal in the Province of Manitoba and carry on a general business as coal dealers, wood, timber, lumber, merchandise, etc. The chief place of business of the company will be at Winnipeg. The capital stock of the company will be \$49,000.

THE annual meeting of the Winnipeg board of trade takes place on Tuesday, February 5th. A new mode of electing officers has been selected this year. Nominations of officers may be made at any time to the secretary prior to January 26th, and these nominations will be posted in the board rooms. On Monday, January 28, the council of the board will meet, and if there have been no nominations for any particular office, or if there are not enough nominations to fill the councillor board of arbitration, the council will fill in the necessary number, and those so chosen shall be regarded as elected by acclamation. In case of more nominations than the number of officers called for by the constitution, a ballot paper shall be made up, and sent out to every member of the board. These ballots may be returned by mail or otherwise, prior to the day of the annual meeting; so that members who may be unable to attend

the annual meeting may be able to have something to say in the election of officers for the ensuing year.

C. J. BRYDGES, land commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company, says: The quantity of land taken up for actual settlement in Manitoba during 1888 was very considerable and largely in excess of any year since 1882. The Government have had taken up for homesteads, pre-emptions and sales about 330,000 acres of land, about the whole of which has gone into actual settlement. The different land companies have sold about 180,000 acres, almost the whole of which has been taken up by actual settlers. That makes a total of 510,000 acres. Between the loan companies and the private individuals who have been selling land not far short of 100,000 acres have been disposed of. This makes the total acreage actually settled upon in Manitoba during the year 1888 fully 600,000 acres. The great bulk of these lands have been taken up in quarter sections; very few have taken up more than 100 acres of land. This means that not short of 4,000 farmers, in addition to those who were previously in the country, have settled upon land during the year in Manitoba. This at a moderate estimate may be taken at an average of three to a family, making a total increase in population from this source alone of about 12,000 people. The Government agent has estimated that upwards of 17,000 immigrants came into the country last year. A good many of these are still employed in various ways and have not yet taken up land.

IT seems that the postal authorities after all do not intend improving the mail facilities on the Manitoba Southwestern railway. The demand for better mail accommodation on this branch has long been apparent, and the matter was made the subject for an article in THE COMMERCIAL a short time ago. The people along this railway have every reason to feel dissatisfied with the treatment they have received at the hands of the postal authorities. The present mail facilities are altogether inadequate to the requirements of the region. A number of busy little towns have grown up along the railway, and the importance of these places and the extent of the business transacted renders it imperative that better mail accommodation should be furnished. At present the district is served with but two mails from Winnipeg each week, though three trains per week leave this city and run to the end of the track. Trains leave Winnipeg on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the end of the track, returning on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. No mail, however, is carried by the train leaving Winnipeg on Wednesday, and returning on Thursday. Were the towns distant from railways, there might be some excuse for this insufficient service, but with this railway service as shown, the least the Government could do would be to furnish a mail on each day on which a train runs. A petition was sent in asking for an extra mail per week, but it is understood the postal department has decided not to comply with the request, owing to the increased expenditure necessitated thereby. This is very much to be regretted, as the expenditure of a few hundred dollars should not be allowed to interfere with the efficiency of the mail service in such an important matter.

GOODS SOLD TO THE
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TRADE ONLY.

G. F. & J. GALT,

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

Vancouver.

The two daily papers published at Vancouver, B. C., each issued special New Year's editions, giving a great deal of information regarding the wonderful growth of this young city. The following notes are taken at random from the journals referred to:

It became known in June, 1884, that Vancouver (then the little hamlet of Granville) would be made the western terminus of the C. P. R. The town at once commenced to grow rapidly. The first through train reached Vancouver on May 24th, 1887. On June 13th, 1886, the infant city was completely destroyed by fire.

"Since the day of the great fire," says the *World*, "it may be said that Vancouver has progressed at a rate never before paralleled by any other city in Canada, as for that matter on the continent. To-day we claim that within her borders are to be found fully 11,000 souls. Her buildings now number a few over 5,000, costing all the way from \$250 up to \$250,000. Sixty streets are within the corporation limits, a large number of which are graded, sidewalked and gravelled. The total mileage in streets is 39 . . . Already, although but thirty months of age, she can boast of gas works, electric light, and in a few weeks electric street railways will be in operation . . . The water works under construction will cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000."

The first assessment was made of the city in 1886, when it was valued at \$2,639,877. In 1888 the value of real estate had so increased that the assessment roll footed up a sum total of \$3,466,310, on which a rate of 1½c. on the \$ was struck, with a rebate of 25% if paid before a day named. The effect of this large discount was electrical, as nearly all the taxes were paid up by the date named. It also had the effect of reducing the taxation practically to 1 per cent. The assessment for the year 1889 is now being made. It is believed that the roll will show a very large increase, fully 25%, making it about \$4,500,000.

The total indebtedness of the city of Vancouver at present is \$356,000, fixed under the following by-laws:—No. 12, \$14,100; 13, \$6,900;

20, \$150,000; 44, \$20,000; 64, \$150,000; 70, \$15,000. This sum will be increased by \$25,000 more when the Smelting Works are completed, as a bonus of \$25,000 was voted the enterprise some time since.

The total revenue of the city for the year from all sources was:—

Taxes on assessment roll	\$34,063.10
Licences	15,387.83
Police fines	5,523.20
Cemetery	407.00
Sundry sources	672.84
Government grant	3,250.00
Profits on redeemed stock debentures	2,839.38
Profit on the sale of \$150,000 debentures at 2 per cent. premium	3,000.00

Total revenue \$65,203.35
Balance on hand 1st January, 1888 7,766.52

Total available revenue for 1888 \$72,969.87

The expenditure for the year was . . . \$71,293.98

In building improves the expenditure during 1888 is placed at \$1,350,000, and the estimated expenditure for 1889 at \$1,500,000.

The *New Advertiser* says that people coming from farming countries, like Manitoba, wonder what supports Vancouver. The journal then points out the principal sources which tend to build up the place, namely: her position as the terminus of the greatest railway on the continent; as the port from which depart already the steamships of a line to China and Japan and of innumerable coasting vessels, to which will be shortly added another line to Australia; as the lumbering and smelting centre of the Province, and the seat of numerous smaller but still important industries. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has disbursed here during the year in ordinary railway and steamship services 509,299.81, and in extraordinary expenditure (as distinguished from the former), \$138,934.84, or a total contribution to the revenues of the people of this city from this one source of \$648,234.65. The figures will show the large revenue which the people of Vancouver have derived from the fact of this city being the terminus of both the railway and steamship traffic.

JAMES PYE, FLOUR MILL BUILDER

CONSULTING ENGINEER, &c.
218 Third Avenue South,
MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN.

A Manitoba Testimonial.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Dec. 8th, 1887.

JAMES PYE, Esq., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.:

DEAR SIR,—In handing you our check for \$1,801.24, in full for balance on your contract for building and enlarging our mill, we without solicitation wish to state, that you have done your work in a manner highly satisfactory to this company. The capacity which you guaranteed at 275 barrels we find considerably under the mark, as we are at present making over 300 barrels, and the quality of the flour is all that we could wish for. Some of our largest purchasers frankly tell us, it is equal to any flour made in either Minnesota or this province. The yield also we find very satisfactory. We must also bear testimony to your pleasing and gentlemanly manner, and your willingness at all times to meet our wishes. This has made our business relations pleasant and we can honestly say, that we recommend you to any person, requiring anything in the mill building or mill furnishing line. Wishing you the success that straight dealing merits, we are
Yours very truly,

THE PORTAGE MILLING CO.
Jas. MacLennaghan, Managing Director.

The lumber industry is referred to at length as giving employment to a large number of men, and this industry is expanding rapidly. The total cut of the mills is placed at 70,000,000 feet per annum, and the number of men employed, directly and indirectly, about 1,500.

The total tonnage of foreign vessels arrived at the port from sea during the year 1888, is 134,450. There have been 32 coasting vessels taking lumber from this port. Total tonnage of coasting vessels equals 116,185. Last year the total tonnage of vessels arrived in port from sea was 83,353. Tonnage of vessels arriving coastwise 127,479. Number of vessels taking lumber from this port equalled 20.

By the Canadian Pacific Railway from the east there arrived in this city during the past year 38,894 tons of merchandise. To the east by the same route there were forwarded 21,441 tons.

The stamp sales at the post office were:
Stamps sold in 1887 \$4,249.26
" " 1888 11,579.40

Money orders issued:
From 1st June to 30th Dec. 1888 . . . \$114,703.99

The Savings Bank in connection with the post office was established on the 1st June. The deposits show a gratifying result, everything considered; for the general tendency is to place money in real estate instead of in the banks. The deposits for the seven months ending with this year amounted to \$28,072.00. Savings bank withdrawal 15,711.18

There are 52 licensed hotels with accommodation for 1,500 or 2,000 persons, and an average of 22 rooms each. In addition there are seven licensed restaurants, and any number of boarding houses and lodging places.

Grain and Milling.

The aggregate receipts of flour and grain at Montreal for the year ended December 31st, 1888, were equal to 14,054,619 bushels, against 20,365,847 bushels in 1887, a decrease of 6,311,228 bushels, about 30 per cent., against a decrease compared with 1886 of 7,738,156 bushels, or 35½ per cent., and 33.3-10 per cent., less in 1888 than in 1885. There was a marked decline

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WM. BUCK'S STOVES.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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in the exports from Montreal in 1888, 9,640,480 bushels, against 18,320,204 bushels in 1887, 8,479,742 bushels less, or 46 3-10 per cent., against a decrease from 1886 of 10,781,004 bushels, or 52 2-10 per cent., and 4,427,757 bushels, or 31 per cent. less than in 1885.

The earliest sown grain does not always turn out the best. Professor Luggar, botanist, has made a report to the government of Minnesota, covering his observations in an investigation of the damage to the wheat crop of 1888. With respect to Polk county he says the farmers had to sow their wheat at three different times, about one week apart, because they were interrupted in their work by heavy rains. The crops from the first two sowings were a total loss. The plants were weakened by too much moisture followed by intense heat, both favoring the growth of parasitic rust. The plants produced from the latest sowing promised well, and the berries were to all appearances well filled. Regarding the frozen wheat the professor says it is not fit for feed or milling, as the gluten was destroyed by the frost. Hogs fed upon the frozen grain, he says, will not fatten.

The Railroad Record.

According to the *Railway Age*, railroading in the United States is not all profit. During 1888 nineteen roads with 1,600 miles, capitalized at \$64,555,000, have been foreclosed and sold for the benefit of creditors. In 1887 foreclosure sales amounted to \$328,181,000, and in 1886 to \$374,109,000. During the past 13 years 473 railway companies with 43,770 miles of lines, representing about \$2,545,000,000 have been sold in this manner for the benefit of creditors. The total number of roads that have gone into the hands of receivers during 1888 is 22, representing 11,800 miles of road and \$715,000,000 capital. The most important failures during the year are those of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 1,611 miles and \$93,000,000; Minneapolis & St. Louis, 354 miles and \$119,200,000; Dayton, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 258 miles and nominally about \$10,500,000, and Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore, with 281 miles and \$11,240,000 of securities, the last named company confessing its failure on the last day of the year.

The bark *Viola* sailed for Liverpool from Victoria recently with 21,849 cases of canned salmon, and 500 barrels of fish oil.



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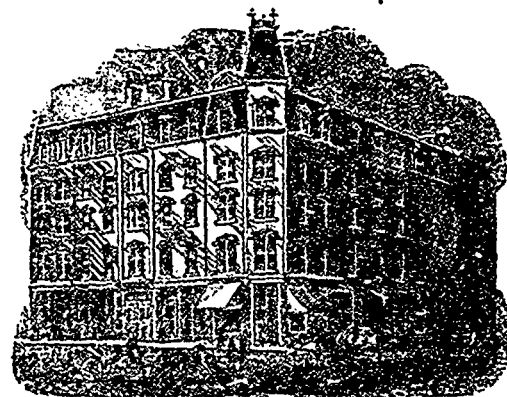
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 14, 1898.

FIRE PROTECTION NEEDED.

The recent disastrous fire at Deloraine, Man., is another warning to a number of Manitoba towns, which should not be allowed to pass unheeded. A great many Manitoba towns are entirely without any system of fire protection. Of course it cannot be expected that very small towns should invest in expensive fire apparatus, but there are quite a number of towns which have grown to places of considerable size and importance, without any effort being made to provide means for extinguishing fires. In some of these towns very large stocks of goods are carried, and the amount of property unprotected is very large. In some of the larger towns the neglect in this respect is almost criminal.

A feature of nearly all prairie towns is, that the buildings are nearly all clustered closely together, no matter how small the place is. This increases the danger from fire, for if a fire once gets under headway, there is little hope of any considerable portion being saved. It is to be hoped the Deloraine fire will be taken as a warning by some of the towns now without adequate fire protection. So far as Deloraine is concerned, there is a good deal of excuse for that place, as so far the citizens have been unable to obtain water close at hand, and the water used there is now hauled several miles.

Another important warning which should be drawn from the Deloraine fire, and taken to heart by country dealers, is in the matter of insurance. The value of property destroyed at Deloraine is placed at \$40,000, yet the total insurance on this only amounted to \$6,200. This is out of all proportion to the risk. Putting it another way, out of twenty persons who suffered by the fire, only six carried any insurance whatever. The fourteen others were without any protection from loss by insurance. Saunders & McKinnon, the firm which carried by far the heaviest stock of any of those losing from the fire, and which consequently was the heaviest sufferer, had either wilfully or negligently entirely overlooked the matter of insurance. Now this is a very serious matter, and one which should be pondered over by every country dealer. It shows a great amount of neglect on the part of

merchants in the matter of insurance. In the cities, where there is usually every precaution taken to prevent the spread of fires, and where the risk is reduced to a minimum, a merchant who would neglect to protect himself by insurance would be considered incompetent to conduct a business. If insurance is necessary in the cities, it is as a rule very much more necessary in small country towns, where there exists no organized system of fighting fire, and where the buildings are usually light frame structures, which fall an easy prey to the devouring element.

Neglect to protect property by insurance, under ordinary circumstances, is always considered unbusinesslike; but there is still another way of looking at the matter. When a merchant pays cash for his goods, and is always in such a position that should his property be destroyed, others would not be compelled to suffer thereby, it can be said that it is his own business whether or not he protects himself by insuring. If he be a wise man, under ordinary circumstances he will avail himself of the protection afforded. If he wishes to be foolhardy and neglects to so protect himself, it will be satisfactory to know that he alone will suffer, in case of the destruction of his property. But when a merchant purchases his goods largely on credit, and is really not the owner of the property, he is morally bound to protect his creditors against loss from fire to the best of his ability. The destruction entirely or partially of the stock of a merchant who is doing business largely on a credit basis, usually means that the creditors are obliged to bear the loss. When a merchant is in such a position that the destruction of his stock would entail loss upon his creditors, he is under strong moral obligations to protect himself and his creditors from loss, to the best of his ability, and if he neglects the protection which insurance offers, he is guilty of almost criminal negligence. The wholesale trade should be very careful about supplying goods on credit to merchants who neglect to insure their property. As a rule, men who are doing business on a cash basis, and who own the property with which they are doing business, will usually be found to be well insured. On the other hand, merchants who owe for their stocks, if they are not honest, will be inclined to neglect insurance, on the ground that if the goods are destroyed by fire, their creditors, and not themselves, will suffer. It is to be hoped,

however, that there are few of this class in Manitoba.

THE EXTRAVAGANT CREDIT SYSTEM.

Eastern wholesale houses are commencing to feel the grievous injury to their business arising from the undue extension of the credit system. At a representative meeting of the dry goods section of the Toronto board of trade last week, it was practically agreed to extend no longer credit than four months from the time of purchasing. Resolutions embodying various agreements were drafted, and it was decided to obtain the signatures of the entire dry goods trade of the city to them. This is a move in the right direction, and one which it is clearly evident is very necessary, in the interest of both wholesale and retail trade. The credit system in this country has certainly been carried to extremes all around, until now it is causing the very foundations of commerce to quake. It is proving alike injurious to safety and solidity in retail as well as in wholesale trade. Credit of late has been altogether too cheap in nearly all parts of Canada, and here in the West there has been no exception to the rule. The ease with which persons without capital have been able to obtain goods on credit is something remarkable. Men without either experience or capital have found very little trouble in obtaining stocks of goods, when they were taken with a desire to launch into some business enterprise; and men who have repeatedly failed in business have little trouble in starting out again with a full stock, which is handled in the name of a wife, relative or friend. Even men whose past record for honesty has been anything but clean, seem to be able to obtain all the goods they want on long terms of credit. It is no wonder then that trade has received some rude shocks, owing to the reckless manner in which credit has been dispensed.

It is asserted by some well informed persons, that the past year has not been a very satisfactory one to the dry goods trade, especially in Eastern Canada, and the trouble has come largely from losses arising from long and reckless credits. Cutting in prices has also been indulged in to a greater extent than before. Some houses, it is said, have netted a loss on the year's transactions, and the profits in most cases have not been in proportion to the capital invested. Not only is the usual four months' credit given, but it is

now the general custom to date many months ahead. In fact competition of late, in the dry goods trade particularly, has been in the direction of allowing long credits, and one house has vied with another in extending the credit period. The result of these long credits, together with the recklessness which has been shown in granting credit to improper persons, has of course been disastrous to many houses. If some of these houses had been content with a much smaller business, the balance sheet at the end of the year would doubtless have shown a more satisfactory return. With four months' credit, and in addition orders dated as many months ahead, the wholesaler has very little chance with the defaulting creditor. Under this system, before the retailer is called upon to pay for his spring stock, for instance, he will have received his fall stock, so that he is practically a year behind in his payments.

As already stated, the long credit system is injurious to the retail trade, as well as extremely risky for the wholesalers. It leads the retailer into the dangerous custom of overstocking, and other forms of recklessness, and not infrequently it induces dishonest actions. Competition is increased on account of the ease with which goods are obtained on credit. Cutting in prices follows, then failures and slaughter sales of goods, until the trade is utterly demoralised, and well established and solvent retail firms are made to suffer from the abuse of the credit system.

For this state of things the wholesale trade is largely to blame. Many houses are altogether too anxious to sell goods, in some instances perhaps owing to the fact that the wholesale house itself is overstocked. Then new ventures are encouraged, and goods furnished to start stores in places where competition is already too keen, resulting in the end in loss to both the wholesale and retail trade.

The wholesale trade has it within its power to greatly curtail this abuse of credit, if dealers could be induced to take harmonious action. What is required is an agreement among dealers for the shortening of credit, combined with more care individually in dispensing credit. It is to be hoped that the movement at Toronto among the dry goods houses, to shorten up credit to the straight four months, and do away with the system of dating ahead, will be faithfully carried out.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

The wheat question is ever an important one to Manitoba, and it is one which will bear frequent discussion. This season the wheat situation has been an unusually interesting, and at the same time, a very puzzling question. Those who make a study of the question have had more than the usual difficulty in arriving at conclusions, and operators have been a good deal at sea. This has been shown by the wide fluctuations which have so frequently occurred in prices, and the feeling of uncertainty which has pervaded the leading markets.

Early in the season the disposition was very bullish in the principal American markets, owing to the pessimistic view taken of the crop outlook, and the prevalence of short crop theories. Under these conditions prices were worked up to a point which it has been found impossible to maintain, and latterly the general tendency has been to lower prices. Wheat has flowed in fairly freely, despite the estimates of short crops in the United States, and the importing countries of Great Britain and Europe have been able to obtain abundance of wheat from other countries than America and independent of prices on this continent. Hence the impossibility of keeping up prices here.

The advance in wheat on this continent commenced with the beginning of last year, having its foundation in reports of damage to fall wheat. During the first few months of last year, the price of wheat averaged about 75 cents at Chicago for cash. Under the influence of crop damage reports, prices were advanced to 90 cents in the spring. Later it was found that the estimates of damage to fall wheat were excessive, and nearly the whole of this gain in prices was lost. Then came the frosts in August, which occurred throughout a large portion of the spring wheat country, and led to another "boom" in prices. This brought prices at Chicago up to about 95 cents. The Hutchinson corner in the Chicago market was the next thing in order, during which the speculative price of September wheat went up to \$2 per bushel. The successful working of the corner proved a great bull factor. Everything was bullish for a time, and prices kept moving upward until May when wheat reached \$1.22, about the last of October. That proved the top notch, and prices have since ruled downward, owing to the light

exports and the awakening to the fact that importing countries were obtaining all the wheat they required, independent of the "boom" prices reached here. The decline from the top has been about 20 cents.

As to the future of prices, there is great uncertainty. If importing countries can keep up their supplies, largely independent of this continent, it is difficult to see how prices can advance. This, however, is questionable at the present time. Russia has a considerable quantity of wheat in store, but this is practically blocked up for the winter, and it will be more difficult to obtain stocks of wheat for the next two months than it has been during the past. It is therefore probable that the demand for American wheat from abroad may be considerably increased during the next two months, and prices may consequently be advanced some. Exports from the continent from the beginning of the crop year on July 1 last to date are estimated at about 50,000,000 bushels, against 75,000,000 bushels for the corresponding period of last year. These figures include wheat exported in the form of flour, and from both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. Though exports from this crop have been light, yet they have been fairly large in proportion to the size of the crop, as compared with the crop of 1887. The usual estimate of the wheat crop of the United States for 1888 is now placed at 138,780,000 bushels, or about 25,000,000 bushels under the crop of 1887. The fact, however, that prices for wheat are now ruling higher than in recent years, and about 20 to 25 cents higher than last year, would seem to be a very good reason why farmers should sell their wheat, rather than hold in the hope of obtaining still higher prices. It is quite improbable that the high prices ruling in November will be reached again on this crop, though the unexpected sometimes happens.

One feature which has been developed as a result of the higher prices which have ruled for wheat during the present crop year, is the general move to increase the wheat area. In the United States there is likely to be a very considerable increase in the wheat area for 1889, especially in the spring wheat region, and advices from Great Britain and France report a very considerable expansion of the area sown to fall wheat. This would indicate that with an average crop next harvest, prices for the next crop will rule lower.

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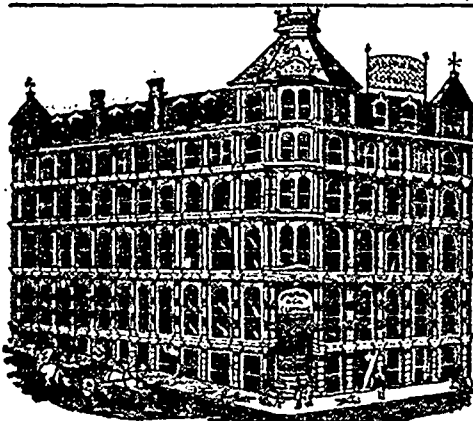
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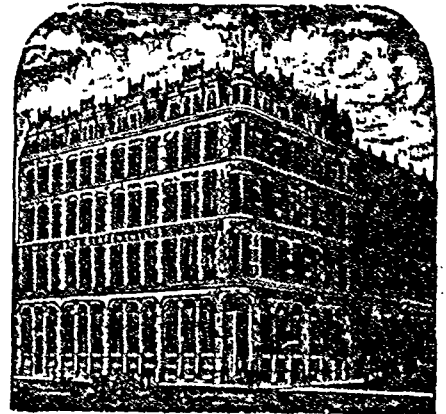
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Silvered Mirrors, Stained and Ornamental
Glass, and Importers of all
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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Slowness in monetary circles has been a leading feature of the past week. Wholesale dealers complain that remittances from the country are rather slower of late. Returns are not coming in as freely as is expected at this time of year. The complaint urged by country creditors for this is, that farmers are not marketing their wheat, and consequently the amount of cash coming in is smaller than usual. At the banks there was no new feature to note. The call for funds from the grain interest is growing less, and now amounts to but a trifle in the aggregate. Discount rates are unchanged at last quotations.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Quietness has continued in city wholesale circles, and matters remain very much as they were at the time of our last report. Indeed, nothing else is expected at this time of year. Stocking-taking has been undisturbed by any special features. The change in the weather last week to something more like winter than we have had so far this season, seemed to liven matters up a little in the city, so far as the outside appearance was concerned, but the effect of the change upon wholesale trade was light. In fruits the colder weather had a quieting influence, as it rendered shipping more hazardous. It was expected that the change to more wintry weather would also bring some increased demand for provisions, from lumber camps, etc.

DRUGS.

Prices are steady, as follows: Howard' quinine, 75 to 90c; German quinine, 65 to 75c; morphia, \$2.25 to \$2.75; iodide of potassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide of potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 45 to 50c; English camphor, 50 to 55c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 7½ to 8½c.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

Business in these branches of course remains very quiet, practically nothing doing. An important feature in textile lines is the general tendency to higher prices. Several classes of goods have improved in price recently, and still further advances are repeatedly occurring. The outlook is for generally higher prices in nearly all textiles, owing to the increased cost of raw materials. Dyed goods, especially, will feel the advance, on account of the increased cost of dye stuffs. Silesias and linings generally have advanced from 10 to 12 per cent.

FURS.

No new feature to note. The following quotations will indicate the value of furs, the range in prices covering the different grades:—Quotations here are: Black bear, \$2.00 to \$18.00; black bear cubs and yearlings, \$1.00 to \$9.00; brown bear, \$1.50 to \$16.00; brown bear cubs and yearlings, 50c to \$7.00; fisher, per skin, \$1.00 to \$7.00; otter, per skin, \$2.00 to \$9.00; beaver, clean and dry, per lb., \$2.00 to \$3.75; silver fox, as to size and beauty, \$20. to \$75. cross fox per skin, \$2.00 to \$8.00; red fox per

skin, 25c to \$1.50; grey fox, 25c to 80c; timber wolf, \$1.50 to \$3.50; prairie wolf, 25c to \$1.00; wolverine, \$1.00 to \$6.00; Lynx, 50c to \$3.50; wild cat, 25c to 60c; marten, dark, 50c to \$2.50; marten, brown and pale, 25c to \$1.75; skunk, as to stripe, 15c to 90c; raccoon, 25c to 75c; mink, as to color, 10c to 50c; badger, 10c to 75c; muskrat, full, 3c to 10c.

FRUITS.

The cold weather put quite a check upon the fruit trade last week. There was nothing new in the market to note, oranges and apples being the principal sorts in demand. Prices are:—Apples, \$3.50, for choice to fancy stock; Montreal famouse, \$4.25 per barrel. British Columbia winter pears are offered in large boxes at \$4 to \$4.25 per box. Messina lemons are quoted at \$6 to \$6.50, Florida oranges, choice, \$6 to \$7.50; russets, \$5.50 to \$6.00 Malaga grapes in 50 to 65 pound kegs are quoted at \$8 to \$10.00; Cranberries are quoted: bell and cherry, \$10.00; bell and bugle, \$11.50. Southern onions, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; Spanish onions, \$1.75 per crate of about 50 pounds; cider, rectified, in barrels, 35c per gallon.

FRUITS—DRIED.

Prices are steady:—Valencia raisins \$2.25 to \$2.25; Larger Valencias, \$2.75 to \$3.00; London layers \$4.75; Black Basket, ¼ boxes, \$1.75; Black Crown, \$6.25. New currants 7½c; evaporated apples, 9½c; peaches, 30c; apricots, 22½c; peeled peaches, 24 to 29c; unpeeled peaches, 17 to 19c; prunellas, 19c; dried apples, 6½ to 7c. Elmo figs, in 10 to 20 lb. boxes, 15 to 18c per lb; one pound boxes, \$1.75 per dozen; Fancy golden dates in 50lb. boxes, 9c per pound; ordinary dates, 7c per lb; walnuts, 18c per lb; peanuts, raw, 15c; roasted, 17c; almonds, 20c; pecans, 17c; Filberts, 15c; Brazils, 17c per lb; Coconuts, \$10 per 100.

FISH.

The weather was more favorable last week for handling fresh fish, and lots could be bought with safety. Oysters are unchanged in price. In fresh fish. Lake Winnipeg white are quoted at 7½ to 8c; pickerel, 5c; pike, 2½ to 3c; Lake Superior trout, 10c; boneless cod in crates of small boxes, 3½c per pound; in boxes of from 25 to 40 pounds, 7½c per lb; Labrador herrings, \$10 per barrel, and \$5.25 in half barrels; smoked finnan haddies, 11 cents per pound; smoked red herrings, 30 cents per box; Yarmouth bloaters, boxes of 100, \$3.25; St. John bloaters, \$2.00; fresh smelts, 11c per lb. Oysters quoted in bulk at \$1.80 a gallon for Standard and \$2 for Select. Cans are held at 50c to 55c for the same brands.

FUEL.

The arrival of snow last week, combined with colder weather, improved the prospect for fuel dealers. Galt mine coal was reduced 50c per ton in retail lots, making the price now \$8 per ton delivered in the city. Pennsylvania anthracite unchanged at \$10 per ton retail delivered in the city. The snow will enable dealers to get their wood out of the woods, and will let a good many out who expected they would not be able to get the wood to the railway track this winter. Prices for wood were easier in large lots, and car lots on track have been offered at a cut. There is not much sale for wood

in car lots here, as city dealers mostly have considerable quantities in the woods, which they are bringing in, and they do not care to purchase lots shipped in to this market. Tam arac was offered on track here at \$4 per cord, in car lots, and may be quoted at the range of from \$4 to \$4.50. Poplar was offered at \$2.40 on track here, but some quote as high as \$2.40 to \$3. Retail delivered in the city tam arac is worth about \$5, and popular \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cord for full cords. Receipts of wood from Minnesota have not been so free. Minnesota oak and maple retail at \$7 per cord delivered, with some prospect of prices being higher.

GROCERIES.

The local situation is quiet and steady. Sugars are unchanged. Foreign advices report black teas steady and green teas very firm and advancing. Local prices are as follows: Sugars—yellows 7 to 7½; granulated 9c; lumps 9½ to 9¾. Coffees—Rios, from 21 to 24c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Nochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan 23 to 46c; Congou, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 60c. T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound; P. of W., butts 46½c; P. of W. caddies, 47c; Honey-suckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d. thick Soace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Dull and prices unchanged as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.60; I. C. tin plates, \$5.75 to \$6.25; I. C. tin plates double, \$11.50 to \$12.00; Canada plates, \$3.75 to \$4.; sheet iron, \$3.75 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 40 to 45 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 30 to 35c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6½ to 6¾; per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.60 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs. barbed wire, 6½ to 7c

HIDES AND TALLOW.

Prices unchanged as follows: Winnipeg inspected, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c; No. 3, 2c. Frozen hides, 3c all round. Calfskins are quoted at 4 to 5c, but few are offering, and most are classed at kip, which are worth 2c. Sheepskins 25 to 50c as to quality. Tallow, 2½c for rough, and 5½c for rendered.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Quotations are as follows: Spanish sole, 26 to 30c; slaughter sole, 26 to 30c; French calf, first choice, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; R Z kip, 85 to 90c; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 27 to 31c for plump stock. American oak butts, 50 to 55c; huffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings, 12c.

LUMBER.

The outlook has improved some since the report of last week, the change to more wintry weather being hailed with delight by those having logs in the woods. Up to the time of writing the snow fall has been light, but it will probably be sufficient to facilitate the move-

ment of logs, though more snow in the Lake of the Woods district is desirable. In the Lake Winnipeg district there has been plenty of snow for some time for logging.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT.

Wheat was very dull all last week in the leading wheat centres of the continent, but prices were firmer on the first two days of the week. For the balance of the week an easier feeling prevailed, and on some days prices were slumpy. The bull factor on Monday was the decrease in the visible supply of wheat for the week ending January 5. The visible supply on January 5 was 37,923,398 bushels, or a decrease for the week of 397,746 bushels. The visible supply a year ago was 43,857,191 bushels.

If the visible supply continues to show a decrease for a few weeks, in the face of light exports, it will prove a strong bull factor. The decrease, however, may be temporary, and perhaps due to lighter deliveries at primary points during holiday time. Already reports of damage to the winter wheat crop are being reported, and this was one of the bull factors last week. Primo reports that the winter wheat crop is in a critical condition, and very fine weather will be necessary from this out to insure a good crop. Only 1,300 bushels of wheat were exported from Atlantic ports for the week ending January 5, against 523,100 bushels a year ago. For the same week 5,000 barrels of flour were exported from Atlantic ports, against 183,200 barrels for the same week a year ago. It is believed that prices are hardening, and in spite of the light export movement, the foreigners may be compelled to look to this continent for supplies of wheat shortly, as stocks in Russia will not be available before spring. The spring wheat movement is now light, Minneapolis getting only about 100 cars per day.

The local situation shows if anything even tighter receipts, and deliveries at primary markets in Manitoba seem to be growing gradually smaller. Wheat receipts at Lake Superior elevators for the week ended Jan. 5, were 41,580 bushels, against 56,076 bushels a week ago, and 107,100 bushels a year ago. Total receipts to Jan. 5, were 1,777,440 bushels, against 3,286,640 bushels to same date last year. In store now 650,760 bushels. Prices are more irregular than ever, and in spite of the dull tendency in outside markets there is a disposition to advance quotations in some provincial markets. Average prices paid farmers in provincial markets still rule at about 35c for No. 1 hard, but the extreme range is from 30 to 45c. The top range is therefore several cents higher than a week ago. Extreme prices are caused by active competition to fill orders owing to light receipts.

FLOUR.

Flour continues dull in outside markets, according to latest reports. Prices here to the local trade unchanged as follows: -Patents, \$2.80; strong bakers, \$2.60; XXXX, \$2.00; superfine, \$1.50. Graham flour, \$2.60; middlings; \$2.80.

MILLSTUFFS

Prices to the trade are unchanged at \$11

per ton for bran and \$13 for shorts; ground feed, \$20 to \$21 per ton.

BARLEY.

There is no improvement to note in this grain, and the feeling continues dull, with the movement light. Feeding qualities bring about 23 to 25c to farmers, in outside markets, and 35c is the top price paid for the best malting samples offered.

OATS.

In the city prices keep up fairly well, and as high as 27 to 28c was paid for loads on the market. There is nothing doing in car lots here. At outside points, from 20 to 24c was being paid to farmers, though the lowest quotation is about as high as can be paid for shipment to eastern markets.

OATMEAL.

No change reported, prices are: Standard, \$2.50; granulated, \$2.65; rolled, \$3.

CHEESE.

Quiet and unchanged at 10½ to 11c.

BUTTER.

The butter market continues dull and the demand very slack, though there has been some call for medium qualities for lumber camps, etc. Prices for firm fair to good range from 18 to 20c, with some selected lots still held at 21c.

EGGS.

Were slightly easier on some days, but quotations for fresh were kept pretty well up to 30c, with limed held at 25c per dozen in case lots.

LARD.

Prices are easier. Imported lard was sold as low as \$2.35 in 20 lb. pails, and may be quoted at \$2.35 to \$2.40, with city rendered held at about \$2.50.

CURED MEATS.

The tendency in provisions is still to lower prices, and some cutting was going on last week in quotations. Prices ranged about as follows: Dry salt bacon, 11c, smoked breakfast bacon, 14c; rolls, 12½ to 13c; hams, 14½ to 15c.

DRESSED MEATS.

The colder weather of last week had the effect of considerably increasing receipts of hogs and beef, and still larger receipts are looked for. Hogs continued easier in prices, and 7½c per pound was the top figure offered by either packers or butchers. Beef was also easier, but held fairly steady at 5 to 5½c for good to choice frozen country dressed sides, with poor to common as low as 3 to 4½c. Mutton steady at 10c, with large lots at 9c per pound.

POULTRY.

Chickens were easier, at about 8c per pound. Turkeys steady at 13c, ducks and geese at 11½ to 12c.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes were bringing from 30 to 35c on the market.

HAY.

Selling at from \$6 to \$8 per ton on the market, as to quality. Baled hay \$8 to \$10 per ton.

The Provencher Election.

A peculiar feature of the election contest now going on in the Parliamentary district of Provencher, Man., is that Mr. La Riviere appears to have been endorsed by Ottawa politicians as the Government candidate. After the "you're another" episode between Mr. La Riviere and the Canadian Premier, it is surprising to find the former put forward as the Government candidate. Mr. La Riviere's recent visit to Ottawa seems to have resulted in a patching up of the difficulty, no doubt due to the influence of certain Quebec politicians in favor of Mr. La Riviere.

Nevertheless the question of veracity between Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. La Riviere

remains as it was, there is no disputing the fact that Manitoba has lost the large sum of \$226,000, and that through incapacity, malfeasance, or some other cause on the part of Mr. La Riviere, in connection with the transfer of the Hudson's Bay railway debentures. This blunder or crime, whichever it may be, is enough in itself to forever destroy the fitness of any man for a public position of trust, to say nothing of the besmirched character which Mr. La Riviere carried with him from the late Provincial Government of Manitoba, when he was made the scape-goat of the combination. But a few months ago it was generally believed that Mr. La Riviere was for ever buried politically under the ruins of the late Norquay-Harrison administration, but already he "bobs up serenely" as the Government candidate for the vacancy in Provencher. Certainly the man must possess an illimitable supply of that commodity vulgarly known as "cheek." The choice of the Government in this matter is about the worst it could make anywhere in Manitoba, but perhaps there is some work on hand to be done, which only Mr. La Riviere is fully competent to undertake. Leading Conservatives in Winnipeg have repudiated Mr. La Riviere, and it is to be hoped the electors of Provencher will do likewise.

It is understood that the "ded pot" politician was also eager to be the Government candidate for Provencher. No doubt Mr. Leacock is anxious for further honor in addition to the distinguished position which he already holds as a scion of the noble house of Huckleberry, to say nothing of the notoriety which he has gained as the valiant defender of the C. P. R. monopoly in Manitoba. Poor fellow, however, it is to be feared he is overreaching himself in thirsting for further distinction when he might retire upon his laurels already won, with such advantage to the community at large.

The other candidate in the field in opposition to Mr. La Riviere is Mr. Richard, and between the two it should not be hard to choose. Manitoba has suffered severely in the past from the irresponsible and unworthy class of representatives which she has sent to Ottawa. Manitoba needs men at Ottawa who will stand up squarely for the rights of the province. The nominal removal of the C. P. R. monopoly, as recent events have shown, does not do away with the necessity of making provincial rights the first consideration in the election of representatives to Parliament. It is to be hoped that Mr. Richard, if elected, will prove himself worthy of the position by stoutly maintaining the rights of Manitoba whenever there is a disposition shown to disregard our interests.

The Grain Exchange.

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange was held on Wednesday last. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Samuel S. Spink, president; N. Bawlf, vice-president; C. N. Bell, secretary-treasurer. Council—A. Atkinson, D. H. McMillan, W. A. Hastings, J. A. Mitchell, H. Crowe, F. W. Thompson, A. H. Plewes, Geo. McBean, D. H. McBean, S. Nairn, H. S. Patterson. Board of arbitration—S. Spink, G. F. Galt, A. McDonald, F. W. Thompson, W. A. Hastings, A. Atkinson and N. Bawlf.

The following motions were adopted:—That a committee be appointed to visit on the Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba and urge that the Government make arrangements for the collection of statistics regarding acreage under crop so that the information will be available to enable the business community to arrange for prospective trade.

That a committee consisting of W. A. Hastings, S. Nairn, D. H. McMillan, R. P. Roblin, the president and secretary be appointed to prepare a petition addressed to the Minister of Inland Revenue at Ottawa, asking for necessary changes in the inspection act in so far as the grain section is concerned; this committee to report to a general meeting of the exchange as soon as possible, with a draft of the proposed petition.

In the evening the members of the exchange were entertained to a supper at Clougher's restaurant, by the retiring president, Col. D. H. McMillan.

The Portage Extension,

Tracklaying has been resumed on the Portage extension of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba railway, under the direction of the Provincial Government. A crossing has been put in over the Pembina branch of the C.P.R., and a crossing will be made over the Southwestern branch as soon as the tracklayers reach that road. The obstructions placed in the way by the C. P. R. have been removed by the authorities of the latter road.

The Winnipeg Water Works Company laid seven miles of pipe last year.

HUNTABLE, baker, Winnipeg, damaged slightly by fire.

A. E. ELMORE is erecting a carriage shop at Moosomin, Assa.

H. SMITHSON, harness maker, Oak Lake, Man., has sold out to Piper & Mattick.

It is reported that McLean & Hill, general merchants, Glenboro, Man., have sold out to Weir & Thornborough.

SEVERAL car loads of cotton goods from the Hochelaga cotton mills at Montreal, are en route to Japan, via the C. P. R.

S. B. JAMIESON has received the appointment of collector of customs at the port of Regina, to succeed R. I. Jones, transferred to Winnipeg.

R. P. Butchart & Bros., hardware, Deloraine, lately burned out, have sold the balance of their stock to A. J. Falconer, hardware dealer, of the same place.

MCLAUGHLIN, a farmer near Morden, Manitoba, was sowing wheat during the first week in January, as an experiment. There was no snow, and the ground was dry and in good condition.

It is reported that coal has been found in large quantities twelve miles southwest of Deloraine, in the Turtle Mountains. Test pits have been dug and experts pronounce the coal of a superior quality.

THE extensive retail firm of E. Penner & Co., general merchants, Gretna and Morden, with branches at Rhineland and Plum Coulee, are dissolving partnership. It is understood E.

Penner will continue the business at Gretna alone, and Otto Schultz and H. P. Hansen will continue the Morden business.

Prices at Brandon last week were: Wheat, 85c; oats, 23c; barley, 25c. Cattle, firm from 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, live weight; beef, 6 to 6 1/2c; sheep, 4 1/2c live weight; mutton, 10c; hogs, 7c dressed; hides, 2 1/2 to 3c; eggs, 25c; butter, 18 to 20c; potatoes, 50c; chickens, 8 to 9c; ducks, 10c; turkeys, 11 to 12c; geese, 10 to 12 1/2c.

THE rate-payers of Rat Portage voted on Thursday on two bonus by-laws. One for \$15,000 for a saw and planing mill by Ross, Hall & Brown; the other \$10,000 to establish works to reduce gold and silver ore. Both by-laws were carried, the former by four and the latter almost unanimously. The proposed works will be located east of the Winnipeg river, within the municipality.

THE following business items are furnished by Brandon, Manitoba, for last week: Stewart Bros. have commenced business as blacksmiths, on 6th street. The appraisers have completed the work of appraising the stock of Gilchrist, merchant tailor, damaged by fire recently. Gilchrist will lose about \$1,500, the amount of the insurance falling short of the damage by about that sum. It is understood that Strome & Loughton will open out a gents' furnishing and tailoring establishment in Brandon about the 1st of February next. J. E. T. Powers, late of the firm of Flumerfelt & Powers, has not bought out the stationery stock of J. B. Stewart. Negotiations were in progress for the sale of the business, but have been broken off.

MILLERS, ATTENTION!!

ESTABLISHED 1825.



The J. A. Converse Manufacturing Co

A. W. MORRIS & BRO., Proprietors, MONTREAL.

Our new bag works are now in full operation and are undoubtedly the finest equipped on the American continent.

The sewing, printing and uniformity of size are particularly noticeable and we are confident you will find the goods superior to anything offered in the Canadian market.

We would kindly ask you to favor us with at least a portion of your valued orders. A trial will convince you that our statements are not exaggerated.

Jute and Cotton BAGS GRAIN SACKS, FINISHED OR ROUND THREAD.

Manitoba and Northwest Agents:

MERRICK, ANDERSON & Co, Winnipeg.

EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

On Monday, Jan. 7, May wheat opened at 1.03½, and ranged from ½c lower to 1½c higher than the opening figure. There was more than the usual strength to the market. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	May.
Wheat.....	99½	1 01½	—	1.04½
Corn.....	33½	34½	35	36½
Oats.....	24½	25½	—	28
Pork.....	13.20	13.25	13.35	13.57½
Lard.....	7.45	7.50	7.67½	7.67½
Short Ribs.....	6.05	7.00	7.05	7 15

May wheat opened at 1.05½ on Tuesday, and ranged from 1.04½ to 1.05½. It is said that Hutchison is now heavily short, but most big operators are on the other side. A favorable feature for the bulls was the firmer feeling abroad, and increased buying on foreign account. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	May.
Wheat.....	1.00½	1.01½	—	1.05½
Corn.....	33½	34½	35½	37
Oats.....	25	25½	—	28
Pork.....	13.27½	13.30	13.40	13.65
Lard.....	7.37½	7.42½	7.50	7.60
Short Ribs.....	6.90	6.95	7.00	7.10

May wheat opened at 1.05½ on Wednesday, and ranged from 1.04½ to \$1.05½. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	May.
Wheat.....	99½	—	—	1.04½
Corn.....	33½	34½	35	36½
Oats.....	24½	25½	—	27½
Pork.....	13.15	13.15	13.25	13.50
Lard.....	7.27½	7.32½	7.40	7.50
Short Ribs.....	6.82½	6.87½	6.92½	7.02½

On Thursday, wheat was dull and trading mostly of a local nature. May broke to 1.03 before the close, though in the morning 1.05 was reached. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	May.
Wheat.....	98	98	—	1.03½
Corn.....	33½	34½	35	36½
Oats.....	24½	25½	—	27½
Pork.....	13.22½	13.22½	13.35	13.57½
Lard.....	7.32½	7.40	7.45	7.57½
Short Ribs.....	6.87½	6.92½	6.97½	7.05½

On Friday, prices ruled lower. May ranged from 1.02½ to 1.03½. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	May.
Wheat.....	98	99	—	1.03
Corn.....	33½	34½	35	36½
Oats.....	24½	25½	—	27½
Pork.....	13.35	13.35	13.45	13.70
Lard.....	7.35	7.37½	7.47½	7.57½
Short Ribs.....	6.92½	6.97½	7.02½	7.12½

Wheat closed on Saturday about 2c lower as follows:—Jan. 96c; Feb. 97c; May, 1.00½; July, 92½c.

DULUTH.

Market very dull on Monday, and no transactions reported. Continued dull and firm on Tuesday and Wednesday. No. 1 northern worth about \$1, and No. 2 northern 93 to 93½c for cash on these days. No. 1 northern, cash, was worth \$1.02 on Thursday, and other options fractionally higher. No. 1 hard closed:

	Cash.	Jan.	May	June.
Monday.....	1.15½	1.13	1.23	1.22½
Tuesday.....	1.15½	1.16½	1.23½	1.23
Wednesday.....	1.15½	1.16	1.23	1.22½
Thursday.....	1.16	1.16	1.23	1.22½
Friday.....	1.15½	1.16	1.22½	1.22

Closing on Saturday were the lowest of the week, as follows: Jan. \$1.14½; May, \$1.20½; June, 1.21.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Closing quotations on Thursday for wheat were from one to three cents lower than a week ago, as follows:—

	Jan.	May.	On track.
No 1 hard.....	1.10	1.22	1.16
No. 1 northern.....	1.05	1.09½	1.06-07
No 2.....	95	1.01	5-6

Closing quotations for flour were: Patents, sacks to local dealers, \$6.35 to \$6.50; patents to ship, sacks car lots, \$6.15 to \$6.30; in barrels, \$6.35 to \$6.50. Delivered at New England points, \$7.00 to \$7.15; bakers, here, \$4.20 to \$5.30; superfine, \$3 to \$4.35; red dog, sacks, \$1.60 to \$1.65; red dog, barrels, 1.89 to \$1.85.

Barley—Good No. 3 brought 50 to 55c according to quality.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

The *Canadian Gazette* of Dec. 27, gives the following quotations of leading Canadian securities in the London market:

	Price.	Rise.	Fall.
Canada 3½ per cents.....	102	—	—
Ditto 4 per cents, 1885.....	108	—	—
Ditto 3 per cents.....	92½	—	—
British Columbia 6 per cents., 1885.....	109	1	—
Manitoba 5 per cents.....	113	—	—
Quebec 5 per cents., 1874 and 1876.....	108	—	—
Ditto 4½ per cents.....	103	—	—
Ditto 5 per cents., 1888.....	113	1	—
Ditto 4 per cents.....	102	—	—
Montreal 5 per cents., 1870.....	107	—	—
Toronto 4 per cents.....	103	1	—
Winnipeg 5 per cents.....	109	—	—
Canadian Pacific shares (N.Y. register).....	53½	—	½
Ditto shares (London register).....	52½	—	½
Ditto first mortgage bonds.....	106½	½	—
Ditto 3½ per cent. land grant bonds.....	96½	½	—
Grand Trunk ordinary stock.....	10½	—	½
Ditto first preference.....	65½	½	—
Manitoba and Northwestern bonds.....	102	—	—
Bank of British Columbia.....	34½	—	—
Bank of B. N. A.....	74	—	—
Trust and Loan of Canada, £5 paid.....	5	—	—
Ditto £3 paid.....	2½	—	—
Manitoba Mortgage.....	—	—	—
British American Land.....	28½	—	—
Canada North-West Land.....	3½	—	—
Hudson's Bay.....	18½	½	—
Land Corporation of Canada.....	3	—	—
Vancouver Coal.....	6½	—	—

Toronto Markets.

Grain—Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat held at \$1.23 to \$1.25; barley quoted, No. 1, 67 to 68c, No. 2, 63 to 64c, No. 3, 58 to 57c; oats, 35 to 37c.

Flour—Patent, \$5.40 to 6.30; strong bakers', \$4.90 to \$5.60; bran, \$16 to \$18 per ton.

Provisions—Dressed hogs, \$6.50 to \$7.25; Mess pork, \$17.50 to \$18; dry salt bacon, 9 to 9½c; hams, 11 to 11½c; lard, 11 to 11½c.

Butter—Creamery 22 to 23c; choice selected dairy, 18 to 20c; good dairy, 16 to 18c; common to fair, 12 to 16c; rolls, 16 to 19c.

Poultry—Turkeys sold at 8c for good; geese at 5c for poor to 7 to 7c for good to choice; ducks at 50 to 75; chickens at 30 to 40c a pair.

Apples—Moving in small lots at 4 to 4½c. Dealers offering 3 to 3½c in large lots. Evaporated dull at 6½c f.o.b. cars outside; small lots on spot are quoted at 7 to 8c.

Eggs—Pickled are easier owing to the arrival of larger quantities of fresh, at 16 to 17c. Fresh are selling at 20 to 21c.

Hides—Green hides, 3½, 4½ and 5½c for No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 respectively; cured No. 1, 6c; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.25.

Groceries—Sugar, granulated, 8 to 8½c; lumps, 8 to 8½c; yellows, 5½ to 6½c; Rio coffee, 17 to 20c; Mocha, 24 to 28c; Java, 22 to 27c; Porto Rico, 20 to 22c; currants, 5½ to 8½c as to quality; Valencia raisins, 6c to 6½c; sultanas, 8 to 9c; French prunes, kegs, 5c; do. boxes, 6 to 6½c.

Montreal Markets.

Provisions—Mess pork, western, per barrel, \$17.00 to \$17.50; hams, 12½ to 13c; hams, green, 9c; lard, 10½ to 10¾c; bacon, 11 to 11½c; tallow, refined, 3½ to 6½c.

Dressed hogs slow at \$7 to \$7.10 in car lots, and jobbing lots \$7.20 to \$7.30 per 100 lbs.

Poultry—Turkeys sold at 8½ to 9½c; geese at 6½ to 7½c; ducks at 8½ to 9½c, and chickens at 5 to 7c per lb.

Eggs—Fresh brought 20 to 22c, and limed 19 to 20c.

Butter—Dull and steady at: creamery, 22 to 25c; townships, 19 to 22c; western, 16 to 17c.

Cheese—Firm. Quoted: finest September and October, 11½ to 12c; finest August, 11 to 11½c; fine, 10½ to 10¾c; medium, 9½ to 9¾c.

Dry goods—The *Journal of Commerce* says: It is useless to disguise the fact that the past year has been a poor one for the dry goods trade, and that there are but few firms that have added to their resources in 1888.

Grain—Wheat was dull and steady. Quotations were: Spring wheat, \$1.15; red winter, \$1.18; white, \$1.18; No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$1.22 to \$1.24; No. 2 do, \$1.19 to \$1.21. Oats, 36c; barley, 60 to 65c.

Flour—Large stocks and free offering made the feeling dull. Prices were: Patent winter, \$6 to \$6.50; patent spring, \$6 to \$6.05; straight roller, \$5.75 to \$5.95; strong bakers, \$5.50 to \$5.75.

Oatmeal—Standard, per brl., \$5.70; granulated, per brl., \$4.50.

BILLY INGRAM, of Brandon, goes to Qu'Appelle, to manage a branch jewellery business lately opened by P. E. Durst, of Brandon.

PROSPECTS are very good, says the *Times*, for the erection of a hospital at Medicine Hat, Assa., several hundred dollars having already been subscribed.

LAST week THE COMMERCIAL said that Inglis & Smith, butchers, Moosomin, Assa., had dissolved partnership, and that the business would be continued by H. Smith. This is correct. We are now pleased to add that James Inglis is still carrying on business at Moosomin as wholesale butcher and dealer in meats, stock, etc.

PORT ARTHUR shipping returns for 1888 show 458 steamers and vessels arriving at that place during the year, with a total registered tonnage of 297,560 tons, and carrying 200,718 tons of freight, and with crews aggregating 6,834. This shows a very considerable increase over 1887, the returns for that year being 276 arrivals, with a registered tonnage of 192,615, and carrying 84,651 tons of freight, with crews aggregating 5,842. Port Arthur is coming to the front as a shipping point of importance.

Editor's Table.

The *Canadian Journal of Commerce*, of Montreal, has made its appearance in a new dress, and in improved form. It is also printed on a better quality of paper than formerly.

The *Shoe and Leather Gazette*, of St. Louis, Mo., has issued a New Year's edition in enlarged form, giving a detailed account of the great leather industry of that southern metropolis. The *Leather Gazette* is always an interesting exchange.

A neat little book called the "Cornwall Standard Annual," has reached the Table from the office of the *Standard*, Cornwall, Ont. It contains parliamentary and legislative returns, postal information, a political history of Canada for 1893, and other interesting features.

Grip, now in its thirty-second half-yearly volume, appeared in a new dress with the commencement of the new year. During 1893 *Grip* promises to be as funny as ever, as well as to maintain that impartial and moral tone which has been characteristic of the journal in the past.

The *Canadian Manufacturer*, published at Toronto, has entered upon the eighteenth year of its existence. The *Manufacturer* is a handsomely printed journal, and an able advocate of Canadian industrial enterprise. It is now publishing a series of engravings of leading Canadian manufacturers.

A novelty has reached the Table in the form of Ayer's Almanac, printed in twenty-one languages, including Chinese, Turkish, Greek, Burmese, etc. It is claimed that 14,000,000 of these almanacs are printed yearly. This will give some idea of the enormous business of this enterprising patent medicine house.

The daily *Colonist*, of Victoria, B. C., has issued a very creditable New Year's number, devoted mainly to a review of the past year, commercially and otherwise. The trade statistics given show the great progress which the Pacific province is making. Two excellent lithographic engravings are given. A large supplement accompanies the paper, giving an engraving of the handsome new Clyde-built steamer "Islander," now plying between Victoria and Vancouver. The work was all done in the *Colonist* office, which speaks well for the excellence of the mechanical department of the *Colonist* office.

Dawson, Bole & Co., wholesale druggists, Regina, have recently issued their "Northwest Almanac," for 1899. This enterprising wholesale house conceived the idea a few years ago of publishing an almanac which should be particularly adapted to circulation in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia. The first issue was received with such favor that the almanac has now become an established institution, and has appeared annually since its first inception. The almanac is prepared personally by Mr. D. W. Bole, who is an old newspaper man, and is therefore, fully competent to undertake the work of turning out a spicy and interesting book. The almanac contains considerable astronomical information, adapted particularly to Western Canada. There is also a weather report for 1898, which will be of interest to western people, and a number of useful tables, references and general information, adapted to the West. It is also not without its quota of the funny literature, in which the orthodox almanac delights.

J. S. NORRIS. JAS. CARRUTHERS.

**Norris & Carruthers,
FLOUR AND GRAIN
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Produce Exchange Buildings:
COR. SCOTT & COLBORNE STS., TORONTO. | CORN EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Flour, Wheat, Barley and Oats.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

**DRESSED
HOGS**

J. Y. Griffin & Co.

Packers and Provision Merchants,
Are now in the market for DRESSED HOGS. Highest market price either delivered at our Warehouse or at any Railway point in the Province. Consignments of Farm Produce carefully handled.
CORRESPONDENCE AND CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

WINNIPEG.

**Allen & Brown,
(LATE OF GRIFFIN & ALLEN)**

**Pork Packers,
Hams, Bacon, Sausage, Bologna.**

Lowest Quotations to the Trade.
WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR DRESSED HOGS.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
70 McDERMOT STREET, - WINNIPEG.

J. S. CARVETH & CO.

PORK PACKERS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
General Produce Dealers. Correspondence solicited.

23 Jemima Street, WINNIPEG

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR
DRESSED HOGS.

Quotations furnished upon application,
A. MACDONALD & CO.,

Packers and Commission Merchants,
228 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

LIVE OR DRESSED
HOGS

WANTED

For which the highest price will be paid.
Correspondence invited.
Manitoba Packing & Provision Co. (Ld.)

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A. H. PLEWES,

Grain and Flour Exporter,
OFFICE: CLEMENTS' BLOCK, 496 MAIN ST.
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J. F. McLAUGHLIN & BRO.,

WHOLESALE
**Grain, Flour and Feed
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SEND SAMPLES AND PRICES TO
TORONTO, - ONT.

THE LANGHAM HOTEL,
BRANDON, - MANITOBA.

Situated on 12th Street. Free Bus meets all trains. Commercial Sample Rooms. Newly furnished throughout. Every room heated by steam.
JAS. W. NEALON, Prop., A. W. LEFLAR, Mgr.

ANGLO - AMERICAN HOTEL ! !
GRETNA, - - MAN.

J. D. PIERSON well known to the commercial trade throughout the west, has lately taken charge of this house and fitted it up with Sample Rooms and every convenience for Commercial Travellers

WOLSELY HOUSE,
WOLSELEY, - ASSINIBOIA,
E. A. BANBURY, PROPRIETOR.

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

PALMER HOUSE,
REGINA, - - ASSINIBOIA,
THE LEADING COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

Free Sample Rooms for Travellers. Opposite C.P.R. Station.
CHAS HARLEY, PROP.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
QU'APPELLE, - - ASSINIBOIA
G. S. DAVIDSON, PROP.

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

Cosmopolitan Hotel,
MEDICINE HAT, - - - ASSA,

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

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
MINNEDOSA, MAN.

The leading and best appointed hotel on the Manitoba Northwestern Railway. Commercial Travellers seek it for Sundays. Sample room and other conveniences.
J. D. MCKENZIE, Proprietor.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,
BRANDON, MAN.

Directly opposite Passenger Depot. The leading commercial house. Sample Rooms and first class livery
A. F. BOISSEAU, Proprietor

STEWART HOUSE

COR. MAIN & ELLIS STS., MANITOU, MAN.
First-Class in every respect! Re-fitted! Re-furnished. Good Table! Good Rooms! Three best Sample Rooms in the Province.
ROUNTREE & CONNOR, Proprietors.

HILLIARD HOUSE
RAT PORTAGE.

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

MEN'S, BOYS and YOUTH'S CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING a specialty.



Our Samples for the Spring Season 1889,
are now on view at 35 Lombard St., Winnipeg

H. SHOREY and CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
1866, 1868 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38, 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.

J. & A. Clearihue,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS,
Dealers in—
Fruits and Produce
all kinds
YATES ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

Representing D. Richards, Manufacturer of Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario; Jas. Hall & Cos. manufacturers and dealers in Gloves, Mitts and Moccasin Brockville.
Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

Schmidt & Buss,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
BULK AND CAN
OYSTERS
FRESH AND SALT FISH, POULTRY, &c.
Cor. Main and Logan Streets,
HIGGINS' BLOCK, WINNIPEG
Send for Price List

Williamson, White & Co.,
28 WELLINGTON STREET WEST,
TORONTO.
IMPORTERS OF FINE WOOLLENS
AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.
Samples on application.

EOCENE. WATER WHITE. SUNLIGHT
STANDARD OIL COMPANY,
(CLEVELAND, OHIO)
Manitoba & Northwest Department, Winnipeg.
ILLUMINATING OILS LUBRICATING
GASOLINE, AXLE GREASE, CANDLES and all PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN PETROLEUM.
Our stock here embraces all the Manufactures of the Standard Oil Company. Correspondence solicited.
W. P. JOHNSON Mgr., Office 343 Main St
CAPITOL CYLINDER EL DORADO ENGINE. CHALLENGE MACHINERY

THE DRIARD,
VICTORIA, B.C.

The only strictly first-class hotel in the province.

LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,
British Columbia.
The leading commercial hotel of the city. Directly above the C.P.R. Station and Steamboat wharf. All modern improvements. Sample rooms for travellers.
J. E. INSLEY, Mgr. WM. PROUT, Prop

The Canadian Rubber Co
OF MONTREAL.
Manufacturers of
RUBBER SHOES, FELT BOOTS,
RUBBER PACKING, HOSE, &c.
WORKS: Papineau Square,
WAREHOUSE: 335 St. Paul St. Montreal
Branch: Cor. Front & Yonge Sts., Toronto.

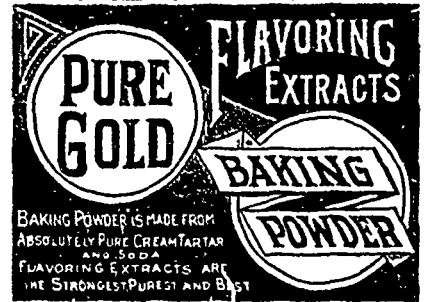
JOSEPH GARMAN,
WHOLESALE
Commission Merchant,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dealer in Pickled, Dried and Smoked Fish, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Meats, Lard, Green and Dried Fruits, Poultry, etc.
Orders, Consignments and Correspondence Solicited.
Reference: Commercial Bank of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

For Sale at a Sacrifice
Several Pool and Billiard Tables. Nearly new, and with attachments complete. May be seen at SCOTT & LESLIE'S Furniture Ware-rooms, Winnipeg.

School Supplies!
WARWICK & SONS.,
Publishers, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, Printers, Bookbinders, Etc.
TORONTO, Ont.

Large and Varied Stock of School Requisites. College, High and Public School Text Books.
WRITE FOR EDUCATIONAL CATALOGUE.



PURE GOLD BAKING POWDER
BAKING POWDER IS MADE FROM ABSOLUTELY PURE CREAM TARTAR AND SODA
FLAVORING EXTRACTS ARE THE STRONGEST, PUREST AND BEST
Every Attention paid
MONTREAL, QUEBEC.
ST. LAWRENCE HALL HENRY HOGAN.

Customs Returns.
The following is a statement showing the value of goods exported, imported and entered for consumption, with the duty collected at Winnipeg during 1888, and compared with the year 1887:—

DESCRIPTION.	Value. 1887.	Value. 1888.
Exported	\$ 957,411 00	\$ 893,476 00
Imported, dutiable..	1,450,929 00	1,565,003 00
Imported, free.....	297,064 00	220,317 00
Total imported	\$1,747,993 00	\$1,785,320 00
Entered for consumption, dutiable....	\$1,463,852 00	\$1,587,963 00
Entered for consumption, free.....	297,064 00	\$ 220,317 00
Total entered for consumption..	\$1,760,916 00	\$1,808,283 00
Duty collected....	\$ 444,865 04	500,082 98

THE oldest incorporated business firm in the world is the Hudson's Bay Company, which is 225 years old. Most of the stock is held in England.
THE Nova Scotia sugar refinery has declared a half-yearly dividend of ten per cent., making fifteen per cent for the year. They also declared a bonus of ten per cent.
THE British board of trade emigration returns for the past year, just completed, show a remarkable steadiness in the exodus—280,048 left the country as compared with 281,487 in 1887. A marked decline in emigration to the States and Australia is apparent. The former decreased 5,566, and the latter 2,961. Emigration to Canada increased 3,000.

The Pembina Mountain Branch.

(Continued from last week.)

Continuing westward from La Riviere, the next point reached is Pilot Mound, a bright little town, located 125 miles from Winnipeg. The name "Pilot Mound" has been familiar to Manitobans for some years, and quite a little town by that name existed before the railway penetrated the district. The old town of Pilot Mound was located about one and a half miles north of the railway, and was a busy little place as early as 1832. The site was chosen from the beauty and natural advantages of the location. A natural mound rose up from the level prairie, from which an excellent view of the surrounding country could be had. From this mound the town derived its name, as the mound served in the early days as a landmark or guide to travelers through the sparsely settled country. There was also a beautiful lake near the mound, which provided abundance of water for the purposes of the town. A grist and a saw mill were established here. The railway was graded through the district in the summer of 1835, and the new town was established in the winter and spring of 1836, the residents of the old town moving down to the railway about that time. Pilot Mound suffered from an extensive fire last summer, but the building places were at once rebuilt, and a good deal of other building has been done the past season, giving the town the appearance of an enterprising and progressive place. The district suffered severely from frost last fall, but notwithstanding this disadvantage, the merchants report that business is not so bad as might be expected, considering the destruction from frost. The farmers in the neighboring country are mostly fairly well off, and they are in a position to pull through all right. Pilot Mound is a great stock and produce market, and on this account the damage to the wheat crop will not be so severely felt. The fine crop of 1837 enabled the farmers to clear off all old debts for implements, etc., and they are consequently in good shape to stand a temporary reverse.

Most lines of trade usually found in a Manitoba town are represented here; Baird Bros. do a general store trade, and handle all lines of goods with the exception of hardware. The firm established business first in the old town, in 1832, and moved to the railway in 1836. J. Hiebert & Co., general merchants, do a similar trade. This business was started with the establishment of the new town. The firm has recently opened a branch store at Holmfeld, a station 30 miles west of Pilot Mound. J. & J. Struthers & Co., general merchants, succeeded Thomas McKay in March last. This establishment was burned out, but a large new store, 30x60 feet, and warehouse in the rear, was at once erected, and a large stock of new goods put in. The upper floor of the store is used for boots and shoes and clothing, and there is a fine cellar for produce, etc.

Fraser & Co. do the banking business of the town, also insurance, real estate, and represent loan companies. The firm commenced business in the old town in 1833. W. A. Donald, of the firm of Fraser & Co., is a solicitor. Mr. Fraser is clerk of the county court of Rock Lake, and also has the post office. J. A.

Hobbs does the drug trade, and also carries a stock of stationery, fancy goods, wall papers, etc. The business was established two years ago, and a year later new store premises were erected. Mr. Hobbs has a branch store at Killarney, 40 miles west.

About 250,000 bushels of wheat were marketed at Pilot Mound from the crop of 1837, but the present crop year will not give over one-third that amount. Two elevators were erected last summer, by the Ogilvie company and Chalmers Bros. & Bethune, respectively. Both these firms are buying wheat. Chalmers Bros. & Bethune also carry on a hardware business at Pilot Mound, and also a similar business, as previously noted, at Manitou. J. T. Gordon handles grain, live stock, produce, lumber, etc., and does a large shipping trade in stock, meats and produce. He also buys grain at Cartwright and Holmfeld, points west of Pilot Mound. F. G. Sparling does a local meat business and also buys meats, produce and live stock for shipment, in which line he does an extensive trade. Peter Cram, is one of the early settlers of the district, and still carries on farming successfully. He also does a general butchering business, and buys stock, meats, poultry, etc., for shipment. The merchant tailoring line is represented by James Kee, who located in the place early last spring, and erected a new building for his business last fall, which would indicate that he is prospering. R. N. Doyle does business in the jewelry line, and is also a practical watchmaker and jeweller, in addition to carrying a stock of goods in his line. He was burned out the time of the fire, but rebuilt at once. The Tremont House the only hotel in the place, is kept by George Wood, who is one of the pioneers of the district, he having opened the first house in the region some ten years ago. Mr. Wood is noted all along the line for keeping a very orderly house. He strictly adheres to the plan of refusing liquor to persons who show signs of intoxication, and it is related of him as a joke on his strictness in this respect, that he will never sell more than three drinks to a person at one time.

The implement line is well represented by agencies of most of the leading companies. Thomas Bellamy handles Harris, Son & Co.'s implements and farm machinery, and established the first agency west of the Pembina river. He reports a good trade last season, and prospects good for next season. Had it not been for the frost last fall, the supply of binders would have been considerably short of the demand. Alex. Tait represents the Massey Manufacturing Co., handling a full line of the implements of the company. He also reports prospects excellent for next season. Orders for binders have already been given freely, and most of the farmers are increasing their area of cultivated land. Perhaps the leading industrial line at Pilot Mound is the blacksmithing and carriage shop of James Stuart, which gives employment to eight mechanics. A large amount of new work is turned out. Mr. Stuart was burned out in the big fire, but built a large new shop, and notwithstanding this misfortune, he succeeded in turning out 45 new rigs last season. In addition to the business places particularized, there is a furniture store,

kept by G. S. Chesterman, a harness shop, tin shop, temperance hotel, livinics, blacksmith shop, bakery, etc. White & Taylor, who had a grist mill at the old town, have lately moved the machinery over to the new town, where they have erected a building, and are now fitting it up with the machinery.

About five miles west of Pilot Mound is located the little town of Crystal City, which makes the two places rather too close together for the present business requirements of the country. Crystal City was also established some few years before the construction of the railway. The town was founded by the Hon. Thos. Greenway, the present Premier of Manitoba, who located here in 1879. The original town site was one mile south of the railway, where the Greenway homestead was located, and where the family of the Premier still reside. When the railway station was established in 1836, the business people moved down to the station.

R. Rollins, general merchant and grain dealer, was the first to locate at Crystal City, where he opened a store in 1830. In those days he freighted his goods all the way from Emerson in wagons. For a time he had the only store in a large section of country, and his was the first business place between Pembina crossing and Deloraine. Hunter & Moore do a general store trade, and handle lumber also, carrying a large stock of merchandice of one kind and another. This firm succeeded to the business of Cox about a year ago. T. A. Greenway, son of the Premier, now carries on business in hardware, stoves, tinware, etc. This business was established about seven years ago, and was lately owned by Graham & Gordon, of Pilot Mound, with T. A. Greenway as manager, but the business was bought out by Mr. Greenway a few weeks ago. In the furniture line D. W. Duff carries on business, which was established six years ago. He also attends to the undertaking and building and contracting branches. W. G. McLean, blacksmith, commenced business last fall, when he bought out the business of Phillips. He has the only business of the kind in the place, and intends enlarging his operations by the establishment of a machine shop. Treble & Marshall have recently commenced business in Crystal City. They have built a large warehouse, 48x60 in size, two storeys high, and filled it with a fine stock of carriage, sleighs, wagons, etc., purchased through F. A. Fairchild, of Winnipeg. They intend also carrying a full stock of agricultural implements and machinery, and are adding to their buildings, with the intention of manufacturing new work in carriages, etc.

The implement and agricultural machinery line is represented by Jas. McNamee, who handles the goods of the Watson Manufacturing Company. This agency does a large business, and employs two men constantly. Allen Richard represents the David Maxwell implements and machinery.

In the grain line, Ring & Parr have built an elevator, completed last fall, with a capacity of 30,000 bushels. They only expect to handle about one-quarter the amount of wheat that was handled from the crop of 1837, owing to the damage from frost. From the crop of 1837 about 150,000 bushels were marketed at Crystal

City. The wheat that is marketed this year is fairly good quality, but the grain that was frozen by the early frost was almost entirely destroyed. This applies not only to Crystal City, but to other points along the line where the wheat was frozen. Where the wheat was touched at all it was generally damaged so badly as to be hardly worth cutting. Some fields which escaped the early frosts, were caught by frost later on, and these were only slightly damaged, as in the meantime the fields which had escaped the first frosts, had nearly ripened, and the grain had become hard. A good deal of oats and barley is being marketed at Crystal City, which escaped the frosts. Ring and Parr each have farms near the town, which they operate in addition to their elevator. Crystal City has a roller flour mill, the only roller mill on the line west of Morden. The mill is located at the old town, but it is the intention of the proprietors to move it to the railway next summer. The mill has a capacity of sixty barrels, and is owned by D. Mause & Co. Another important industry is the cheese factory, operated by Taylor Bros., who own the machinery of the factory, and manufacture for the cheese company, composed of farmers, at a rate per pound. Crystal City has one hotel, the Victoria House, kept by C. Bell, which is a comfortable place and fully up to the standard of hotels in towns of the size.

Five miles west of Crystal City is located Clearwater station. Here are two general stores, owned by R. Rogers and A. McBean respectively. Mr. McBean started business here about a year ago. Mr. Rogers has the post office in his building. Rogers also handles grain, and built an elevator last summer, but this was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, together with a quantity of grain. There is a grist mill, old style, which has lately been acquired by A. E. Hughes, who is putting in some new machinery. The other business places are a furniture store, kept by G. T. McBean, a blacksmith shop, wagon shop, hotel, implement agencies, etc.

Clearwater is situated in the valley of the Clearwater river. Near the town the valley is narrow, and it is crossed by the railway on a level with the prairie. The town was established, like Crystal City and Pilot Mound, before the advent of the railway, and during the "boom" days, of 1861-62, lots in these three places were sold by auction in Winnipeg, and were invested in freely. Owing to the extent of country which was surveyed up into town lots around these places, it used to be said that the three places adjoined each other, and formed a continued town for over fifteen miles.

Continuing westward the next point reached is Cartwright, eleven miles beyond Clearwater. Cartwright was also a familiar name during "boom" times, and Cartwright lots were sold by auction in Winnipeg on many a night. Whether or not Cartwright was named after the great Liberal statesman, the writer is not at present aware, though the familiar sound about the name may have helped the sale of Cartwright lots. The original town of Cartwright, however, is not the site of the present town. The old town was located a few miles from the railway, on Badger Creek, where there is a water power. The present village is of very

recent growth, having been established since the railway arrived, in 1886. A number of new buildings have been erected this summer, including a very good hotel, and warehouses for the Massey and the Watson Manufacturing Companies. Burk & Stone and T. S. Menarey carry on general stores. Here are also a blacksmith and wagon shops, harness shop, etc. An effort is being made to secure a roller flour mill, and a bonus for this purpose may be offered. Cartwright appears to be growing nicely since the new town was established. There is no grain elevator here, though it would appear to be a good point for one. Grain is now handled through flat warehouses.

Holmfild is the next point reached, ten miles west of Cartwright. Here J. Hiebert & Co., of Pilot Mound, have recently established a branch general store. Messner Brothers also have a general store here, and a harness shop has been lately opened. With the settlement of the surrounding country, the village will no doubt go on increasing in size, until it reaches the proportions of a brisk little town.

(To be Continued.)

Dominion Finances.

The public accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30th have been issued. The total ordinary revenue for the year amounted to \$35,908,463, and expenditure to \$36,718,494, leaving a deficit of \$810,031. The total revenue of the year was the largest on record, exceeding that of 1887 by \$154,000, and that of 1883 by \$114,000, while compared with 1878, it shows an increase of \$13,000,000. Dominion lands returned \$217,083 during the year, an increase of \$25,000, while interest on investments gave \$932,025, or a decrease of \$58,000. From the Post Office service the receipts reached \$2,379,241, a gain of \$360,000 over 1887, or more than half the entire receipts at Confederation when they reached \$525,700. The total earnings of the Intercolonial Railway in 1887-88 amounted to \$2,912,783, and the working expenses reached \$3,276,441, leaving a deficit of \$363,658, compared with a deficit of \$232,105 in the preceding year. The Prince Edward Island Railway earned \$158,363, and the cost of operation was \$229,639, leaving a deficit of \$71,276, against a deficit of \$48,934 in 1887. The Customs revenue was \$22,105,926. Excise returns \$6,071,186, or about \$1,200,000 more than last year.

Victoria's Trade and Progress.

From the reports in the local papers, the city of Victoria and the province of British Columbia, have made good progress during the past year. Following are some figures gleaned from our Victoria exchanges.

New buildings have been erected to the value of about \$500,000.

The official inspection shows the tonnage of shipping belonging to the province to amount to about 20,000 tons. Eighteen new boats were built last year, and several are in course of construction.

Shipments of gold dust from Victoria have shown a steady decline, in six years, having fallen about 50 per cent.

Total shipments for 1888 were....\$472,442 15
Total shipments for 1887 were....\$578,924 52

Decrease.....\$106,482 37

FORMER YEARS.

1880.....	\$903,651	1883.....	\$ 704,252
1885.....	\$713,458	1882.....	\$ 954,085
1884.....	\$736,105	1881.....	\$1,040,737

The total immigration of the year exceeded that of and former year. The ascertained increase in the entries proves that more than 11,000 have been added to the population of the province for the year just ended. Of those Vancouver city alone has had 7,000 of an increase. That city commenced the year 1888 with a population of 5,000, and now claims over 12,000. New Westminster and district have had at least an accession of 1,000; Yale and Kootenay districts another 1,000. An estimate of 2,000 is a very moderate increase for Victoria and Nanaimo.

Value of effects brought in amounted to \$141,770. A total of 715 Chinese arrived at Victoria and Vancouver, upon which the tax of \$50 per head amounted to \$35,000.

The following statement of exports from the province to the United States during the past year is given:—

Canned salmon.....	\$ 48,382 73
Coal.....	1,751,185 80
Furs, skins and hides.....	310,535 18
Effects.....	40,741 00
Liquors.....	8,183 66
Lumber.....	57,437 33
Miscellaneous merchandise.....	33,455 68
Returned goods.....	8,781 15
Rice, etc.....	35,062 54
Silver and platinum.....	14,728 01
Skidgate oil.....	4,971 43
Treasure.....	519,877 40

Total.....\$2,833,344 91

Total inland revenue collections at Victoria for 1888 were, \$107,544 99; total for 1887, \$70,809 61; increase, \$27,735 38.

The customs collections at Victoria for 1888 show a marked increase over those of 1887, the receipts of eleven months of last year being about equal to twelve months in 1887. In no previous year has the collections been so great at the port of Victoria excepting in the year 1885, when railway construction was going on and a large amount of railway material was being imported. The customs collections for 1885 amounted to \$970,858 23; the collections for 1886 totalled up to \$735,683 09. In 1887 the revenue from the same source amounted to \$771,393 29. In 1888 total customs collections were \$838,111 27, or a gain of \$66,727 98 over 1887.

Devoted Wife—"Have you any embroiderers' Christmas slippers?"

Dealer—"Plenty of them. You wish hand-worked, I presume?"

"Yes, I want a pair that will look as if it took all summer to do them."

"Yes, madam, we have that kind; they make a man almost weep when he thinks of the days and weeks and months of silent labor all for him."

"Well, here is my husband's measure. Don't send any bill except for the soles. Charge him a few dollars extra for his next pair of boots."

LAFFERTY & MOORE will open a branch private bank at Lethbridge, Alberta.

FISH, HYMAN & CO.,
 Importers of
FINE HAVANNA CIGARS
 212 St. James St., MONTREAL.

CAUTION!

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy
 IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTER.

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

Forbes & Stirrett
 PLANING MILL
 AND SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
 10th St., south Rosser Av
 BRANDON

Jos. Schilitz Brewing Co's
 MILWAUKEE EXPORT BOTTLED
 AND DRAUGHT

LAGER!

PERMITS FILLED.

GEO. VELIE, Agent for Manitoba and the Northwest,
 WINNIPEG.

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,
 DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R.
 PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG.

Toronto Hide & Wool Co
 Wholesale Dealers in

HIDES!
 SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL

JOHN HALLAM

88 Princess St., WINNIPEG
 83 and 65 Front Street East, TORONTO.
 PROPRIETOR.

Frank Lightcap, - Traveler.

We will be in the market this season
 as usual for all classes of Wool, and
 are prepared to pay the highest market
 prices.

E. A. SMALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOTHING

WHOLESALE

203 and 210
 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL

SAMPLE ROOMS:

30 AND 32 MCINTYRE BLOCK,
 WINNIPEG.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.

Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Craig & St. Francis Xavier Sts.,

MONTREAL.

Samples with McLean Bros.,
 Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG.

ROYAL SOAP MFG. CO.

WINNIPEG.

BRANDS: Hardwater, Dominion, Lincin, Ivorine
 and Electric, also a full line of Toilet Soaps.

Protect HOME Industry!

DOLL

W. F.

WHOLESALE JEWELER.

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

525 Main St., WINNIPEG.

NEUMEYER AND PARES,

Brandon Brewery

BRANDON, MANITOBA

Brewers of the Celebrated Export
 India Pale Ale, Imperial Stout, Noted
 XX Porter in Casks or Bottles.

EVERY VARIETY OF

Painters Brushes,
 Artist Brushes,
 Household Brushes,
 Stable Brushes,
 Toilet Brushes,

—MANUFACTURED BY—

Chas. Boeckh & Sons,
 TORONTO.

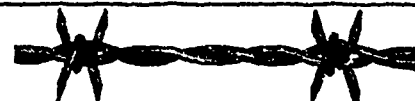
All our Brushes are branded BOECKH
 to distinguish them from inferior imitations
 and as a guarantee of their quality.

JAMES WHITHAM. A. A. ABEYR, Sp. c'ial Partner

James Whitham & Co.
 Manufacturers of & Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS and SHOES,

43, 45 and 47 St. MAURICE STREET,
 Near McGill Street,
 MONTREAL.

Represented by J. M. MACDONALD,
 526 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG



Home Production

WE MANUFACTURE

BARB WIRE,
PLAIN TWISTED WIRE, WITHOUT
 BARRS

And are Agents for the

Woven Wire Fencing.

We are in a position, to fill all orders promptly.
 Ours is the only wire manufactured in the Dominion of
 Canada on which is found the GENUINE LOCK BARB.
 A personal inspection will convince you of this fact. Quality
 of wire the best ENGLISH BESSEMER STEEL.
 Every pound guaranteed.

Manitoba Wire Company

OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE:—Corner King and
 Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

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

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

LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Manufacturers of Clothing

44 BAY STREET,

TORONTO.

Smith & Keighley,

TEAS,

EAST and WEST INDIA PRODUCE

—AND—

GENERAL GROCERIES.

9 Front St. East,
TORONTO

Importers British & Foreign Dry Goods

A Full Range of Canadian Staples
Always in Stock

STOBART, SONS & CO.

PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

J. Lutton, grocer, Belleville, has sold out.
 R. C. Thompson, hotelkeeper, Parkhill, is dead
 A. M. Bunnell, dealer in fruits, Ottawa, has assigned.
 James Strachan, general store, Dunedin, has assigned.
 Donald McGillivray, cheese, Milverton, has assigned.
 Robert Wilson, harnessmaker, Norwood, has assigned.
 Angus C. Graham, furniture dealer, Dutton, has assigned.
 Wilson & Weir, confectioners, Windsor, have assigned.
 P. Brownlow, dealer in fruits, etc., Toronto, has sold out.
 Austin Werden, house furnishings, Toronto, has sold out.
 Charles W. Laker, grocer, Toronto, has made an assignment.
 S. Greenfield, dealer in groceries, etc., Parkdale, has assigned.
 A. S. L. Bond, dealer in cigars, etc., Hamilton, has assigned.
 Stirling & Co., general storekeepers, Arnprior, have assigned.
 C. J. McColl, dealer in millinery, etc., Leamington, has assigned.
 Houston, Fox & Co., tailors trimmings, Toronto, have assigned.
 Elliott & Nixon, woolen manufacturers, Chesterville, have assigned.
 B. H. Smith, dealer in gents' furnishings, Parkdale, has assigned.
 Marich & Richards, general storekeepers, Quinn P. O., has sold out.
 John Sprague, general storekeeper, township Ameliasburgh, has assigned.
 W. R. McClung, dealer in boots and shoes, Galt, has made an assignment.
 Falk, Adam & Co., furniture, Mount Forest, have changed the style of their firm to E. F. R. Zoellner.
 Howarth & Smith, paper dealers, Toronto, have dissolved; style of firm now is, Howarth Paper Company,

J. W. Gale & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods, Toronto, have suspended.

London Drug Company, London, has admitted James Douglas as a partner; the style of the firm remaining the same.

Watt J. Lockhart, commission merchant, Toronto, has admitted a partner and the style of the firm is now J. Lockhart, Watt & Scott.

Inglis & Hunter, machinists, etc., Toronto, have dissolved partnership; Hunter retiring and John Inglis continues under the firm style of John Inglis & Son.

Samuel M. & L. Benjamin & Co., wholesale dealers in hardware, Toronto, have dissolved—Mark Samuels retires and Frank D. Benjamin is admitted—style of firm unchanged.

Darling, Cockshutt & Co., wholesale woolens, Toronto, have dissolved; Charles Cockshutt retires, and Robert Darling continues alone under the style of Robert Darling & Co.

QUEBEC.

Alex. Tyo, grocer, Dundee, has assigned.

James Corbeil, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.

Toussaint & Co., grocers, Quebec, have assigned.

George Gillespie, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.

M. H. Fanteux, dry goods, Montreal, has assigned.

Peter Dillon, machinist, Sherbrooke, has assigned.

Bazile Barbeau, hats and furs, Montreal, has assigned.

Mrs. A. Coutu, dry goods, Louiseville, has assigned.

Hector Leblanc, books, etc., Montreal, has assigned.

L. M. Perreault, dry goods, Montreal, has assigned.

George Woolley, upholsterer, Montreal, has assigned.

Olivier Rheume, grocer, Valleyfield, has assigned.

J. F. Gillespie, grocer, Cote St. Antoine, was burned out.

Moise Leblanc, boarding house, Blue Bonnets, has assigned.

S. H. Frigon, general storekeeper, St. Tite, has assigned,

Grant & Horn,

PRODUCE

—AND—

Commission Merchants,
56 Princess Street, WINNIPEG.

EXPORTERS
Of Flour, Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Always carry in Stock

BAGS
For Flour, Bran, Oats, etc.—Jute and Cotton.

SALT

(Canadian and Liverpool)

Frost Proof and Cold Storage.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

H. Newcombe & Co., ship supplies, Montreal, have dissolved.

Wm. Kenwood, butcher, Cote St. Antoine, was burned out.

David Derry, general storekeeper, Trois Pistoles, has assigned.

Mrs. P. Gagne, general storekeeper, North Ham, has assigned.

Godefroi Caron, general storekeeper, Cap St. Ignace, has assigned.

H. E. Pelletier, general storekeeper, St. Douise, has assigned.

Charles and Frere Bellerose, grocers, Maisonneuve, have dissolved.

Ward & Favreau, manufacturer's agents, Montreal, have dissolved.

John Aiken & Co., haberdashers, Montreal, Andrew McKerrow is dead.

Lalanne & Blanchett, manufacturers boots and shoes, Montreal, have assigned.

Empire Tobacco Co., Montreal, George H. Archibald admitted under same style.

Hormidas Cousineau, general storekeeper, St. Raphael, Isle Bizard, has assigned.

Canada Dye Stuff and Chemical Co., Montreal, meeting of creditors called for the 16th inst.

Thomas Samuel, manufacturer's agent, Montreal, has admitted W. R. Samuel as partner, under style of Thos. Samuel & Son.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Chas. R. Borden, grocer, Digby, is dead.

J. B. Chipman & Co., lumber, Kentville, have dissolved.

Drysdale Bros. & Co., dry goods, New Glasgow, have dissolved.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Robt. Davidson, general storekeeper, Gibson, is away.

A. D. Cormier, confectioner, Moncton, has assigned.

Henderson, Burns & Co., stoves and mantels, have dissolved.

P. E. ISLAND.

Robt. Bell, general storekeeper, Alberton, has assigned.

W.C.S. Seeloy, proprietor of the Australian Hotel, Victoria, and an old resident, is dead.

British Columbia.

John Macdonald has opened a fish market at Nanaimo.

B. C. salmon is quoted at 15 cents per pound wholesale at Toronto, Ont.

The Gold House, Vancouver, is now conducted under a new management, Mrs. Auder-son now being the proprietress.

Fuller & Head will open a grocery store at Nanaimo. A. G. Fuller comes from New Westminster, where he has resided for the past year and was formerly a resident of Nova Scotia. Head recently came from England.

E. C. Davison, who has been connected with the harness and saddlery business at Kamloops for some time, has bought out the interest in the business held by W. R. Megan, and will hereafter conduct the business alone.

Following is the total output of coal for Nanaimo and district for the year 1888:—Vancouver Coal Co., 259,432 tons; East Wellington Coal Co., 35,839 tons; R. Dunsmuir & Sons, 135,319 tons. Total—441,090 tons.

Customs collections for 1888 at Nanaimo were:—Import duty, \$50,705.68; sick mariner's fund, \$2,759.86; petroleum inspections, \$262.70; steamboat inspections, \$25.30; fines and forfeitures, \$100; copyright, \$8.50. Total, \$53,922.04.

The number of post offices now in operation in the province is 126, as against 116 in operation on 1st January, 1888. Number of money order offices on 3rd June last was 24; total amount of orders issued at these offices during the year ended 30th June, 1887, \$665,880.90; total amount paid, \$359,375.73.

The Vancouver World gives the following as the average wages paid at that place:—Cooks, from \$40 to \$125 per month; clerks, \$25 to \$60 per month; bookkeepers, \$60 to \$100 per month; blacksmiths, \$2.75 to \$3 per day; carpenters, \$2.75 to \$3 per day; bricklayers, \$1 to \$4.50 per day; plasterers, \$4.50 to \$5 per day; house painters, \$3 per day; sign painters, \$4 per day; waiters, males, \$35 to \$40 per month and board; mill hands, \$35 to \$65 per month; axmen in logging camps, firstclass, \$50 to \$60 per month; axemen, swampers, \$35 to \$45; axemen, green hands, \$30 to \$40 per month; teamsters, in city, \$2 to \$2.50 per day; teamsters in logging camps, \$60 to \$65 per month; longshoremen, 20 to 30 cents per hour; bartenders, \$40 to \$75 per month; cigar makers, \$15 to \$25 per week; compositors, 50 cents per 1,000 ems; chambermaids, \$15 to \$20 per month and board; waitresses, \$20 to \$30 per month and board; domestics, \$15 to \$20 per month.

The Columbian says:—The wonderful growth of New Westminster has made during the year just closed is hardly known to our own people. In the business portion of the city the changes which have taken place were easy of note, but it is on the outskirts and in the suburbs that the progression is most noteworthy and surprising. The value of business blocks erected during 1888 does not equal that of the previous year, but in residential buildings, the true sign of a city's prosperity, a greater number were erected during the year than the grand total for the three years previous. Plans are now

in preparation for a number of fine blocks to be built during the year we have now entered on, and, as dwelling houses are still at a premium and in great demand, it is almost certain that the Royal City has entered on a year of progress and prosperity which will completely eclipse the past. The Columbian sums up as follows:—Grand total value of building operations for the year 1888—\$250,600. Grand total for 1887—\$217,050.

Failures in P'rtish Columbia.

The solidity and sound financial standing of our business men has always been the boast of British Columbians. To eastern houses it has been a matter of surprise that failures here were so few. Every representative arriving has been anxious to make a connection, knowing full well that any account contracted or liability incurred would be paid and that promptly. Our oldest and most substantial business men have been accused of being slow; some even going so far as to term them moss backs. Their ways may not suit the eastern "fly" man, who is not only reckless and indifferent, but in many instances incurs a liability knowing full well his inability to meet his obligations when they become due. Considering the magnitude of the business transacted by the people of the province and the large sums involved, it must be a source of satisfaction to note the fewness of the failures for the year now closed. The total for the year was 13. The liabilities were \$120,063.52, and the assets were \$146,250.42. On the Island, including the important centres of Victoria and Nanaimo, there were but 5, with liabilities amounting to \$39,699.10 and assets of \$31,952.08. The failures on the mainland were 8, with liabilities of \$80,334.42 and assets of \$114,298.33. We may be considered bold in making statements, nevertheless it is true, that no other section of the Dominion can show equally as satisfactory results as these figures present.—Vancouver World.

Lumber Cuttings.

The output of the saw mills at Muskegon, Mich., amounted to 550,000,000 feet the past season despite the fact that the season was an exceptionally long one. The cut in 1884 was 700,000,000 feet. The cut of logs this winter will be 100,000,000 less than it was last.

The Chemanius saw mills, Vancouver Island, owned by Croft & Angus, have been sold to a syndicate composed of Wisconsin and British Columbia lumber men. The price paid for the mills and a large acreage of timber land is said to be in the neighborhood of \$700,000. It is stated that the new proprietors will rebuild the mills and add largely to their capacity.

Victoria Colonist: Returns from the mainland and island show that the timber output of British Columbia for the past year amounts to about 140,000,000 feet. This is an increase over last year of 40,000,000 feet. With the erection of several mills for which timber limits have been secured. The end of 1889 will see another large advance in timber industry, which will bring the yearly output up to fully two and a quarter million feet.

British Columbia Salmon Pack.

The following figures of the past year's pack of salmon for British Columbia, and the points of distribution, are gleaned from the December circular of Robert Ward & Co., of Victoria:—

Fraser River.	
Ewen & Co	11,379
Pon Accord Fishery Co.	5,103
Laidlaw & Co.	5,565
Wellington Pkg. Co.	6,259
Delta Canning Co.	5,692
Harlock Pkg. Co.	4,275
Phoenix Cannery Co.	4,030
British Am. Pkg. Co.	9,850
F. A. Wadhams.	4,681
Richmond Canning Co.	7,800
British Columbia Pkg. Co.	4,604
" " " .. .	3,200
Skeena River.	
Windsor Canning Co.	12,795
Inverness Canning Co.	12,597
Balmoral Canning Co.	10,660
British America Pkg. Co.	16,812
Skeena River Pkg. Co.	14,800
Rivers Inlet.	
Rivers Inlet Canning Co.	12,115
Cowan, Shaw & Co.	7,211
Alert Bay.	
Alert Bay Canning Co.	5,490
Naas River.	
A. J. McLellan.	12,297
Total.	177,305
The year's pack was distributed as follows:	
United Kingdom.	Cases.
Per "Titania" .. .	33,782
" "Norcross" .. .	40,278
" "Viola" .. .	21,849
Via N. P. R.	2,393
" San Francisco.	1,905
Australia .. .	19,627
Canada .. .	46,236
Loss by str. Cariboo Fly.	157
Local .. .	3,682

AN Ottawa telegram says: C. S. Drummond left for Winnipeg Wednesday, accompanied by Jas. Lloyd, representative of Lucas & Aird, the largest railway contractors in the world. He is reticent. Lloyd made inquiries at the Interior Department regarding the land grant to the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle railway and the Alberta and Athabasca railway. He will inspect both roads, and if his report is favorable, Lucas & Aird will undertake the construction of both roads next season.

Climatic Differences.

The Edmonton Bulletin refers to a fact well known to those familiar with the climate of the great prairie region of Canada, in the following language: A peculiarity of the climate of central Canada, at least from the boundary to the northern limit of the basin of the Saskatchewan, is that it varies very little throughout that area in either summer or winter temperature, or in snowfall. In eastern Canada a distance of a few miles frequently makes the difference between driving over the tops of fences in sleighs and being compelled to use wheels on muddy roads. In this, the most northerly agricultural settlement on the continent, there

has not yet been enough snow for sleighing, there have been no storms, and there has been little or no zero weather, and this is almost equally the case over the whole extent of country mentioned. Those who know that a difference of fifty miles of latitude in Ontario makes such a serious difference of climate as it does there, cannot but believe that the 200 miles that the Saskatchewan is north of the railway line must give it a much more severe climate in winter, and more uncertain in summer, than the region along the line is possessed of, while the fact is that the difference, if any, is as often in favor of the Saskatchewan as against it. What the Saskatchewan loses on account of higher latitude it gains on account of lower elevation and more shelter, and in many cases the gain is greater than the loss.

J. F. GRAMMIT, jeweler, is starting business at Boitevcain, Man.

THERE is not and there cannot be, any smoking tobacco superior to the "Myrtle Navy" brand. A wrapper of brighter appearance and higher price it is possible to get, but all wrappers are very poor smoking tobacco, and but a single leaf is wrapped round a plug. The stock used in the body of the "Myrtle Navy" plug is the very best which money can purchase. The powers of the Virginia soil can produce nothing better, and no other soil in the world can produce as fine tobacco as that of Virginia.



Northern Pacific Railway.

Pemvina, Grand Forks, Helena, Butte and all Prominent Montana points.

—THE—

POPULAR TRANS-CONTINENTAL

—AND—

DINING CAR ROUTE

To Spokane Falls, Portland, Seattle, Victoria, B.C., All Puget Sound Points and Alaska.

Express Trains Daily

To which are attached

Pullman Palace Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

The only rail line to the Yellowstone National Park For full information, address,

CHAS. S. FEE,

Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent,

ST. PAUL, MINN

Northern Pacific & Manitoba Ry.

ARRIVE DAILY		LEAVE DAILY	
9 15 p.m.	Winnipeg	9 10 a.m.	
9 05 "	Portage Junction	9 20 "	
5 48 "	St. Norbert	9 40 "	
5 27 "	St. Agathe	10 20 "	
4 42 "	Silver Plains	10 47 "	
4 20 "	Morris	11 10 "	
4 04 "	St. Jean	11 23 "	
3 43 "	Catharino	11 55 a.m.	
3 20 "	West Lanno	12 20 p.m.	
3 05 p.m.	Pembina	12 35 "	
6 26 a.m.	Winnipeg Junction	8 50 "	
8 35 p.m.	Minneapolis	6 35 a.m.	
8 00 "	St. Paul	7 05 "	
6 40 "	Helena	4 00 p.m.	
3 40 "	Garrison	6 15 "	
1 05 a.m.	Spokane	9 45 a.m.	
8 00 p.m.	Portland	6 30 "	
7 40 "	Tacoma	9 50 "	
4 30 "	via Cascade	6 40 "	

P.M.	A.M.	St. Paul	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
2:30	8:00		7:30	3:00	7:25
P.M. 10:30	A.M. 7:00	Chicago	A.M. 9:00	P.M. 2:10	P.M. 8:10
P.M. 6:45	A.M. 10:15	Detroit	P.M. 7:15	P.M. 10:45	P.M. 6:10
A.M. 9:10	P.M. 9:05	Toronto	A.M. 9:10	P.M. 9:05	
A.M. 7:00	P.M. 7:50	New York	A.M. 7:30	P.M. 8:50	
A.M. 8:30	P.M. 3:00	Boston	A.M. 9:35	P.M. 10:50	10:50
A.M. 9:00	P.M. 8:30	Montreal	P.M. 8:15	A.M. 8:15	

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on every train.
 J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager. H. SWINFORD, General Agent

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

TIME TABLE.

Read Down.	STATIONS.	Read Up.
14 00	Lethbridge	Ar 1 30
16 55	Woodpecker	23 55
18 50	Purple Springs	22 40
17 45	Grassy Lake	21 45
18 50	Cherry Coulee	20 55
20 00	Winnifred	De 20 00
27 55	Seven Persons	Ar 19 55
22 10	Dumore	De 17 30

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

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Taking Effect November 24th, 1888.

PASS	Miles	STATIONS.	PASS
Tuesday		Portage la Prairie	Monday
Thursday		Gladstone	Wednesday
and		Nepawa	and
Saturday		Minnedosa	Fridays
LEAVE		Rapid City	ARRIVE
10 00		Shoal Lake	13 30
17 45	35	Birtle	12 05
18 45	61	Binscarth	10 38
19 45	79	*Russell	9 55
20 50	94	*Lanenburg	8 30
21 30	115	*Saltcoats	8 00
22 30	133		7 00
23 30	155		5 55
24 10	166		5 15
24 40	180		7 15
1 45	206		3 40
ARRIVE			LEAVE

Meals.
 *Trains for Birtle leave Birtle Tuesdays and Saturdays only at 22 50; returning leave Birtle Wednesdays and Mondays only at 5 55. For Russell leave Birtle Tuesdays only at 22 50; returning leave Birtle Wednesdays only at 5 15. For Lanenburg and Saltcoats leave Birtle Saturdays only at 22 50; returning leave Saltcoats Mondays only at 3 40. For Rapid City leave Minnedosa Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 20 00; returning leave Rapid City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 30.
 Above trains connect at Portage la Prairie with trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Winnipeg.
 For information as to Freight or Passenger Rates apply to A. Macdonald, Assistant Freight and Passenger Agent, Portage la Prairie, or to
 W. B. BAKER, General Superintendent.

THESE VESTIBULED TRAINS go in service May 15th.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry THE NORTHWESTERN LINE, The best equipped line to CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY.

The ONLY line to Chicago running Pullman and Wagner Vestibuled Trains.

These Vestibuled Trains are limited as to time but not limited as to number of passengers. All classes of Passengers carried, with separate apartments for each class, and NO EXTRA FARES.

Trains Eastward will run as follows: Leave Minneapolis 6 50 p.m.; St. Paul 7 50 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7 40 a.m.; Chicago 9 30 a.m.

The Sleeping Cars on these trains have been prepared especially for this service, and together with the Vestibuled Dining Cars, Coaches and Baggage Cars are the finest equipped trains of their class in the world.

Tickets at Lowest Rates, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, can be secured at the following offices: St. Paul, 160 East Third Street; Minneapolis, 13 Nicollet House Block; Duluth, 112 West Superior Street; also at St. Paul and Minneapolis Union Depots and at offices of connecting lines. Sleeping car accommodation secured in advance.

NOTE—The above advertised times are the actual running time, and the motto of the Northwestern Line is "ALWAYS ON TIME."

E. W. WINTER, General Manager. F. B. CLARKE, General Traffic Manager. T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent



Owens and operates 5,650 miles of thoroughly equipped road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota and Dakota.

It is the Best Direct Route between all principal points in the Northwest, Southwest and Far West.

For maps, time tables, rates of passage and freight, etc. apply to the nearest station agent of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, or to any Railroad Agent anywhere in the World.

ROSSELL MILLER, General Manager. A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt. J. F. TUCKER, Ass't Gen'l Manager. GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Ass't Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

For information in reference to Lands and Towns owned by the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, write to H. G. HAUGAN, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

What! This!

A great many persons of late have been trying to determine which would be the most advantageous thing to do, to enjoy health and pleasure

After careful investigation it has been ascertained that the most practical, is to purchase a ticket to one of the numerous Winter Resorts of the South or West via

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, Albert Lea Route

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS SHORT LINE which are now on sale at all principal points at greatly reduced rates.

Your especial attention is called to the fact that the "Albert Lea Route" is the ONLY LINE making daily connections with the Vestibuled Trains of the "Great Rock Island Route," which run through without change to Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Denver.

The solid through train service of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & St. Louis Short Line is unsurpassed for parties desiring to visit the Winter Resorts of the South, and POSITIVELY THE ONLY LINE running Pullman Buffet Sleepers and First-Class Coaches through to St. Louis via Burlington.

For detailed information concerning routes, etc., call upon your nearest Ticket Agent, or write to

E. A. WHITAKER, Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.