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The Commercial

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

Seventh Year of Publication.
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ADVERTISING RATES.

1 month weekly insertion	\$0 30	per line.
3 months, do	0 75	"
6 " do	1 25	"
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Blue Book and Job Printing Departments.

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JAMES E. STERN,
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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 21, 1889.

G. C. Mortimer, stationery, Winnipeg, is discontinuing his business.

HURRON & Co., auctioneers, Winnipeg, have been closed out by their creditors.

J. T. CRAWFORD, general storekeeper, Neepawa, has sold out to John Crawford.

J. A. PIKE, boots and shoes, Emerson, is giving up business and moving to Vancouver, B. C.

J. CRAWFORD has sold his blacksmith shop at Neepawa, Man., to Nichol, from Gladstone, Man.

COCHRANE & MANSON, millers, Crystal City, have changed the style of their firm to Cochran & Co.

J. M. HALL, general merchant, Rapid City, Man., advertises selling out at cost and giving up business, owing to poor health.

R. T. ARMSTRONG, has bought out the business of T. J. Hedley, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Winnipeg. He is making some improvements in the house.

THE Rapid City *Vindicator* says that H. C. Ross, general merchant, and James White, hardware merchant, of that place, contemplate making a change in their business, and are selling at reduced prices.

W. H. KNOWLTON, of Toronto, gives notice of application to Parliament to incorporate the Brandon, Souris City & Rock Lake railway, with power to construct from some point at or near Brandon through Souris City, and in a southeasterly direction towards Rock Lake, thence to the southern boundary.

FORT QU'APPELLE, Assa, wants a shoemaker.

EDMONTON post office was made a money order office on January 2nd.

THE early closing movement is in full force at Port Arthur, all lines of business closing at 19 o'clock.

WM. WALKER, Carberry, has bought out Campbell & Stevens' livery stable business at Glenboro, Man.

FRED. ROCKETT, of Manitou, Manitoba, has gone to Treherne, where he will engage in the hotel and livery business.

A PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE exchange says,—Wm. Richardson, a well known Portager, intends starting a general store in Treherne, Man.

THE interviewer of the *Toronto Budget* has been asking the insurance managers how the business of the year resulted for 1888, and the statements made show that it was a good year for the fire companies, and a fair though not particularly successful year for those in the life business. Inland marine business was moderately remunerative.

THE last number of the *Dominion Illustrated*, published at Montreal, is fully up to the usual standard of excellence attained by the journal. Considerable space is devoted to the athletic institutions of Montreal, which city is declared to be the greatest sporting place in Canada; Winnipeg is given second place. A joint stock company is being formed to publish the journal, with the object of increasing the capital and consequently the importance of the paper.

A MEETING was held at Silver Creek, north of Binscarth, Man., recently, when it was decided to try and start either a cheese factory or creamery on the joint stock principle. Canvassers were appointed to find out what number of cows could be obtained, and also what amount of money could be raised. Major Boulton, vice-president of the Dairymen's Association of Manitoba, was present at the meeting, and strongly advocated a creamery.

RECENTLY, leases of over seven hundred thousand acres of grazing lands in the Territories, were cancelled. This step was adopted because the holders failed to comply with the regulations. Now another order-in-council has been passed, cancelling fifteen other grazing leases, comprising three hundred and sixty-six thousand acres. This will give satisfaction to settlers, who have been prevented from locating upon these lands because they were under lease. Under the new leasing regulations, settlers are not prevented from homesteading on leased lands.

A. POOR, manager of the Anthracite coal mines, at Banff, Alberta, states that at present coal is being taken out at the rate of 100 tons a day; but the mining gang will be increased to such an extent that the output will be 500 tons a day. He says even this will likely be increased, as the company have ready sale for all they can turn out. It is being shipped to the Pacific coast, where the demand is good. Instead of the company shipping the coal, they just mine the coal and lay it down at the track for \$5 a ton. The purchaser does the shipping and attends to the rates.

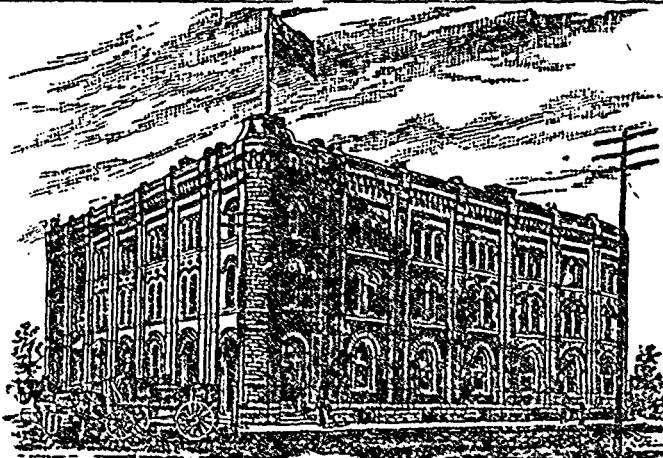
AN application for a hotel and liquor license at Thornhill, Man., has been made by Cook.

THE Massey Manufacturing Company has purchased building lots and will put up a warehouse at Saltcoats, the terminus of the Manitoba Northwestern railway.

IN an editorial on the "Wheat Situation" in THE COMMERCIAL of last week, a typographical error occurred, which made a considerable discrepancy in figures. The clause read: "The usual estimate of the wheat crop of the United States for 1888 is now placed at 138,730,000 bushels, or about 25,000,000 bushels under the crop of 1887." Instead of "wheat crop," it should have been "spring wheat crop." With the addition of the word "spring," the figures are correct. The winter wheat crop of the United States for 1888 is now generally placed at 273,220,000 bushels, or about 19,600,000 bushels under the crop of 1887. The final official estimate of the total crop for the year, as reported by the Washington bureau, is 368,000 measured bushels, or equal to 400,000,000 bushels of 60 pounds each. The estimate of the Chicago board of trade is 406,000,000 bushels.

COAL continues to sell, retail, at \$10 per ton at Victoria, B. C. though the city is only 100 miles from the mines. The cost is made up as follows: Price at mines, \$6 per ton; freight charges, \$1.50 per ton; cost of delivering and retailers' profits, \$2.50 per ton. This is certainly an outrageous price for the coal. Galt mine coal, which if anything, is superior in quality to the coal used at Victoria, retails in Winnipeg, delivered at the houses of purchasers, at \$8 per ton. This coal is carried by rail a distance of nearly 800 miles, over two different railways, and is subject to a pretty stiff freight rate. The Victoria people should take a lesson from Winnipeg in the art of "kicking," and they would not long submit to such injustice. The cost of coal delivered in Victoria should not exceed the price now charged at the mines. The costs all around at present are outrageously high.

IN the tax case of Schultz vs. Winnipeg, the City Council has decided to appeal the case. This is a most important case, in which almost every municipality in the province is interested. The decision previously rendered is to the effect that municipalities cannot collect interest on arrears of taxes in excess of six per cent. Dominion legislation fixes the legal interest rate on arrears of taxes at not in excess of six per cent., and, according to the decision of the court, provincial legislatures cannot legally grant authority to charge interest in excess of the stipulated amount. It is understood the Council will follow the matter up to the highest court, until a final decision is obtained. If the decision already given is upheld, it will create a great deal of confusion throughout Manitoba, as lands have been sold for taxes all over the province, upon which interest usually at ten per cent. has been charged. Titles under the Torrens act have also been given for unredeemed lands, sold at tax sales. The questions as to the legality of these sales and also the titles of the lands so sold are involved. Special legislation may be asked for to legalize these past transactions, in case the present decision of the court is upheld.

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TRADE ONLY.GOODS SOLD TO THE
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G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

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

British Columbia.

Ploughing was going on last week in the Fraser river delta district.

The stock for the proposed street railway at Victoria, is being taken up rapidly.

The schooner C. H. Tupper has fitted out at Halifax for the Pacific coast fisheries.

The Bay View House, Nanaimo, has lately been completed and opened by Mr. Jenkins

The stock of Abrams & McKenzie, furniture and crockery, Vancouver, is in possession of the sheriff.

Real estate is beginning to move more freely. Several heavy transactions are reported at Vancouver.

The strike at the Wellington mine has been broken up, and the miners are returning to work. Some of the miners have left.

M. Philips & Co. wholesale liquor dealers, Donald, have given up business. The firm may resume business at some other point in the province.

The business institutions of Nanaimo continue to increase in number. E. R. Fraser and F. G. Manahan, from New Westminster, have opened a general store at this place.

The stock of Herman Peters, music dealer, Victoria, has been seized by the sheriff, under a chattel mortgage. The stock is valued at under \$1,000. Peters has gone to the United States.

Peters, the defaulting music dealer, of Victoria, cleaned his store pretty bare of goods before leaving. The goods remaining were seized under a writ for \$11,000, for money wanted.

Donald Truth: Ore shipments continue from the Monarch mine at Field, a total of 700 tons having been sent to the company's smelter at Vancouver. The 700 tons represent a money value of \$35,000.

At the last meeting of the board of trade at Victoria, a lengthy communication was read from Mr. Fujii, Japanese consul at San Francisco, enquiring as to what extent trade could be developed between this country and Japan, and also whether in the opinion of the board

British Columbia presented a field for Japanese laborers.

Another trade change is reported from Kamloops. Robson & Lee, groceries and provisions, have dissolved partnership. R. H. Lee retires, and the business will be continued by Fred. H. Robson, under the style of Robson & Co.

Nearly 750,000 cigars were manufactured at Westminster last year, mostly of the higher qualities, as British Columbians prefer choice cigar, and it does not pay to manufacture poor qualities, in competition with cheap eastern goods. There are two cigar factories at Westminster, Wm. Tietjen being the proprietor of the largest factory.

The British Columbia Board of Trade, Victoria, has refused to change its name at the request of the Vancouver and Westminster boards. The two latter boards do not like the provincial name assumed by the Victoria board, while the latter board claims that it is a provincial institution and is therefore justified in assuming a provincial instead of a local name.

Two and a half million of the salmon ova placed in the fish hatchery at Westminster, last fall are hatched out and the young fry are swimming about as lively as possible. It is expected that fully 90 per cent. of the ova laid in will be successfully hatched this year. Last year the capacity of the hatchery was over-estimated and the result was that only 50 per cent. of the ova lived.

Victoria Colonist. With the beginning of the new year the real estate market, so long depressed, has hardened, and sales of important parcels are of daily occurrence. On Wednesday some \$50,000 worth of town and suburban land was sold, and several other sales are in treaty. This revival of confidence is most gratifying and is probably indicative of a brisk and profitable market during the whole year.

The first number of *The British Columbia Monthly and Mining Review* has just been issued. It is a 20-page publication, with tinted covers, well printed and filled with interesting articles pertaining to mines, miners, capitalists and others connected with the productions of

JAMES PYE, FLOUR MILL BUILDER

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

A Manitoba Testimonial.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Dec. 6th, 1887.

JAMES PYE, Esq., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.:
DEAR SIR,—In handing you our check for \$1,801.24, in full for balance of 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 consider. by 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. MacLenaghan, Managing Director.

the province. In all it is a most creditable publication, and as its aims are to forward the interests of the province, it should receive a good welcome. J. M. Leet & Co. are the publishers, Victoria.

The reported discovery of gold at Texada Island is creating considerable excitement among mining men. Mining men at Nanaimo are becoming greatly interested in the reported find, and a steamer specially chartered, left for there lately, having on board a large number of practical miners, together with the discoverers of Texada's newly found wealth, all anxious to see for themselves and stake off claims if the reality was in any way equal to the description given. News from the island will be anxiously looked for.

Westminster Columbian: The machine shop lately started by the Royal City Planing Mills Company, is proving a great benefit to the city. Additional machinery, to the value of \$15,000, has now been ordered, and when this new installment has been put in place the plant will be complete. The Royal City Mills Company, has also ordered a complete plant of ship building machinery of the most improved type. When the ship yards and machine shops are in full running order 150 men will be employed between the two, which means several thousand dollars per month to be expended in Westminster.

We learn from the Kamloops Sentinel that the ranchers of that district have formed a co-operative and protective association. By-laws have been adopted, and the following officers elected:—President, Samuel Moore; vice-president, J. C. Barnes; treasurer, John Hull; directors, John Wilson, Cache Creek District; M. Sullivan, W. J. Roper, Kamloops District; John T. Edwards, North Thompson District; John Gilmore, Nicola District; C. O'Keefe, Okanagan District. The admission fee for joining the society was placed at five dollars. The directors were empowered to correspond with and see the superintendent of the C. P. R., and request that the company's fences be kept in repair where erected, and also that fences and crossings be put up at places where required. At a subsequent meeting of the

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

528 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

directors John Tait was elected secretary of the association.

Mayor Oppenheimer, of Vancouver, says: There are between 650 and 700 general dealers, professional men, etc., in Vancouver, embracing every line from the restaurant to the wholesale store. Of wholesales there are among others 2 grocery houses, doing an exclusively wholesale business, 2 dry goods, 4 hardware, 1 candy factory, 2 wholesale fruit importers, 1 in paints, oil and glass, and others. Of chartered banks we count three, and two private banking firms, whose total capital amounts to over \$30,000,000. Of business houses, 12 dry goods and clothing, 5 furniture, 20 general merchandise, 8 boot and shoe dealers and makers; 19 grocers, 7 machinery and implement dealers; 7 druggists, 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers, 3 jewelers, 11 merchant tailors, 33 agents of sundry descriptions, numerous factories, and in fact all lines represented.

Lumber Cuttings.

The Brunette saw mill, Westminster, B. C., is putting in a quantity of new machinery.

Men are at work finishing the mill of the Alberta Lumber Co., at Red Deer, north of Calgary, Alberta.

The Moodyville Sawmill Co., opposite Vancouver, B. C., have placed an order for new machinery to the value of over \$10,000.

Fred Robinson, of the mill near Donald, B. C. transacted business with the interior department at Ottawa, recently, seeking limits for his mills at Beaver and Donald.

The Alberta milling company on the Red Deer river, has let a contract to take out half a million feet of logs this winter from their limit on the river for sawing next summer. The mill is now nearly ready for work.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Sabaskong Lumber and Mining Co. Limited, will be held at Rat Portage, on the 22nd January, for the election of a board of directors for the ensuing year, and other purposes.

The Westminster Columbian says:— This afternoon, at the Royal City Planing Mills, a magnificent stick of timber, 120 feet long by 20 inches in diameter, was sawn out of one of the royal giants of the British Columbia fir. This timber will form the keel of the new tug which is being built for the Royal City Mill. It is one of the largest and finest sticks of timber ever cut in a British Columbia saw mill.



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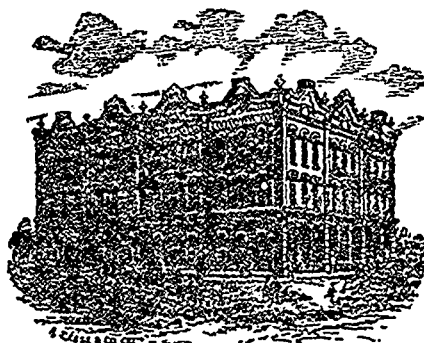
AGENTS

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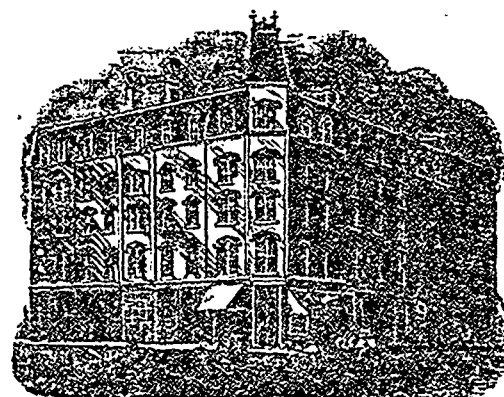
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 21, 1889.

PROGRESS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

During the past year THE COMMERCIAL has devoted considerable space each week to our Pacific Province of British Columbia. Previous to the opening of the O. P. Ry. to the Pacific coast, British Columbia had but little intercourse, either commercial or social, with the country to the east of the Rocky Mountains. The bulk of her people were located on the coast, and their intercourse was largely with the neighboring States of the Pacific coast, and with Great Britain, via Cape Horn. Now this is considerably changed. Since the opening of the national highway, thousands of Canadians from all parts of the country east of the mountains, have visited the coast, and have made themselves acquainted with the province, while many have taken up their residence permanently in the province. To-day, there is hardly a leading business man in Winnipeg who has not been as far west as Victoria, and this is probably true, in a less degree, of our eastern tradecentres. A few years ago British Columbia was to the rest of Canada practically a foreign land. Now it can be looked upon as in reality a portion of the Dominion.

Geographically, Canada can be divided into two great parts. Eastern, or Old Canada—that portion east of the great lakes—and Western, or New Canada—the portion west of the lakes. A glance at the map will show that by far the greater portion of habitable country belongs to the western division, though the population of this division is but a small fraction of the Dominion. This gives some indication of the future possibilities of Western Canada. Western Canada can again be divided into the two great parts of the Prairie and Pacific divisions, the latter including British Columbia.

With the great prairie region east of the mountains, British Columbia is now becoming closely identified, and during the past year THE COMMERCIAL has endeavored to extend this acquaintanceship, by devoting considerable space weekly, to the Pacific Province. It is, therefore, pleasing to note that the Pacific Province has during the past year, made great advancement in the development of its resources. The provincial papers have lately been teeming with statistics showing the progress made during 1888.

The Pacific division of Western Canada is quite unlike the Prairie section, in physical features, climate, resources, etc., and this is favorable to commercial intercourse between the two divisions. British Columbia may be said to possess three great natural resources, namely; mineral, timber and fishery wealth. In the development of all these three great industries, great progress has been made during 1888, and it would seem as if the province had entered upon a new era of development during the past year.

In the fishing industry the year 1888 is said to have exceeded any previous year in the value of the catch. The salmon canning industry, which is the most largely developed in the fishery line, was not as successful as in some years past, owing to the poor run of fish on some streams. The value of the pack for the season, however, amounted to over \$1,000,000. Twenty-one canneries were in operation, and packed 187,403 cases of salmon. The Dominion Government has fish hatcheries established, which will assist in keeping up the supply of salmon.

Seal fishing is another industry which has been prosecuted for some years, but owing to the action of the United States in interfering with the rights of the sealing vessels, the industry was not as extensively prosecuted during 1888 as in some former years. The total catch for the year was 24,790 seal, valued at \$173,530. The value of the catch for 1887 was \$236,600. A number of new vessels will engage in this industry during the present year.

The past year has been noted principally for the development of the black cod fishing industry, and there is undoubtedly a great source of wealth in this industry. The total value of the catch of all fish, canned, salt, smoked, fresh, fish oil, etc., for the year, is placed at \$1,373,879. This is exclusive of the seal catch. There is yet great room for development in the fishing industry, and in a few years it will doubtless be worth millions annually to the province.

New life appears to have been infused into the mining industry during the year. Heretofore there has been no encouragement to quartz mining in the province, and attention has been given mostly to placer mining. Since 1858 over \$51,000,000 worth of gold has been produced in the province, but the annual production has been steadily declining. Last year the value of gold exported was

\$472,442, against \$578,924, for 1887. The decline in gold production is no doubt due to the washing out of the placer diggings, but for last year it may also be attributed to the increased attention given to prospecting for quartz claims. Gold mining in the province is entering upon a new era, and certainly one of far greater development than the palmier days of placer mining ever witnessed. On the first of January of the present year, a large smelter, the first in the province, was completed at Vancouver. With the opening up of the country to railway and steamboat communication, and the establishment of smelters, the vast mineral wealth of the province will receive increasing attention from year to year. The mineral wealth of British Columbia alone, if largely developed, is sufficient to make it a wealthy province indeed. The exports of products of the mines for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1887, were \$1,432,827, or an increase of about \$100,000 over the previous year. Only two years since 1871 show larger exports, namely: 1875 and 1876, which were slightly in excess of the last fiscal year. Coal is the principal item in the export of products of the mines. The output of coal for the year 1888 is the largest on record, and amounted to about 487,000 tons. Exports of coal to the United States for 1888 were valued at \$1,751,185. The total value of all exports of coal and gold for 1888 is placed at \$2,872,000, thus making the mines the most important source of wealth to the province. New coal districts are being developed, and the output for 1889 will be in excess of the past year in all probability. Iron ore is also exported to the United States.

Third on the list of industries stands lumber. Exports of lumber for 1888 were 40,000,000, valued at \$350,000, this would include only shipments in vessels to foreign countries, principally to Australia, South America, China and the United States. Exports from the coast and interior mills to Manitoba, the Territories and east, would not be counted in the figures given. The lumber production of 1888 is the largest in the history of the province, the total cut for the year being placed at 140,000,000 feet or 40,000,000 in excess of 1887. Several new mills, have lately been completed; others are in course of erection, and others are projected, so that there is every probability that the returns for

1889 will show still greater expansion of the industry.

These three great industries therefore all show gratifying returns for the past year, and total up exports to the value of \$4,472,442. There are many other articles of export, for which figures are not at hand. Exports to the United States for the year 1888 were valued at \$2,833,344, against \$2,389,810 for 1887, several hundred thousand dollars worth of which were goods other than those included under the head of mines, fisheries and timber. For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1888, the total exports of the province, according to official figures, were \$3,475,968. Of these Great Britain took canned salmon and furs to the value of \$812,677. The United States took goods to the value of \$2,328,764, or nearly two-thirds of the entire exports of the province, consisting mainly of coal, gold dust, fish, hides, furs, etc. Other exports went to China, Australia, Japan, South America, Sandwich Islands, etc., mostly lumber going to these countries, and a little coal.

These figures show the progress which British Columbia has made during the year, but other indications are not wanting. Immigration has exceeded any previous year, about 11,000 persons having been added to the population in this way. In the three principal cities, buildings have been erected as follows, according to the local papers: Victoria, \$740,325; Vancouver, \$1,350,000; Westminster, \$217,000. Eighteen new boats were added to the tonnage of the province last year, and several more are being built. Customs collections at Victoria for 1888 were \$838,111, or a gain of \$66,727 over 1887. Inland revenue collections at Victoria for 1888 were \$107,544, being an increase over 1887 of \$27,735.

It is impossible in one short article to give a very full review of the trade of the province, but the figures submitted will show that British Columbia is not behind the other divisions of Canada, in the extent of its commerce, in proportion to population. The figures further show most gratifying progress made during the past year. Manitoba and the Territories will rejoice at the prosperity of our Pacific province, for the development of British Columbia will certainly have a favorable influence upon the prosperity of the great prairie region with which she is so closely connected.

FROZEN WHEAT FOR SEED.

The question of the vitality of frozen wheat is just now under consideration. A great many farmers throughout the western spring wheat belt, both in Manitoba and the states to the south, will be obliged to purchase seed wheat in the spring, unless it shall appear that they are safe in using their damaged wheat for seed. The question as to the vitality of this frozen wheat is therefore a most important one, not only to the farmers, but to the commercial interests of the country generally. No doubt wheat slightly affected may be safe enough to use as seed, but here is good reason to believe that where the wheat is considerably injured by frost, its use as seed is extremely hazardous. It is therefore most necessary to determine accurately to what extent wheat may be frozen, and still be suitable for seed. It is to be feared that in the absence of this information, many farmers will take risks in sowing damaged wheat which they should not do. Rather than pay out money for seed wheat at the high prices ruling this season, farmers will be inclined to use their frozen wheat for seed, even when not sure of its fitness for this purpose. The matter is really one of greater importance to the country than many people imagine. Should wheat which is unfit for seed be largely used for this purpose, the effect upon the crop would be disastrous, and thus the commercial interests of the country generally would suffer. Provincial papers which circulate among the farmers, should endeavor to impress the importance of the question upon their rural readers. In 1886, frosted wheat was used to some extent for seed, and with good results in some instances, but thoroughly reliable data is wanting as to the extent of damage which the wheat will stand, and still be safe for seed. Of course a good deal will depend upon weather and soil conditions. If these are favorable, a good crop might be produced from damaged grain, which under ordinary circumstances would not be safe to use for seed. At any rate, it is reasonable to conclude that grain damaged to any considerable extent cannot have the same vigorous vitality of good, sound seed. As a general rule, good seed is necessary to the production of a good crop, and this fact should alone show the desirability of carefully considering the matter before sowing damaged wheat. No risks should be taken which can be avoided. The

supposed economy of using damaged seed might turn out very costly in the end.

Mr. Carruthers, botanist of the Royal Agricultural Society in England, advises the farmers to use no seed wheat of last year's crop until it has been tested. His reason for this is that last summer in England was cold and wet, and on this account grain did not mature perfectly. It is said to contain a very large percentage of "dead grains." Commenting on this, the *London Miller* says:

"A practical test may be effected by placing 100 grains between two pieces of flannel which have been previously soaked in water, and then laying the flannel, with its contents, on some warm, dry spot, such as a kitchen mantelpiece, and there leaving it for a few days. At the end of that time, by simply counting the number of grains which have begun to spear, a tolerable estimate can be formed of the seeding value of the grain from which the sample of 100 corns was taken."

It must be borne in mind, however, that grain which might have vitality enough to sprout, might not have sufficient vigor to ensure a healthy growth, especially should the soil and climatic conditions not be very favorable. Manitoba farmers who are doubtful regarding their seed grain, should send a few ounces to Professor Saunders, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who will test it free of expense, and give them the result of his experiment. In any case, where frozen wheat is used for seed, it should be as carefully cleaned of all light and defective grains as is possible, and an extra quantity per acre should be sown, in proportion to the extent of the damage to the seed.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

In another column will be found an interesting letter from "A Country Merchant," dealing with the credit system. THE COMMERCIAL is always pleased to receive correspondence on questions of interest to business men, and the question under discussion is a most important one. We commend the ideas advanced by "A Country Merchant" to our readers, and shall be pleased to receive further suggestions from merchants upon the subject, believing that only good can come from an interchange of ideas upon the question. The abuse of credits, as THE COMMERCIAL has pointed out on more than one occasion, is not confined to the wholesale trade. The retail trade also suffers severely from the same cause, as shown by our correspondent.

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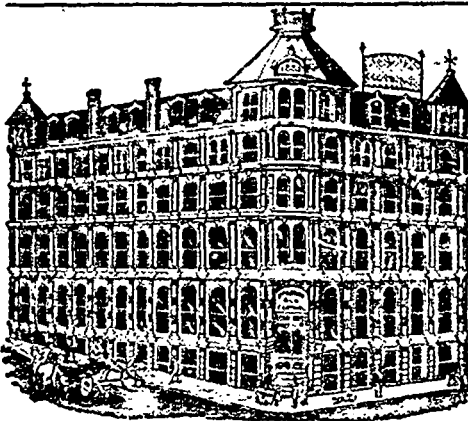
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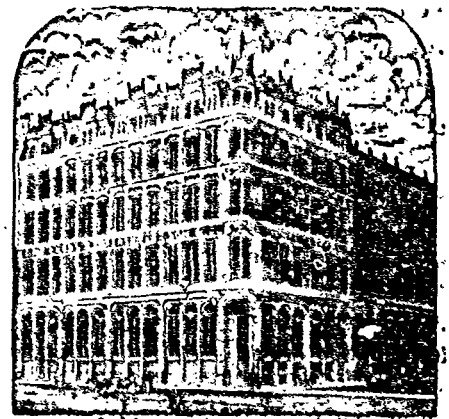
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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The dullness in trade circles which prevailed last week, was reflected in monetary circles to a considerably extent. Wholesale dealers continue to complain of slowness in payments, and a good deal of the paper maturing this month is not being met as promptly as could be desired, part renewals being not infrequently asked for. However, with light buying, liabilities are being worked down all the time. The grain movement is now so light that the call for funds for this purpose is small, and at the the banks there is only the ordinary commercial business doing. Discount rates remaining unchanged at 7 to 8 per cent. There is a little doing in farm mortgage loans, at 8 per cent.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Last week was a decidedly dull one in the city wholesale trade. In nearly all branches of business the same report of extreme dullness was given. Travellers who went on the road immediately after New Year's were returning to the city last week, and they report that there is very little business to be done at present. This of course applies to sorting trade and staple lines of every-day consumption. Country merchants appear to be well stocked up in most lines of goods, and, as one dealer expressed it, wholesalers will just have to wait till stocks are reduced somewhat. Travellers on the road with samples for spring and summer goods, for future delivery, report taking very fair orders, and it will not be long before dealers will commence to ship out early spring goods. The sudden drop in the temperature the latter part of last week to something more like Manitoba winter weather, did not seem to have much influence upon the city trade, and while the storm lasted it would no doubt have a quieting effect in the country, as it would check deliveries of wheat for a time. It is not expected that the cold spell will have much influence upon sorting trade now, as it is too late in coming, and is not expected to last any length of time.

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, \$1.25 to \$1.75; 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, \$3 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.

Both these branches were very dull. Dealers are now preparing for the movement in spring and summer goods, which will commence very soon. Recent advices from Europe report an advance of 25 per cent. on raw silk. This it appears is caused partly by an increased demand for the article, and partly by the action of a powerful syndicate who, with a capital of six millions sterling, hold practical control of the market. Manufacturers are now said to be asking an advance in the price of grey flannel

of the better class, and also for shirts and drawers for future delivery. They say that the better quality of wool has gone up 40 per cent., hence the rise. Cotton goods have sympathized to some extent with the flannels, and the mills are asking an advance of from 5 to 7½ per cent. on future orders. Prices all through the dry goods trade have a firmer feeling.

FURS.

No changes in prices are expected until the London sales take place. In the meantime the following quotations will indicate the range of values for the different grades:—Black bear, \$2.00 to \$13.00; 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; wolferine, \$1.00 to \$6.00; Lynx, 50c to \$3.50; wild cat, 25c to 60c; marten, dark, 50c to \$2.50; marten, brown or 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, fall, 3c to 10c.

FRUITS—GREEN.

There is absolutely nothing new in the fruit line, and with the colder weather trade was very quiet. Prices are:—Apples, \$3.50, for choice to fancy stock; Montreal fameuse, \$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 \$6.25; russets, \$5.50 to \$6.00 Malaga grapes in 50 to 65 pound kegs are quoted at \$9 to \$11 as to size of keg; 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.

Dried fruits are generally firm in price, and some advances are reported from outside markets. Valencia raisins were an ¼ to ½c higher in eastern markets, while currants were a fraction lower. Here prices are steady as follows:—Valencia raisins \$2.25 to \$2.35; 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 Elme 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; Coccoanuts, \$10 per 100.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

There was a pretty good supply of fresh fish in the market last week, though the demand is not as large as it should be. The population of Manitoba and the prairie country generally is not noted for the quantity of fish consumed; but

this is perhaps due to the fact that in times past the supply of fish has generally been limited. In fresh water fish, Lake Winnipeg white are still most in demand, and bring in jobbing lots, 7¼ to 8c, pickerel, are worth about 5c; and pike, 2½ to 3c; Lake Superior trout are quoted at 8c. Fresh salt water fish are offered as follows.—Cod, 8c; haddock, 8c; tommy cods, 5c; smelts, 10c per pound; herrings, \$2.60 per 100 fish. Cured fish are quoted:—Boneless cod in crates of small boxes, 9½c 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, 10 cents per pound; smoked red herrings, 30 cents per box; Yarmouth bloaters, boxes of 100, \$3.00; St. John bloaters, \$1.80. Oysters unchanged in price and quoted in bulk at \$1.80 a gallon for Standard and \$2 for Select. Cans are held at 50c to 55c for the same brands.

GROCERIES.

There was quite a drop in white sugars in eastern markets on Monday, amounting to 3-16c but prices were not changed materially here. Yellows were not changed. Teas were generally firm in price, and in eastern markets prices were stronger, with advances expected. Some large sales of low grades were reported. Stocks of canned goods held by packers and eastern jobbers are said to be large for the season, and prices were said to be easier. Salmon, lobsters, tomatoes and corn were lower in price. Here prices hold steady as follows:—Sugars—yellows 7 to 7½; granulated 9c; lumps 9½ to 9¾. Coffees—Rio, from 21 to 24c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan 23 to 40c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. T. and B. tobacco, 50c per pound; P. of W., butts 46½c; P. of W. caddies, 47c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 66c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette; Solace, 12s, 48c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

The feeling seems easier in hides. Frozen are bringing 2½ to 3c. By grade, prices are nominal as follows: Winnipeg inspected, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c; No. 3, 2c. Frozen hides, 2½ to 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, lower at 2½c for rough, and 5c for rendered.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT.

Wheat was on the whole in a depressed condition last week, in leading markets, though there was some firmness shown later in the week. The first day of the week was a sickener for the bulls, prices dropping 2c under Saturday's close at Chicago, and 4 to 4½c at Duluth. Minneapolis was also lower. The visible supply statement on Monday showed a decrease of 425,000 bushels, making the total on Jan. 12th

37,493,377 bushels, against 43,243,353 bushels a year ago. Exports from the Atlantic seaboard for the week ended Jan. 12 were 108,000 barrels of flour and 23,400 bushels of wheat, against 269,800 barrels and 505,700 bushels a year ago. Total exports from the United States of wheat and flour since July 1st last, are equal to 41,947,954 bushels of wheat. A better export movement will likely set in at once, if prices are not advanced over present quotations. Increased buying for export was noticeable last week. The report that millers were holding large stocks of wheat had a depressing effect on Wednesday, but this is getting to be an old story. The Cincinnati *Price Current* estimates, on the basis of the last Government crop report (published in another column of this issue) that there is a surplus of wheat for export from the United States of about 23,000,000 bushels, for the next six months. About 18,000,000 bushels of this is in the Pacific coast states.

Receipts of wheat at the principal markets in the United States, since the commencement of the crop year are 40,972,946 bushels of spring and 25,046,745 bushels of winter wheat, against 52,636,594 bushels of spring and 24,706,908 bushels of winter wheat to the same date last year. Of the spring wheat, Minneapolis has taken 24,677,275 bushels, or considerably over one half. In the northwest spring wheat region it is estimated that there are 8,000,000 bushels in country elevators and farmers hold yet about 20,000,000 bushels, only 6,000,000 bushels of which latter is surplus, the balance being required for seed and local use. St. Paul, and Minneapolis and Duluth have between them nearly 9,000,000 bushels. Stocks in the north east are about 17,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, not counting wheat held by farmers.

The local situation remains about the same. The storm and cold snap last week checked farmer's deliveries some. For the week ended Jan. 12, receipts of Manitoba wheat at the Lake Superior elevators were 48,510 bushels against 77,450 for the same week last year. Total receipts to date 1,825,950 bushels, against total receipts to the same date in 1887 of 3,364,130 bushels. The movement is mostly to elevators, all rail shipments eastward being very light. Competition at country markets for good wheat is keen, owing to light deliveries, and prices consequently keep up well. About 85c is still the average price paid to farmers in provincial markets, supposed to be on a basis of No. 1 hard, but in reality it is often nearer to No. 1 northern. The range of prices is from 80 to 90 cents to farmers.

FLOUR.

Local prices hold very steady and are 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.

Prices continue to rule at about last quotations. At Southern Manitoba points, where the freight is lower, as high as 35c is paid for barley, for best samples, to farmers, but on the main line of the C.P.R. prices are a few cents lower. The C.P.R. is quoting a through rate to Minneapolis and St. Paul on barley, in con-

nection with the St. P. M. & M. road. From Southern Manitoba points the rate is 21 cents per 100 pounds. Most of the barley fit for malting from such points is therefore going by the south road to St. Paul. On the main line the rates are as low or lower to ship eastward. Poor grades range from 23c upward.

OATS.

Prices for loads on the market here held at about 27 to 29c. At outside points from 20 to 24c is paid to farmers.

OAT AND CORNMEAL, ETC.

Prices steady at \$2.50 for standard oatmeal and \$2.65 for granulated per hundred. Rolled oats, 80 pound sacks, \$3. Cornmeal was held at \$2.10 but the arrival of several car lots from Minneapolis has reduced prices to \$2 per hundred. Pot barley is sold at \$2.75, and pearl barley at \$3.25 per sack.

CHEESE.

Quiet and unchanged at about 11c.

BUTTER.

Butter continues dull and steady in prices. A new feature is the arrival of a few fresh rolls, which sold in small lots for 22 to 23c. This merely indicates that it will not be long before rolls and fresh butter will commence to move freely, when lower prices for old stocks may be expected. Prices for best samples of dairy range from 18 to 21c as to quality.

EGGS.

Fresh are a trifle easier and quoted from 29 to 30c in case lots. Country merchants have already commenced to send in orders for empty cases, which indicates that with favorable weather receipts of fresh will soon commence to increase. Fresh now in the market are mostly imported from the south. Some limed are still to be had, quoted at 25c.

LARD.

Imported held at \$2.35 to \$2.40 in 20 lb. pails. City packed, \$2.50.

CURED MEATS.

Prices show no further change, and are quoted as follows: Dry salt bacon, 11c; smoked breakfast bacon, 14c; rolls, 12½ to 13c; hams, 14½ to 15c.

DRESSED MEATS.

Receipts of hogs were not large, but a good many inquiries were sent in from the country asking for quotations. Packers quote 7½c as the regular figure. Some butchers have paid as high as 8c for an odd hog or so, of good quality, for cutting fresh, but packers do not care to go over 7½c, as they can import from Ontario and lay down here at that price. Beef is steady at 5 to 5½c for good to choice sides, country dressed. Poor qualities going as low as 3c upward, as to quality. Mutton 10c, in small lots.

POULTRY.

Unchanged at 8c for chickens, 13c for turkeys, and 11 to 12c for ducks and geese.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes usually bring about 30c per bushel in quantities. Onions, \$1.50, carrots, 60c, turnips, 25c, parsnips, \$1, beets, 50c, all per bushel. Celery scarce, 40 to 75c per dozen bunches, as to quality. Cabbage average 75c per dozen for good.

Montreal Markets

Grain—Prices hold very steady. Quotations were: Canada spring wheat, \$1.15; red winter, \$1.18; white, \$1.18; No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$1.23 to \$1.25; No. 2 do, \$1.20 to \$1.22; peas, 74 to 75c; oats, 36c; barley, 60 to 65c.

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

Flour—Steady in price and more active, especially for strong bakers'. Prices were: Patent winter, \$6 to \$6.50; patent spring, \$8 to

\$8.15; extra, \$6.50 to \$5.75; superfine, \$4.50 to \$5.15; strong bakers', \$5.25 to \$5.70.

Provisions—Cutting in prices is reported. Prices were: Mess pork, western, per barrel, \$16.25 to \$16.50; hams, 12½ to 13c; hams, green, per lb., 9c; lard, 10 to 10½c; bacon, 11 to 11½c; tallow, refined, 6½ to 7c.

Dressed hogs—Several car lots were offering, but higher than bids. Car lots bid at \$6.75 to \$7.

Eggs—Fresh, 20 to 21c; limed, 18c per dozen.

Poultry—Turkeys sold at 8 to 9½c; geese at 5 to 7c; ducks at 8 to 9½c, and chickens at 5 to 7c per lb.

Butter—The butter market has continued quiet and steady. Prices were: creamery, finest, 25 to 26c; creamery, earlier, 22 to 24c; townships, 19 to 22c; western, 16 to 17c.

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

Groceries—Sugar steady at 7½ to 7¾c for granulated; yellows, 5½ to 6½c; raw sugars, 6c; syrups, 3½ to 4c; tea gives indications of improving prices; currents, 4½ to 5½c in round lots; Valencia raisins, large lots, 5 to 5½c; canned goods are reported easier—tomatoes, 90c to \$1; Erie and Aylmer corn, \$1.15 to \$1.20 per dozen; peas, 1.25; salmon, \$1.70 to \$1.75; peaches, \$2.15 to \$2.25.

Furs—The local demand for the season is over, and lots now received will be exported. Prices given are as follows: Beaver, per lb., \$3.50 to \$4; bear, large, per skin, \$12 to \$18; bear, small, per skin, \$8 to \$12; bear cubs, per skin, \$4 to \$7; fisher, per skin, \$3 to \$5; fox, red, per skin, \$1 to \$1.25; fox, cross, per skin, \$2.50 to \$5; lynx, per skin, \$2.50 to \$3.50; marten, per skin, 60 to 80c; mink, per skin, 50 to 75c; muskrat, 12c to 15c; otter, per skin, \$8 to \$12; raccoon, per skin, 25 to 75c; skunk, per skin, 25 to 75c.

Hides—Green hides quoted at 3½c, 4½c and 5½c for No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3; calfskins, 5c; lambskins, 70 to 90c. In some instances hides were quoted ½c higher per pound for the different grades.

General Notes.

The commercial travellers of the United States spend two hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year for railroad fares and hotel accommodation.

The price charged for gas in St. John is \$3 per thousand feet, while it is only \$2 per thousand and in Halifax, and \$1.50 in Montreal, and 61 cents in London, England.

Messrs. Fish, Hyman & Co., who'sale cigars, are making preparations for winding up in view of a dissolution of partnership. The firm have purchased exclusively in Havana.

The Electric Sugar Refining Company, of New York and England, has been swindled out of about \$250,000. The stock was floated on a "secret process" of refining sugar, which process turns out to have been a sham.

Bank of London, Ontario, shareholders have received a further dividend of 20 cents on the dollar, making a total of 85 cents on the dollar since they decided to wind up business over a year ago. Another dividend is expected shortly.

A deputation of citizens has waited on Premier Mowat, of Ontario, to present a petition for exemption from taxation of buildings up to the value of \$600. The object is to encourage workmen to own homes for themselves. Mr. Mowat said the matter would be brought up next session.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, by an overwhelming majority, has passed a resolution holding that all foreign goods similar to those produced in England, shall pay the same proportion of Imperial and local taxation which they would have paid had they been manufactured in Great Britain.

Nathan Kennedy, wholesale cattle trader, Montreal, has assigned. Liabilities \$150,000; assets \$50,000. The creditors include most of the cattle firms throughout Ontario and the Western States. The Ogilvies are interested \$50,000, the Merchants Bank \$14,000, Hochelega Bank \$6,500, Molson's Bank \$7,000, Dominion Bank \$5,000.

One of the cars of the United States fish commission, in charge of Capt. Frank Ellis, passed through Buffalo last week, having on board 1,710 lobsters for the Columbia river, Oregon. The car will also receive 5,000,000 whitefish spawn from the hatchery at Northville, Mich., half of which will be put about the mouth of the Columbia river, and the other half in Puget Sound. The trip is an experimental one, and the results are looked forward to with interest.

The annual turkey train of the C. P. R. for Boston, consisting of twenty refrigerator carloads, left Smith's Falls, Ontario, on December

20th, arriving in Boston in 52 hours. It contained 200 tons of turkeys, entered at the Customs at \$45,000 value. The turkeys were purchased by American shippers at the fair held in December at Smith's Falls, Carleton Junction, Perth, Irish Creek, Bellamys, Augusta, Farmersville, and Toledo, and the average price paid was 11c per lb.

The Halifax Critic, which may be considered an authority on the question dealt with, says: We need not expect to see Newfoundland become a portion of the Dominion for many a day. The merchants of St. Johns fear the competition of Halifax and Montreal in the outports, and so long as their influence remains as powerful as it now is they will kill out any movement towards Confederation just as they did last summer. At the same time we believe the majority of the people of Newfoundland are at heart favorable to Confederation.

The wholesale firm of Campbell, Spera & Co., furnishings and small wares, Winnipeg, has been changed in style to Cornell, Spera & Co.

FARM lands on the Portage Plains, says the Liberal, are in good demand just now and prices varying from \$15 to \$25 per acre are paid therefor.

J. A. MacNULTY, general merchant, Banff, Alberta, writes asking THE COMMERCIAL to deny the report published in the Winnipeg daily papers, that he is selling out. He states the report is entirely false.

CHASE & SANDORNS, the great coffee firm of Montreal, Boston and Chicago, has admitted

Don Gillmor a partner in the Canadian business of the firm. Mr. Gillmour has successfully managed the business of the house at Montreal for some time.

A TELEGRAM from Minnedosa on Saturday says: A. L. Smith, book-keeper for J. D. Gillies & Co., has absconded, taking altogether about \$1,000 of the Keewatin Milling company funds.

SALTWATS, the thriving little town at the western terminus of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway, can date its growth from July 1st, 1888, and at the present time it possesses three general stores, two hotels, three livery stables, one blacksmith shop, one billiard hall, four implement depots, one bakery besides many private residences and the railroad buildings, which are the best west of Portage la Prairie. The surrounding country is settling up very fast.

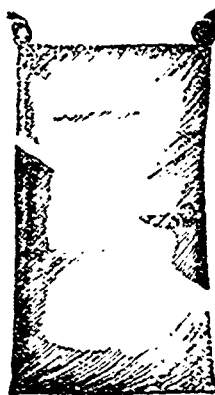
THE Cincinnati Price Current says, concerning winter pork packing:—The full returns now at hand confirm the approximate accuracy of the previous calculations based on partial information. Operations the past week show that fifteen prominent points have fallen 35,000 short of corresponding week last year, other places showing no important variation, in the aggregate. The entire packing appears to be about 750,000 hogs short of corresponding date last year, and may be summarized as follows:

	1888-9.	1887-8.
Fifteen prominent places	2,787,000	3,387,000
Other places reported	443,000	563,000
Remainder, estimated	150,000	175,000
Total, to date	3,380,000	4,130,000

A. W. MORRIS & BRO.

PROPRIETORS OF

ESTABLISHED 1825.



The J. A. Converse Manufacturing Co

MONTREAL, Q., and PORT HOPE, Ont.

MANUFACTURE THE FAMOUS

Red Cap Brand of Binder Twine.

THE MOST SATISFACTORY IN THE MARKET.

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CORDAGE, Jute and Cotton **BAGS** GALCINED and LAND PLASTER

Head Office: = MONTREAL.

Manitoba and Northwest Agents:

MERRICK, ANDERSON & Co., Winnipeg.

EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

On Monday, Jan. 14, May wheat opened at 1.01, and ranged from 99c to 1.01½. The weak feeling was caused by lower cables, and a local bearish feeling. Closing figures were 1½c under Saturday's close. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	May.
Wheat	94½	95½	—	93½
Corn	33½	34½	34½	36½
Oats	24½	24½	—	27½
Pork	12.90	12.00	13.00	13.25
Lard	7.02½	7.05	7.12½	7.25
Short Ribs	6.75	6.75	6.80	6.90

On Tuesday, May wheat opened ½c higher, at 1.00, and ranged from 99½c to 1.01. The feeling was nervous, but trading large. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	May.
Wheat	95½	96½	—	1.00½
Corn	33½	34½	35	36½
Oats	24½	24½	—	27½
Pork	12.77½	12.77½	12.87½	13.12½
Lard	7.05	7.07½	7.12½	7.25
Short Ribs	6.72½	6.72½	6.77½	6.87½

On Wednesday, May wheat opened at 1.01½, and ranged from 99½c to \$1.01½. Prices were depressed on reports of good condition of winter wheat, and large stocks held by millers. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	May.
Wheat	95½	96	—	1.00
Corn	33½	34½	35	36½
Oats	24½	24½	—	27½
Pork	12.80	12.80	12.90	13.12½
Lard	6.97½	7.00	7.05	7.17½
Short Ribs	6.67½	6.70	6.75	6.85

On Thursday, prices were steady and trading fairly active. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	May.
Wheat	96½	97	—	1.01
Corn	34½	34½	35½	37
Oats	24½	25½	—	27½
Pork	12.92½	12.92½	12.92½	13.15
Lard	7.50	7.05	7.07½	7.20
Short Ribs	6.65	6.67½	6.72½	6.85

On Friday wheat was active and stronger at the close, but weak at the opening. Advanced under free buying. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	May.
Wheat	97½	97½	—	1.01½
Corn	34½	34½	35½	37
Oats	24½	25½	—	27½
Pork	12.55	12.55	12.65	12.87½
Lard	6.87½	6.90	6.92½	7.05
Short Ribs	6.50	6.52½	6.57½	7.70

Wheat closed on Saturday about 1c lower as follows:—Jan. 96½c; Feb. 96½c; May, 1.00½; July, 92c.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

The following quotations on Jan. 18 as compared with prices on Jan. 4 will indicate the course of the stock market:

	Dec 28.	Jan. 4.	Jan. 18.
Montreal	Offered. 224	11d. 26	226
Ontario	128	126	125½
Toronto	—	200	212
Merchants	150	135	137
Commerce	118	117½	117
Molson's	165	—	165
Union	—	—	97
N. W. Land Co.	66	64	64
C. P. R.	52½	52	52½

DULUTH.

Wheat dropped 4c from the opening price on

Monday, January 14th, and closed 4 to 5c under the previous Saturday. No. 1 northern sold at 96c and No. 2 northern at 86c for cash. Prices steady on Tuesday, and a shade firmer on Wednesday. On Thursday No. 1 northern cash was quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.01½. Wheat was strong on Friday, closing higher. No. 1 northern, cash, \$1.01½, No. 2 do 90c.

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

	Cash.	Jan.	May	June.
Monday	1.10½	1.11	1.17½	1.17½
Tuesday	1.10½	1.11	1.17½	1.17½
Wednesday	1.10½	1.11	1.18	—
Thursday	1.12	1.12	1.18½	1.18½
Friday	1.13	1.13	1.20	—

Closing on Saturday were as follows: Cash, \$1.13; Jan. \$1.13; May, \$1.19½; June, \$1.19½.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Closing quotations on Friday for wheat were from one to two cents lower than a week ago for May, but cars on track were 1 to 3c higher, as follows:—

	Jan.	May.	On track.
No. 1 hard	1.17	1.21	1.17
No. 1 northern	1.05	1.07½	1.10
No. 2 "	94	97½	1.00

Closing quotations for flour were: Patents, sacks to local dealers, \$6.25 to \$6.40; patents to ship, sacks car lots, \$6.00 to \$6.15; in barrels, \$6.20 to \$6.35. Delivered at New England points, \$6.90 to \$7.00; bakers, here, \$4.20 to \$5.30; superfine, \$2.50 to \$4.10; red dog, sacks, \$1.50 to \$1.65; red dog, barrels, 1.70 to \$1.85.

Barley—In fair demand for really good lots, but any frosted or otherwise damaged, hard to sell at any price. Good samples went at 50 to 53c.

Chicago Barley Market.

Dullness was the rule in this market, and while the offerings were but moderate there was at the same time a lack of demand with further easiness noted. The choice to fancy lots were saleable at nearly former prices, while common to poor barley was neglected at the small decline noted yesterday. Quotations on No. 3 were 45 to 70c for poor to choice, with fancy at a small premium, and No. 4 at 35 to 65c.—*Daily Business*, Jan. 18.

Personal.

Mr. T. Dexter, representing Messrs. H. S. Howland, Son's & Co., wholesale hardware dealers, Toronto, was in Winnipeg last week, and has started on his trip through the west, including British Columbia.

THOS. VAUNT has opened a shoemaker's shop at Birtle, Man.

F. F. Low is at the head of a movement to start a cheese factory at Wapella, Assa.

O. C. SMITH, dry goods and boots and shoes, Deloraine, Man., proposes adding groceries to his business.

MARTIN & CURTIS have purchased the bus-cuit factory, at Portage la Prairie, and will remove it to the avenue. It will be brick veneered and fitted up for stores.

A NEW club known as the "Keewawin Club," has been organized at Port Arthur, starting with 40 members.

OSWALD DAENLEY INMAN, general merchant, Binscarth, Man., has assigned in trust to R. J. Whittle, Winnipeg.

A GOOD blacksmith could do a large business at Carduff, Man., west of Deloraine, says a correspondent from that place.

THE Watson Manufacturing Company have purchased land at Portage la Prairie, opposite the Commercial Bank, and will build a large warehouse in the spring.

THE grain dealers who have agents now in Minnedosa are Bawlf, and Roblin & Atkinson, of Winnipeg; the Keewatin Milling Co., of Keewatin; Campbell & Green, of Portage la Prairie, and the Minnedosa Roller Mills.

CAPT. GRAEME, of Beulah, and A. J. McPherson, of Solsgrith, have purchased a portable saw mill, which they intend to locate on the north side of the Riding Mountain in the Lake Dauphin, Manitoba, district. The mill will be a boon to the settlers there.

MANY car lots of Lake Winnipeg fish are shipped weekly to Eastern Canada and the United States, in a frozen state. Lake Winnipeg fish are now quoted in such markets as Toronto, St. Paul, Chicago, Detroit, etc. The principal varieties shipped are pike and whitefish.

TRACKLAYING is going on on the Portage branch of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba railway. There was some delay in effecting the crossing over the Pembia branch of the C. P. R., but it was made last week. A crossing has not yet been made over the Southwestern branch of the C. P. R., as the tracklayers have not yet reached that road.

PRICES at Brandon last week were:—Wheat, 85c per bushel; oats, 23c; barley, 25c. Cattle 2½ to 2¾c, per lb live weight, beef, 5 to 5½c sheep 4½c per lb., mutton 10c; dressed hogs, 7c; hides, 2½ to 3c per lb; eggs, 20c per dozen; butter, 16 to 17c per lb; cheese, 9½c per lb; potatoes, 50c per bushel; chickens, 8 to 9c per lb; ducks, 10c per lb; turkeys, 11 to 12c per lb; geese, 10 to 12½c per lb.

THE *Rat Portage News* says: We have been informed that Hasting Bros. & Co. are in correspondence with Ross, Hall & Brown, to ascertain if their water power here is for sale, with a view to purchasing the same. It is most likely these gentlemen will erect a flour mill at the point, if arrangements cannot be made for the water power they are now in correspondence about.

A TELEGRAM from Toronto on Saturday says: The C. P. R. has issued orders that all Toronto freight for Manitoba and the West must go via the Northern line running north from Toronto and connecting with the C. P. R. at North Bay. This road is operated by the Grand Trunk, and the inference from the new order is that an understanding has been come to between the two roads, to divide up the trade, and cease cutting. Heretofore Western Ontario freight for Manitoba has been carried around by the C. P. R. Co.'s Brockville branch.

Prices in British Columbia.

The following were wholesale prices at Victoria recently: Flour—Hungaria, \$6.85; strong bakery, \$6.55; Oregon flour, \$5.00 to \$6.00; wheat, per ton, \$37.00; oats, per ton, \$23.05; barley, per ton, \$30.05; middlings, per ton, \$28.00; bran, per ton, \$25.00; ground feed, per ton, \$32.50; oil cake, per ton, \$37.50; corn-meal, Canadian, per 100 lbs., \$2.75; oatmeal, Canadian, per 100 lbs., \$1.20; oatmeal, native, \$3.55; potatoes, per ton, \$15.00; hay, baled, per ton, \$20.50; straw, per bale \$1.25 to \$1.50; eggs, per dozen, 30c; eggs, imported, per dozen, 30c; butter in roll, native per lb., 40c; imported, per lb., 27c; tub or firkin, creamery, 29c; dairy, 24c; cheese, local, per lb., 15c; Canadian, 12c to 15c; California, 17c to 18c; hams, local per lb., 15c; American, 17 to 18c; bacon, local, breakfast, per lb., 14 to 16c; American, 16c; rolled, 14c; shoulders, per lb., 12c; lard, 12c; Meats, beef, 8c; mutton, 10c; pork, 12c; dressed veal, 12c to 15c; tallow, 2c; hides, 4 to 7c; sheep skins, each, 25 to 35c; salmon, 7c; halibut, 8c; apples, Gravenstein, per 50lb. box, \$1.50; bananas per bunch, \$4.00; pears, choice Bartlett, per box, \$2.00; peaches, \$1.25; grapes, Muscatelle, 25 lbs. \$1.50; coconuts, per 100, \$11.00; tomatoes, California, 25lb. box, \$1.00.

The Coal Output.

The yearly output of the coal from the mines in the Nanaimo district, B. C., since the year 1874 has steadily increased from year to year, with the exception of three years, 1881-83-86, when the output fell slightly below the total amount received the previous years. The year 1888 was no exception to the rule, as not only was the output far in excess of any other year, but 74,424 more tons were taken out than in 1887. When it is taken into consideration that the mines were closed for some time on account of the Chinese trouble at the beginning of the year and that the explosion at the Wellington in January last, closed the mine for some considerable time, the showing is a most creditable one indeed. The following table shows the total output of all the mines annually since 1874:

Year.	Tons.
1874	81,000
1875	110,000
1876	139,000
1877	154,000
1878	171,000
1879	241,000
1880	263,000
1881	228,000
1882	282,000
1883	213,000
1884	394,070
1885	365,000
1886	326,636
1887	413,360
1888	487,784

—Nanaimo Free Press.

There seems to be good reason to believe that work on the Northwest Central railway will be continued in the spring. It has been reported lately from Ottawa, that the rails for ironing the 50 miles graded last summer, will be imported from England in the spring. Contracts for getting out ties have also been let.

J. S. NORRIS. JAS. CARRUTHERS.

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

Produce Exchange Buildings:
COR. BAY ST. & 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.

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**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. (Ltd.)
WINNIPEG.**

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OFFICE: CLEMENTS' BLOCK, 498 MAIN ST.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

J. F. McLAUGHLIN & BRO.,

**WHOLESALE
Grain, Flour and Feed
MERCHANTS.**

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 possesses 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

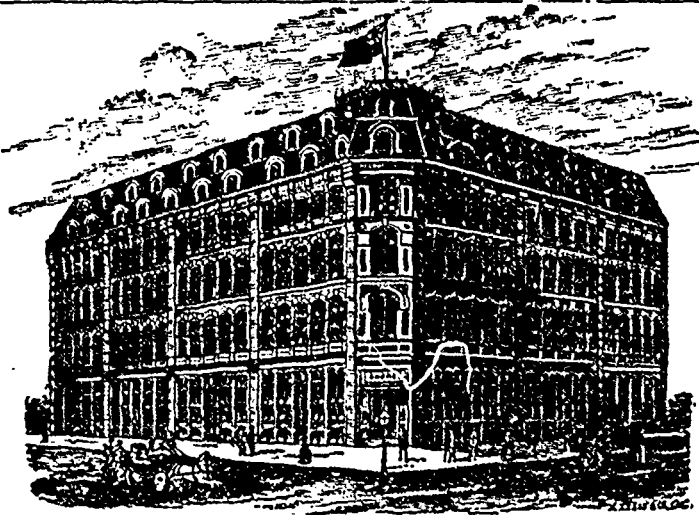
STEWART HOUSE

COR. MAIN & ELLIS STS., (MANITOU, MAN.)
First-Class in every respect! Re-fitted! Re-furnished Good Table! Good Room! 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, BOY'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING a speciality.



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 all kinds of Produce
YATES ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

Representing D. Richards, Manufacturer of Laundry
and Toilet Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario; Jas. Hall & Cos.
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cassira 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.

ROSENE. 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 Manufacturers of the
standard Oil Company. Correspondence solicited.
W. P. JOHNSON Mgr., Office 343 Main St
CAPITOL CYLINDER ELDERADO 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 Steam-
boat 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, Montreal
WAREHOUSE: 335 St. Paul St. Montreal
Branch: Cor. Front & Yonge Sts., Toronto.

JOSEPH CARMAN,
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.

STATIONERY

WARWICK & SONS,

Publishers, Wholesale Booksellers
Stationers, Printers, Bookbinders, etc.

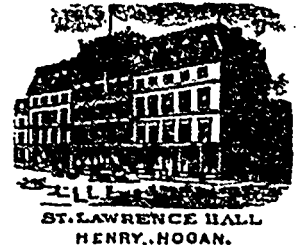
TORONTO, ONT.

Large and Complete Stock of Stationery.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS.



First-class in every respect
Appointments Perfect.
Graduated Prices.



ST. LAWRENCE HALL
HENRY. HOOGAN.

Very Attention paid to
Guests.
MONTREAL.

Prices in British Columbia.

The Vancouver News says: The fish market
has been kept well supplied, from three to four
thousand pounds daily being placed thereon.
About a sixth of this was used for local con-
sumption and the balance shipped to the east.
Dairy produce is brining high prices, and the
best qualities are scarce. Vegetables are gradu-
ally increasing in price, and decreasing in qual-
ity and quantity. There are, however, a quan-
tity of good potatoes, cabbage and turnips still
on the market. California fruits are beginning
to come in. A shipment of Washington Naval
oranges was received on Thursday, and River-
side and California oranges have been in for
some time. Sicily lemons are also on the mar-
ket. Oysters are scarce, and are quoted at
75c. per tin wholesale.

Quotations at Vancouver last week were:
Flour—Manitoba patents, \$6.65 per bbl.; Mani-
toba bakers', \$6.25; Columbia's Milling Co's
patents, \$6.25; straight grade, \$5.75; bakers',
\$5.25; Oregon family, \$6. Oatmeal—Standard,
100 lb. sacks, \$3.00; granulated, \$3.25; rolled,
\$4.00. Potatoes—\$13 to \$18 per ton; cabb-
age, \$12; carrots, \$20; parsnips, \$20; onions,
\$30; beets, \$15; turnips, \$15 to \$20; sweet pota-
toes, \$6 per cwt. Feed—bran, \$25 a ton;
shorts, \$27; chopped stuff \$33 to \$35; oil cake
meal, \$40; oats, \$26 a ton; wheat, \$35. Dairy,
etc.—Butter, creamery, 30c per lb.; dairy, 25c;
cooking, 18c; eggs (pickled), 30c; fresh, 35c.
Cheese, 13 to 15c per lb. Fruits—Oranges, \$7
to \$7.50 per case; lemons, \$9 per case; figs,
15c. to 20c. per lb.

R. S. McLEAN will open a merchant tailoring
business at Carberry, Man.

The Pembina Mountain Branch.

(Continued from last week.)

We left off at Holmfield last week. Continuing westward eleven miles the thriving town of Killarney is reached. Here quite a little town has sprung up within the last couple of years, the town only having an existence since the spring of 1886. The place gives evidence of steady and solid growth, and already the first hastily constructed buildings used as business places by the local merchants, are being replaced by more commodious and comfortable premises. The country around Killarney is not so thickly settled yet as is the case in the vicinity of the towns along the line to the east. The early settlements in Southern Manitoba did not extend so far as Killarney to any extent, and the movement into the district has been more recent. Since the railroad came in, the land is being taken up, and prices are going up. A number of Scotch crofters were located to the north of Killarney last summer, and they are well pleased with the country. The district is an excellent one from an agricultural standpoint, and compares favorably with other parts of Southern Manitoba. There is a fine lake near the town, which is known as the Lake of Killarney, and which gives its name to the place.

T. J. Lawlor, general merchant, claims the honor of having been the first to establish a store at Killarney. He commenced in a small building, 18 by 24 feet in size. He has since erected a substantial store building, 24 by 50 feet, with a fine collar, and two storeys high. The original store is used for a warehouse. He carries a large stock of general merchandice, and handles a great deal of farm produce. F. S. Moule, who commenced business here in the fall of 1886, also carries a large stock of general merchandice, including all lines except hardware. He moved into larger store premises last July, which gives him the use of an upper flat and warehouse in addition to the ground floor. In addition to these two older established stores, a third general store has been lately opened by A. E. Fremlin, who arrived from Toronto between two and three months ago. A large stock is carried in this store, and the proprietor feels satisfied with the result of his venture.

In the hardware line, Alf. Ashdown carries a good stock of hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., and also handles Watson's agricultural implements. Mr. Ashdown started the first store in Boissevain, west of Killarney, but moved to his present location eighteen months ago. In the lumber line there are two doing business. Robt. Rolston was the first to locate here, he having started with the town. He carries all kinds of building material, and has also established a large livery, sale and feed stable. Jas. McNaughton embarked in business here in June last. He carries a full stock of lumber and building supplies. The lumber trade here, as at other points along the line, has been good during the past year. J. A. Hobbs, of Pilot Mound, carries on a branch drug and stationery store.

In the hotel line there are two good establishments. The Grand Central is conducted by A. Goldie. It is convenient to the railway,

and is well patronized. The proprietor has erected a large livery stable, completed recently. The Leland House is kept by Jas. McCann. It is a large frame house, and is furnished in first-class style throughout, the rooms being large and comfortable, and with good sample rooms for travellers. Killarney is a good place to enjoy a few weeks' holidays in the summer season, owing to the fine lake, which furnishes excellent fishing and boating. A good many people come here in the summer season to enjoy a few weeks' recreation, consequently the hotels are well patronized in the summer.

An elevator was erected here last summer, by Harrison Brothers, which is the only elevator in the place. There are four grain buyers on the market, who all ship through the elevator. From the crop of 1887 about 125,000 bushels of wheat were marketed, and from the crop of 1888 about 100,000 bushels are expected. The wheat escaped damage from frost in this district last fall to a greater extent than a good many districts along the road, hence the shortage on this crop is not so large as at many other points.

In addition to the business places named, there are a harness shop, implement agencies, wagon and blacksmith shops, butcher, etc.

The next point on the railway westward, is Boissevain, nineteen miles beyond Killarney, and 183 miles from Winnipeg. The railway was constructed from Manitou to Boissevain in the summer and fall of 1885, but the road was not completed and opened for regular traffic till about the middle of January, 1886. Boissevain was the end of the track during the winter, spring and summer of 1886, but in the fall of that year the road was extended to Deloraine, the present western terminus. Boissevain has grown steadily since the commencement of the town, and it is now a thriving place and a good business point. A. C. McEown established the first store here, in January, 1886. He carries all classes of general merchandice, with the exception of hardware. Business has prospered with him evidently, for he is getting out material this winter with the object of erecting a large store building in the spring, size 28 by 60 feet, two storeys and cellar. This building he will use for his business, when completed. Geo. Morton also began business at the very commencement of the town. He carries a large stock of general merchandice, and purchases grain and all kinds of produce for shipment, and owns an elevator for handling grain. He has also established an elevator and opened a store at Whitewater, west of Boissevain, during last fall. Mr. Morton also operates a saw mill on Lake Max, in the Turtle Mountain timber district, twelve miles south of Boissevain. This mill was established in 1883, and was a great assistance to the early settlers in the region, who came before the railway was built. The timber is mostly poplar in the Turtle Mountain. Mr. Morton built a road to the mill, through the rough mountain country, at a cost of over \$1,000. Recently he has experienced a great deal of trouble in getting replies from the Government regarding timber limits in the mountain. J. D. Baile also does business in the store line, and carries a large stock of all kinds of merchandice except hardware. He

began business here in the early days of the town, and is growing up with the place, his store giving indications of a large and prosperous business. W. G. McLaren, general merchant, commenced business here more recently, having arrived in the place last summer. He came from Perth, Ont., in the spring, and after a look around Manitoba, decided to locate at Boissevain, where he bought out the business of McKnight, and added a large stock of general merchandice.

In the hardware line business is carried on by Jos. Birbeck, who succeeded to the business of R. P. Butchart & Bro., a few weeks ago. J. A. Wright handles drugs, stationery, fancy goods, etc., in which line he carries a good stock, and has the only business in the place. A. M. Arnott has recently commenced business in flour, feed, etc., and may add other lines later on. W. H. Woodrow does the meat business of the place, and he also buys stock, meats, poultry, etc., largely, for shipment, making a specialty of jobbing in poultry and sausage, having put in machinery for the manufacture of the latter article.

There are two hotels, and both very good houses. The Queen's hotel is kept by J. W. Knittel, and is the first hotel established in the place. There are good sample rooms for travellers, and the accommodation provided is fully as good as is usually found in provincial towns. The Ryan House is kept by Caleb Ryan. This is a large frame house, with 28 bedrooms, and providing good accommodation for travellers. Two good commercial sample rooms are at the disposal of travelling men.

A recent addition to the business institutions of the place is a private bank, started by Cowan & Co., with F. W. Young as manager. It is the intention to erect a building in the spring, wherein to carry on this business, temporary quarters being occupied in the meantime.

In the industrial line W. C. Cottingham carries on business in harness and saddlery. He commenced business in the spring of 1886, having previously carried on business in the same line at Rapid City, Man. Butler & Frith conduct a blacksmithing and carriage manufacturing industry. Considerable new work in carriages, cutters, etc., is turned out by this firm. Eastern manufactured goods are also imported in car lots. The firm also handles F. A. Fairchild's agricultural implements, etc.

About 275,000 bushels of wheat were marketed at Boissevain from the crop of 1887. From the crop of 1888 the receipts are expected to be something less, and will likely run from 175,000 to 200,000 bushels, though the frost was not as destructive about here as in some other sections. There are three grain elevators, owned by George Morton, the Ogilvie Company, and E. B. Tatchell. Other grain men are on the market as purchasers, and ship through the elevators named. Boissevain is considered to be a good point for the location of a flour mill, there being no mill at present in a wide section of country surrounding the town. A good bonus in wheat would be guaranteed by the farmers of the district in aid of a mill.

In addition to the business institutions particularized, there are two lumber yards, several implement agencies, livery, a furniture store,

bakery, confectionery stores, blacksmith shop, temperance hotel, tin shop, shoemaker, etc. The professions are represented by a lawyer and a doctor.

Altogether Boisvevain is a prosperous and enterprising place, and its residents declare they have one of the best towns on the Pembina Branch.

Eleven miles west of Boisvevain is located Whitewater station. No business places existed here until last fall, when George Morton, of Boisvevain, built an elevator and opened a store. About 20,000 bushels of wheat will be marketed here, and mostly No. 1 hard in quality, as the district largely escaped the frost last fall.

The Failure List.

In the year 1881 there were only 635 mercantile failures reported in Canada, involving liabilities of \$3,751,000. But year by year they swelled in number and volume for the period of four years ended with 1884, and the last year of that period showed \$18,939,000 as the aggregate of failure liabilities. The next year there was a decline to \$9,743,000, or less than half, but the total increased in 1886 to \$13,171,000, and in 1887 to \$16,070,000. This last figure was exceptional, however, and occasioned largely by the Maritime Bank stoppage and the lumber failures etc, that ensued upon it. Probably \$11,000,000 would have been the aggregate of failures in that year but for the disaster referred to. Now, again, the total goes up, for the figures of 1888, as reported by Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co., give \$13,974,000 as the amount of liabilities, and 1,667—also an increase—as the number of failures. Particulars by provinces will be found below:—

Province.	No. failures.	Total liabilities.	1887.	No. failures.	Total liabilities.
Ontario	915	\$9,704,343	693	\$5,377,475	
Quebec	432	4,460,824	303	4,085,920	
New Brunswick	65	741,091	88	5,350,115	
Nova Scotia	126	1,305,503	120	716,860	
P. E. Island	8	148,678	13	162,600	
British Columbia	19	123,803	25	135,950	
Manitoba	53	478,915	37	261,769	
Total	1,667	\$13,974,787	1,366	\$16,070,695	

An increase of failures, in both number and amount, is thus shown in every province except New Brunswick. A comparison of last year with the previous eight may be of interest, as showing something of periodicity in failures:

In 1880	there were 907 failures,	\$ 7,983,000
" 1881	" " 635	" 5,751,000
" 1882	" " 787	" 8,587,000
" 1883	" " 1,379	" 15,872,000
" 1884	" " 1,303	" 18,939,000
" 1885	" " 1,247	" 8,743,000
" 1886	" " 1,233	" 10,171,000
" 1887	" " 1,366	" 16,070,000
" 1888	" " 1,667	" 13,974,000

The Travelling Men.

A. CALANDER, western representative for Robinson, Little & Co., wholesale dry goods, London, Ontario, arrived from the east recently. Mr. Calander intends moving his family to Winnipeg in April or May next, and taking up his permanent residence here.

"Are you a guest of this house?" asked the clerk at the cigar stand of a travelling man.

"A what?"

"A guest."

"Oh—no—not at all. I am simply permitted to live here—tolerated at the rate of four dollars per day."—*Merchant Traveler.*

The New England Grocer says: A New York house which ten years ago employed one hundred travelling salesmen now does its business entirely by illustrated catalogues and correspondence, and its trade is ahead of what it used to be. Others are moving the same way, and in a few years hence the drummer will drum less numerously.

New Customs Regulations.

An Ottawa telegram says: An order-in-council has been passed appointing Geo. H. Young of Winnipeg, T. E. Blackwood of Toronto, J. D. L. Ambrose of Montreal, A. McBeth of St. John, N. B., and A. R. Milne of Victoria to be Dominion Customs appraisers, with jurisdiction at all ports and places in Canada, in contradistinction to the customs appraisers appointed with jurisdiction only at ports or places to which they may be designated by order-in-council. These gentlemen, by virtue of their office, become members of the board of customs, a body which has power, with the approval of the Minister of Customs, to decide as to what shall be the rate of duty payable on any class of goods imported, in the event of the importer being dissatisfied with the rate levied by the collector or appraiser at the port of entry. These five officers have therefore been designated to aid in determining any appeals which may be made, and it will be seen they are located in various sections of the Dominion, so as to be conveniently available to carry out with economy the provisions of the law. Their appointment as Dominion appraisers, however, does not exempt them from the performance of their present duties or entitle them to additional remuneration.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

Thomas Lenox, grocer, Barrie, has assigned.
Charles Elford, druggists, Duart, has sold out.

S. S. Clutton, woolen mill, Aylmer, is burned out.

William T. Wilson, jeweler, Merritton, has assigned.

Ira M. Acheson, carriages, Westmeath, has assigned.

George Curry, boots and shoes, Toronto, has assigned.

Joseph Anderson, boots and shoes, London, has sold out.

H. T. Waller, boots and shoes, Beaverton, has sold out.

Miss B. Hudgins, fancy goods, Belleville, has assigned.

Mrs. E. P. Hammond, millinery, Toronto, has assigned.

A. Callander & Co., dry goods, London South, have sold out.

James Warnock & Co., hardware, etc., Galt, have dissolved—James Warnock retiring and A. C. Fraser continues alone.

B. Silver, dry goods, Merrickville, is offering to compromise.

Mrs. Gadsby, dry goods, London, has gone out of business.

Timothy Healey, dealer in boots and shoes, St. Catharines, is dead.

E. A. Dodge, general storekeeper, Waupoos, has made an assignment.

I. R. Ault & Son, general store, Aultsville, I. R. Ault, of this firm, is dead.

J. L. Tipping & Co., groceries and confectionery, Orillia, have dissolved.

Clancy Bros., dealers in stoves, etc., Toronto, have had their stock damaged by fire.

B. H. Smith, gents' furnishings, Parkdale, stock was sold at 55 cents in the dollar.

C. J. Mitchell & Co., wholesale dealers in notions, Toronto, have changed the style of their firm to Mitchell, Lester & Co.

QUEBEC.

James Martin, restaurant keeper, Montreal, is dead.

Desmarceau & Fils, grocers, Montreal, have assigned.

The Beaver Oil Company, Montreal, have assigned.

O. Cossette, lumber, etc., Valleyfield, has assigned.

Laporte & Co., hotelkeepers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Charles W. Getty, hotelkeeper, Sweetinburgh, has assigned.

A. H. Little & Co., lithographers, Montreal, have assigned.

F. Blanchard & Co., restaurant, Montreal, have dissolved.

L. R. Baker, general storekeeper, Beauharis, has assigned.

Pierre Dube, groceries and dry goods, St. Sauveur, has assigned.

Tetrault & Co., manufacturer's of tobacco, Montreal, have dissolved.

Houstin & Harding, manufacturers of dyed wools, Montreal, have assigned.

N. & C. Vaillat, restaurant keepers, Montreal, have made a demand for an assignment.

Alfred Savage & Son, manufacturers of oils and soaps, Montreal, Alfred Savage is dead.

NOVA SCOTIA.

B. A. Smith, wholesale dry goods, Halifax, is dead.

John Harris, pianos, etc., Halifax, is out of business.

John Sibbald, of Gilpin & Co., crockery, etc., Halifax, is dead.

J. E. Cushing, general store and mill, etc., Caledonia, has sold out.

Dimock & Blakney, furniture, etc., Halifax, have dissolved partnership.

L. Davis, clothier and jeweler, Donald, has moved his stock to Vancouver, where he expects to open out on a larger scale.

The new steamer Keewatin, being built at Owen Sound, Ontario, for the Canadian Pacific railway, will be ready for the coming season's work between Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur. She will be commanded by Captain Anderson, formerly commander of the Alberta. The Alberta will be commanded for the season of 1889 by Captain James McAllister, of Toronto.

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

CAUTION !

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy
 IS MARKED

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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
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LAGER !

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GEO. VELIE, Agent for Manitoba and the Northwest,
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MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

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

Toronto Hide & Wool Co

Wholesale Dealers in

HIDES !

SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL

JOHN HALLAM

83 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 mar-
 ket 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, Linen, 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 Oasks 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. AEYR, Special Partner

James Whitham & Co.

Manufacturers of & Wholesale Dealers in

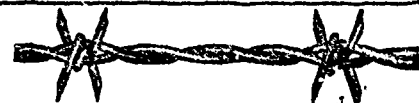
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43, 45 and 47 St. MAURICE STREET

Near McGill Street,

MONTREAL.

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



Home Production

WIRE MANUFACTURERS

BARB WIRE,

PLAIN TWISTED WIRE, WITHOUT
 BARBS

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! Qual-
 ity 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

W. R. Johnston & Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE

Manufacturers of Clothing

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Smith & Keighley,

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EAST and WEST INDIA PRODUCE

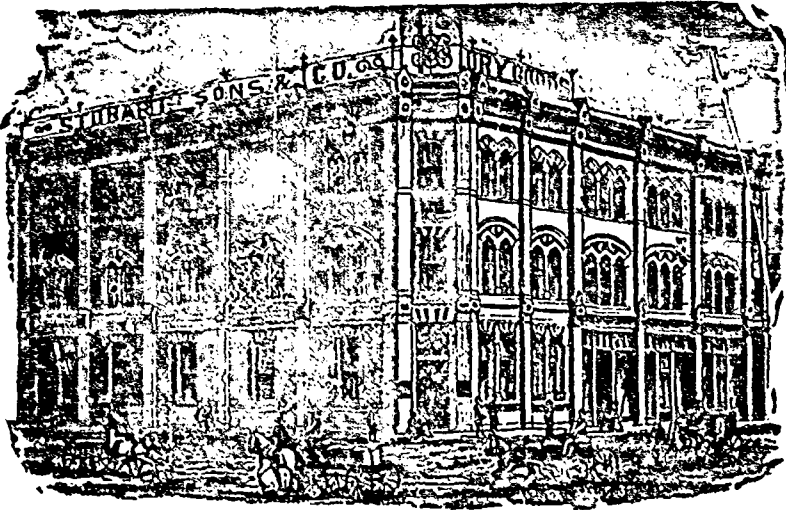
—AND—

GENERAL GROCERIES.

9 Front St. East,

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Importers British & Foreign Dry Goods

A Full Range of Canadian Staples
always in stock.

STOBART, SONS & CO.

PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

Grain and Milling.

A movement is on foot to submit a by-law to the municipalities of Silver Creek and Russell to raise a bonus of \$5,000 for the erection of a grist mill in the village of Russell, Man.

Portage la Prairie *Liberal*: Cochran, head miller of the Portage Milling Co., will shortly sever his connection with that institution and go into milling on his own account at Crystal City, Man.

A meeting was held at Glenboro, Man., recently, in the interest of a flour mill. It was decided to raise the sum necessary, which would be about \$3,000, by private subscriptions, of which sum \$1,000 was made up on the spot between seven subscribers. The building committee will be glad to correspond with any one desirous of erecting the mill.

Geo. H. Kelly, chief miller of the Ogilvie Milling Co., leaves in a few days for a tour of inspection of the flour milling centres of the United States. He will be joined in Milwaukee by Mr. J. M. Clark, formerly chief of the Winnipeg mill, but for the past four years in charge of the Ogilvie Mills in Montreal. The object of the business is to make a thorough examination of all the latest improvements in milling, with a view of introducing some in the Ogilvie system of mills. Mr. Clark will accompany Mr. Kelly back to Winnipeg.

A deputation composed of members of the Winnipeg grain exchange waited on Premier Greenway on Monday and urged that he should make arrangements to procure returns this spring of the area under crop, and continue a system of crop reports for the province. The importance of returns to grain men and business men in general was pointed out to the Premier, who promised careful consideration of the matter. The necessity for some reliable system of crop reports has been felt very much, since the discontinuance of the crop reports issued monthly by the agricultural department of the local government. The service formerly rendered in this respect was very useful to business people, and under the direction of Mr. Burrows the department was really worked up to a great degree of efficiency. It is to be

regretted that the system inaugurated of gathering crop correspondence, was allowed to lapse at all.

At a largely attended meeting of the Millers' association of the counties of Huron, Bruce, Perth, Grey and North Wellington, held at Palmerston, Ont., last week, a resolution was unanimously passed appointing a committee to wait upon the Minister of Customs and call his attention to the depressed state of the milling business in Ontario, and asking to remedy the discrimination against Canadian millers in favor of American millers, in relation to the light duty imposed upon American imported flour as compared with that on wheat.

The fiscal official crop report for 1888, of the United States, according to the Washington bureau the wheat aggregate yield is 414,368,000 bushels, grown on 37,336,000 acres; valued at \$38,424,803. The average yield, therefore, is 11.1 bushels per acre; winter wheat, 11.6 bushels, and spring wheat 10.3 bushels per acre; the average farm value is 92.6c per bushel, against 68.1c for the previous crop, a difference due more to foreign than domestic scarcity. Corn, 1,987,790,000 bushels, grown on 75,672,763 acres, valued on the farm at \$677,561,580, or 34.1c per bushel, against 44.4c for the crop of 1887, a decrease of 23 per cent., the product of 1887 being 27 per cent less in volume than that of 1898. The average yield of the commercial belt, or seven corn surplus states, average 33.2 bushels per acre. The Atlantic coast, south of the Potomac, averages 11.2 bushels of comparatively poor quality. The aggregate for oats is 701,737,000 bushels, grown on 28,998,282 acres, and valued at \$195,424,240. This is 27.3c per bushel, against 30c for the crop of 1887. The commissioner of agriculture says the estimate was for the crop in measured bushels without regard to quality. If reduced to bushels of 60 lbs. it would represent less than 400,000,000 bushels of wheat. The weight will be estimated as usual in March, from records of weighing by millers, from the commercial inspection records, and the results of other investigations. The corn figures represent not merchantable corn, but the aggregate quantity produced. In the Atlantic states especially the

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.

proportion of soft corn is large, and its value relatively reduced.

Editor's Table.

The latest venture in journalism in Winnipeg is the *Monitor*. Its aim will be to give in condensed form a summary of insurance news relating to the Dominion, but more particularly the Province of Manitoba and Northwest Territories. H. H. Stovel is the publisher.

What has become of our Emerson exchanges? Neither the *Times* nor the *International* has reached the Table for weeks. Our little Rocky Mountain contemporary published at Banff has not put in an appearance for the last two or three months.

The Battleford (Saskatchewan Territory) *Herald*, is now in its eleventh year of publication. The *Herald* is the oldest paper in the Territories, and when it began publication, in 1878, it was the only paper in all this vast territory. To-day there are fourteen weekly papers and two dailies published in the Territories. This will give some idea of the development of the country in the last decade. Battleford was the capital of the Territories in the early days of our northern contemporary. Long live the *Herald*.

A CORRESPONDENT furnishes the following building record for Glenboro, Manitoba, for the past season: A. Cowan, addition to hotel, cost \$2,000; S. McLean, new hotel, \$2,500; James Barr, addition to hotel, \$2,000; Campbell & Stevens, livery and feed barn, cost \$1,100; C. P. R. station, \$1,500; Ogilvie elevator; Logan & Co., elevator; Mitchell & Axford, addition to store, \$300; Mawhinney & Butchart, store, \$1,200; Noble & Johnson, store, \$1,000; Pelkey, store, \$1,200; S. Livingston, addition to store, \$400; R. S. Thompson, addition to furniture ware-rooms, \$400; Watson Manufacturing Company, warehouse, \$400; W. T. Smith, stable, \$500; F. Burnett, office, \$300; Logan & Co., office, \$300; Thornborough and Holland, bakery, \$400; W. H. Miles, house, \$1,000; M. Butchart, house, \$500; Dr. Lipsett, house, \$600; Joseph Bailey, house, \$400; Jas. Hill, house, \$600; Duetta, addition to stable, \$200.

Communication.

To the Editor of the "Commercial."

SIR,—Your article in the *Commercial* of the 14th inst. on the "The Extravagant Credit System" was read with deep interest, not only by myself, but I trust also by all merchants in the wholesale and retail trade throughout the country. To those who may not have read it, I would commend its careful perusal, and particularly to general merchants. The action taken by the dry goods firms in Toronto is no doubt a step in the right direction, but if carried out will affect more directly the retail merchants in this country, as about three weeks, and sometimes more, is taken in the transit of goods from Toronto and Montreal to most of the points west of Winnipeg. Then again merchants in this country will not allow themselves to be persuaded into buying a season's stock so far ahead—this may not then be necessary, as eastern as well as our local wholesale houses may see it to be to their advantage eventually not to force sales so far ahead. Many retail dealers confine the bulk of their spring and fall orders to one house, and the traveller for such a house reaches them, say, in November or December with spring samples; and oftentimes unless they give their order at that time they cannot see samples again for some months, and then are not sure of their selections being in stock. That buying goods from four to six months is most detrimental in many respects must be admitted, and it certainly leads to over-stocking in a large number of cases, but at the same time it is advantageous in a sense to the retailer who has in so many places throughout this province to carry customers from eight to twelve months, and perhaps longer. This is also an evil, and one that demands the immediate and most serious consideration of the business men of to-day. Some means should be devised to overcome or combat with this ruinous system of doing business. In all places there are men who are anxious and willing to curtail credits, but there are also in these places men who are willing to carry all risks. The argument advanced in these cases is, "In selling for cash mark your goods so low that competitors doing a credit trade cannot meet you." This may be all right for an argument, but when we come to facts I am sure that the majority of real business men will bear me out in the statement "that no matter what losses some may sustain they will meet these cash prices and even go below them," and at the same time give long credits. Then again the majority of farmers to-day would rather take the six or eight months' credit than part with their ready cash—in fact, cherishing the idea that one merchant sells as cheap as the other, whether he does his business on either a cash or credit basis. Now my point is this: while wholesale merchants have their standing terms of credit, why cannot the retail dealers of this country have also a board of their own, and endeavour to arrive at some arrangement whereby credits might be curtailed. It is certainly a question of vital importance, and must be met and dealt with sooner or later. It may be admitted that there are but few farmers who are in a position to pay cash throughout the whole year. When harvesting time arrives,

also the threshing season, but few of them have the ready money to purchase the extra necessaries required. Now retail dealers could afford to carry them at this period of the year for say three or four months, but when a customer pays up a bill in November or December and commences a new account, expecting it to run through a whole year, the idea appears almost absurd and unjust. Should a retailer ask a wholesaler for a year's credit on a purchase, what would be thought of him? Comment on the probable answer that would be given him, is unnecessary. It, therefore, becomes necessary for some action to be taken, and the question is, who is to make the first move and how is it to be proceeded with? It occurs to my mind, that the board of trade, in Winnipeg, being centrally located, might discuss this question and arrange for the calling of a meeting of all the merchants in the province or both the province and the territories. In places where they have their own boards of trade, delegates could be sent, but a general invitation should be extended to all, and I am confident it would be largely attended. Hard experience has made retail merchants alive to the extent of this evil and it will be found that most of them are anxious to find a remedy, and all they require is a movement made in the right quarter and then they will fall into line. If such a board is formed, there are other questions of importance which could be discussed to the benefit of all traders, for instance the ruinous cutting upon so many staple articles, and also the grading of butter, etc., etc. I think straightforward business men will agree that if some scheme of this kind were carried out, that it would prove equally beneficial to both the wholesale and retail trade. When retail men are selling goods at a fair margin and for cash, the chances of the wholesale merchant receiving one hundred cents on the dollar, besides the prompt payment of his customer's paper maturing at the bank will be much greater than under present existing mode of doing business. United action, on the part of all parties concerned, will result in the matter being brought to a successful issue. Cannot THE COMMERCIAL throw in its support and influence in a movement of this kind and give us, as it does in many other instances, some valuable pointers. Yours, etc.,

COUNTRY MERCHANT.

January 16th, 1889.

JOHN GRANT has been re-elected mayor of Victoria, B. C.

THE poles for the electric light at Brandon are being planted.

THERE is a splendid opening at Keewatin for a first-class doctor, so says the local paper.

G. H. MENZIES is building at Keewatin; he expects to open out shortly in fruits, meats and vegetables.

WM. JOHNSTON, tinsmith, has opened business at Carman, Man., with a stock of stoves and tinware.

A LONDON, England, cable says: It is understood a movement is on foot to induce the Imperial Government to make the proposed China and Japan mail service from Vancouver fortnightly instead of monthly.

THE Bank of Montreal is calling for tenders for the erection of a branch bank building at Calgary, Alberta.

R. BUTT has been appointed manager of the branch of the Bank of British North America opened recently at Brandon.

A JOINT stock company for the manufacture of cheese is being formed at Beulah, Man. The shares are \$10 each, and are being rapidly taken up.

THE N P & M R have rented the building at Brandon, Man., formerly occupied by L. Stockton, and will open their city ticket office there, in charge of H. H. Hellyar.

A MOVEMENT has been inaugurated to start either a cheese factory or creamery at Plum Creek, Man. The committee composed of J. S. Hitchcock, Councillor Hopkins, W. A. Dolmage, Johnstone Brandon, William Sanderson and G. L. Ferguson, wish to correspond with practical dairymen, who would be willing to start a factory.

THE dissolution of the partnership of the firm of E. Penner & Co., general merchants, Gretna, Morden, and other points in Manitoba, as noted last week, has now been publicly announced. Otto Schultz and H. P. Hansen, of the late firm, will form a partnership and carry on business at Morden and Plum Coulee. E. Penner will continue the business at Gretna and probably at Rhineland.

THE Customs department of Canada have received during the first half of the fiscal year from Chinese immigration the sum of \$28,361, compared with \$5,095 for the corresponding period last year. The increase is due to the United States exclusion bill, several hundred Chinese returning before they were aware of the new law, preferring to pay the Canadian tax than go back. Since then this special immigration to Canada has again dropped and only nine Chinamen entered the country last month.

THE members of the Brandon board of trade are making an effort to increase the membership of the organization. A good many of the local merchants have hitherto kept out of the board. At the last meeting of the board, Secretary Flumerfelt read a couple of drafts of circular letters setting forth the importance of a rising city like Brandon, having a strong board of trade, and urging citizens to attend the annual meeting and connect themselves with the board. A good board of trade is a great help to any city, and it is to be hoped the business men of our energetic western city will take hold of the matter in earnest.

Milly—Don't you think Mr. Ribbons has a rich voice?

Tubbs (heartlessly)—So he ought. He's been yelling "Cash!" for the last ten years at Poplin's.

Little Johnny (looking curiously at the visitor)—Where did the chickens bite you, Mr. Billus? I don't see any of the marks.

Visitor—Why, Johnny, I haven't been bitten by any chicken.

Johnny—Mamma, didn't you tell papa, Mr. Billus was dreadfully henpecked? Why, mamma, how funny you look! Your face is all red.

THE wholesale dry goods firm of Messrs. Charles Morton & Co., of Montreal, has decided to go into voluntary liquidation, owing, it is believed, to lack of harmony between the partners. Mr. Morton will immediately resume his old position with the firm of Messrs. McLachlan Bros. & Co., with whom he was so long associated before establishing a business for himself.

A TELEGRAM from Duluth recently says: George B. Baker and E. K. Hight, representing about \$20,000,000 of Baltimore money, are here to night in the interest of the Baltimore syndicate which is to build the Duluth and Winnipeg railroad as a construction company. The gentlemen say that work will commence again very soon, and the entire road pushed to an early completion. The gentlemen are very enthusiastic about the prospects of the road.

It is beyond all doubt that "Myrtle Navy" is the favorite tobacco with the smokers of Canada. They obtain more enjoyment from it than from any other tobacco made and those of them who have used it long enough to test its merits never abandon it for any other brand. The reason for this preference is that the "Myrtle Navy" is made of the very finest leaf which is grown and that in every process of its manufacture the most vigilant care is exercised to preserve the genuine aroma of the leaf.



Northern Pacific Railway.

Pemona, 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	
6 15 p.m.	Winnipeg	9 19 a.m.	St. Paul
6 05 "	Portage Junction	9 20 "	St. Paul
6 48 "	St. Norbert	9 40 "	St. Paul
5 27 "	St. Azathe	10 20 "	St. Paul
4 42 "	Silver Plains	10 47 "	St. Paul
4 20 "	Morris	11 10 "	St. Paul
4 01 "	St. Jean	11 28 "	St. Paul
3 45 "	Catharine	11 53 a.m.	St. Paul
3 29 "	West Lanno	12 20 p.m.	St. Paul
3 03 p.m.	Pemona	12 35 "	St. Paul
6 26 a.m.	Winnipeg Junction	8 00 "	St. Paul
8 35 a.m.	Minneapolis	6 35 a.m.	St. Paul
8 06 "	St. Paul	7 05 "	St. Paul
8 40 "	Helena	4 00 p.m.	St. Paul
3 40 "	Garrison	6 15 "	St. Paul
1 05 a.m.	Spokane	9 45 a.m.	St. Paul
8 06 p.m.	Portland	6 30 "	St. Paul
7 40 "	Tacoma	3 50 "	St. Paul
4 30 "	La Cascade	6 40 "	St. Paul

P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
2 30	8 30	St. Paul	7 30	8 00	7 35
P.M.	A.M.	Chicago	9 00	8 10	8 10
10 30	7 00	Chicago	9 00	8 10	8 10
P.M.	P.M.	Detroit	7 15	10 45	6 10
6 45	10 15	Detroit	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
A.M.	P.M.	Toronto	9 10	9 05	9 05
A.M.	P.M.	New York	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7 00	7 60	New York	7 30	8 60	8 50
A.M.	P.M.	Boston	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8 50	3 00	Boston	9 35	10 50	10 50
A.M.	P.M.	Montreal	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
9 00	8 30	Montreal	8 15	8 15	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, GOING EAST	STATIONS.	Read Up, GOING WEST.
No. 1 Daily		No. 2 Daily
14 55	Lethbridge	At 1 30
15 55	Woodpecker	23 35
17 45	Purple Springs	23 40
17 45	Grassy Lake	21 45
18 50	Cherry Coulee	20 55
20 00	Winnifred	De 20 00
21 55	Seven Persons	At 19 55
22 10	Dunmore	De 17 30

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

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Taking Effect November 20th, 1888.

PASS Tuesday Thursday and Saturday	Miles (from Portage)	STATIONS.	PASS Monday Wednesday and Fridays
16 00		Portage la Prairie	13 20
17 45	35	Gladstone	12 05
18 45	61	Nepawa	10 38
19 45	79	Minnedosa	9 55
20 50	94	Rapid City	8 30
21 30	115	Snoo Lake	8 00
22 30	138	Birtle	7 00
23 30	155	Binscarth	5 57
24 10	166	Russ II	5 15
24 40	180	Lanenburg	7 15
1 45	206	Salcoats	3 40

Trains for Binscarth leave Birtle Tuesdays and Saturdays only at 22 50, returning leave Binscarth Wednesdays and Mondays only at 5 50. For Birtle leave Birtle Tuesdays only at 22 30, returning leave Birtle Wednesdays only at 5 15. For Lanenburg and Salcoats leave Birtle Saturdays only at 22 50, returning leave Salcoats 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 16th.

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 identical in 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 30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7 40 a.m., Chicago 9 30 a.m.

The sleeping Cars of 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, 169 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 time is 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. TICKER, 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.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY

—AND THE FAMOUS—

Albert Lea Route

Two through trains daily from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago without change, connecting with the fast trains of all lines for the East and Southeast.

The direct and only line running through cars between Minneapolis and Des Moines, Iowa, via Albert Lea and Fort Dodge.

Short line to Watertown, Dak. Solid through trains between Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Principal Cities of the Mississippi Valley, connecting in Union Depot for all points South and Southwest.

Many hours saved and the only line running two trains daily to Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topoka & Santa Fe Railways.

Close connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba, Northern Pacific, St. Paul & Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sauk Ste. Marie Railways, from and to all points North and Northwest.

Remember! The trains of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway are composed of comfortable day coaches, magnificent Pullman sleeping cars, Horton reclining chair cars, and Palace Dining Cars.

150 lbs of baggage checked free. Fare always as low as the lowest. For time tables, through tickets, etc. call upon the nearest ticket agent, or write to

S. F. BOYD,

Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.