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Capital, \$3,799,200 Rest, \$2,145,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS—ANDREW ALLAN, President; ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq. Vice-President; Hector McKenzie, Esq. John Duncan, Esq. Jonathan Holston, Esq. H. Montague Allan, Esq. John Casella, Esq. J. P. Dawes, Esq. T. H. Dunn.
 General Manager, CHAS. H. LAURE, Acting Supt. of Branches.
 BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC:
 Belleville, Ingersoll, Stratford,
 Berlin, Kincardine, Owen Sound, St. John's, Que.
 Brampton, Kingston, Perth, St. Thomas,
 Chatham, London, Prescott, Toronto
 Galt, Montreal, Quebec, Walkerton
 Gananoque, Mitchell, Renfrew, Windsor,
 Hamilton, Napanee, Sherbrooke, Que.
 BRANCHES IN MANITOBA—Winnipeg, A. Wickson, Manager.
 —Brandon, E. S. Phillips.
 Bankers in Great Britain—London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other points. The City of London Bank (Limited), Liverpool, Commercial Bank of Liverpool. Agency in New York—41 Wall Street, Messrs Henry Haas and John R. Harris, Jr. agents. Bankers in United States—New York, Bank of New York & C. Boston, Merchants National Bank, Chicago, American Exchange National Bank, St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank, Detroit, First National Bank Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo, San Francisco, Anglo-California Bank, Newfoundland—commercial bank of Newfoundland. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax.
 A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.
 INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.
 CAPITAL PAID UP - \$1,200,000
 RESERVE FUND - 150,000
 DIRECTORS:
 ANDREW THOMPSON, Esq. President. E. J. PRICE, Esq. Vice-President.
 Hon. Thos. McGreevy, D. C. Thomson Esq., E. Giroux, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq., Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G.
 E. E. WEBB, Cashier.
 F. L. PATTON, Manager, - WINNIPEG.

BRANCHES:
 Alexandria, Ont. Sudboc, Que.
 Iroquois, Ont. Smith's Falls, Ont.
 Leithridge, N.W.T. Toronto, Ont.
 Merrickville, Ont. West Winchester, Ont.
 Montreal, Que. Winnipeg, Man.
 Ottawa, Ont.
 Foreign Agents: London—The Alliance Bank (Limited), Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool (Limited), New York—National Park Bank, Boston—Lincoln National Bank, Minneapolis—First National Bank.
 Collections made at all points on most favorable terms. Current rate of interest allowed on deposits.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y

OF CANADA.
 HEAD OFFICE: - MONTREAL.
 Capital and Assets - \$2,000,000.
 Life and Accident Insurance. All Approved Forms. Unconditional Policies.
MONEY TO LOAN.
 Active Agents wanted in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.
 OFFICE: 377 MAIN STREET, - WINNIPEG.
 A. L. ANDERSON, } GENERAL AGENTS.
 THOMAS GILROY, }

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Encourage Home Manufacturers by smoking
SELECTS, La Rosa and Havana Whips,
 —MADE BY—
Bryan & Co
 WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Superintendent.
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THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

OF MANITOBA, (LIMITED).
BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,
 Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Works. Millwrighting.
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,
 *All Kinds of Machinery.
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BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
 Paid-up Capital.....£1,000,000 Stg.
 Reserve Fund.....£250,000 "
 LONDON OFFICE—3 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.
 COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, H. J. B. Kendall, John James Cater, J. Kingsford, Henry E. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock, Richard H. Glyn, Geo. D. Whitman, E. A. Hoare.
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 Head Office in Canada—St. James St. Montreal.
 R. R. Grindley, General Manager. E. Stanger, Inspector.
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 H. M. BREEDON, MANAGER, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.
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 Foreign Agents—Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool, Australia, Union Bank of Australia, New Zealand, Union bank of Australia, India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile bank of India, London and China, Agra bank (limited), West India, Colonial bank Paris, Messrs. Marcuard, & Co. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais.

Bank of Ottawa.

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.
 GEORGE BURN, - CASHIER.
 Capital paid up\$1,000,000
 Rest\$400,000
 DIRECTORS:
 James MacLaren, Esq., President. Chas. Magee, Esq., Vice-President.
 Alex. Fraser, Esq. Hon. Geo. Bryson John Mather, Esq.
 Robert Blackburn, Esq. George Hay, Esq.

BRANCHES:
 Araprior, Pembroke, Carlton Place and Keewatin, Ont. Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 AGENTS—Canada, Bank of Montreal; New York, Messrs. W. Watson and A. Lang; London, Esq., Alliance Bank; St. Paul, Merchants National Bank.
WINNIPEG BRANCH: 369 MAIN STREET:
 We receive accounts of corporations, manufacturers, firms and individuals on favorable terms.
 Interest allowed on deposits.
 Drafts and American exchange bought and sold.
 Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada.
 Letters of Credit issued for use in Great Britain and elsewhere.
 Collections promptly attended to.
 F. H. MATHEWSON, MANAGER.

ALLAN, BRYDGES & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
 339 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man
 Municipal, School and other Debentures negotiated.
 ✉️ SCIP BOUGHT AND SOLD. ✉️
 Branch Office—GARBERRY, Man.,
 R. T. Rokeby, Manager.
 INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Mitchell Drug Company

WHOLESALE DRUGS,
 17 Owen Street, - - WINNIPEG.
 A Full Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines and Sundries at Lowest Prices.
 ✉️ CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. ✉️

RICHARD & CO,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Wines, Spirits and Cigars
 365 MAIN STREET,
 WINNIPEG.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL (paid up)\$1,500,000.00
 REST\$650,000.00
 R. S. HOWLAND, President. T. R. MERRITT, Vice-President
 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. —D. R. WILKIN, Cashier.
 BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST:
 Winnipeg,.....C. S. Hoare, Manager
 Brandon,.....A. Jukes, "
 Calgary,.....S. Barber, "
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 BRANCHES IN ONTARIO:
 Essex Centre, Niagara Falls, Ingersoll, St. Thomas
 Fergus, Port Colborne, Yonge St. Welland,
 Galt, St. Catharines, Toronto, Woodstock,
 Sault Ste. Marie.
 Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.
 Drafts and letters of credit issued available in Canada, Great Britain, United States, France, China, India, Australia and New Zealand.
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 Agents in Great Britain—Lloyds Barnetts & Bonanquot's Bank (Limited), 72 Lombard Street, London, England.
 Correspondents—London & Southwestern Bank, Manchester & Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited). E. W. Yates & Co., Liverpool.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, - - \$1,400,000.00.
 RESERVE FUND, - - \$800,000.00.
 HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, - WALTER S. LEE, Managing Director
 BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, - W. M. Fisher, Manager.
 Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.
 For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

DAWSON, BOLE & CO.

REGINA, N.W.T.
Wholesale Druggists
 Dealers in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilets, etc., etc.
 We carry the largest and Tobacconists' Sun-line of CIGARS and dries in the West.
 WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

Tooke Bros.

MONTREAL,
 Manufacturers of the Celebrated Iron Frame Linen and Perfect Fitting
SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
 Equal to hand-made and put up in any style. Sold only to Wholesale and Leading Retail.
 Samples at Rooms 28 and 29 McIntyre Block. P. O. Box 179, WINNIPEG. Represented by H. A. DRISCOLL & CO.

TEES, WILSON & CO.

70 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.
 A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
 INDIAN, CEYLON, CHINA AND JAPAN
TEAS.
 We make a specialty of CEYLON and INDIAN Teas, and carry the largest assortment of any house in the Dominion.
 Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, by
 D. C. MCGREGOR, - MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO

Commission Merchants
 AND IMPORTERS OF
Green and Dried Fruits.
 15 OWEN STREET,
 WINNIPEG

HENDERSON & BULL,
 WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 ESTABLISHED 1832.
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 AGENTS FOR
 THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING Co. Ld. Montreal
 Sugars and Syrup.
 THE CANADA JUTE Co., Ld. Montreal
 Jute and Cotton Bags, Twines, Hessians, &c.
 THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH Co., Montreal
 THE DARTMOUTH ROPE WORK Co., Halifax
 Binder Twine, Sisal and Manila Cordage.
 MESSRS. CUDAHY BROS. Milwaukee
 Smoked and Dried Meats, Mess Pork, Lard, &c.
 THE SIMCOE CANNING COMPANY, Simcoo
 Canned Goods.
 THE LONGFORD M'FG COMPANY, Orillia
 Pails, Tubs and Woodenware.
 DUNBAR, McMASTER & Co. Ld. Gilford, Ireland
 Gillling Nets and Twines.

AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.
The Ames, Holden Company,
 WHOLESALE
 Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
 33 Queen Street,
 WINNIPEG
 JAMES REDMOND WINNIPEG. A. C. FLUMERFELT, WINNIPEG.

Thompson,
Codville & Co.,
 WHOLESALE GROCERS,
 26 McDermott Street,
 WINNIPEG.

JAS. PORTER W. M. RONALD.
PORTER AND RONALD,
 DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
CROCKERY
GLASSWARE
CHINA
LAMPS,
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CUTLERY,
 SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS
 320 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

GROCERS, ATTENTION!
 ASK FOR THE CELEBRATED
"Reindeer Brand"
CONDENSED MILK,
Condensed Coffee and Milk
 THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
 FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE GROCERS.
 —MANUFACTURED BY THE—
Truro Condensed Milk & Canning Co. Ld
TRURO.
HENDERSON & BULL, Agents,
WINNIPEG.

MILLER, MORSE & Co
 —WHOLESALE—
Hardware, Cutlery,
Guns, Ammunition,
Du Pont Gun Powder,
ETC.
Princess St., WINNIPEG.

J. H. ASHDOWN,
 Wholesale Dealer & Importer of all kinds of
Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
 STOVES AND TINWARE,
 PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,
RAILROAD and MILL SUPPLIES,
 The Trade furnished with our Illustrated Catalogue on application.
 Corner Main and Bannatyne Streets,
WINNIPEG.

Cornell, Spera & Co.,
 IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
Gents' and Ladies' Furnishings,
 Fancy Goods, Smallwares, &c.
 Our New Samples are nearly all to hand. We are showing a larger assortment than ever, and we claim as good value as can be found in the markets.
 Our Travellers will be on the road in a few days. All orders placed with us will receive our best attention.
27 Portage Ave. East,
WINNIPEG.
 S. W. CORNELL. A. E. SPERA. Geo. STOTT.

H. A. Nelson & Sons
 TORONTO —AND— MONTREAL
 DIRECT IMPORTERS AND
 WHOLESALE DEALERS
Fancy Goods and Toys.
 ALL THE NEWEST NOVELTIES
 FROM THE
 European and American Markets.
 Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, by
 W. S. CRONE.

Mackenzie, Powis & Co.
 Have now in Store the most complete range of
INDIAN TEAS
 Bought at the late favorable turn in the market.
 BUYERS SHOULD EXAMINE.
 Also on the way first crop choicest JAPANS together with first crop CONGOUS.

Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,
 WHOLESALE GROCERS,
 Cor. McDermot & Albert Sts., WINNIPEG

THE FENSOM
Elevator Works
 —MANUFACTURERS OF—
 Hand, Steam and Hydraulic
ELEVATORS
 ALSO MANUFACTURER OF THE
BOSTWICK
 Folding Steel Gates and Guards.
 ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
 34 to 38 Duke St., - TORONTO

Redwood Brewery
 Fine Ales, Extra Porter and Premium Lager.
 Most Extensive Establishment of the kind in Western Canada.
ED. L. DREWRY,
 PROPRIETOR,
 WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.
 Highest cash price paid for good Malting Barley.

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.

Eighth Year of Publication.
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY
SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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months, do	0 75 "
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Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.	

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East,

JAMES E. STERN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 13, 1890.

F. FAFARD, physician, St. Boniface, is dead.
 The Manitoba Legislature will meet on the 30th inst.
 DANIEL CAREY, barrister, and a pioneer of Winnipeg, is dead.
 RICHARD COULTRY has opened a meat shop at 240 Main street, Winnipeg.
 The Imperial Oil company has sold out its branch business at Brandon to Darrach.
 The Woodbine saloon, Winnipeg, has been sold out to James Rutley and Wm. Bateman.
 The estate of W. M. Wright, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, has been sold to J. S. Douglas & Co.
 VAN BUSKIRK's, manager of McLaren's branch drug store at Manitou, has resigned and been succeeded by E. Scarlett.
 G. W. BRYSON, of Minnedosa, has opened a branch law office at Neepawa, Man., with M. H. Fieldhouse in charge.
 H. J. ROCKETT is now sole manager of the Manitou case factory, having bought out Burrows' interest in the business.
 WALTER TAYLOR, a well-known resident of Portage la Prairie, and partner in the livery business of Jardine & Taylor, is dead.
 KENNETH MURCHISON, formerly in the dry goods business at Winnipeg, died at the general hospital here last week from pneumonia.
 NEEPAWA Register: The volume of business done by J. A. McGill, agent of the Watson Manufacturing company here, this past season amounts to about \$25,000, which is said to be the largest machine business done in Neepawa for 1889.

MR. BLACK, of Robertson, Linton & Co., dry goods, Montreal, paid Manitoba a short visit last week, with the object of sizing up the situation here.

H. G. MATHIES & Co., advertising agents, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership, E. C. E. Steffens retiring. H. G. Mathies will continue under the old style.

W. E. SANFORD, of the W. E. Sandford company, wholesale clothing, has through his architect called for tenders for the erection of a solid stone and brick warehouse on Princess street, Winnipeg.

THREE passenger coaches and two combination baggage mail and express cars for the Great Northwest Central arrived last week. A passenger service will be established on the line early in the spring.

JOHNSTON & RARCLAY, of the oatmeal mills, at Portage la Prairie, have imported a quantity of seed oats of fine quality, from the United States, which they purpose selling to farmers in the district, with the object of improving the quality of oats grown in the Portage section.

W. S. PIERCE, agent at Manitou, Man., for John Elliott & Sons, implements, has purchased the lot and warehouse formerly owned by John Elliott & Sons, and will continue the implement business in his own name. He will open a branch business at Thornhill, with L. Irouside in charge.

A MEETING of the Urban Fire Insurance company was held at Portage la Prairie last week, at which the manager, Harry Foote, who leaves in a short time for the coast, handed in his resignation. The company has at present over \$200,000 of insurance among the farmers in the district.

GRO. BROUGHALL, manager at Winnipeg of the Equitable Life Insurance company, has been offered another important position and territory with his company. He left last week for New York. W. S. Jones, late special agent here for the Mutual Life of New York, has received the appointment of assistant manager of the Equitable and will have charge during Mr. Broughall's absence.

WINNIPEG, or rather certain creditors in Winnipeg mourn the departure to the United States of two well known characters, known as Lottie Glenmore and Mell Wood, keepers of the Woodbine saloon and restaurant. It is stated the couple got away with between seven and eight thousand dollars in cash, and they leave about \$1,000 liabilities to parties in the city. A day or two previous to the departure of the couple, the sale of the Woodbine was made to Rutley & Bateman.

THE painful news which reached Winnipeg early last week of the death at Chicago of Horace G. Lewis, was a great shock to the many friends of the young man here. Mr. Lewis has represented the Gillett manufactures, baking powder, etc., here for some time, and he was well known among the trade. At the Leland house in this city he was a special favorite, his friendly and gentlemanly manner commending him to all the guests. At the time Mr. Lewis left here, shortly before Christmas, he was suffering from a severe cold, but complications set in which led to his untimely end. The news of his death will be received with sorrow, especially to commercial men, among whom he was so popular.

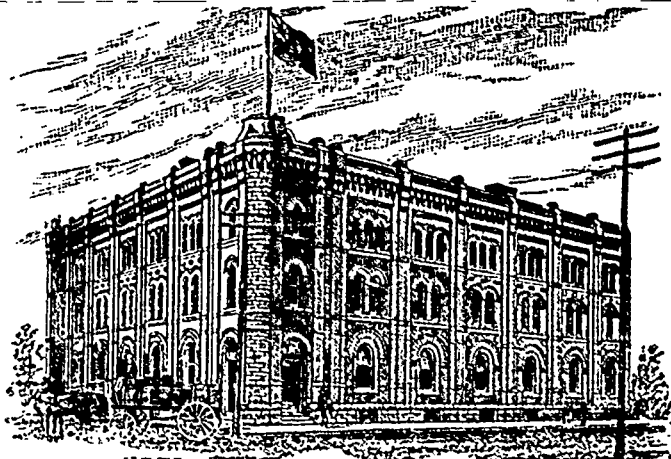
ACCORDING to an agreement between the dry goods merchants of Port Arthur, their stores will be closed at 6 o'clock, excepting Saturdays, commencing with the new year.

A BRANCH of the Imperial Trust company will be opened in Winnipeg shortly, under the management of Mr. Haspeler, with a board of directors consisting of G. J. Moulson, G. F. Galt, F. H. Mathewson and W. I. Mitchell, with Mulock & Roberts as solicitors. The business of the company is to act as agents or attorneys for the management of estates, collection of rents, securities and bonds, or in any line of trust.

THE council of the Winnipeg board of trade met Thursday last to consider correspondence with the Department of Public Works, Ottawa; in relation to improving the navigation of the Red River. The replies from the Department are not satisfactory inasmuch as they are not definite one way or the other. Mr. Scarth, M.P., was present and promised to again write for information. Mr. Linn addressed the council on the subject of the erection of reduction works at Rat Portage to develop the gold and silver mines in that region. He explained the manner in which the company was being organized. The council, as a body, were not asked to take any action, but several members expressed their interest in the work.

At the annual meeting of the North of Scotland Mortgage company, held recently in Scotland, the chairman said: "We also discussed the propriety of erecting offices for the company in Winnipeg. They thought that could now be done very judiciously—that is to say, our managers and advisory board in Toronto thought this step might now be taken with very considerable advantage. The reaction has had full effect in Winnipeg, and there was no doubt that from the location of the railways and other circumstances that Winnipeg would remain the chief town of the province of Manitoba. The only difficulty was as to the selection of the site which might be expected to prove to be, and to remain, the centre of the town. When they had made up their minds upon this point, they would report their views and communicate with the board at home. I think that a judicious investment in a central locality in Winnipeg would be of advantage to the company."

THE annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange was held on Wednesday last. The annual report refers to the work of the exchange during the year. It refers to the satisfactory effect of selecting standards for grading at Winnipeg, instead of at Toronto, as formerly. The question of admitting parties who are not residents of the city to membership at a lower fee is referred to in the report. It is stated that some arrangement might be made to this end. The treasurer's report showed a rest account in the bank of \$1,216.61. The following officers, members of the council and board of arbitrators were elected by acclamation: President, N. Bawlf. Vice-President, F. W. Thompson. Secretary-Treasurer, C. N. Bell. Council—S. A. McGaw, E. L. Drawry, S. Nairn, W. W. McMillan, A. Atkinson, S. Spink, S. P. Clark, Wm. Martin, John Wilson, James Anderson and Robert Burns. Board of arbitrators—S. A. McGaw, J. A. Mitchell, S. Spink, R. P. Rollin, R. Stewart, W. W. Watson and S. Nairn. A vote of thanks was tendered to retiring president S. Spink.

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

G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

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

Victoria's Progress.

The *Colonist* of Victoria, B.C. gives the following glowing account of the progress of that city during the year just closed:—

If human happiness can be gauged by the measure of prosperity, the year that has just gone out must be regarded as the happiest Victoria has known since the day when the good brig *Cadboro* landed her party of Hudson's Bay Company's adventurers on the shores of the lovely harbor to which she afterwards gave a name. The prosperity of this people during the past twelve months was not special. It was general. A single branch of trade or industry was not quickened with the throeb of a new life. All interests have felt the gladsome effects which restored confidence and increasing population with growing wants have created. When, a twelvemonth ago, we met our readers with the sincere wish that 1889 would prove prosperous and joyous, we hardly dared hope that the young year held in its hands so much that was good for this people. But the ink had scarcely dried on the page when an improvement became manifest. In the middle of the first month of the new year a change came for the better, and the improvement was continued in ever-increasing proportions to the present moment. Looking back over the year we are now persuaded that nothing short of a great national calamity—say a wasting war, a deadly pestilence or a sweeping panic—could have held Victoria back. Given a national order of things, and free from injurious internal or external influences, there could be no retrocession. The trade of the port, which embraces three-fourths in volume of that of the whole province, the pluck, enterprise, wealth and faith of the people, were the factors which inspired those who predicted a sudden and rapid change for the better. We were prepared for an advance, but not for a leap that every interest represented here has taken. For years Victoria had progressed slowly. Capital was timid. Rival towns had drawn away investors. Confidence in real estate had fallen to a low ebb. Improvements were few and far between. We now see that timidity and doubt were the offspring of thoughtlessness; for if men had paused to reflect they would have understood that no city

could continue to transact a business so large and profitable that all its merchants and manufacturers grew rich, without a favorable reaction. It is now recognized that Victoria has elements of prosperity that few cities on the coast possess. She is the centre of the social, political, and mercantile life of the British Pacific. Her climate ranks with the finest and healthiest. Her geographical position commands the commerce of an extensive coast line, as well as of the interior of the Mainland. Her mercantile establishments are amongst the soundest in the Dominion. Her harbor is the rendez-vous of an extensive sealing and fishing fleet. Her manufactories are numerous and varied. Her homes are attractive and costly, and the Imperial Government has shown confidence in her permanency and appreciation of her position by establishing a naval station with a dock yard and dry dock at Esquimalt. It is, then, matter for wonderment that a rapid and radical change has suddenly taken place—a change so rapid that the town is advancing by "leaps and bounds," as Mr. Gladstone once remarked of the British revenue, and so radical that a large portion of the town is being completely transformed. When we say that the growth of the town for the twelve month has been more than gratifying, we but utter a patent fact. The most sanguine would scarcely have ventured to predict that 350 dwellings would have been erected and one million dollars expended within the city limits in 1889. Yet carefully prepared statistics show that such was the case, and the supply has not met the demand. There is scarcely a presentable dwelling or an eligible shop or warehouse without an occupant. Now premises are leased before the workmen have applied the finishing touches, and the many new faces met on the streets cause the pioneer to feel like a stranger in a strange land.

What is the outlook of 1890, across the threshold of which we stepped at midnight? We have not the slightest hesitation in predicting that it will be the busiest Victoria has ever experienced; that commerce will be increased; that buildings of every description will be in demand; that labor will find a ready market at remunerative rates, and that prosperity will be general, if not universal.

GLOXI

We have just received one car load of the Best American Clocks which will be Sold at below Montreal Prices.

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Wholesale Jeweler,

525 Main Street, WINNIPEG

Kamloops, British Columbia.

As prophesied in our new year issue of 1889, the building operations in the town of Kamloops have far exceeded those of any previous year, and we are safe in placing the total amount at between \$60,000 and \$75,000. Principal among the buildings represented in this estimate are the Industrial School, referred to elsewhere, the business premises of R. F. Smith, and the work done for the St. Andrew's & Caledonian Society. In addition to these there have been a large number of handsome yet tasty residences erected, all going to prove that Kamloops is progressing steadily and surely to the status of a live city and a promising trade centre.

In addition to building operations, there have been other marked improvements made in the appearance of the town. The provincial government have not failed to recognize the importance of the place, and have opened up and graded streets, completed sidewalks, and ornamented some of the streets with shade trees. The road leading to Nicola where it leaves the town, has also been greatly improved, and in many other places have permanent improvements been made. The Dominion Government have to some extent, also recognized the importance of the place, and now there is established a Dominion Lands office, with E. M. Bowville as officer in charge. This will be a matter of much convenience to many in the inland country.

The shipment of stock from Kamloops during the past year are slightly increased over those of 1889. In cattle there were 5,200 head, 20 cars of horses, besides sheep and hogs.

In trade the town has suffered from the general depression prevalent all over the country. However, the business men are cheerful and happy and feel confident they have each one received his share of what was going. It is a difficult matter to forecast trade, but the indications for 1890 are favorable for a large increase over the present year. The building of the S. & O. railway, with the prospect of railway building in the Kootenai district, are factors that will doubtless greatly increase the volume of trade next year, and Kamloops will certainly participate in the boom that will follow the construction of those lines.—Kamloops *Sentinel*.

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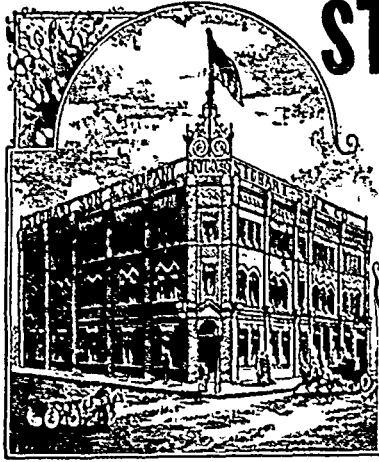
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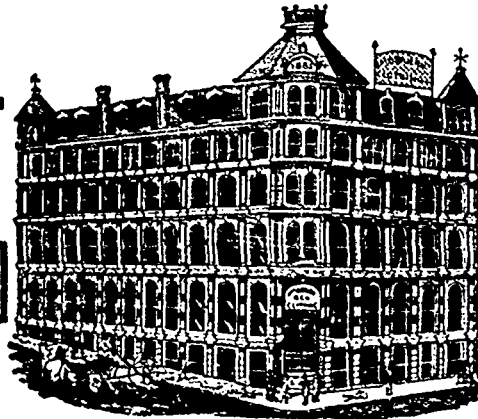
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New samples of English, German and American Dry Goods arriving every day.

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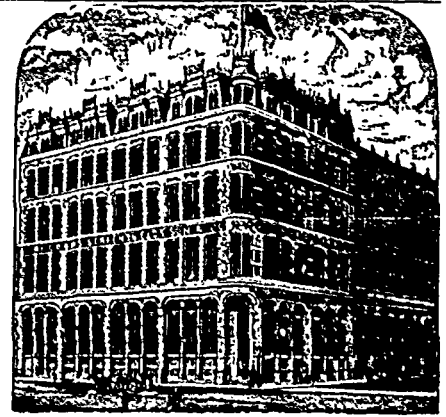
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The Best Lubricating and Illuminating Oils Manufactured.

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CANADIAN WOOLENS, IMPORTED WOOLENS
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Represented in Manitoba, Northwest and
British Columbia by MR. G. H. SIMPSON.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 13, 1890.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FLOUR TRADE.

Receipts of flour at Pacific coast points in British Columbia, for the year 1888, were 6 349 tons, equal to 63,490 barrels. Of this flour 28,980 barrels, or nearly one half of the total, came from Manitoba. For the year 1889 returns as far as received indicate that total receipts of flour at coast points will amount to between 70,000 and 75,000 barrels. The large increase in receipts for last year, as compared with 1888, give evidence of the growth in population of British Columbia. It is known that the province has been making marked progress during the past year, and these figures show that reports as to the development of the country are founded on fact. The increase in importations of breadstuffs can be attributed to no other cause than increasing population. Indeed, the percentage of increase in population may be safely gauged at proportionately the same as the increase in flour importations. As the increase in flour importation will amount to over fifteen per cent., so we may safely calculate that the population of the province has increased to about the same extent.

Next to the increase in receipts of flour, it will be interesting to look at the source of supply. In 1888, Manitoba, we have seen furnish 28,980 barrels, in addition to this 19,250 barrels were imported from Pacific coast points in the United States. The balance of 15,260 barrels was manufactured at the local mill at Enderby, Spallumcheen district, which it may be stated is the only flour mill in British Columbia. For 1889 shipments of flour from Manitoba to British Columbia show a marked falling off, while importations from the United States have increased. From the United States importations have amounted to 30,740 barrels for eleven months of 1889, and it is estimated that further receipts during December will bring the total for the full year up to 33,530 barrels, or an increase over 1888 of about 75 per cent. On the other hand only 14,150 barrels were received from Manitoba, so far as accounted for, with further receipts expected to bring the total for 1889 up to about 16,980 barrels. The local British Columbia mill has also largely increased its output during 1889, the amount shipped to the coast from this mill being placed at 23,770.

The reason for the falling off of over 40 per cent. in the shipments of flour from Manitoba to British Columbia during 1889, as compared with the previous year, is easily accounted for. It is principally due to the high prices paid for wheat in Manitoba during the fall and winter of 1888-89. Just about the time the movement of new wheat was commencing in Manitoba in the fall of 1888, a corner was successfully worked in wheat at Chicago. This started a season of rampant speculation in wheat, and fabulous prices were paid for the grain, especially in certain sections of the country. This was particularly true of the northern spring wheat belt. It is well known that the "boom" in

prices, started by the Chicago corner, was carried to greater extremes in northern spring wheat markets than in any others. Prices for wheat averaged proportionately higher in the northern spring wheat region than in other wheat districts of the continent, consequently millers in this district were placed at a disadvantage in competing with those millers who had obtained their wheat at lower prices. All wheat markets east of the Rocky mountains were more or less affected by the Chicago corner, but especially was this the case in the northwestern markets. West of the Rocky mountains the Chicago deal had little influence upon prices, and millers in the Pacific coast region obtained their wheat at proportionately low prices. Manitoba millers, situated as they were in the region where the highest prices were paid for wheat, were therefore placed at a disadvantage in competing with Pacific coast millers in British Columbia markets. Pacific coast wheat markets did not follow the senseless advance in prices which resulted from the Chicago corner, consequently millers in that region obtained their supply of wheat at much lower prices than was paid in Manitoba, and other wheat districts east of the mountains. The result of the high wheat prices of the fall and winter of 1888-89, is shown in the large decrease in shipments of Manitoba flour to British Columbia, and a large increase in importations of flour into that province from the United States.

While considering the flour trade of British Columbia, it may be stated that the proposed increase in the duty on flour imported into Canada would probably not be received with favor in that province. The Victoria board of trade some time ago placed itself on record as opposed to a further increase in the duty. Importing as British Columbia does a considerable portion of the flour consumed in the province from the United States, the duty on flour can only be considered as a burden to consumers of the product. However, Victoria is now moving to secure the establishing of a roller flour mill in the city, and this may lead the people of that place at least to regard with less opposition the proposals to increase the duty on flour. Vancouver, too, has recently been putting forth some effort to secure a flour mill, and a local paper published at that place recently intimated that in view of such possibilities for the future, the proposed increase in the flour duties might be considered as not altogether objectionable. Still, there is no question but that an increase in duty on flour would be objectionable to the consumers in British Columbia, though for the reasons stated these objections may be less pronounced than formerly.

WEATHER AND TRADE.

It is true that weather conditions exercise a wonderful influence upon commerce. This has been shown in a variety of ways by recent events. This continent has experienced two very mild winters in succession, and the result is readily apparent in the trade of the country. As may naturally be expected, the coal trade is the first branch to feel the influence of a long period of unusually mild weather. Returns recently published show that the output of anthracite coal in the United States will be

3,000,000 tons less in 1889 than during the preceding year. Prices have also been lower, the average price at the mines having been 18 cents per ton less than in 1888. At the average price of \$2.57 per ton at the mines, the 3,000,000 tons less sold in 1889, than during the previous year, would decrease the returns of the coal companies by about \$7,710,000. In addition to this, there is the lower prices received on the actual output. The figures given place the output of coal for 1889 at 33,000,000 tons, which sold at an average of 18 cents per ton less than in 1888, which further decreases the income of the coal companies by about \$6,300,000. The totals show that the anthracite coal companies received about \$14,000,000 less in 1889 than in 1888. The decreased return in this important industry affects seriously the carrying trade of the railways, and also the labor of the large number of men employed in the industry, and through these in turn the influence is felt in other lines of business. The troubles of the coal miners may be said to be only now commencing. With large stocks of coal on hand and prices averaging lower the disposition is to curtail the output and reduce wages. About 15,000 coal miners are now out of work, and working time will be reduced about one-quarter in the mines. In almost any other industry such experience would cause many failures. The anthracite mining industry, however, is in the hands of a few great corporations, and though they will feel the depression resulting from mild weather, they will doubtless pull through all right.

Next to the coal trade, business in woolen goods has been seriously interfered with by the mild weather. The winter of 1888-89 was very unsatisfactory to the woolen interests, the exceptionally mild winter having had the effect of largely reducing the demand for goods in this line. As a result, large stocks of woolens were carried over. Another mild winter, such as the present one has been up to the first of this month, has still further increased the unsatisfactory situation in woolen goods. The woolen trade, unlike the coal mining industry, is in a large number of hands and controlled by less wealthy corporations, some of which have been unable to stand the strain of two exceptionally mild years in succession. In the United States the result has been to demoralize to a considerable extent, the woolen manufacturing industry. The falling off in sales of manufactured goods, following as it did a season of advanced prices in the raw material, has rendered the outlook especially unsatisfactory. In fur goods the mild weather has also interfered with business.

Outside of the two important interests named the year 1889 is generally regarded as a fairly prosperous one for this continent, from a commercial standpoint. As a rule the past year has been one of steady progress and good average prosperity. While the coal and woolen interests have suffered from two mild winters in succession, the people have been able to save the money which they should otherwise have been obliged to spend for fuel and heavy clothing, and they have consequently had that much more money to expend in other ways. The direct loss to the interests mentioned will therefore be a gain to trade in other directions, and thus the situation will be balanced.

GAINING VALUABLE EXPERIENCE.

Grave doubts have frequently been expressed as to the advisability of establishing or endeavoring to establish large farming enterprises in this country. Bonanza farming experiments as a rule have not proved successful in the west, and the last year or two has witnessed the winding up of a good many of these enterprises which were started in Dakota only a few years ago. At the time the Sir John Lester Kaye scheme was first announced, for the establishing of a mammoth farming and ranching enterprise in this country, many reasonable arguments were urged against the undertaking. Aside, however, from the consideration of the scheme in a general sense as a paying investment, this country is likely to gain some valuable experience resulting from the enterprise of the management of this farm in various ways. Last week reference was made in these columns to the export shipments of dressed meats which are to be made by the Kaye farming company. This is an experiment which will be watched with much interest, and which should be of great value to the country, if it is shown by practical experience that it can be successfully worked. Another undertaking of this company is in the dairy line. Cream from the different farms controlled by the company located along the Canadian Pacific Railway is to be shipped each day by rail to a creamery at a central point, where the butter will be manufactured. If this scheme proves successful, it might be imitated to some extent in other parts of the country.

Another experiment of this farming company is of great importance to the country. This is the growing and manufacturing of flax. About 250 acres of land was sown to flax last year, and an expert who has been secured to examine the product, says it is of excellent quality for such purposes as the manufacture of twine. It is proposed to manufacture binding twine from this flax. The intention is to erect a flax mill next season and sow about 2,000 acres of flax. Sir John Lester Kaye, in an interview recently with a representative of the *Toronto Empire*, stated that he would recommend the directors of his company to undertake the growing and manufacture of flax on an extensive scale, as he believed it would be one of the great industries of the west. The flax grown last season was sown in small patches on each of the company's eleven farms, which are located at points along the Canadian Pacific railway, between Regina and Calgary. On each of these farms it is said the flax did very well, though the season was not considered a favorable one. The distance between the two points named is about 400 miles, so that the successful cultivation of flax on the different farms of the company would indicate that flax growing could be engaged in throughout all this great extent of country.

The growth and manufacture of flax has been frequently advocated as a promising industry for the prairies of western Canada. Those familiar with the requirements of the industry, claim that the conditions existing here are very favorable to the cultivation of a fine quality of

flax, and that the advantages for the manufacture of the article are also good. It is stated on good authority that several varieties of flax grow wild in Manitoba. Notwithstanding all that has been written upon the subject, heretofore little if any effort has been made to practically test the question of flax cultivation and manufacture. The Mennonite settlers in southern Manitoba have for years grown a considerable quantity of flax, and it has been found with them a fairly profitable crop. They have, however, only grown the flax for the seed, and not for the manufacture of the fibre. The linseed oil mill at Winnipeg is supplied with flax seed purchased from the Mennonites, and some quantity is also purchased by buyers from the United States and Ontario. The manufacture of flax fibre will be a new industry for the country, and everyone will hope that Sir Lester Kaye's company may find it a profitable investment. If it can be made to work for binder twine, it will be a great thing for western Canada. A large sum of money is now annually expended for binder twine, and to grow and manufacture this product at home is indeed something worth while striving for. Manitoba will have a crop acreage next season, in wheat, oats and barley alone of over 1,000,000 acres, which with a good crop would require about two pounds of twine per acre. At the retail price of twine prevailing last year, this would represent an expenditure of \$200,000 for binding twine. A considerable quantity of twine is also used in the territories to the west of Manitoba, and the requirements are increasing fast every year. It is therefore very desirable in the interest of the west that this article be produced at home, if possible.

PAYING FOR DEAD-BEATS.

During the past summer and fall there has been a great deal of complaint on the part of consumers, as to the high prices charged for meats by the Winnipeg city butchers. The difference between the wholesale and retail prices of meats did seem to be out of proportion. Cattle were selling at from two to three cents per pound and even under the lower figure for the greater portion of the season, and sometimes two and a half to two and three quarter cents per pound live weight were the best prices which could be realized. Choice dressed beef by the side or carcass was obtainable at five cents per pound. But when it came to purchasing at retail, all good cuts sold at from ten to fifteen cents per pound, as to the choice of cuts. These retail prices seem to be out of proportion to the wholesale cost, and made it appear the consumers had just cause for complaint.

The butchers on the other hand claim that they have not been making money, and indeed so far as can be learned, it does not appear that the Winnipeg butchers have been getting rich very fast. A good many of them have barely held their own, while others have apparently gone behind. To all appearance the retail meat business in Winnipeg, has not returned a profit to the dealers in proportion to the margin which they have on their goods

The butchers claim they cannot sell on a smaller margin and live, and apparently they are not prospering in a greater proportion than dealers in other lines of trade. There is evidently a leakage somewhere, and that leakage is "credit." The city butchers have done a large credit business, and they have lost heavily in consequence. Their big margins have been swallowed up in bad accounts. They have been compelled to charge a big margin on their meats to cover the losses of credit business, and even with these big margins they claim that they have not as a class made much money. Some have even lost money.

The question is, should the cash consumer be compelled to pay high prices to cover the inevitable losses of the credit sales? It seems an injustice to the honest cash customer, and it certainly is such. The only way to remedy the evil would appear to be to sell only for cash at a fair margin; or if a credit business must be done, to charge a much larger margin on such sales. The extra price for credit would not fall on the "poor, hard working man." The working-man, as a rule, is the best cash customer, and often the best pay when he buys for credit. It is the would-be-somebodies in society—the tin-pot aristocracy—who are the undesirable customers, and who are a great deal better at buying than they are in paying. Under the present system, the working-man and others who are compelled to pay high prices for meats, to cover the losses of credit business, are simply paying for the meat consumed by these dead-beats of society, as well as what they consume themselves. This puts the system in a nut-shell.

The result of the high meat prices has been to drive the consumers to purchasing from farmers on the market. This they could not do during the summer and fall, as they could only purchase in quantities on the market, and the meat would spoil before they could use it. But as soon as cold weather set in, consumers have gone to the market and bought beef from farmers, by the quarter or side at from four to six cents per pound, thus getting it at a great saving over butchers' prices. The butchers, therefore, have lost a large portion of their trade for the winter season. The consumers are obliged to pay cash for their purchases from farmers, and moreover, they are obliged to buy in considerable quantities, not less than a quarter of beef at a time. The fact that they pay cash to farmers, shows that a considerable portion of the public would pay cash to butchers. Now, if the butchers could work their business, or a portion of it, on a cash basis, accepting a smaller margin of profits for cash, it is not likely that the cash purchasing public would buy so largely from farmers during the winter season. The majority of consumers would prefer to buy their meat as they require it, instead of buying in quantities, if it were not for the great difference in price. They would also prefer to buy from regular dealers, in which case they could return an article if found to be of inferior quality, or not as represented. When, however, the difference in price is so great, they will take the risk of purchasing an inferior article, or load themselves up with more than they require, rather than pay the high retail prices.

What Canada's Rivals are Doing.

Whatever Canada may think on the subject, her rivals in the emigration field are evidently determined to spare no effort to secure desirable European colonists. Of the determined steps which the Argentine Republic is taking in this direction we have often spoken, and now news comes from Queensland of the adoption by the assembly, by thirty-four votes to nineteen, of an immigration vote of £250,000 sterling. Some of the members, we are told, expressed themselves opposed to immigration altogether, but the Minister of Works while admitting that an objection might be taken to the introduction of artisans, contended that this could not apply to agricultural laborers. Without immigration, he added, the colony would have been but little better than Western Australia, for the immigrants introduced now formed, with their children, three-fourth of the population of the colony. If this need for greater activity in immigration matters be allowed in Queensland, what shall be said of the present immigration policy of Canada. The statistical abstract tells us that last year Canada spent 182,951 dollars on immigration: Queensland is this year spending 1,210,000 dollars. In other words Queensland with its 669,497 square miles of territory, and 350,000 people, is spending seven times as much as Canada with 3½ million square miles of territory, five millions of people.

It is estimated that there will be about 8,000,000 feet of logs taken out this winter by the lumber firms operating on Lake Winnipeg.

ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO.

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DRY GOODS,

343 and 345 Richmond St.,
LONDON, Ont.

Complete range of Samples with Andrew Callender, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

J. Kuhn & Son,

—DEALERS IN—

**BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS
FLOUR AND FEED**

And Produce Generally. Agents for the
GOLD SPOON BAKING POWDER.

Consignments of Produce and other Goods Sold on Commission and Prompt returns made.

Catharine Block, Alexander St. West,
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Cash Registers.

MONROE, N.W.T., Dec. 2nd, 1899.
Canadian Cash Register Co., Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,
Having used the Cashier for the last month, I have much pleasure in saying I am well pleased with it. I consider it fully up to the mark in all that you claim for it.

Yours truly,
R. W. McNAUGHTEN.

Write for prices and circulars.
F. J. PEDDIE, Agent. Box 553.
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

GREENE & SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

HATS and CAPS,

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Etc., Etc.

MANITOBA SPRING TRADE, 1890.

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Merino and Woolen Underwear
SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS,
Waterproof Coats.

WAREHOUSE:

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**OGILVIE MILLING CO'Y,
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REGISTERED BRANDS:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers' Flour

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

GRAIN AND FEED.

MILLS:

	DAILY CAPACITY.		DAILY CAPACITY.
ROYAL—Montreal	1800 Barrels	POINT DOUGLAS—Winnipeg	1000 Barrels
GLENORA " "	1200 " "	SEAFORTH—Seaforth, Ont.	300 " "
GODERICH—Goderich, Ont.	1000 " "		

Tobacco and Cigarette Agency.

WM. ROBERTS & CO.,

—WHOLESALE—

TOBACCONISTS

—AND—

**Manufacturers' Agents,
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

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- P. Lorrillard & Co., New Jersey, N. Y.
CLIMAX AND SENSATION CUT PLUG.
- Goodwin & Co., New York, U.S.
OLD JUDGE TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.
- National Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky.
PIPER HEIDSECK CELEBRATED CHEWING.
- McAlpin Tobacco Co., Toronto Ont.
BEAVER CHEWING, SILVER ASH AND CUT
CAVENDISH.
- American Cigarette Co., Montreal, Q.
SWEET CAPORALS, DRAGON
And other Leading Brands Cigarettes and
Tobacco.

OF INTEREST TO

BANKERS, BROKERS

—AND—

INSURANCE AGENTS.

The **EQUITABLE LIFE** commencing with the 2nd January, 1890, will offer for Sale for the first time its new issue of

BONDS.

These Bonds are issued and guaranteed by the Society which is one of the Strongest Financial institutions in the World.

ASSETS, - - - \$105,000,000
LIABILITIES, - - - 82,500,000

SURPLUS, - - - \$22,500,000

Arrangements have been effected whereby Canadian holders are also secured by special deposits with the Dominion Government. These bonds are allotted and subscribed for on the Instalment Plan. They yield handsome rates of interest, and in case of the purchaser's death will be paid in full without any further instalments being required. To Bankers and Agents a percentage will be paid for negotiating sales.

SEND FOR PARTICULARS:

GEORGE BROUGHALL,
Manager for Manitoba, N.W.T. and Alberta,
Merchants' Bank Block,
375 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Royal Soap Works.

Destroyed by Fire, St. Boniface,
25th May, 1889.



Reopened for Business, Winnipeg,
1st November, 1889.

THE TRADE SHOULD BEAR IN MIND THAT THE

ROYAL SOAP CO.

Have Fitted Up, Organized and Opened their

NEW WORKS IN WINNIPEG,

WHICH FOR CONVENIENCE, IMPROVED MODERN APPLIANCES AND CAPACITY ARE

SECOND TO NONE IN THE DOMINION.

The Company are manufacturing a variety of Toilet Soaps that are the best value to be found in this market, besides their unequalled Laundry Soaps in the following Brands:

IVORINE.

IN LONG AND SHORT BARS.

ELECTRIC.

HARD WATER.

DOMINION.

And the Climax in Laundry Soap, the

ROYAL CROWN

In One Pound Bars. This Soap they assert is the Best Value of any manufactured in or out of Canada, and they CHALLENGE COM. JUDGMENT.

The Royal Soap Company are the Pioneer Soap Manufacturers of the Northwest, and they intend ever to Lead in this Market.

WORKS AND OFFICES:

97 to 101 King Street, - WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Since the first of the year matters in monetary circles have been practically dead. In wholesale trade circles, dealers have looked forward to very slow payments after the first on January, and they are not likely to be disappointed. A close period for some time is now considered certain. Dealers put forth effort to pull up collections as much as possible before the close of the year, with varying results, and as far as can be learned the amount of paper carried over to the now year is larger than usual, and very considerably larger than could have been desired.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Quietness has reigned supreme in nearly all branches of trade since the holiday season. Stocktaking has been progressing in many warehouses, but more slowly than usual, owing to the influenza epidemic, which has temporarily reduced the staff in nearly every establishment. In new business there is scarcely anything doing in any line. Travellers are beginning to go on the road again, but not much life is expected in trade for some time yet.

DRUGS.

Prices in this branch are as follows: Howard's quinine, 60 to 75c; German quinine, 50 to 60c; morphia, \$2.25 to \$2.50; iodide of potassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 50 to 55c; English camphor, 55 to 60c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 65 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$7 to \$9; bicarb soda, \$4.00 to \$4.50, sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3, chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5; coppers, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; American blue vitrol, 8 to 10c.

DRIED FRUITS.

Valencia raisins hold strong in outside markets. Quotations here are as follows: California London layer raisins, \$3.25 per box, do, 1/2 boxes, \$1.60; Valencia raisins, \$2.25 box; newcurrants, 6 1/2c pound; dried apples 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c per pound, evaporated apples, 12 1/2c; Figs in 1 lb. boxes, per lb., 15c to 16c; choice new season figs 18c lb; Fancy Eleme layer figs, 28 lb boxes, 25c lb; figs in 1 lb. cartoons, per doz., \$1.75; Golden dates, in 50 lb. boxes, per lb, 9c; California evaporated fruit—apricots, per lb., 18c to 20c; fancy peeled peaches, per lb., 24c to 27c; pitted plums, 12 1/2c; raspberries, 32 1/2c; French prunes, 12 1/2c per lb; Nectarines, 18c.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

The supply of fresh fish so far this season has not been large, and the variety obtainable limited. A consignment of fresh sea fish is expected the first of this week. Fresh Lake Winnipeg white were offering on the market last week, in loads from the lake, at 5c per lb. Dealers are jobbing at 6c per lb. Quotations are oysters: \$2.25 per gallon for standards and \$2.50 for selects, for good stock. Cans are quoted at 35c for standard, 40c for selects, and 45c for extras. Finnen haddies are offering at 9 to 10c per pound. Yarmouth bloaters, smoked, per box of 100 fish, \$2.25. Fresh smelts, 12c per pound. Fresh lake fish are quoted: Whitefish, 6c; pickerel, 2 1/2 to 3c; jackfish, 2c per pound.

GROCERIES.

Willett & Gray, New York, in their weekly sugar circular say of sugars: "Raws declined 1/2c. Refined unchanged. The new year begins with raw sugar at the same quotations as January 1, 1889, say 96c centrifugals 5 1/2c, and fair refining 4 1/2c, but with refined 3c lower—the latter difference partly owing to the increased competition from new refineries. Total stock in the four ports is 22,797 tons, against 71,370 tons January 1, 1889—say a minus of 48,573 tons. Total stock in all the principal countries, by latest dates, is 1,033,795 tons, against 760,726 tons at the same time last year—say an excess of 273,069 tons. The best crop is estimated at 665,543 tons larger than the last. The cane crops are estimated at the same as the last. The Cuba crop is backward, no new sugar having yet reached the United States, with the exception of a small parcel from Cienfuegos. I. Riviz & Co., Havana, now give final figures of the last Cuba crop. Total crop 532,344 tons in 1889, against 649,308 tons in 1888 and 600,136 tons in 1887." Prices here are: Sugars, yellow, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c, as to quality; granulated, 8 1/2c; lumps, 10c. Coffees—Rios, from 22 to 25c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 47 1/2c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c. McAlpine Tobacco Co's plug tobacco: Old Crow, 47c; Woodcock, 52c; Beaver, 63c; Jubilee, 60c; Anchor, 59c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 65c, Cut Cavendish, 70c, Senator 80c; Standard Kentucky, light, 85c; do dark, 80c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40, Terrier, \$30 per 1000. Lion "L" brand mixed pickles, in kegs, are quoted: Three gallons, \$2.50; do. five gallons, \$3.50; do. 10 gallon kegs, \$6.50.

GREEN FRUITS AND NUTS.

Business has been dull since the holidays, and there is very little variation in the variety of stuff in the market, or in prices. Lemons are quotable 50c per box lower. A large demand is noted for lemons, which is attributable to the prevalence of the influenza epidemic. Quotations are: Lemons, Messinas, 300 count, \$6 00; 360 count, \$6.50 per box, do, Malaga, \$6.50 per box; Jamaica oranges, \$6.00, box, Florida oranges, \$5.50 to \$6.00; southern apples, \$4.00 to \$4.25, choice eastern Canada apples, \$4.50 per barrel; California pears, \$4.00 per box; Almeria grapes, \$8 to \$8.50 per keg; choice Cape Cod cranberries, \$10.25 to \$10.50 per barrel; Bell & Cherry cranberries, \$10.25 per barrel; Jersey cranberries, per box of one-third barrel, \$3 60; onions—Southern, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; Spanish onions, \$1.25 crate; Cider, per gal., 35c; comb honey, in 14 lb. boxes, 25c per pound. Nuts—S. S. Taragona almonds, 20c per lb; Grenoble walnuts, 18c; Sicilian, filberts, extra large, 16c; peanuts, white Virginia, green, 15c; roasted, 17c; cocoanuts, per hundred \$9.00.

HIDES.

There is at last some tendency to lower prices, owing to the very unsatisfactory situation in eastern markets. Country frozen hides are now worth from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c.

HARDWARE.

A cable from Glasgow, Scotland, on Friday, said: "The boom in pig iron here has collapsed, owing to placing large orders to sell in the hands of bookers. Scotch warrants have already declined one shilling and Cleveland warrants 1s. 6d., and a further decline is expected." In the face of the statistical situation, however, any great decline is not expected. M'Grigor, Donald & Co., representing the makers of Scotch pig iron, have issued their annual statement. Makers' stocks were reduced during the year from 213,213 tons to 92,065 tons, or by 121,148 tons. As the stock in Connal's store to-day was 943,775 tons, against 1,031,220 tons this time last year, the total stock is now 1,035,840 tons, against 1,244,433 tons, a decrease of 208,593 tons. Last year there was an increase in the whole stock of 16,339 tons; in 1887 the decrease was 45,000 tons, and in 1886 132,556 tons, so that the increase in these three years has been wiped off. There is a decrease in the make of pig iron during the year of nearly 29,000 tons as compared with last year, notwithstanding that there has been, on the average, one furnace more in blast during the year. Under all heads there has been an increase in the "shipments," particularly to London. In foreign there is an increase of 6,000 tons, while coastwise and by rail the quantity has increased by 16,00 tons, making the gross increase fully 20,000 tons. Local consumption shows a very large development, foundries having consumed 48,000 tons more than in 1888, and malleable iron and steel works 126,000 tons more, making a total increase under this head of 174,000 tons. Prices here are: Cut nails, 10d, and upwards, \$3.40; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.50 as to grade; I. C. tin plates double, \$11.50 to \$12.00; Canada plates, \$4.15 to \$4.25; sheet iron, \$4.00 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, net pieces. 1 inch, 10 1/2c; 1 1/2 inch, 13 1/2c; 1 3/4 inch, 17c; 2 inch, 26c per foot; ingot tin, 32c per lb.; bar tin, 33c per pound; sheet zinc, 8c per lb.; galvanized iron, 28 gauge, 8 1/2 to 9c lb; bar iron, \$3.60 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; per lb.; tarred felt \$2.40 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6 1/2c nett.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Quotations are as follows: Spanish sole, 26 to 30c; slaughter sole, 26 to 30c; French calf, first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, \$5 to 90c; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, wax upper, 40 to 45c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 26 to 29c for plump stock. English oak butts, 60c; buffe, 17 to 21c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21c; colored linings, 12c; shoe uppers, from \$1.25 to \$2.75.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Further advances in glass are looked for by some, owing to labor troubles in Belgium. The Montreal Gazette says: "Glass continues firm and that there is every probability that window glass will make a sharp advance shortly on account of the strike in Belgium, by which 20,000 men are thrown out of work. Prices, however, are not raised yet, the range being still \$1.60 to \$1.70 for first and second breaks. Quotations here are: Turpentine in barrels, inscribed gages, 85c per gal.; turpentine, in barrels, guaranteed measurement, or in 5 gallon cans, 90c gallon; linseed oil in barrels, raw 72c; boiled 75c; benzine and gasoline, 50c; pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon;

coal tar \$6 a barrel; Portland cement, \$4.75 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.40 a barrel, putty, in bladders, 3½c a pound, bulk in barrels, 3c; whitening in barrels, \$1.50 a cwt; Crown pure white lead, \$7.50; Royal Charter, \$7.00; Railroad, \$6.50; Alabastine, \$7.50 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2.20 to 2.25.

RAW FURS.

The feeling in furs is still very nervous, especially as the time draws near for holding the London sales. Recent reports from European fur centres continue unsatisfactory as to sales and the outlook for American furs. Purchases of American furs have been mainly of lower grades, and only in small parcels. Mink, skunk, muskrat, bear, fox, otter, fisher, are all reported to be slow sale, and prices considered too high. In American markets, bear has been in good demand, muskrat is well taken, and the outlook for mink is considered fair. The *New York Fur Trade Review* says of raw furs: "Many buyers of raw furs are offering and paying prices that clearly invite losses, unless the skins have been secured for some market unknown to the majority. Europe cannot take the goods at the prices paid here, and as the articles are too dear for the American market it is not likely that they can be brought back and sold at a profit on the enhanced cost. While the weather has been against the trade, it has been greatly in favor of the trapper in all sections, and in consequence the collection to date is excessive, and a break in prices will surely ensue. Not only the collections, but the shipments are large—496 bales to Liverpool from September 16 to December 21, as compared with 350 bales last year. European dealers cannot handle skunk at American price list rates—\$1.10 is high; muskrats have been moved only at cost; opossum is neglected; raccoon sells slowly and chiefly as an imitation of beaver; bear must be lower to sell to any extent. It should be remembered that in addition to the large shipments to London, considerable stocks are already held at Leipzig, and that the season's consumption at home has not been up to the standard. American shippers made some money on goods sent forward for this year's consumption; foreign buyers, however, have handled the goods without a profit. This year the latter will buy American furs at lower figures or not at all—and the tables will be turned. It is time to hedge."

GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT.

The past week has been a generally unsatisfactory one to holders of wheat, the general tendency of prices having been downward in leading wheat markets. At Chicago prices went lower almost every succeeding day of the week. The visible supply figures on Monday last showed a decrease of 215,568 bushels. The total visible supply is now 33,756,052 bushels, against 37,923,393 last year, 43,857,191 bushels two years ago, and 63,343,595 bushels three years ago.

Total receipt of spring wheat at leading points in the United States since the commence-

ment of the crop year have been 64,302,000 bushels, against 14,479,000 bushels to the same date a year ago. Receipts of winter wheat on this crop have amounted to 24,091,000 bushels against 26,464,000 bushels a year ago. The grand total of winter and spring wheat received on this crop is 88,393,000 bushels, against 70,943,000 bushels received up to the same date last year. The interior movement of wheat shows little change from day to day, receipts at primary points averaging 150,000 to 180,000 bushels a day. This movement is considerably in excess of last year. The exportation of wheat and flour for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 5th, from the Atlantic ports equalled 1,187,350 bushels, against 293,800 bushels for the corresponding week a year ago. Clearances of wheat and flour from the Atlantic ports footed up fairly large on some days last week. Some charters for large amounts were being made for the future but ocean tonnage is scarce and rates are stiff at the sharp advance of a few days ago.

The *Minneapolis Market Record* estimates that there are 30,000,000 bushels of wheat remaining in farmers' hands in Minnesota and the Dakotas, of which 10,000,000 bushels is surplus, the remainder being needed at home for food and seed. The quantity now "in sight" is 24,754,000 bushels, to which add 10,000,000 bushels yet supposedly in reserve, and we have 34,754,000 bushels to supply requirements until next Sept. 1. The requirements of the Minneapolis and interior mills are placed at 24,000,000 bushels. Duluth's 4,400,000 bushels will go east, and only 5,600,000 bushels remain for shipment out of the country in unground form. The amount so far taken from the crop includes approximately 43,000,000 bushels to Minneapolis, Duluth and St. Paul, some 8,000,000 bushels as wheat and flour not counted in such stocks, and 10,000,000 bushels now in country elevators, making 61,000,000 bushels moved from the farm. If the 10,000,000 bushels estimate, of the amount of surplus, farmers have yet to sell, is correct, then the crop was approximately 91,000,000 bushels, for the bread and seed reserve takes out some 20,000,000 bushels. The crop, then, was more than 91,000,000 bushels, or there will be some 5,900,000 bushels of shortage.

Returns to *Braidstreets'* from nearly 1,000 points of accumulation east of the Rocky Mountains on December 28 furnish a total of wheat stocks out of farmers' hands amounting to only 54,227,176 bushels, as compared with 54,455,455 bushels one month ago, thus indicating practically stationary stocks of visible wheat within the past thirty days. As compared with the aggregate one year ago, the increase shown at this time is a little less than 1,500,000 bushels. Such of the spring wheat stocks at the northwest as are reported to this journal aggregated 28,291,294 bushels last Saturday, not more than 1,250,903 bushels in excess of the total so held on November 30 last.

Stocks of wheat flour are reported aggregating on December 28 last 1,657,676 barrels, as compared with 1,606,024 barrels a month previously. The gain is not material, being due in part to heavier stocks at New York City and in transit. One year ago the quantity of wheat flour reported as waiting sale from first and

second hands, January 1, 1889, was 2,102,143 barrels, or 444,467 barrels more than at the present time.

Locally there was nothing exciting in wheat here during the past week. Prices paid at Manitoba country points to farmers, by sample, on Friday last, were reported as follows. Dominion City, Gretna, Brandon Griswold, 70c; Thornhill, Ninga, Macgregor, Wapella, 72c; Carberry, Indian Head, Pense, Moose Jaw, 73c; Holland, Manitou, LaRiviere, Pilot Mound, Killarney, Alexander, Virdeu, Fleming, Kemnay, 75c; Stonewall, Oak Lake, Moosomin, 76c. These prices do not show any material change from quotations of a week ago. The movement however, is so light that these prices are not much more than nominal in many instances. The inspection returns show about 100 cars per week now being inspected at Winnipeg. The quantity of Manitoba wheat in store at Lake Superior elevators at last report was only 360,081 bushels.

FLOUR.

There is no further change to note in flour prices. Trade is dull and quotations as follows per 100 pounds for the local trade: Patents, \$2.70; strong bakers, \$2.45 second; bakers, \$2.00; XXXX, \$1.50; superfine, \$1.25; Graham flour, \$2.45; middlings, \$2.70 per 100 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS AND FEED.

Bran is now quoted at \$13, and shorts at \$14 per ton. Ground feed is unchanged at \$26 per ton for ground corn and oats, or other good feed.

MEALS, POT BARLEY, ETC.

Prices are steady at last quotations, and are as follows: Standard, \$2.40; granulated, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; rolled oats, \$2.50 per sack of 80 lbs. Cornmeal is held at \$1.65 per 100 lbs.; pot barley, \$2.75, and pearl barley, \$3.25 per 100 lbs.

CATS

Prices are unchanged, and lots from store continue to sell at 45c per bushel, at which figure lots are delivered to the trade in the city. Owing to the short crop and poor quality of Manitoba oats this year, it is expected that there will be a large sale of imported oats in the spring for seed, and there is a strong feeling in favor of the removal of the duty on oats imported into the country, for at least a short time. The duty will amount to a heavy extra tax to those who will be obliged to purchase oats for seed, and it is known that a great many farmers will not have requirements for seed.

BUTTER.

The butter market continues very dull, and prices about stationary. The bulk of sales are made at from 14 to 17c as to quality, for ordinary dairy. Occasionally a single selected package is taken at a cent or two over these quotations. The statement which appeared in a city daily paper the other day, that two car lots of Manitoba creamery butter were being made up for export eastward, was of course absurd, as everybody in the trade knows that two car lots of creamery butter could not be scared up in all Manitoba.

CHEESE.

Slow at 12½ to 13c in jobbing lots.

EGGS.

Limed are still held at 21 to 22c, with a firmer tendency. Few fresh obtainable at 24 to 25c per dozen.

CURED MEATS.

The easy feeling continues in cured meats, and prices are notable fractionally lower on hams, breakfast bacon and rolls. Prices are as follows: Dry salt, 8½ to 9c; spiced rolls, 10½ to 11c; breakfast bacon, 12 to 12½c; hams, 12½ to 13c per pound; bologna sausage, 7c

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ARE THE BEST.

Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.

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271 Main Street, - WINNIPEG, Man.

per pound; fresh pork sausage, 8c per pound; pickled pigs feet, \$1.50 per kit of about 20 pounds; ham, chicken and tongue, 9c per packet; dried beef, 12½c per lb.

LARD.

Lard is unchanged and is still held in 20 lbs pails at \$2 per pail. Three pound tins 40c each.

DRESSED MEATS.

There is now scarcely anything doing in dressed meats, outside of hogs. For beef, since the holidays, very little country dressed is offering on the market. City butchers are all now well stocked with their winter supply, in all lines of meats, and there is consequently nothing doing in a wholesale way. Beef sides, country dressed, on the market brought from 4 to 5c per pound as to quality. Mutton is still quoted at 8c per pound. Off rings of hogs are fairly liberal, and the supply this season is fully as large, if not larger, than was expected. Packers, therefore, have about as many as they are prepared to handle. Some dressed hogs have been brought in from Dakota, prices there being fully 2c per pound lower than here, thus enabling dealers to bring them in and pay the duty, at a lower price than formerly ruled here. The tendency of prices here is easy, and 5½c per pound is now about the quotation for average lots. Poor hogs would not be taken at this figure, while choicest will not go over 5½c.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Since New Year's there has been very little demand for poultry. Receipts also have been light, but stocks are ample for present requirements. Some poultry has been imported from south of the line, but altogether the quantity brought in from outside this season has been much less than usual, the local supply being nearly equal to the demand. Chickens are quoted at 8 to 9c, g-ese 11 to 12c, and turkeys 13 to 14c per pound.

VEGETABLES.

Vegetables are unchanged at last week's quotations. Potatoes are still selling at 70c per bushel to the trade, from store quotations are as follows: Carrots \$1.20; parsnips \$1.50 per bushel, beets, \$1.20 per bushel, turnips 50c per bushel, onions \$1.50 per bushel, cabbage \$2.50 per hundred pounds; celery 40c to 60c per dozen; Spanish onions, \$1.20 per crate; southern red, do, \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

The ocean freight market for the opening of navigation in 1890 has already commenced at this port, engagements having been entered into for the shipment of heavy grain to direct ports in the United Kingdom at 3s 6d to 3s 9d per quarter of 480 lbs., one line of steamers having let a large portion of its tonnage at the above figure for May and June. There has also been engagements for deals by first steamers from this port at 62s 6d. A bid of 3s was made for a steamer for five consecutive trips from this port with grain to direct ports in the United Kingdom.—*Montreal Trade Bulletin.*

THE failure of Wm Uglow, a leading stationery and fancy goods dealer, Winnipeg, is announced. About a year ago Mr. Uglow got behind, and proceedings were taken against him by an eastern house. By the intervention of another creditor these proceedings were withdrawn. Notes were given at that time to cover liabilities, in four payments, to each of the creditors of the estate. A chattel mortgage was also taken against the stock, to secure the creditors jointly. This mortgage was made to Mr. Parsons, of Parsons, Bell & Co., Winnipeg, in trust for all the firms interested. Last spring Mr. Uglow's stock was damaged by fire, and the insurance received on this account, which went to the holders of the chattel mortgage, was sufficient to pay off one-half the liabilities. The third set of notes came due in October, and as there were no funds forthcoming to meet them, the creditors agreed to an extension of time until March next, on condition that the January or fourth instalment notes be paid in full. These were not met and the creditors proceeded to take possession of the stock under the mortgage. At this juncture Mr. Uglow made an assignment, but the assignee failed to get possession of the stock, and after some little squabbling the assignment was withdrawn. The stock will now be closed out, and will probably cover the balance of the

claim secured by the mortgage. Notwithstanding the existence of this mortgage, Mr. Uglow appears to have had no difficulty in securing credit, and a couple of thousand dollars in new accounts are now held against the estate. The new creditors, however, are likely to suffer for their rashness, as it is not likely there will be much left of the estate after the mortgage is satisfied. The stock will be sold by auction, at a rate on the 8, on Jan. 16th next.

The Department of Customs at Ottawa has just issued a pamphlet containing in concise form tables of the trade and navigation of Canada as preliminary to the annual bulky blue book. The total exports for the year were valued at \$89,189,167; imports, \$115,224,931; and the duty collected amounted to \$23,784,723. The total revenue collected by the department was \$24,001,687, as follows: Nova Scotia, \$2,369,359; New Brunswick, \$1,539,696; Prince Edward Island, \$1,118,634; Quebec, \$10,469,302; Ontario, \$7,834,206; Manitoba, 530,000; Northwest Territories, \$26,191; British Columbia, \$1,027,359. The amount paid as bounties on pig iron produced in Canada was \$37,233. Expenditure on account of customs collections reached the sum of \$1,004,478.

The *Inland Sentinel*, published at Kamloops, B. C., is out with a really excellent holiday number, in very large size. The number is specially valuable, as it is all made up of original matter of information about British Columbia. Every portion of the interior of this vast province is fully described, and a complete sketch of what has been done in the mining districts, is given. It forms an excellent immigration number, and should do good to the province. Work of this kind done by regularly established papers is far ahead of immigration pamphlets and other specialties. Parties desiring information about British Columbia should send for the holiday number of the *Kamloops Sentinel*.



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JAS. CARRUTHERS.

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Open to buy Wheat f.o.b. Cars at any
Station or delivered at Port Arthur
on Sample or Inspector's Certificate.

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PORK PACKERS,

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WHOLESALE PROVISIONS.

DRESSED

HOGS

Having again commenced Packing operations
we are now prepared to buy **Dressed Hogs**
in car lots or less quantities, either delivered at
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Butter, Poultry, etc, handled on Consignment

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Sugar-Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced
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PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
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JOHN CLARKE.

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Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

On Monday, January 7, wheat opened at about Saturday's closing prices. January starting at 78c, February at 78½c, and May at 82½c. The range during the day was from 77½c to 78½c for January, 77½c to 78½c for February, and 82½ to 83c for May. July ranged from 80½ to 81½c, closing at 80½c. The market lacked spirit and prices tended lower, closing nearly 1c under Saturday. Futures closed as follows:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	May.
Wheat.....	77½	78½	—	82½
Corn.....	29½	29½	29½	31½
Oats.....	20½	20½	—	21½
Pork.....	9.20	9.30	9.42½	9.65
Lard.....	5.77½	5.82½	6.00	6.00
Short Ribs...	4.52½	4.62½	4.70	4.82½

Wheat continued its downward course on Tuesday. Opening prices were about the highest of the session, and closing at about the bottom. July closed at 80½c. Provisions were steady. Futures closed as follows:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	May.
Wheat.....	76½	78	—	81½
Corn.....	28½	29½	29½	31½
Oats.....	20½	—	—	22
Pork.....	9.20	9.25	9.47½	9.65
Lard.....	5.77½	5.82½	5.90	6.02½
Short Ribs...	4.5	4.65	4.72½	4.85

Wheat opened slightly lower on Wednesday, and again had a downward tendency, January declining to 76½c, February to 77½c, and May to 81½c. There was a rally toward the close, July closed at 80½c, No. 2 spring wheat to go to store was from ½c to ¾c lower than at the close on Tuesday, opening at 76½c, declining to 76½c, and closing at 76½c. Spring wheat by sample was in moderate local request for choice samples, but values were easier. Low grades were dull and lower. Free on board and switched lots ranged as follows: No. 2 at 79c for hard. No. 3 at 64c for fair, 68 to 70c for good, 76c for fancy hard. No. 4 at 50 to 55c for fair, 60 to 61c for choice, 66c for fancy hard. No. 3 white at 66 to 68c. Closing prices for futures were:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	May.
Wheat.....	76½	77½	—	81½
Corn.....	28½	29½	30	31½
Oats.....	20½	20½	—	22
Pork.....	9.25	9.35	9.47½	9.70
Lard.....	5.60	5.82½	5.92½	6.02½
Short Ribs.....	4.65	4.67½	4.75	4.87½

On Thursday the range of wheat prices was narrow and slightly higher. Provisions made sharp advances. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	May.
Wheat.....	76½	77½	—	81½
Corn.....	29½	29½	30½	32
Oats.....	20½	20½	—	22½
Pork.....	9.47½	9.57½	9.70	9.9
Lard.....	5.82½	5.87½	5.95	6.07½
Short Ribs.....	4.72½	4.75	4.80	4.95

Wheat again ruled easy on Friday, and closed ½c lower:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	May.
Wheat.....	76½	77½	—	81½
Corn.....	29	29½	30½	30½-31
Oats.....	20½	20½	—	22½
Pork.....	9.50	9.55-57½	9.67½-70	9.92½
Lard.....	5.82½	5.87½	5.95	6.07½
Short Ribs.....	4.70	4.72½	4.80	4.92½

Minneapolis Markets.

Closing quotations for wheat on Friday were:

	Cash	Jan.	May.	On track
No 1 hard.....	80	80½	83½	80
No. 1 northern.....	77½	78½	83½	79
No 2 ".....	74	75	78	74-77

The Market Record gives flour quotation as follows:

Patents, sacks, to local dealers.....	\$4 75 to \$4 80
Patents, to ship, sacks, car lots.....	4 15 to 4 50
In barrels.....	4 30 to 4 70
D. P. ved at New England points.....	5 15 to 5 40
New York points.....	5 05 to 5 30
Delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore.....	5 00 to 5 25
Bakers' here.....	3 00 to 3 60
Superfine.....	1 70 to 2 25
Red dog, sacks.....	1 10 to 1 25
Red dog, barrels.....	1 35 to 1 60

Bran and shorts—Bran was steady at \$5.75 to \$6 and of shorts at \$7 to \$7.50.

Oats—Good white samples were firm with white selling at about 21 to 22c for good to choice samples with fair and lots of mixed ranging down to 19 to 20½c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

Wheat on Friday, closed at 79c for January No. 1 hard, and 84½c for May No. 1 hard. No. 1 hard, cash 79c. No. 1 Northern cash, 76c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 72c.

Canadian Securities in England.

The Canadian Gazette of London, England, dated Dec. 26, quotes Canadian securities in the London market as follows:—

	Price.	Rise.	Fall.
Canada 3½ per cents.....	105	—	—
Ditto 4 per cents, 1885.....	111	—	—
Ditto 3 per cents.....	96	—	½
British Columbia 4½ per cents.....	115	—	—
Manitoba 5 per cents.....	116	—	—
Toronto 4 per cents.....	108	—	—
Winnipeg, 6 per cents., 1883.....	123	1	—
Winnipeg, 5 per cents.....	111	—	—
Canadian Pacific shares (N.Y. register) 74½	74½	—	½
Ditto shares (London register).....	74½	—	½
Ditto first mortgage bonds.....	114½	—	—
Ditto Algoma branch first mortgage bonds.....	113	1	—
Ditto 3½ per cents land grant bonds.....	99	—	—
Ditto 4 per cent. debenture stock.....	99	—	—
Grand Trunk ordinary stock.....	11	½	—
Ditto first preference.....	74½	1	—
Ditto second ditto.....	52	½	—
Ditto third ditto.....	29½	½	—
Ditto 4 per cent. guaranteed.....	76½	½	—
Ditto 5 per cent. debenture stock.....	126	—	1
Ditto 4 per cent. debenture stock.....	100	½	—
Ditto Great Western 5 per cent. bonds.....	123	—	1
Manitoba and North-Western first mortgage.....	116	—	1
Manitoba and South-Western first mortgage bonds.....	110	1	—
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake, & Saskatchewan first mortgage.....	103½	1	—
Bank of British Columbia.....	39	½	—
Bank of B. N. A.....	79	—	—
Manitoba Mortgage.....	3	—	—
Trust and Loan, £5 paid.....	5½	—	—
Ditto £3 paid.....	3½	—	—
British American Land.....	28	—	—
Canada Company.....	61	—	—
Canada North-West Land.....	4½	—	—
Hudson's Bay.....	20½	—	—

Bradstreets' Weekly Review.

Special telegrams to Bradstreets' to January 10, note the temporary appearance of colder weather followed at important western cities, particularly y Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City and St. Louis, by a moderately improved distribution of clothing, boots and shoes and grocery staples. The gain is not large, being met by lower temperature, and hampered by the unfavorable condition of wagon roads at the interior south and west.

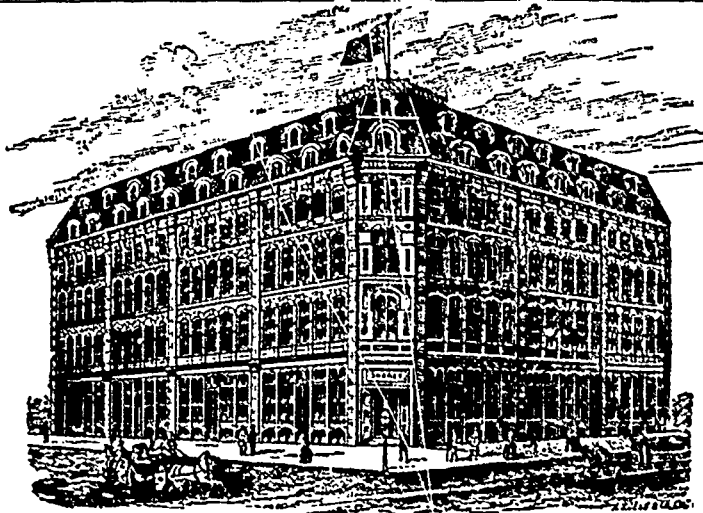
Leather and lumber are quiet, and cattle and hogs with freer receipts tend to weakness at western centres. Mercantile collections generally are slow, and the immediate outlook is not for material improvement. At the West Indian corn is moving with freedom, but southern farm products are shipped with less freedom, notably cotton. Home products have been more active, with firm or steady prices, and in some instances slight advances. The New York Stock Market was depressed by light money last week, and this week by the trouble about Reading incomes. Sugar trusts have dropped to 50½, the lowest on record, but has reacted. Money is easy at 1 to 7 per cent. on call. Sterling exchange continues to favor the importation of gold, but the Bank of England prevents it by raising its rate of discount. Reports to Bradstreets of the gross earnings of 92 railroad companies for 1889 aggregate \$327,530,853, an increase over 1888 of 9 per cent. Nominal advances are reported in prices of steel blooms, billets and slabs, in barbed wire and in several brands of southern pig iron. Steel rails are expected to advance \$1 per ton before the spring. The mills have already contracted for 810,000 tons of rails for delivery. Copper is up 1½ to 15 cents, and may go higher. The demand for flour and for wheat has been dull, both at home and abroad. Stocks of wheat in the United States, both coasts, and Canada, out of farmers' hand, with like stocks in Australia, in Europe and afloat from all countries for Europe, as cabled to Bradstreets, aggregate 115,800,000 bushels on January 1st, 1890, against 133,800,000 bushels on January 1st, 1889—a decline of 18,000,000 bushels, 13½ per cent. Exports of wheat (and flour as wheat) from both coasts, United States and Canada, this week aggregate 2,317,221 bushels, against 1,898,054 bushels last week and 1,682,885 bushels in the like week of 1889. The total of wheat and flour exported July 1, 1889, to date, is 56,662,531 bushels, against 53,982,000 bushels in a like portion of 1888-89. Business failures reported to Bradstreets number 354 in the United States this week, against 310 last week and 337 this week last year. Canada had 46 this week against 28 last week. The total number of failures in the United States January 1 to date, is 663, against 623 in 1889.

W. B. MACNAMARA, formerly a resident of Selkirk, Man., now represents the wholesale grocery firm of McKenzie & Mills, Winnipeg.

GEORGE ROGERS, who operated the flour mill at McGregor, Man., burned recently, is now erecting a building at McGregor, which he will use for a flour and feed store. It is said there is some probability that a new mill will be erected. The insurance on the mill is held by the municipality, which gave a bonus to the enterprise, and may be applied in assisting a new mill.

CARVATH & Co., pork packers, Winnipeg, have placed a new article of local manufacture upon the market. This is a commodity known to the trade as ham, chicken and tongue, and is a mixture of the three ingredients mentioned, carefully prepared, and put up in single sausage casings of one-half pound each. There is a considerable consumption of the article, which has heretofore been imported. Now that it can be had of fresh local manufacture, it will be in better demand.

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CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.



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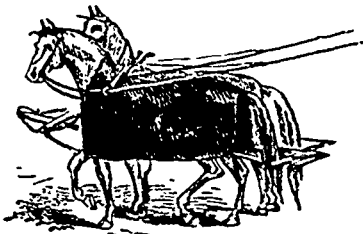
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Fur Trade in Europe.

The Leipzig correspondent of the New York *Fur Trade Review* writes as follows to that journal:—

During the latter part of November and the first few days of December, business has been quiet here, notwithstanding the favorable weather; it has been particularly slow in the retail trade, as the retailers buy only what is necessary. Reports from Paris, London, Vienna, Warsaw and St Petersburg are quite as unfavorable. Some Russian fur merchants who remained here until the first of December to dispose of their imports, purchased a few American furs, but mainly bartering. The Russian furs thus bartered were raw squirrels, which were placed at low prices, and generally at a loss, cheap American otter being taken in exchange. Some parcels of dressed squirrels have been exported to France, and squirrel linings have retailed somewhat better in Germany, but raw skins are taken only when offered at less than spring prices. One Russian dealer has sold about sixty bales of Persian lamb skins to Leipzig dyers at a good profit; dyed Persians have been taken for Canada and France; purchases for the United States ceased the middle of November.

Good flat Astrakhan lamb skins have been in demand for all countries where seal jackets are worn; the article is dear here and in Russia. Black dyed hares have sold somewhat better for France and Germany. White hairs, especially extra sizes, have been in good demand.

Only small parcels of American furs have

been sold to meet immediate needs. Dressed Australian opossum and mink have a moderate sale; there has been very little call for skunk, marten, black or brown dyed raccoon; plucked and fancy colored raccoon sold somewhat better. American opossum sells very slowly; bear, foxes, otter, and fisher are generally neglected; sales of natural musquash have been limited; and dyed, seal-color skins are in more moderate request than formerly. Nutria continues in favor; the supply is limited and the price high.

In regard to American furs, we are convinced that the high prices of this year cannot be maintained in 1899, and that the spring sales must show a decline. Musquash has been handled to a loss; raccoon is much too dear, the low grades notably so, and unless lower prices are established the skins will remain unsold; views for skunk are unfavorable, as the article is not in fashion; we think beaver will be lower, though others hold the contrary view, as the demand for ladies' wear has declined, and the supply will have to go to Russia, where high prices will not be paid. Mink must decline, as present stocks are large; marten must also be lower, as the supply is ample.

The Fur Trade.

What might have proved a brilliant season has been marred by an exceptionally long term of unfavorable weather; up to the first of December the prospects favored a heavy late trade, but expectations have not been realized, and in consequence furriers will be obliged to carry over larger stocks than usual. Seal has sold remarkably well, and is still the leading article.

Mink has not come up to expectations, and the fault rests with the trade, for all concerned, from trapper to manufacturer, demanded and received higher prices than conditions warranted; in bringing mink forward as a revival the price should have been placed within the reach of the great majority, so that the article would have become popular in the better sense of the term, and not merely a specialty for ultra-fashionable and wealthy consumers. Fine mink has sold at high figures, but its use has been restricted to those who can afford luxuries regardless of cost. It has thus obtained a good start in favor, and will undoubtedly have an extended sale during the coming season, if the value is not unreasonably and unwisely advanced. Astrakhan holds its own, and Persian continues to be very popular; marten and Russian sable are still wanted, and will no doubt remain in favor the coming year; skunk is in good request, and judging from present indications prices will be as high as during the past season; opossum and lynx are neglected; red fox is quiet, but will be wanted; gray fox is dead. Bear is still in vogue, with good prospects. Beaver is doubtful, and the supply of dark exceeds the demand; otter is quiet; muskrat skins are not as abundant as in former years, and fresh stocks meet with a ready sale.

—New York *Fur Trade Review*.

British Columbia.

Shears & Page, dry goods, Victoria; closing out.

Mrs. W. J. Jeffrey, clothing, Victoria, is dead.

H. Frick, restaurant, Vancouver, has assigned.

John Harper, of the Victoria hotel, has sold out to John O'Brien and Wm. O'Connor.

Thornton & Foll, barristers, Victoria, have opened a branch office at Westminster, with Aulay Morrison in charge.

W. C. Halleck, proprietor of the Central hotel, Nanaimo, has gone to the United States, leaving sorrowing creditors.

E. A. Kipp and S. J. Turner, carpenters, Chilliwack, have dissolved partnership. S. J. Turner will continue the business.

M. Matheson, tailor, Kamloops, has given up business, and moved to New Westminster, where he will engage in the same line.

Page Ponsford, gents' furnishings, Vancouver, has taken into partnership his brother, Harold Ponsford. Style now Page Ponsford Bros.

Keller & Burris' pottery works, Victoria, burned out, will at once rebuild. The total loss involved is estimated at \$15,000; insurance \$2,000.

In Dominion public accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899, the tolls accrued from the Esquimalt graving dock are given as \$14,811.86.

Bell-Irving & Paterson announce that the ship *Mercator* is expected to sail from London for Vancouver direct about the end of the present month.

The contract for supplying the ships of the navy at Esquimalt, with cured and canned meats has been awarded to Henry Saunders, grocer, Victoria.

Thos. Dunn, hardware, Vancouver, has admitted to partnership in his business his brother, P. T. Dunn. The firm name will be Thos. Dunn & Co.

The *Victoria Colonist* has published a holiday issue in enlarged size, giving a quantity of valuable trade and general statistical information of British Columbia for 1898.

The Kamloops *Sentinel* has absorbed the Kootenay *Star*, started a few months ago, and the name of the Kamloops paper now is "The Inland Sentinel and Kootenay Star."

A. L. McMullen, dry goods, Vancouver, died suddenly from pneumonia. He was a native of London, Ontario, and was a junior partner in the firm of John Beattie & Co., of that place. He only opened in business at Vancouver last summer.

The North Arm bridge between Lulu and Sea Islands, has collapsed from the pressure of ice coming down the Fraser River. The bridge was built by the San Francisco Bridge company, only last season.

The Westminster *Columbian*, recently, burned out, has purchased a portion of the plant of the defunct Nanaimo *Courier*. Additional plant will be secured in Portland, Oregon, and the *Columbian* will soon have a complete outfit.

The British Columbia cannery men, since their return from Ottawa, deny entirely that the Chinese question was discussed by them while at Ottawa. They say the statements attributed to them were the invention of Ottawa newspaper correspondents.

The British bark *Dochra* cleared from Victoria recently for London, with 39,386 cases of salmon, valued at \$221,522. R. P. Rithet & Co. were the shippers. The *Dochra* also has on board 401 barrels of fish oil, valued at \$4,000. She is the last of the salmon fleet for the season.

Rawlinson Brothers, grocers, Nanaimo, have sold out to H. C. Good.

The Nanaimo Gas company have decided to allow \$1 per thousand feet reduction, on all bills paid before the 10th of each month. This makes the price of gas \$3 per thousand.

The stock of general merchandise of the Jas. Harvey estate, Nanaimo, has been sold by the sheriff to F. E. Atkins, of the firm of G. A. McBain & Co., of Nanaimo for \$6,000.

Drake, Jackson & Co. give notice in the British Columbia Gazette of application for incorporation of a company to construct a line of railway from Vancouver, to run in an easterly direction to and across the Fraser, and thence by the most feasible route to Rock Creek.

The Nanaimo Free Press says: A great deal of the outside work in Nanaimo has been suspended for the present on account of the unusual severity of the weather, but will be resumed as soon as the frost breaks up, which may be expected any day, as cold weather is not a lengthened visitor to Nanaimo. The thermometer ranged from 12 to 16 degrees above zero.

The salmon pack on the Fraser river during 1889 was 303,875 cases; northern pack, 110,319 cases; total pack, 414,294 cases. The largest pack was made by Ewen & Co., who put up 33,582 cases. All this immense pack has been exported with the exception of about 9,000 cases which have been retained to supply the local demand. England takes 338,500 cases; Eastern Canada 42,260 cases; Australia 24,000 cases; South America 400 cases.

Columbian: Eight carloads of machinery have arrived at Westminster for the McLaren-Ross Lumber Co. Among the items are two engines, six boilers and a large number of castings. Six more carloads of machinery are expected to arrive within a week. All this machinery comes from the Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Peterborough. Three carloads of machinery are also on the way for the British Columbia Mills & Timber Co., Vancouver, which will be placed in the old Hastings saw mill.

The United Service Gazette notes that the Imperial Government will shortly be asked to contribute to the cost of lengthening the graving dock at Esquimalt, British Columbia. The amount originally granted by parliament for the construction of this dock, says the Canadian Military Gazette, was £50,000, and now another £10,000, being just half the sum needed for this work, is applied for. It has been discovered that the dock, which is only 430 feet in length, will not be nearly long enough for the mail steamers which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are constructing, and as the Imperial Government is greatly interested in the new mail service it is thought that they will not unwillingly subsidize the improvement of the Esquimalt dock. If the proposed work is carried out the dock will be, without exception, the finest on the Pacific coast.

"Bystander" on Strikes.

The contagion of the Dock Strike has spread and British industry seems to be falling into disorganization at the moment when reviving commerce had made the outlook bright. What will be the ultimate consequence, we all know; it will be the withdrawal of trade from the dis-

turbed centres; perhaps its departure from England to the continent; for the men have not yet succeeded in persuading their foreign competitors to forbear taking advantage of their mistakes. The community, let us say again, is the real employer, and will give no more for goods or labor than it can afford, so that if the producers or laborers insist on a price higher than the community can afford the trade must cease. There is no help for it, however; combination is lawful, though it seems hard that those who turn a single wheel in a great machine of industry should be able to make the whole machine stand still, and that a great city should be plunged in darkness whenever the men in the gas works have a quarrel with their employers. Nor are there any means of preventing men from preferring the calling of a social incendiary to other ways of making their bread. All that the community can do is to protect the rights of non-union men. This it is not only concerned in interest but in duty bound to do. It is not right that any man should be able to say to another unless you will join my combination and submit to the rules which it chooses to make, you shall not work for your bread. There has evidently been a good deal not only of intimidation but of violence in connection with the London strikes. To let club law prevail would be a relapse into barbarism as well as monopoly. This apparently the country begins to feel and two strikes have been resisted and beaten, as it seems, with the general assent of the community.

There can be no shadow of doubt that the material condition of the laboring class in England and other great commercial countries has immensely improved during the last half century, and this without the exercise on their part of the self-denial in regard to marriage which has been exercised by other classes. It is equally certain that the feelings and conduct of the wealthier class toward the laboring class have improved fully as much. Benevolence is multiplying its efforts on all sides, and at this very moment Mr. Guinness is giving a million of dollars for homes for the poor in London and a quarter of a million in Dublin. Yet there never was a time when the feeling of the laboring class, at least of a large portion of it, towards the wealthier class was worse than it is at present or when the industrial air was more full of conspiracy and strife. Raised to a higher level, the mechanics see greater luxuries apparently within their reach. Half educated, they are in that twilight in the mind in which chimeras and charlatanism have power. They have generally ceased to look to a future life for compensation if they get less than their share here, or to believe in the constitution of society as the ordinance of God. There has arisen a set of labor agitators and writers of labor journals who make it their trade to instil venom into the heart of the artisan and to possess him with the belief that he alone is the "toiler," while all other men are "spoilers" who ought to be made to disgorge, and may deem themselves lucky if they are allowed to escape with their lives. When this industrial embitterment is everywhere going on simultaneously with a political revolution, by which political power is being transferred into the hands of the masses and independent authority is ceasing to exist, who can feel sure that we have not stormy times before us? Fortunately the chiefs of industry and commerce, on whom in this case the brunt of the conflict falls, are

not like political demagogues; they are men raised to their leadership by genuine qualities, and they have hitherto met their difficulties and perils with sagacity as well as firmness. As to the possessors of wealth generally, let them instead of roving in search of pleasure stay at their social posts and do their duty. If they do not, trouble will come on them as it has come on every class in history which has been false to its mission. If they do, even supposing they fail to allay the ill-feeling among the working class and to conjure the impending storm, they will get something better than wealth can give and something which the loss of wealth cannot take away. It is a bad part of dependence that wealthy colonists are apt hardly to look upon the colony as their home or their post of duty. They spend half their time in England and look on that as their social spheres.—*The Bystander*.

Lumbering Matters.

A Pacific coast exchange has the following to say of Douglass fir, the principal timber of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia: "It would seem that the lumbermen of the west should agree on some one trade name for the woods of this section. As it now stands eastern men and foreign customers are mystified by the various names assigned by the different lumbermen. Oregon dealers have a local pride in adhering to the old name of "Oregon Pine," while the Washington men have "yellow fir," "Puget Sound fir," "red fir," and occasionally it is called "Pacific Coast pine." All these names stand for just two varieties of Douglass fir, viz: the yellow and red. All well posted lumbermen in the northwest know that Douglass fir is the proper name, but habits and prejudices are strong, so the local names are still used, and it will take time to adopt what is right. Douglass fir only should be advertised for sale, quoted and written about until every man who buys lumber should have it firmly fixed in his mind and as definite in its trade meaning as the word "Pine" to a Wisconsin or Michigan man."

There is a scramble in Washington to get some particular log rule adopted as a standard. It is said that several rules have already been filed in the house of representatives, and that there are more to follow. There is reason for the law makers of the new state to keep a sharp eye on this log rule business. Behind the simple rule there is liable to be the biggest kind of a darkey in the woodpile. In more than one direction there is the rankest injustice perpetrated every day in the matter of log scaling, and rumors more than once have reached us from the Puget Sound district that everything was not altogether lovely out there. The gentlemen who are at liberty to adopt a rule by which the logs of that district shall be measured should understand in whose interests the rule is being pushed. That its advocates are "reputable business men," "eminent citizens," etc, will not nil the bill. Respectable business men and eminent citizens may be either log sellers or log buyers, and as such their eminence or reputation may not be a bar to a desire on their part that there may be a rule in general use that will give them an advantage. The rule should be thoroughly investigated by men who know their business in order that its exactness on logs of different sizes may be established. Until this be done it should not be taken for granted by the honorable body that any rule is at right simply because it is backed by any particular man or body of men.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

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Vancouver's Trade.

The following article, well worthy of careful perusal throughout, is from the *News-Advertiser*, of Vancouver, B.C.:

The year just past has proved an active one in the supply line, including dairy products, fruits, flour and food, etc. It will prove very interesting to review the condition of trade during 1899. A very careful estimate of the volume of business done in that time, compared with that of the previous year shows it to have doubled at least and that is not taking into account the home supply, concerning which it is very difficult to arrive at any approximate. Enough is learned concerning it, however, to show that it has materially increased and proportionately displaced the imports from the United States and eastern Canada. The fact that imports in many lines for home consumption have been steadily growing together with the greatly augmented home supply marketed here and in other cities in British Columbia is the best proof of the rapid growth of the population in Vancouver and the province, and also of their material prosperity. Not only that but the situation of Vancouver as a trade centre has begun to assert itself and the city, besides supplying its own wants, is becoming a distributing centre.

Taking the item of eggs it is found that the shipments to this point during 1899 have been large and the increase considerably over 100 per cent. One dealer alone brought in from the east nearly 2,000,000 eggs, and the customs returns for the year show 172,000 dozens, valued at \$25,527, imported from foreign countries, principally the United States, which, added to the large shipments from Manitoba and eastern Canada and a considerable local supply, make a very respectable aggregate. Probably half of the shipments to this place were re-shipped to other points in the province. A representative of this paper was informed that about 13 cars of eggs, or 156,000 dozens came in over the Canadian Pacific railway. In butter, too, much the same condition of things exists. Probably one-quarter of the shipments here are distributed to outside points. Of course, it is impossible to arrive at anything like exact quantities in dealing with these products, as the sources of supply are varied. The imports of butter from the United States was 43,397 lbs.; 175,000 lbs. was imported by one dealer, who has consigned to him about two-thirds of the shipments.

Fruit, an item of great importance to the city and British Columbia generally, has had a very cheerful aspect as far as the future of the trade is concerned. The imports from Oregon and California have continued on a heavy scale and were very large. In apples, plums, small fruit and cherries British Columbia has gone a long way towards supplying its own demands, and not only has the quantity been satisfactorily on the increase, but the quality has much improved. Probably the fruit growers never did so well as last year, and it is patent to observant and experienced men that the home supply, if properly husbanded, should be sufficient of itself to meet all demands in the above lines, and even produce a surplus. This is one of the things in which the efforts of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, if properly directed, will bear good fruit. The profit of the industry has been demonstrated frequently here as well as elsewhere. A local

dealer paid \$750 to a single grower for small fruit. Of apples there were imported from Oregon and California 2,076 barrels, valued at \$8,990. There were \$741 worth of berries imported, 8,802 quarts of cherries, 5,069 lbs. of peaches and 705 bushels of plums. Great activity in the way of fruit tree planting is evident from the fact that 7,893 trees were entered at the customs house, which is probably a small number compared with the number brought in via the C. P. R. One-third of the apples brought to this point have been re-shipped. The trade in Japanese orange is rapidly increasing, and recently very large shipments have been made to our dealers, which have all but glutted the market. Communication has opened up with the tropical fruit growing countries, and our market is now being supplied direct. In the matter of vegetables British Columbia has almost reached the point where local supply and local demand are equal, and foreign importations have been light. Potatoes are very scarce and very high, and the same may be said of nearly all vegetables. The market throughout the year has been good, and, on the whole, a profitable one for the producers. There is an opening for the dried fruit and evaporating business. During the first nine months of 1899, 7,013 lbs. of dried plums and prunes were brought into this city, and considerable quantities of dried apples, peaches, etc.

A very large trade has been done in the flour and feed business. One dealer, who supplies, on a safe estimate, one fourth of the flour consumed in the city, brought in from Manitoba, Oak Lake, Regina, the Emery Mills, Portland and San Francisco, 33 carloads of flour, or nearly 5,000 barrels, which would make the local consumption about 20,000 barrels. The same dealer imported about 25 cars of feed equivalent to about 375 tons. The importations from the south as shown in the customs returns for the year will prove interesting, and are as follows: Wheat, about 799 bushels; bran, millfeed, etc., about 600,000 lbs.; oatmeal, about 93,000 lbs.; wheat flour, 2,544 tons; other breadstuffs (six months), 70,770 lbs.

In meats a large import trade is done, showing that the local supply is insufficient or that it is neglected. 31,499 lbs. of lard were entered through the customs for the first nine months; bacon, 41,977 lbs. in six months, or the second two quarters of the year; beef, 9,100 lbs. first nine months; mutton, 18,940 lbs. first two quarters of the year; prepared meats, about 70,000 lbs.

In fish local dealers have done a fair business, keeping the market well supplied and doing a profitable trade, but the exports were not unusually large in fresh fish. The energies of the fishing industry seem to have concentrated on the canning of salmon, which saw its greatest and most successful period in 1899.

Real estate also saw its balmy period of existence during 1899, and the transactions were the largest and most numerous of any time in the history of the city. The advances in prices have been very great. Property all over the city has doubled in value, and in many places has tripled and quadrupled. As a consequence of the profitable and prosperous nature of the business real estate agents have multiplied until their offices are prominent in every portion of the city. The most noticeable rise in prices has been in the East End and Mount Pleasant property.

The lumber industry has been very active and

several new mills were projected principally for the supply of local demand. The export trade was somewhat slack in the fore part of the season, owing to the closing down of the Moodyville saw mill for repairs, and the Hastings saw mill, which is now running night and day, was not taxed, owing to pending negotiations for its purchase, which were finally consummated. The demand for lumber during the building season caused some of the mills to overload themselves, which cheapened the product and glutted the market when building operations for the season ceased.

Generally speaking, business throughout the year has been good and trade is in a healthy condition. Competition, however, in nearly every line has pulled prices down from Pacific coast rates to as near the eastern quotations as freight rates will permit. The consequence of this has been that living has been materially reduced in cost, while the price of labor has been steadily maintained. Workingmen have thereby been enabled to live, where steady employment has been secured and frugality practised, in a prosperous and comfortable condition and obtain homes for themselves.

Mining in British Columbia.

There are several mining camps throughout the interior which cannot be passed over without some reference, but which are not sufficiently developed to require an extended notice. At Cherry Creek, the Hidden Treasure company have accomplished nothing during the year. The McIntyre and Vernon claim has had some development work done, and a quartz mill has been taken in this season and preparations made ready for work next spring. The ore looks well and everything is encouraging. At the Rock Creek camp both hydraulic and quartz machinery have been taken in and considerable work has been done. At the Okanagan camp considerable prospecting has been done, and one claim has been bonded to an American company for \$55,000. Great expectations are held out for next season. On Shuswap Lake several good locations have been made from which samples of ore have been taken assaying very high. Owing to lack of capital the claims are not thoroughly developed. The Allingham claim on the North Thompson has been further developed this season, a shaft being sunk 45 feet. The prospects are good for a paying mine. Other claims have been located in the vicinity of Mr. Allingham's. At Jamieson Creek two locations have been made by Munn & Co., from the Toad Mountain district. The prospects are very favorable and the claims will be further developed in the spring. One man is working in the claim during the winter. Some development work has been done this season on the coal seams near Kamloops. Not sufficient has been accomplished, however, to say whether the find will pay to work. Nothing has been done on the coal find on the North Thompson. On Siwash Creek, near Vernon, considerable excitement was occasioned during the summer on account of the diggings found there. About 150 claims were recorded and the creek was fairly well worked with varying results. There are three or four claims working all winter. Some of the claims paid \$3 a day per man, but this was exceptional, and it is said the camp did not pan out as well as was anticipated.—*Kamloops Sentinel*.

New York Fur Prices.

The New York *Fur Trade Review* quotes the following prices for raw furs, for No. 1 skins only, except where otherwise stated. Prices per skin except when otherwise stated:—

Bear, black, Canada and northern \$18 00 to \$25 00	
" " cubs and yearlings	3 00	15 00
" " Pacific coast	10 00	23 00
" brown	10 00	18 00
" grizzly	15 00	20 00
" cub, brown and grizzly	3 00	10 00
Fisher, Northwestern and Canada	5 00	8 00
" Pacific coast	5 00	6 50
" pale	3 00	5 50
Otter, Canada and Northwestern, large	7 00	11 00
" Pacific coast	5 00	8 50
Beaver, Canada, per pound	3 50	4 50
" Pacific coast	3 25	3 75
" No. 2, per pound	2 00	2 75
" No. 3	1 00	1 75
" No. 4	60	83
" Kits	75	2 25
" per skin, large, No. 1	7 00	8 00
" " medium	4 00	5 00
" " small	2 00	3 00
" Cnbs	35	90
" castors, per pound	4 00	5 50
Fox, silver, Canada and Northwestern	20 00	100 00
" cross, Canada and Northwestern	3 50	10 00
" red, Canada	1 50	2 00
" " northwestern	1 50	1 75
Marten, Canada	1 50	4 00
" Northwestern	1 00	2 00
Mink, Canada	1 50	1 90
" Northwestern	80	1 40
Skunk, black, cased Northwestern	90	1 15
" half stripe	40	60
" full stripe	30	35
Muskrat, Canada fall	16	18
" " winter	20	22
" Northwestern	13	18
Lynx, Canada and Northwestern, large	4 00	6 50
Wild cat, northern	60	1 40
House cat	5	15
Badger, prime	1 00	1 50
" unprime	5	20
Sea otter, dark and silvery, large	80 00	200 00
" do., medium	50 00	85 00
" brownish	10 00	25 00
Rabbits	1	2
Wolf, timber, Northwestern, No. 1	3 00	3 75
" " No. 2	2 00	3 25
" " No. 3	40	70
" prairie, northern, No. 1	1 00	1 10
" " No. 2	70	75
" " No. 3	35	45
" " No. 4	10	20
Wolverine, northwestern	4 00	6 00
Deer skins, short hair	30	35
" " long hair	22	27
Buckskin	75	1 00
Antelope	10	25
Elk	17	23
" Indian tanned	50	60

E. Roberts is starting a saw mill in the Lake Dauphin country, Manitoba.

United States Trade for 1888-89.

Information about the foreign commerce of the United States during the last fiscal year is beginning to appear, with the customary attention to details, in the occasional reports of the Bureau of Statistics. This work is done by the government exceedingly well, on the whole. Little that economists care for is lacking. From the great mass of material afforded it will be timely to select a few fragments for presentation. To begin with, then, our imports of merchandise in the year which ended June 30 were the largest in the history of the country, amounting to \$745,131,652. The nearest approximation to this total was in 1882, when the reported value was \$724,639,574. In comparison with 1883 there was an increase of \$21,174,538 in the total, about three fifths in free and two-fifths in dutiable merchandise, as appears from the following table:

	1880.	1883.	Increase.
Dutiable.....	\$188,044,574	\$174,885,499	\$13,759,075
Free.....	256,887,078	244,071,815	12,415,463

Totals \$745,131,652 \$723,957,114 \$21,174,538
 The exports of the year 1889 amounted to \$742,401,375 worth of domestic and foreign merchandise, an increase of \$46,416,868 over 1888. The exports of domestic merchandise only compare as follows for the two years:

1889	\$730,292,679
1888	683,602,101
Increase	46,420,605

Exports reached the maximum in 1881, when the total was \$902,377,346 worth. In comparison with that extraordinary amount all subsequent years show a loss, the shrinkage in 1888-89 amounting to \$159,975,971. The total value of exports in 1889 stands fourth in the national history, being surpassed only by 1881, 1882 and 1883.

Import duties were collected last year to the amount of \$220,576,989, against \$216,037,256 in 1888, \$214,222,310 in 1887 and \$199,410,448 in 1886. The average ad valorem rate of duty on dutiable imports has not varied much during the past four years, having been 45.55 per cent. in 1886, 47.10 per cent. in 1887, 45.63 per cent. in 1888 and 45.13 per cent. in 1889. The following table shows the source of customs revenue in 1889 by percentages of the totals:

	Per cent. of total.
Sugar and molasses	24.38
Woolen goods	15.00
Iron and steel.....	9.97
Silk goods	7.66
Cotton goods.....	5.38
Tobacco	4.16
Linen goods, etc	3.70
Liquors	3.53
Wool	2.22
Chemical, drugs, etc.....	2.15
Flax, hemp, etc	1.12
All other merchandise	20.21

Of the total imports only \$38,227,861 worth came from Canada and Mexico by land, and of the exports only \$28,436,517 went out likewise to those countries. The remainder of our commerce was by sea, and, unfortunately, in foreign vessels, as appears from the statements below:

By rail and wagon	\$38,227,861
In American vessels.....	120,782,010
In foreign vessels.....	686,110,981

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, 1889.

By rail and wagon	\$29,436,517
In American vessels.....	83,021,199
In foreign vessels.....	630,912,660

Of the total commerce of the country only 13.70 per cent. was carried under the American flag. With the exception of 1883, over which there was an insignificant increase, this proportion is the smallest ever exhibited. In 1888 73.7 per cent. of the commerce of the United States was transported in American vessels. In this connection the following comparative showing will be of interest:—

1850.....	66.1	1846	15.01
1860	3	1857	14.86
1871.....	12.6	1883	13.42
1884	16.04	1889	13.70
1885	14.76		

New York easily maintains its supremacy among the ports of the country. In 1860 65.41 per cent. of the merchandise imported arrived here and in 1889 63.37 per cent. Of the exports last year 41.08 per cent. went from New York. In value of imports Boston comes second, with only 8.96 per cent.; Philadelphia third, with 6.51 per cent., and San Francisco fourth, with 5.75 per cent. New Orleans follows New York in magnitude of exports, sending out 11.29 per cent. of the total last year. Boston comes third, with 9 per cent.; Baltimore fifth, with 6.82 per cent., and San Francisco sixth, with 5.08 per cent. The following statement shows the rank of the ports in the matter of percentages of duties collected:

	Per cent. of total.		Per cent. of total.
New York.....	65.73	Chicago	2.22
Philadelphia.....	9.95	Baltimore	1.29
Boston	9.30	New Orleans	1.24
San Francisco.....	4.32	All other points	5.93

—Bradstreet's.

General Notes.

At Montreal a vote on the by-law authorizing the expenditure of \$1,000,000 on harbor improvements resulted in its favor by a large majority.

John McKeo and Samuel Farrell, of Neepawa, Man., have given the Watson Manufacturing Company an order for a complete saw mill outfit. They intend going into the lumber business and have secured a timber limit in the Riding Mountain.

In opposition to the Alaska Commercial Company, the North American Commercial Company was incorporated in San Francisco recently. Its purposes are to hunt, kill and take all kinds of fur-bearing animals, to deal in all kinds of pelts, skins and furs, to acquire and maintain leases, contracts, etc., from all governments. The directors are Lloyd Tevis, Henry Cowell, Mathias Moyer, Albert Miller and Isaac Liebes. The capital stock is \$2,000,000.

At a meeting of the creditors of Tiffin Bros., wholesale grocers, Montreal, the statement showed liabilities of \$492,000, of which \$60,000 is unsecured claims and \$231,000 indirect liabilities. The bank of British North America has unsecured claims amounting to \$30,000 and secured claims amounting to \$13,000. The firm offered forty cents on the dollar at three, six and nine months, and the bank of British North America being willing to give the security needed for the offer, it will likely be accepted.

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WM. SCOTT, Provincial Manager, Winnipeg

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.



THE BARNUM WIRE & IRON WORKS OF ONTARIO

WALKERVILLE, Ont.

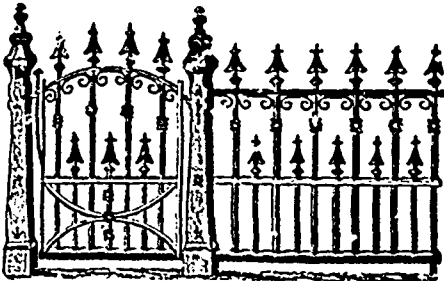
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—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Iron Fire Escapes.
Iron Stair Ways,
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Elevator Enclosures,
Architectural Metal Work.

We issue 12 Catalogues sent FREE to any address.
Designs and Estimates Furnished on Application.



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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
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Felt Tooth Polishes.
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Consult your own interest. You can get at the lowest price, the very best the land produces. Your Physician knows my goods. The only system to positively suit your case. Trust especially made for you and sent by Mail same day. Fully equipped factory at my command. It took me over twenty years to perfect this work. Send 6c. stamps for Ill. Book. Valuable information, etc. etc.

CHAS. CLUTHE, Surgical Mechanist
134 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Manufacturers of Horse Collars, Boots and Shoe Uppers, etc.

26 and 27 Alexander St. West, Winnipeg

MUNROE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

Wm. Ferguson,

WHOLESALE

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Permit Orders Promptly Executed

8th Street, - - Brandon

WALKER HOUSE.

The most conveniently located Hotel in Toronto.

One Block from Union Railway Depot.
A first-class Family and Commercial House.

Terms from \$2 a Day

DAVID WALKER, PROPRIETOR.

Corner York and Front Sts., TORONTO, Ont.

PALMER HOUSE,

REGINA. - - ASSINIBOIA,

THE LEADING COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
Free Sample Rooms for Travellers. Opposite C.P.R. Station.

CHAS HARLEY, PROP.

Grant & Horn,

PRODUCE

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

56 Princess Street. WINNIPEG

EXPORTERS

Of Flour, Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

—AGENTS FOR—

THOMAS LAURY & SON'S CELEBRATED
CURED MEATS.

Always in Stock HAMS and BACON, etc.

BAGS

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

ENGLISH DAIRY SALT.

Frost Proof and Cold Storage. Consignments Solicited.

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

PARSONS, BELL & CO.,

Wholesale Paper Dealers

—AND—

GENERAL STATIONERS.

AGENTS

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

Alex. Pirie & Sons,
Manufacturers Fine Stationery, Aberdeen, Scotland.

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

GERRIE BLOCK, PRINCESS STREET,
WINNIPEG.

MONTREAL BRASS WORKS.

MONTREAL, P.Q

Robt. Mitchell & Co

Proprietors, Manufacturers of

Gas Fixtures of Every Description,

Engineers, Plumbers,

Steam & Gasfitters Brass Goods,

Gas Meters and Automatic Fire Extinguishers

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

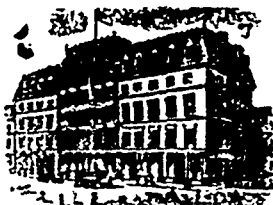
TIME TABLE.

Head Down.	STATIONS.	Read Up.
GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.
No. 1 Daily.		No. 2 Daily.
14 00 Do.....	Lethbridge.....	Ar 1 30
15 55.....	Woodpecker.....	23 35
16 50.....	Purple Springs.....	22 40
17 45 Ar {	Grassy Lake.....	21 45
18 00 Do {	Cherry Coulee.....	20 55
18 50.....	Winnifred.....	Do 20 00
20 00.....	Seven Persons.....	Ar 19 55
20 55.....	Dunmore.....	18 45
22 10 Ar.....		Do 17 30

E. T. GALT,
Manager,
Lethbridge.

J. BAILEY,
Supt.,
Lethbridge.

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



T. LAWRENCE HALL,
HENRY HOGAN.

Every Attention paid to
Guests.
MONTREAL.

The Albert Toilet Soap Coy's
Oatmeal Skin Soap



MAKES THE HANDS SOFT
AND THE COMPLEXION
BEAUTIFUL.

See that the Coy's name is
Stamped on the Soap and on
the Wrapper.

Beware of Imitations.

Address: ALFRED SAVAGE & SON MONTREAL.

Canadian Excursions!

FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST

—THE—
**ST. PAUL,
 MINNEAPOLIS**
 —AND—
MANITOBA
 RAILWAY

Has given a favorable opportunity to visit the Eastern Provinces of Canada through a series of Low Rate Excursions.

The following announcement is made for the present season: From Stations on its lines North of and including Winnipeg, Grand Forks and Crookston and West to Montreal, tickets will be sold at Excursion Rates on the following days:

Nov. 11, 13 and 25; Dec. 2, 9, 16, 17, 18, 10, 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1899; JAN. 6, 7, and 8, 1900

Stop-over privileges and ninety days time will be granted on these tickets with 15 additional days time on payment of \$5. or 30 days on payment of \$10 extra. Tickets will be issued to points in Ontario and Quebec west of and including Montreal.

A choice of routes will be given through the principal cities of the continent. The "Manitoba" train service is unexcelled, and with Pullman Dining and Sleeping Cars and Free Tourist Sleeping Cars the journey back to the scenes of early days will be made over this favorite line with comfort and luxury. Call upon or address any agent of the Manitoba Railway for full particulars regarding rates, baggage, sleeping berths, etc., or write

H. G. McMICKEN, General Agent,
 378 Main St., Corner Portage Avenue.
 F. J. WHITNEY, Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., St. Paul.

THESE VESTIBULED TRAINS go in service May 15th.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry

THE NORTHWESTERN LINE,

The best equipped line to

CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY.

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

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

Trains Eastward will run as follows. Leave Minneapolis 6:50 p.m.; St. Paul 7:30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7:40 a.m.; Chicago 8:50 a.m.

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

Tickets at Lowest Rates, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, can be secured at the following offices: St. Paul, 159 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. R. CLARKE, General Traffic Manager
 T. W. TENDALE, General Passenger Agent

Canadians, Attention!

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway

Albert Lea Route

In connection with the Northern Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railways, will during the months of November, December, 1899, and January, 1900, run a series of

CHEAP EXCURSIONS

To Ontario and Quebec Points.

\$10 - FOR THE ROUND TRIP - \$10
 TICKETS GOOD 90 DAYS.

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

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

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

Northern Pacific & Manitoba Ry.

Time Table taking effect Sept. 1, 1899.

North Bound		STATIONS.	South Bound	
Daily Passenger	Daily except Sunday, Siles from Winnipeg.		Passenger	Freight
No. 63	No. 55	Central Standard Time, No. 54, No. 66		
1:30p	4:20p	O A .. Winnipeg	10:50a	4:30p
1:35p	4:17p	1.0 .. Kennedy Avenue	10:53a	4:35p
1:40p	4:14p	3.0 .. Portage Junction	10:57a	4:40p
1:45p	4:11p	0.0 .. St. Norbert	11:11a	4:45p
1:50p	4:08p	15.3 .. Gardier	11:24a	5:00p
1:55p	4:05p	.. St. Agathe	11:42a	5:05p
2:00p	4:02p	.. Union Point	11:56a	5:20p
2:05p	3:59p	.. Silver Plains	12:02p	5:40p
2:10p	3:56p	.. Morris	12:20p	7:00p
2:15p	3:53p	.. St. Jean	12:34p	7:35p
2:20p	3:50p	.. Letellier	12:55p	8:12p
2:25p	3:47p	D .. w Lyme	1:17p	8:50p
2:30p	3:44p	D .. Pembina	1:25p	9:05p
2:35p	3:41p	D .. Grand Forks	5:20p	
2:40p	3:38p	D .. Winnipeg Junction	9:50p	
2:45p	3:35p	D .. Minneapolis	6:35a	
2:50p	3:32p	D .. St. Paul	7:05a	
Westward.			Eastward.	
10:20a		.. Bismarck	12:35a	
10:11p		.. Siles City	11:06a	
2:50p		.. Helena	7:20p	
10:16a		.. Spokane Falls	12:40a	
5:40p		.. Pasco Junction	6:10p	
0:45a		.. Portland	7:00a	
		(via R. O. & N.)		
0:45a		.. Tacoma	6:45a	
		.. via Cascade div.		
3:15p		.. Portland	10:00p	
		(via Cascade div.)		

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Daily on St. P.	STATIONS.	Daily ex St. P.
11:10a	.. Winnipeg	6:45p
11:06a	.. Kennedy Avenue	6:49p
10:57a	.. Portage Junction	6:58p
1:24p	.. Headingley	7:31p
10:40a	.. Horse Plains	7:55p
9:35a	.. Gravel Pit Spur	8:20p
9:15a	.. Pustace	8:41p
8:52a	.. Oak Hill	9:03p
8:25a	.. Assiniboine bridge	9:3 p
8:10a	.. Portage la Prairie	9:45p

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on Nos 53 and 54.

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains Nos 53 and 54 will not stop at Kennedy Avenue.

J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager, Winnipeg.
 H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg.

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME.

FARE Tuesday Thursday and Saturday	Miles from Portage	STATIONS.	FARE Monday Wednesday and Friday
LEAVE 18 00		.. Portage la Prairie	ARRIVE 14 15
18 00	35	.. Gladstone	12 50
20 00	61	.. Neepawa	11 23
20 00	79	.. Minnedosa	10 40
21 00	94	.. Rapid City	9 15
21 40	115	.. Shoal Lake	8 45
23 00	133	.. Turtle	7 45
23 35	165	.. Bismarck	6 47
24 15	160	.. Russell	6 10
24 45	180	.. Langenburg	5 40
1 15	200	.. Saltcoats	4 40
ARRIVE			LEAVE

Meals.

*Trains for Bismarck leave Turtle Tuesday and Saturday only at 23 00, returning leave Bismarck Wednesday and Monday only at 6 47. For Russell leave Turtle Tuesday only at 23 00, returning leave Russell Wednesday only at 6 10. For Langenburg and Saltcoats leave Turtle Saturday only at 23 00; returning leave Saltcoats Monday only at 4 40. For Rapid City leave Minnedosa Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 20 10, returning leave Rapid City Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 15.

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 General Freight and Passenger Agent, Portage la Prairie, or to W. R. BAKER, General Superintendent.

16-GRAND WINTER-16 EXCURSIONS

MANITOBA TO MONTREAL

And all Points West in Ontario

—VIA THE—
Northern Pacific
And Manitoba Railway.

The Only Dining Car Line between Manitoba and Ontario Points by way of St. Paul and Chicago.

Tickets for Sale on the following dates:
 Daily from Dec. 16th to 23rd, and January 6th to 8th, inclusive.

\$40 { FARE ROUND TRIP } \$40
90 DAYS { LIMIT OF TICKETS } 90 DAYS
NINETY DAYS

Good going and returning 15 days each way, with stop-over privileges. Limit of tickets can be extended a further period of 15 days on the payment of \$5, or 30 days on the payment of \$10 by applying to agent at railroad at point of destination mentioned on ticket.

For further information, maps, time tables and tickets via the Dining Car Line, write or apply to any of the agents of the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway, or to

H. J. BELCH, City Ticket Agent, 285 Main St., Winnipeg.
 HERBERT SWINFORD, General Agent, 486 Main St., Winnipeg.
 J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager.



Fast Mail Line

VESTIBULE TRAINS

between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Trans-Continental Route
 between Chicago, Council Bluffs, Omaha and the Pacific Coast.

GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE
 between Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.

5,750 Miles of Road reaching all principal points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Dakota.

For maps, time tables, rates of passage and freight, etc., apply to the nearest station agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, or to any Railroad Agent anywhere in the World.

ROSWELL MILLER, General Manager
 A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. and Traf. Agt.

For information in reference to Lands and Towns owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, write to H. G. HAGAN, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.