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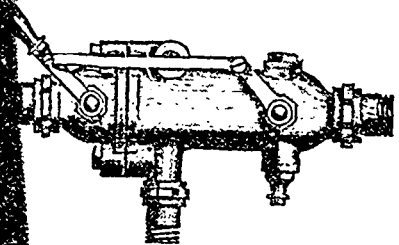
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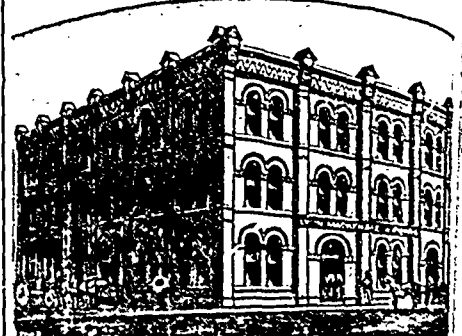
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# The Commercial

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE FINANCIAL, MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

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

VOL. 3

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 16, 1884.

NO. 12

## The Commercial

Journal devoted to keeping a comprehensive record of the transactions of the Monetary, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest.

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JAS. E. STEEN,  
Publisher

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 16, 1884.

H. J. CURTIS will open a furniture store at Emerson.

John Braw's new hotel at Gretna is about completed.

The hotel of John McVicar, at Grand Valley, has been burned out.

It is the intention of the Hudson Bay Co. to open a store at Manitou.

The estate of D. H. Scott, of Meadow Lea, has been sold by the sheriff.

C. B. Denny, dealer in flour and feed, Winnipeg is reported absconded.

T. A. LIND, builder and funeral undertaker, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

W. GANET, blacksmith, Nelson, has removed like many others from that place to Morden.

HAMILTON ARMSTRONG, of Portage la Prairie, has sold out his general store, to G. L. Lundy.

AFTER a long attempt to pull through Bishop Saulton, furniture dealers, Winnipeg, have been obliged to succumb, and their stock is now offered for sale by tender.

H. McVICAR, Manitoba Hotel, Grand Valley, was partially burned out recently. Insured.

The new elevator at Gretna, built by McEain Bros., will be ready to receive grain this week.

It is the intention of Messrs. Westbrook & Fairhill to open an implement warehouse at Minnedosa.

GILLESPIE, SNAREY & BLACKBURN, of the Northwest Dairy, Winnipeg, have sold out to A. D. Irish.

The death is reported of William Stewart, of Stewart, Broilers, general storekeepers, Prince Albert.

THE government telegraph line will be extended from Edmonton to Clover Bar and Fort Saskatchewan.

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON, jewellers, Portage la Prairie and Minnedosa, intend closing out their Minnedosa branch.

JACOB RIPSTEIN, grocer, Winnipeg, has admitted S. Dinnur as a partner. The firm name in future will be J. Ripstein & Co.

MESSRS. CARBERRY & NIXON, of Winnipeg, have gone into the warehousing and commission business, and will occupy the premises opposite the Cartage Co. office, and lately occupied by them.

REID & CLARK, fish and game dealers, have opened up a store in Catherine Block in which they will carry on their wholesale business independent of their retail concern on Main street.

B. F. JOHNSON, of the Marquette Pickle Works, has opened up a warehouse for the sale of his goods on Common street, Winnipeg, and contemplates moving his factory to this city. His is the first attempt at a pickle packing house in the Northwest, and we wish him success.

M. SMITH, grocer, Winnipeg, has the sheriff keeping him company at present. Some of his creditors got alarmed at the quantities of goods being delivered to him from wholesale houses in town, and one house called in the assistance of the sheriff with a writ of attachment. His case is a fishy one, and has all the appearance on its surface of the worst kind of crookedness.

THE contract for supplying flour for the Indian Department for use in the Saskatchewan District has been awarded to Hatters & Baker, Prince Albert.

THE engineers of the M. & N. W. Railway report that they have located a good crossing of the Assiniboine at the mouth of Silver Creek on the Gamble Indian Reserve.

THE selection of Coal Harbor, B.C., as the terminus of the C. P. R., has been ratified, and a company has been formed to construct wharves, elevators and other terminal facilities.

NEXT spring a line of steamers is to be put on the South Saskatchewan, between Medicine Hat and Edmonton. This will do away with the delays which have been experienced on the North Branch.

RIGNEY BROS., family grocers, Main street, Winnipeg, have assigned in trust. A settlement on a composition of 30c on the dollar was almost reached, but the stubbornness of one creditor with a claim of about \$200, forced an assignment. There is some hope of an arrangement being reached yet. The firm was considerably mixed up in the affairs of Frank Rigney who recently absconded.

GRIFFIN & DORGLASS have now their arrangements completed for carrying on pork packing in Winnipeg during the present winter. They are now in the market for the purchase of live hogs, and are offering good prices for them. They intend curing hams, bacon and other pork products, and are, no doubt, entering upon what will prove a successful undertaking, and one that will prove a great benefit to the city and province. Success to them is the wish of every person in the country.

IN compliance with instructions received at last meeting of the Council of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, the secretary communicated with the Department of Inland Revenue at Ottawa, with a view of getting a repeal of the new weights and measures order, which insists upon the weights of contents being marked upon every hermetically sealed package of merchandise. Last Wednesday a telegram was received from the Department, stating that officers have been instructed to refrain from enforcing the law, until Parliament had been consulted in the matter. Importers of these goods are, therefore, relieved from what would have been a very annoying law.

### Business East. ONTARIO.

Geo. Duncan, grocer, Dutton, has sold out.  
L. Dake, hotel keeper, St. Thomas, has sold out.  
G. H. Guest, grocer, Sarnia, has been burned out.  
James Skirving, physician, Tavistock, is dead.  
H. Buckle, tailors, Stratford, have assigned in trust.  
J. B. Mareau, clothier, Ottawa, has assigned in trust.  
Jacob Holman, hotel keeper, Newbury, has sold out.  
J. S. Holmes, grocer, St. Thomas, has assigned in trust.  
Woodstock & Roberts, wools, etc., Stratford, have dissolved.  
Loughrey & Tackabury, saddlers, London, have dissolved.  
Girville & Snively, blacksmiths, Dutton, have dissolved.  
L. N. Johnston, dry goods, Dresden, has assigned in trust.  
Jacob Dafoc, general store, Utica, has assigned in trust.  
Joseph Gibb, blacksmith, Toronto, the bailiff is in possession.  
The sheriff is in possession of drugs of John Wilson, Simcoe.  
Tobias Hendrick & Sons, Tanners, Toronto, were burned out.  
A. Neilson, general store, Dundas, has moved to Manitowaning.  
O'Donnell & Co., grocers, Guelph, have removed to Toronto.  
D. Richards' broom factory, Woodstock, has been burned down.  
Joseph Mills, hotelkeeper, Attwood, has gone out of the business.  
J. W. Devlin, books, etc., Toronto, has sold out to Alex. Brown.  
T. G. Gardiner, general store keeper, Cayuga, has assigned in trust.  
Berube & Fitzpatrick, general store, Essex Centre, have sold out.  
The mill of Clayton Slater, Brantford, has been damaged by fire.  
S. S. Kolfage, dry goods, Amherstburg, have sold out to E. Berube.  
Stevenson & Graham, woollens, Orangeville, have assigned in trust.  
G. J. Deppisch, general store, Milverton, have assigned in trust.  
W. H. Bowden, baker, Newmarket, has sold out to Pobertson Bros.  
E. Clinton Brush & Bro., wholesale notions, Toronto, have suspended.  
H. McDougall, general store keeper, Allenford, has assigned in trust.  
The sheriff is in possession of Bligh & Co., paint store, St. Catharines.  
J. & C. Smith, wagons, Drayton, have sold out to Peacock & Mitchell.  
G. A. Philips, grain merchant, St. Thomas, has removed to Hagersville.  
E. Behan, grocer and liquor dealer, Pembroke, has assigned in trust.  
J. B. Hambridge, confectioner, Alymer, has sold out to W. E. Van Epps.

Mrs. Alley, general store keeper, Frankford, has sold out to J. Johnston.  
C. J. Stones, commission merchant, Hamilton, has removed to Beeton.  
Mrs. J. Bingham, hotelkeeper, Brantford, has sold out to W. H. Thauesson.  
The bailiff is in possession of Mrs. Hills-fancy goods store, Hamilton.  
Alex. Reid, general store keeper, Zimmerman, has moved to Shelburne.  
James Johnston, general store keeper, Sydenham, has removed to Frankford.  
J. & P. W. Shibley, general store keepers, Sharbot Lake, have assigned in trust.  
E. S. Mitchell, books and stationery, Pembroke, has compromised at 75c in the \$.  
Philip Hayward, wagon maker, Eastwood, will remove to Clinton on the 1st of Jan.  
J. E. Jarvis, of the firm of Jarvis & McDougall, dry goods, Fenelon Falls, is dead.  
Calcott & Bowly, furniture, St. Thomas, have dissolved; C. Calcott will continue alone.  
W. T. Watson, books and stationery, Harris-ton, the estate is advertised for sale by the trustee.  
R. Corroll's planing mill, Thorrbury, has been burned down, and also S. Friend's blacksmith shop.  
Walker & Creighton, general store keepers, Schomberg, have dissolved; G. S. Walker will continue alone.  
Kerr & Depencier, general store Merrickville, have dissolved; the new style will be Depencier Bros.  
H. Cantelon, wagon maker, Clinton, has sold out to Philip Hayward and will give up possession on the first of January.  
Saunders & Edmorrson, grist mill, Oshawa, have dissolved, Saunders retiring; the new style will be T. M. & E. S. Edmorrson.  
On the first of January the partnership existing between Miller & Telford, Clinton, will be dissolved, Jacob Miller continuing alone.  
C. T. Brandon & Co., woodenware manufacturers, Toronto, have changed their style to The Brandon Manufacturing Co., limited.  
John Whyte, Banker, Ridgeway, has admitted Somerville & McDonald into partnership; the style now is Whyte, Somerville & McDonald.  
At the recent fire at Port Dalhousie the following merchants were burned out: John Denton, tailor; E. F. Dwyer, stationer; John McNulty, saloon; Edward Murphy, grocer; Alex. Reid, hotel.

**QUEBEC.**

C. E. Dion, dry goods, Quebec, has assigned in trust.  
Lursier & Co., fancy goods, Montreal, have dissolved.  
The pottery of E. Bowler, St. John, has been burned out.  
Ewens & Hanson, tin etc., Barnston, have assigned in trust.  
G. R. Bourcier, general store, St. Martin, has assigned in trust.  
Michael McCloskey, grocer, Hull, has sold out to D. C. McLean.  
McKay & Co., manufacturers roller skates, Maitland, have dissolved.  
A. C. Hooper, of the firm of Wm. Dow & Co., brewers, Montreal, is dead.

Genest & Coutu, cabinet makers, Montreal, bailiffs sale advertised.  
Antoine Lavoie, general storekeeper, St. Timothe, has assigned in trust.  
Aug. Sherman, of the firm of Sherman, Lord & Hurdman, Millers, Hull, is dead.  
Frank Alexe & Co., tobacconists and saloon keepers, Montreal, has assigned in trust.  
Dufresno & Gelinus, dry goods, Three Rivers, have dissolved. Narcisse Gelinus will continue alone.  
The stock of hats, caps and furs of J. Cedras & Co., Montreal, is advertised for sale by the bailiff.  
C. D. Seaton & D. S. Smith, tea merchants, Montreal, doing business under the style of Black & White have dissolved.  
Briere & Lefebvre, butchers, Montreal, have dissolved and a new firm formed composed of Jos. Briere and Edward Couture; the new style will be Briere, Couture & Co.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

V. J. Gibson, tailor, Halifax, is dead.  
Andrew King, livery keeper, Halifax, is dead.  
A. Saunders, seeds, etc., Halifax, is giving up business.  
D. J. McDonald, general store, Bridgeport, has assigned.  
Frank Coasurdo, general store keeper, Sellarton, is reported away.  
Mrs. W. B. Henderson, confectionery, Pictou, is giving up business; and also Thos. Meigher, livery keeper.  
The hotel owned by Chisholm & Meikle, New Glasgow, has been destroyed by fire; and also Graham & Wescott's hotel, insured.

### NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Mironichi Foundry Co., Chatham, have dissolved, Wm. Muirhead, jr., will continue alone.  
The Maritime Steam Lith. Co., St. John, have dissolved; L. D. Clark will continue alone.  
Fairley & Wilson, lumber, Blackville, have dissolved; Scott & Fairley will continue the business.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Scott & Anderson, general store keepers, St. Peter's, have dissolved; W. E. Scott will continue.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

Richard Harvey, general store keeper, St. John's, has suspended.  
Ohman & Lindstrom, jewelers, St. John's, have admitted J. C. A. Northfield.

The failures in the United Kingdom for the week ending November 15, reported to *the Mercantile Gazette*, numbered 106, as compared with 215 and 235 in the corresponding weeks respectively of 1883 and 1882. England and Wales had 77 failures as against 191 and 206 in the weeks specified, Scotland 27 as against 20 and 22, and Ireland had 2 as against 4 in 1883 and 7 in 1882.

It is reported that between two and three hundred settlers, chiefly from the province of Quebec have entered for land between Sheep Creek and High River, Alberta.

**H. SHOREY & CO.,**

WHOLESALE

**CLOTHIERS,**

—AND—

**Mantle Manufacturers,**

32 to 40 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST,  
54 to 62 ST. HENRY STREET,  
MONTREAL.

**No. 33 LOMBARD STREET,**

**WINNIPEG.**

**North-Western Planing Mills**

Main St., Opposite C. P. R. Station.

**SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,**

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The Wholesale Trade supplied on the Best Terms. Orders attended to promptly.

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**STORAGE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS**

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**Wholesale Agents,  
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**City Roller Mills.**

**D. H. McMILLAN & BROTHER,**

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

**ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR,**

In the following Grades:

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Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat,  
Bran, Shorts, Oats, Barley and Oatmeal.

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PRINTING ..	ENVELOPES.
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**MOORE'S CHINA HALL**

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Lamps, Cutlery and General House Furnishings

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Office and Sample Room, 430 Main St. WINNIPEG

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THE PIONEER PAPER RULER,

AND

**Blank Book Manufacturer,**

Of Manitoba and the North-West.  
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Office: Cauchon Block, Winnipeg

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 16, 1884.

## STINGY BANKS.

A letter, signed "Hard Up," will be found among our correspondence which sets forth pretty plainly the action of the banks doing business in Manitoba, and which is well worthy of a careful perusal, as it can be seen that it is written by one who has had practical knowledge of the subject written above.

The system pursued by banks in insisting upon wholesale merchants carrying within the too restricted limits of their discounting facilities the little financial accommodations which the banks should grant directly to the retail dealer, is one which is oppressive to the wholesaler and ungenerous, if not unjust to the retailer, while it can be of little or no practical benefit to the banks themselves. As stated by our correspondent bankers should now be able to judge as to what retail merchants are entitled to credit, and who among them are not, and when they discount the paper accepted by a retailer, whom they do not consider good, they are encouraging the wholesaler in taking a risk they consider to be outside of strictly safe business principles. What they are encouraging when they are renewing such paper we leave themselves to judge. But they are daily handling the paper of retail men, whom they know to be perfectly good, and who, were they afforded the financial accommodation they from time to time require, would have much fewer of their acceptances passing through the hands of the wholesaler. By aiding such people they would be greatly lightening the pressure upon the wholesale trade, while their present policy is similar to that of the incompetent mechanic who constructed the machine with the whole pressure bearing upon one point, and as a natural consequence that point gave way in time, and while others were unworn.

We hear a great deal of table talk now about what is proper banking, and what is not. There was none of that kind of talk three years ago, however, and there are a few more or less permanent investments in the shape of a million or so of funds locked up in non-paying industrial concerns and non-productive real estate, not to mention an equally large amount

now looked upon as lost, which are powerful proofs that even banks have not adhered strictly to what they now term proper banking. In those days they were at the one extreme of recklessness, and now they are at the other of financial cowardice, and they have only to persevere a little longer in the latter to accomplish the same results as the costermonger who over-fed his donkey first, and afterwards reduced gradually the rations until he brought him to literal Doctor Tannism, but just as the poor quadruped was getting accustomed to the new order of diet he died.

## MANITOBA CLAIMS.

The time is again drawing nigh, when the eyes of the people of this province will be turned wistfully towards Ottawa, and watching the progress of the Hon. Mr. Norquay in his endeavors to secure from the Dominion Government a portion of the privileges which belong to Manitoba, but which are held back from it. Whether the honorable gentleman will be successful in his mission or come back again as he did last winter, with a paltry increase of subsidy, thrown at the province, much the same as a bone is thrown at a hungry dog, remains to be seen.

What will be the nature and extent of Mr. Norquay's demands upon the Dominion Government, we have as yet no forecast, and probably he and his associates have not yet reached definite conclusions. We may be sure, however, that like Sir Pertinax MacSycophant he will have an eye on the siller, and that measures for the amelioration of the present unsatisfactory state, our agricultural classes are placed in will receive his attention. These points are well worthy of being pressed, and we have no fear that the allowance of funds for this province will ever be too liberal when measured by the Ottawa standard, or that our farmers are likely to get too liberal treatment from the same source.

But Mr. Norquay must bear in mind that the commercial affairs of Manitoba are now assuming such proportions as to require their claims being especially brought before the Dominion Cabinet. The province has now reached a point when its commerce can no longer be held in the degrading position of puppet to the trade interests of eastern provinces. The commercial structure of Manitoba is now of sufficient importance as to demand

that its individuality among similar interests in the Dominion be recognized, and that influences which have hitherto cramped and stunted its growth be removed or at least relaxed. One of the first steps in this direction must be a demand for a revision of the tariff laws, which will relieve the province from being merely a trade field for the wares of eastern manufacturers. Its right to a free system of trade intercourse with outside countries, is an absolute necessity for its commercial development, even if in securing this eastern trading interests be deprived to some extent of a wide field, which they have insolently claimed as belonging to them to the exclusion of outsiders. The claim need not be enforced as a free trade ultimatum, and a direct interference with that protective doctrine which the present Dominion Government cling so tenaciously to, but merely as a readjustment of tariffs upon a basis that will relieve our young and growing trade system from at least some of the burdens which now bear heavily upon it.

Supplementary to this readjustment of tariffs, and equally necessary for the commercial progress of this province, is the abolition of the railway monopoly enjoyed by the C.P.R. The past two years have given ample proof that the great benefits promised and expected from this monopoly need no longer be looked for, and that they are in a great measure hallucinations. The commercial affairs of the province are in the iron grip of this monopoly, and if they are to enjoy health and have progress they must be relieved from the same. The plea that the termination of the C.P.R. monopoly might seriously delay, if not entirely frustrate the completion of that road can no longer be urged. According to the arrangements of both the Company and the Government its completion will be accomplished before the closing of the coming year, or before any work of constructing competing roads could be more than commenced. The monopoly is simply a locked brake upon the commercial progress of Manitoba, and as such should be quickly removed.

But there is another point in which a great step will be made towards placing Manitoba's commercial destiny in the hands of her own people, and that is the extension of her boundaries northward, so as to allow her a seaport on the Hudson's Bay. Even with a man

favorable arrangement of tariffs than we now have, and free competition in railways to the east, the commerce of the province must remain to a great extent under the manipulation of eastern middlemen, until we have an outlet of our own to the Old World through which our exports and imports can pass without paying commercial "Backsheesh" to eastern men. The construction of a railway to the shores of the Hudson's Bay may be delayed by the shuffling of charter-mongers and scheming of political tricksters, but even Mr. Norquay will in the ordinary calculations of life live to see this same outlet the main gateway between the Northwest and the Old World, and to have our leading seaports within our own boundaries is a necessity, if we as a province are ever to reach that commercial greatness which nature has placed within our reach.

There is one special reason, why Mr. Norquay should urge, and with determination insist upon these concessions in favor of Manitoba's commercial interests, and that is in securing them all other classes in the province would be greatly benefitted, as they conflict with no other interests, and as to the enlargement of our provincial boundaries, in so doing we would be acquiring territory which has hitherto been left in the peaceful possession of the beaver and the otter, so that we would be robbing no party in securing it.

### A SCATTERED SEASON.

During the late summer and early fall of the present year THE COMMERCIAL frequently called attention to the scattered characters of the season's business with wholesale merchants in this city. Retailers all over the country refused to stock up in the beginning of the season, and bought for fall and winter trade only when demands upon themselves compelled purchases to be made. This cautious policy was dictated mainly by the bitter experience of last year's overstocking, and was no doubt a commendable policy under the circumstances. Results have since shown, that this action of retailers was only an index to the scattered nature of everything in connection with the present season in the Northwest. There seems to have been a combination of circumstances in trade, farming, and weather which have tended to stretch everything out over months, which in past years was

accomplished in a few weeks, or at least the bulk of it accomplished.

In the first place the weather in this country has been so unusually mild this winter so far, that retail merchants are doing business in December, which they should have been doing early in November, and the probability is that the business of December will stretch away into January, instead of finishing up before Christmas as it has formerly done. This has been the case more or less in all lines of merchandise, while in season goods it has been remarkably so, and at present there is a great amount of grumbling, and not without reason, on the part of many of our retail merchants both in the city and country.

But we find that the scattered characteristics of the season are not confined to trading circles, but are very apparent in connection with the movement of farmers' grain to market, and even the clerk of the weather has shown such a share of lethargy, that our country stands in danger of losing its valuable reputation for cold winters and snow blinding blizzards. Usually during the latter part of November, and all of December, we have steady cold weather and good sleighing all over the Northwest, at least as far west as the Saskatchewan river. This season, however, a night with the thermometer down as low as zero has been somewhat of a novelty, and as for snow we have not had enough for our citizens to indulge in a comfortable cutter ride. The effect of this can be well understood. Hauling of grain to market has been very much retarded. Farmers, who live near a market have been able to bring their grain the requisite short distances, but those who live long distances from railway facilities have as yet marketed but a fraction of their crop, and it so happens that by far the best crops and quality of wheat have been raised in South-western Manitoba and other districts where farmers are, as a rule, long distances from railway towns. Of the crop of wheat variously estimated at from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 bushels, less than 2,500,000 have yet come to market, so that two-thirds of the crop is yet in the hands of the farmers, and even the promised philanthropy in prices of the great Montreal syndicate are powerless to materially increase wheat receipts until we have some snow to make sleighing. Unfortunately this state of affairs has introduced the scattered characteristics

into financial affairs, and hundreds of thousands of dollars which should have been in circulation among merchants by this time are now represented by wheat held in the farmers' bins. We need not be astonished, therefore, if the circulation of money at present is rather limited, and that cash which the trader should now have in his possession will be received in dribbles during the next two months. On the principle of "All's well that ends well," a scattered season may be all right enough in the end, but it carries a pressure through its middle, the great bulk of which has to be borne by the trader, and during the present one that individual finds very little sympathy and less support from financial institutions which should stand by him during such a time.

### PHILANTHROPY FLOWN.

The wheat buying operations of the great Montreal Syndicate are already beginning to show out in their true color, and Northwesterners who were simple enough to be captivated by the hope that their wheat would net them more than its actual market value are beginning to see, if not to feel, the folly of looking for philanthropy where value for value only might be expected. It is probably well that they have learned this lesson so soon, as it will cost less now than it might a few weeks hence. The most rabid farmers' unionist will now admit that wheat at present is lower in price than it has been since the crop of 1884 began to come to market, and in his inner heart he will be prepared to admit that the policy of arraying the farmer against the whole mercantile interest of the country he lives in does not tend towards bettering his marketing facilities.

Many are the devices resorted to by the C.P.R. to secure the carrying of all grain via Port Arthur, and this philanthropic syndicate is one of the most questionable yet adopted. It may serve the company as an advertising dodge, but practical benefit it has failed to bring to our farmers, and eventually must react to the injury of the country. Farmers should remember that men who stake their money in grain elevators, are interested in the agricultural welfare of the country, and are more likely to do justly by them than any syndicate of men belonging to a distant province. All should remember that interests are mutual here, whether farmers, traders or manufacturers, and all things would work smoothly.



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Manufacturers of  
STOVES !!

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Pine Stock Ales a Specialty.  
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In Wood and Bottle always on hand.

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Shirts, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Overalls  
Etc., Etc.  
Corner of William and Princess Streets  
WINNIPEG.

**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

Monetary affairs in the city have changed very little during the past week. In commercial circles there has been a slight easing-off in the demand for regular discounts, such as is usually the case once the month is partly gone. Banks have, therefore, no trouble in attending to all such demands. The scarcity of money in retail business circles still exists, although during the past week a little more freedom in circulation has been noticeable. Still there have been numerous cases of monetary scarcity, and many have had hard squeezing to get through, who under a more liberal system of banking would experience no difficulty. Rates of discount are still the same. 8 per cent. is quoted for first-class commercial paper and 9 to 10 for ordinary. Promiscuous discounts are placed at 10 to 12, but the figures are almost Apocryphal and at best ornamental. In loans on real estate mortgage, the situation is much the same as reported in our last. There has been more talk about business than business done. Some good farm loans have been placed, and others are in course of arrangement, but there is a caution about incurring further liability during the present depressed state of affairs on the part of both city and country property owners, which acts like a clog on loan business. An advance of ten cents a bushel on wheat in eastern markets would soon make a lively demand for funds. Companies profess to have abundance of funds, and to be eager to secure safe investments.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

The general report for the past week from the wholesale trade of the city has not been one of activity. In all lines of season goods the winter's business is over, and no charge for the better is expected until a movement in spring goods sets in. Still the week's sales show a slight improvement upon those of the previous one, and but for the fact that the municipal election somewhat demoralized the city trade, the improvement might have been more marked. From the country demands for small lots of sorts have been more numerous than during the first days of December, and in view of the approaching holiday time retailers have been discovering numerous little wants, the filling of which has kept wholesalers from the state of dullness in which many of them were during the week before last. In regular fancy lines the holiday trade has been quite brisk and is expected to hold so during the current week. In staple lines of every day consumption business has shown a slight inclination to improve but has been far from active, and is altogether much lower than might be expected at this time. In lines dependent upon out door contract work and building operations, matters are in a decidedly slow state, and winter arrangements are now general with houses of this class. The report of collections, when taken all round, shows somewhat of an improvement, but some houses still report cash matters in a very unsatisfactory state. Others state that a very decided improvement has taken place since our last report. There is no doubt, however, but there still exists plenty of room for improvement. Altogether the wholesale report

of the week gives no cause for anxiety or restlessness and not much for complaint when we consider that this is one of the dullest months of the year, and under the best circumstances it is never an active time.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**

Sales are still as few as ever in this trade, and houses are getting plenty of leisure to attend to collections and preparations for spring trade. Cash matters are reported rather slow, but fairly satisfactory when the present prices of farm produce are taken into consideration.

**HOOTS AND SHOES.**

This trade is now down to a very quiet state, and the sales of the past week reach a very slim aggregate. The winter's business is practically over and very little movement of any description is looked for until spring business opens. Stock taking will be the order for the balance of the year. Collections are reported fair to good.

**CLOTHING.**

There is still very little improvement to report in this branch of trade. There have been literally no sales of winter goods during the week, and orders from spring samples have been hard to secure by travellers who are still out. Wholesalers are not at all discouraged at this slowness to buy spring goods on the part of retailers, but are satisfied to wait until further on in the winter. Collections are reported not at all discouraging.

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.**

Trade in this line has displayed a little hectic activity during the week, owing in a great measure to the demand for holiday goods. In staples the business done has been light. Collections are reported fair to good.

**DRY GOODS.**

In this staple line business has been exceedingly quiet during the week. The only sales have been a few fancy sorts occasionally called for, and even these calls have not been numerous. Winter's business is over, stocks are almost all taken, and preparations for receiving spring goods will be general during the next week or two. Collections are reported a little slow, but still quite as good as can be expected under the present state of trade generally.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

The improved tone in this trade noted in our last report still continues and activity is expected to last up to Christmas. Collections are reported moderately good.

**FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.**

Business is reported rather active in this line during the past week. There has been quite a lively trade in holiday goods which has kept up a kind of activity. This has been principally in fancies, while in staples the aggregate of sales amounts to very little indeed. Collections are reported fairly satisfactory.

**FISH AND POULTRY.**

The fresh fish trade is once more in full swing for the winter, and in the course of current week there will doubtless be several car loads shipped to southern points. Car lot quotations are beginning to be heard, and a lively export business is looked for during the next two or three months. Jack fish in small lots

are quoted at 3c and in car lots at 2½c. White fish are quoted at 6c in small and 5c in car lots. Oysters are still held at 50c for select and 40c for standards.

**FRUIT.**

Business in the fruit trade is once more back to a state of genuine activity. The arrival of heavy consignments of new dried fruits has added materially to the activity. In fresh fruits there have been no additions to the variety reported last week. Quotations of goods are as follows: Apples, \$3 to \$3.25 for fall, and \$3.25 to 3.50 for winter. Florida oranges, \$6.50 to 7.50 a case; Jamaica, \$8 a bbl; Almeria grapes \$8.50 to 9.50 a bbl; Oregon pears, \$5 to 5.50 a box; Malaga lemons, \$7.50 a box; Malaga figs, 13c per lb; Eleme in kegs 13c, in boxes 16 to 20c; prunes, 7½ to 8c a lb.; cranberries, \$15 a bbl.; coconuts, \$10 a bbl.; filberts, 12 to 14c per lb; almonds, 20c; walnuts, 18c; peanuts raw, 15c; roasted, 20c; pecans, 16 to 17c; Brazil nuts, 14c; raisins are quoted: London layers, \$3.75 to \$4; ordinary layers, \$3.25 to 3.40; satanas, 12c per lb; loose muscatels, \$3.40 to 3.50; black baskets, \$5. Double crown \$4. Triplic crown \$4.50 cartoons in ¼ boxes, \$3.50; old valencias, \$2 to 2.25; old currants are quoted at 6½ to 7c, and new 8½ to 9c.

**FUEL.**

Business still continues slow, both in wood and coal, owing mainly to the unusually long spell of mild weather. Coal is unchanged in price, quotations being anthracite, \$12 a ton delivered; bituminous, \$11; Saskatchewan lignite, \$7.50. Wood gives signs of breaking in price although no drop is yet reported. Poplar is quoted at \$3 to \$3.50 in round lots; tamarac, \$4 to \$4.50.

**FURNITURE.**

There is still a very discouraging report from this line of business, and it is not improved by the fact that a prominent house is likely to be forced out of business soon. Last week's wholesale business has been of the most trifling description, and no improvement is looked for during the balance of the year.

**GROCERIES.**

Business in this staple branch has shown very little improvement during the past week. One or two houses report matters a little better, and now state that they are worse. Still the general state of the trade is far from being active, and in some respects it is by no means satisfactory. Collections are reported not very encouraging. Prices of staple goods are not changed, and quotations are as follows: Sugars: yellows, 6½ to 7½; granulated, 8c; Paris lumps 9½ to 9½c. Coffees still range: Rio, 14 to 17c; lavas, 21 to 24c; Jamaicas, 17 to 20c, and Mocha 30 to 34c. Tea, still range as follows: Moyune gunpowder, 30 to 75c; new seasons, 65 to 55c; J. pans, 25 to 50c, new seasons 40 to 55c; Congous 30 to 75c; new seasons 55 to 90c. Syrups, single crown \$2.50, and triple crown \$2.75 per keg.

**HARDWARE AND METALS.**

There has been practically no change in this trade during the past week. Business has been very slow indeed, matters being about as low as they are likely to reach during the winter. The first signs of returning activity will

probably not be felt before the opening of spring trade. The report on collections is also a dull one. The quotations we give are almost nominal. Tin plate I.C., 14x20, \$6.25 to \$6.50 a box; I.C., 20x28, \$12.50 to \$13; Canada plates \$4 to \$4.25; sheet iron, 28 G, \$4.75 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list price; ingot tin, 25 to 30 per lb; pig lead, 6 to 6½c; galvanized iron, 7 to 7½c per lb; bar iron, \$2.75 to 3.25 per 100 lbs; cut nails, \$3.25 to \$3.75.

#### LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

There is scarcely any change to report in this line of business. A light but steady trade has been done during the week, while collections have been fairly good. Prices have not changed and quotations are: Spanish sole, 33c to 35c; slaughter sole, 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.10; French kip, \$1.00 to 1.25; B Z kip, 85c to 90c; slaughter kip, 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33c to 36c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

#### LUMBER.

There has been no improvement in the state of trade during the week. Business has been about as dead as it well could be. No sale of any consequence is reported, and yards present a deserted appearance. There is a growing fear that the absence of snow will materially lessen even the light cut which was intended in the woods this winter.

#### PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Matters are still in a state of dulness. There have been no demands during the week, and wholesalers have now their winter arrangements in force. The following quotations may be considered nominal: Linseed oil raw, 72c per gal.; boiled, 75c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; no pale or straw seal in the market, castor, 15c per lb. lard, No. 1 \$1.39 per gal., olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 30c; oleine 50c; fine qualities 65c to \$1. Coal oils, headlight 72c; water white 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4 00 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6, white lead, genuine, \$8.00, No. 1, \$7.50; No. 2, \$7. Window glass, first break, are quoted at \$2.50.

#### SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Business has been falling-off a little in this line during the week although it cannot yet be termed dull. The absence of snow for sleighing has had a bad effect upon this trade, as had it been general, December would doubtless have been a lively month.

#### STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Business is still rather slow in this trade, and but for the demand in Christmas cards and other holiday items would be actually dull. This season, altogether, has not been a very prosperous one. Collections are reported fair.

#### WINES AND SPIRITS.

There has been a little activity all week in this trade, and now that the election excitement is over, a steady, good demand for staple lines exists. Quotations are as follows: Hennessy's one star, \$13 to \$14; in wood, \$4.50 to 5.00 per gallon; Martel, in case, one star, \$13 to \$14; Renault, J-star, \$12, \$16 and \$20; Louis Freres, in cases, qts., \$9;

flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; M. Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, flasks, \$8; Gin, \$9; Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$10.5 to 11.50; green \$5.50 to \$6.50; cases, Old Tom gin, Bernhard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booth's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's, in wood, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Coal-Ila Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, 10.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$3.50 to \$4. Bernhard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per gallon. Champagne—Pomeroy, quarts, \$34; pints \$35 per case; Bollinger, quarts, \$33; pints \$34; Moet and Chandon, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; G. H. Mumm, quarts, \$28; pints, \$30; Carte Blanche, quarts, \$20; pints \$22. Sherry from \$2.50 to 8.00 per gallon, according to quality and brand; ports, 7.50 to 7.00, according to quality and brand; claret in cases \$5.00 to 7.00; Bass's ale in quarts \$3.50 per doz; pints \$2.25; Guinness' porter in quarts \$4.00, pints 2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.55 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$2.52; W.F.L. five year old, \$2.50 per gallon cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$4.50.

## THE MARKETS.

### WINNIPEG.

#### GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The past week has not been a very active one in grain circles, and the movement of all kinds of grain has been light. Millers are not very anxious to increase their stocks as the state of the flour markets of the east is not such as would warrant their so doing. Quite a number of cars have passed through the city en route for Port Arthur, but as yet no grain has been shipped by all-rail route to the east or at best none of any magnitude. The street receipts in the city have held well up, and from this source the mills have been able to get a large proportion of their supply. Oats have been in very light demand and have fallen in price considerably. Altogether the grain business of the week has been much slower than during the last month or so. In provisions the business done has also been light and the weak feeling in prices still continues. The butter glut noted in our last report is in no way improved but has grown considerably worse. Meats although much firmer in the eastern markets have not improved much here and are very little changed in price.

#### WHEAT.

The prices of better grades have been a little firmer during the week, but lower ones are about the same. The great advance expected from the philanthropic movements of the great Montreal syndicate have not accomplished much in the way of better prices. No. 1 hard, is quoted at 65c; No. 2 at 58 to 59c; No. 1 regular, 58c; No. 2, 53 to 54c; No. 3, 47 to 48c; rejected, 40 to 42c.

#### OATS.

The demand having fallen off greatly, prices have dropped quite a little. Car lots are now offered at 33c, and are not ready sale at that.

#### BARLEY.

There are practically no fine lots to be had in the city, and the receipts so far have been used

as a rule for feed. Lots of that kind have sold at 25 to 35c.

#### FLOUR.

There has been a fair local and western demand during the week but no shipments to the eastern provinces have been made. Prices are unchanged and are: Patents, \$2.30; strong bakers', \$2.00; XXXX, \$1.50, and super-fine \$1.25.

#### BRAN AND SHORTS.

The local demand for these still holds good, but no heavy shipments are heard of. Bran is quoted on track at \$9 a ton and shorts \$11.

#### POTATOES.

There has as yet been no weather cold enough to cut off receipts, and prices are consequently weak yet. Street receipts after peddling around the city are sold to consumers at 40c and to dealers as low as 35c.

#### EGGS.

There is no change to report since our last. The supply holds up well owing to mild weather and even the farmers bring a few fresh lots to town which sell readily to retailers and consumers at 30c. Cases are quoted at 26 to 27c.

#### BUTTER.

Demoralization is the state of this trade. The stock in the city has been increased by consignments from the east to be sold on commission. The city is now properly glutted, and after all the quantity of first-class quality is not so unusually heavy. Prime eastern is still held at 25c, and first-class Manitoba sells at 19 to 22c. Medium and lower grades are abundant but are very slow sale.

#### CHEESE.

There has been no change in price since last report, the quotation for prime quality being 15c. The demand is steady but not heavy.

#### BACON.

There has been an effort to lift prices during the week which has not succeeded very well. Dry salt is now quoted at 10½ to 11c; rolls 14½ to 15c; English breakfast, 16c.

#### HAMS.

There is no change to report. Prime smoked are still held at 16c with an occasional quotation of 15½c for a jobbing lot.

#### MESS PORK.

Prices have not changed during the week although there is some curiosity manifested as to how home pork packing operations which are about to commence, will affect prices. Small lots are quoted at \$19.50 with \$19 for jobbing lots.

#### MESS BEEF.

A few sales are reported during the week at the steady figure of \$17.

### MINNEAPOLIS.

During the first half of the week just closed the wheat market was strong and prices went higher, but a reaction followed and a net decline of ½c on high grades and of 1 to 3c on low grade and sample grain was recorded. At the close, however, the market was quite steady and had a slight upward tendency. There has been a sudden increase in the demand from outside shipments the past week having been the largest ever known here in the same time. This demand comes mainly from millers who have heretofore been content to grind soft spring wheat, but who find that their best gives better satisfaction and sells higher if a mixture of our hard wheat is used. Little of the hard grades is shipped, the bulk being No. 1 or lower.

Farmers continue to market freely in parts of Dakota and Minnesota, so that receipts do not decline much, and the elevators are full.

filling up. There is yet room for about 1,500,000 bus, and it will take some time to fill up the elevators if the mills continue their present enormous consumption, which is about 800,000 bus per week.

Following were the highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on 'change during the week ending to-day, together with to-day's closing prices and the prices one year ago:

Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing 1883:	Dec. 2.
No. 1 hard	70½	68½	69½	1.00½
" 2 "	65	64	64½	93½
" 1 "	60	59	59½	91
" 2 "	55	54	54½	87

Futures have been active, No. 1 hard January, opening at 70½c and closing at 70½c; February closing at 71c and May at 78c. May No. 2 hard closed at 72c. Coarse grains have been neglected and weak.

MILLSTUFF—Has been stronger, bulk bran closing at \$6.50 to \$6.75 and shorts at \$7.25 to \$7.75 per ton.

There has been no improvement whatever in the flour market. Most mills complain of dullness and lower offerings, but the enormous production indicates that there must be a slight margin, which makes it necessary to run strong. So long as there is a margin, millowners will keep busy, not desiring to shut down and throw their men out of work at this season. The cheapness of our flour is fast extending its patronage, and this makes it easier to sell the fast output. This is particularly true of the export trade of large mills. Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are as follows: Patents, \$4.10 to 4.40; straights, \$3.85 to 4; first bakers', \$3.15 to 3.40; second bakers', \$2.75 to 3; best low grades, \$1.70 to 1.90 in bags; red dog, \$1.40 to 1.50, in bags.

Last week's operations on the Falls were the heaviest on record, falling only a few hundred barrels below 26,000 bbls per day. With a steady and nearly full volume of water, the mills were able to accomplish most effective work, several of them making heavier outputs than ever before. The flour production is shown by official figures to have been 155,800 bbls an average of 22,433 bbls per day—against 91,710 bbls the preceding week. When the fact is taken into consideration that a number of the mills lost time ranging from two or three hours to two days, while a 500 bbl mill was shut down entirely, the showing is remarkable. The mills as a rule are being run strong this week, but with not quite as much power as a few of them could use, the output of flour is likely to fall off to some extent. Although there is a tendency on the part of a few, in the face of the present weak condition of the flour market, to ease off operations and make needed repairs in their mills, the majority are inclined to crowd out the last barrel possible.

The following were the receipts at and shipments from Minneapolis for the weeks ending at the dates given.

	RECEIPTS.		
	Dec. 9.	Dec. 2.	Nov. 25.
Wheat, bush	887,700	797,000	835,880
Flour, bbls	1,205	1,350	1,215
Millstuff, tons.	154	110	55

SHIPMENTS.

	Dec. 9.	Dec. 2.	Nov. 25.
Wheat, bush	316,000	281,400	34,390
Flour, bbls	137,446	112,770	114,875
Millstuff, tons.	4,015	2,630	5,664

The wheat in store in Minneapolis elevators, as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is shown in the appended table:

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Dec. 8.	Dec. 1.
No. 1 hard	987,328	932,299
No. 2 hard	46,993	43,695
No. 1	1,418,435	1,346,581
No. 2	182,034	163,879
Rejected	9,447	8,194
Special bins	\$11,231	795,125

Total..... 3,455,468 3,279,771

ST. PAUL.

	Dec. 10.	Dec. 3.	Nov. 25.
In elevators,			
bus	1,180,000	1,120,000	785,000

DULUTH.

	Dec. 9.	Dec. 2.	Nov. 25.
In elevators,			
bus	3,312,235	2,447,000	2,085,900

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

On Monday the wheat market was unsettled and weak, and the lowest prices on this crop were reached to day. Foreign advices quoted quiet and steady markets but continued free arrivals at western receiving points and anticipated heavy receipts at this point to-morrow, brought out rather few speculations, under which the market declined, finally closing 1½c under Saturday. At New York the exports exceed the arrivals. The receipts of corn were 196 cars, against 165 on Saturday. There was but little outside speculation, and local trading was also light, the market ruling weak. Year delivery closed ½c lower than Saturday. In oats prices were again lower, ruling dull and weak, in consequence of the free arrivals and offerings exceeding the demand. In sympathy with wheat the hog market was weak and lower, opening tame and falling off heavily, rallied, but became weak again, closing tame but firmer. Demand for shipping nominal. Lard weaker but fairly active, declining 1½c on future.

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	\$0.71	\$0.71½
Corn	36½	34½
Oats	23	23½
Pork	10.07½	10.05
Lard	6.77½	6.70

On Tuesday the feeling in wheat was unsettled, foreign advices being unfavorable, and with unusually large receipts brought out few speculative offerings. Receipts at New York small, and exports quite large. The visible supply showed an increase of 1,420,000 bushels which was smaller than operators had calculated upon. The market closed about ¾c higher than yesterday. Receipts in corn stood 253 cars, against 196 yesterday. There was a good speculative demand for year delivery. The visible supply showed a large decrease. The shorts manifested more disposition to cover and prices advanced 2c above opening figures, closing about 1½c higher than yesterday. In

oats the market was a shade firmer, trading being centered principally in May delivery which was moderately active, but near futures were quiet. The enquiry for pork was moderately active, and the offerings were fair, prices ruling somewhat irregular. Reports from western markets showed no important change. A fair business was done in lard. Offerings were fair and inquiry moderately active.

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	\$0.71½	\$0.71½
Corn	37½	34½
Oats	23½	23½
Pork	11.10	11.12½
Lard	6.70	6.75

On Wednesday wheat was fairly active and the feeling generally steady and firm. Foreign advices quoted wheat quiet but steady. Receipts here smaller. The market opened at about yesterday's closing figures, fluctuated a good deal but finally closed about ¾c higher than yesterday. Receipts in corn 181 cars, against 253 for 48 hours. A good shipping demand existed for the lower grades, and the Liverpool advices quoted a strong feeling. The speculative market was on the whole rather quiet. Oats a shade firmer but quiet. The improvement in wheat gave this market more strength, but trading was light and centered in May delivery. In pork a material reduction was submitted to on all sides, the receipts being in excess of general anticipations. The lard market was moderately active, but the feeling unsettled and prices weak.

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	\$0.71½	\$0.72
Corn	37½	35½
Oats	23½	25½
Pork	11.00	10.85
Lard	6.67½	6.65

On Thursday the wheat market was weak and lower, opening ½c lower than closing figures yesterday, closing about the same. Foreign advices quoted quiet and steady. Corn quiet but firmer. Opened higher but no new features were developed and closed nominally unchanged. Oats opened higher and firmer. Smaller receipts gave a steadier tone to the cash. On sample market oats were a shade firmer. The market closed about ¾c higher than yesterday's closing figures. Pork in fair demand; advanced but declined again, closing about the same as yesterday. There was a good demand for lard, and a fair speculative business was done, closing higher and firmer.

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	\$0.72½	\$0.72½
Corn	37	36½
Oats	24	24½
Pork	10.92½	10.85
Lard	6.55	6.72½

On Friday a failure at Vienna and one at New York caused a weaker feeling in the wheat market. Foreign advices were quoted steady. The market was subject to frequent fluctuations and prices were generally weak and lower, closing ¾c under yesterday. There was a marked improvement in the corn market, the feeling being stronger all through. There was a good speculative demand for year delivery, the most deferred futures ruled higher in sympathy with the advance in year. Oats dull and easy with prices again lower. The cash demand from all sources was very light. Pork opened active but weak, advanced and then

declined, closing steady but lower. Lard in good demand but lower owing to the weak feeling in pork.

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.71½	\$0.71½
Corn .. .. .	37½	36
Oats .. .. .	24	24½
Pork .. .. .	10.90	10.77½
Lard .. .. .	6.65	6.71½

On Saturday there was a fair demand for wheat. Receipts still continue large and in consequence the market opened easier ruling weak, lower and heavy, caused by a good deal of Long wheat in the market. The greatest weakness was shown in May. The market closed 1½ under yesterday. There was but little demand for corn and the market closed dull and weak. There was a fair speculative business done in oats, but the market ruled dull and weaker than yesterday. In pork the market opened at yesterday's closing figures, but soon showed signs of weakness and declined towards the close from 20 to 25c, closing easy. Lard was in full demand but lower, eased by the dull feeling in pork.

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.71	\$0.71½
Corn .. .. .	37½	35½
Oats .. .. .	24	24
Pork .. .. .	10.85	10.57½
Lard .. .. .	6.47½	6.50

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

Last week's stock market has failed to hold the advances in stock generally, which were made during the opening week of December, and there has been an easing-off in quite a number of leading stocks. The decline in any case has not been very marked, and in the case of Federal, Standard and Hamilton the figures of a week ago have been maintained. There is no particular reason that can be assigned for the weaker feeling, only that a slight reaction has followed the sharp advance of the two previous weeks. The subjoined table of closing bids on Wednesday, Dec. 3rd and 10th, indicates the tendency of the market.

	Dec. 3.	Dec. 10.
Montreal .. .. .	189	187½
Ontario .. .. .	107	105
Molson's .. .. .	..	..
Toronto .. .. .	175	173½
Merchants .. .. .	110½	109
Commerce .. .. .	121	120
Imperial .. .. .	129	129
Federal .. .. .	49½	48½
Dominion .. .. .	186	185
Standard .. .. .	112	114½
Hamilton .. .. .	117	117½
Northwest Land .. .. .	43	41½

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

In grain affairs matters have been very slow during the past week, and the movement has been exceedingly light. This is attributable in some measure to closed navigation, but is due more to the fact that buyers know there is plenty of supply behind and no fear of any material advance in prices, so that they need not assume the burden of carrying any stock for future use. Prices have held up to about our last quotations, and are so low that further decline seems impossible. There is a disposition on the part of farmers, who are able to hold for better prices, and that of itself helps to keep prices from reaching even a lower depth than they are now in. Provisions have also shown great weakness, and even dairy products, which usually advance as winter pro-

gresses, have eased-off in price a little, and are very slow in sale. Meats seem not to be wanted at any price, and nearly all transactions during the week were sales of small lots. Altogether grain and provision markets have been in a discouraging state.

WHEAT.

No larger lots have changed hands, and the small lots that have changed hands have sold as follows: No. 2 Fall, 74c; No. 3, 71c; No. 1 Spring, 74c; No. 2, 71c; Goose, 57c.

OATS.

The demand has been light but prices have held steady all week. Mixed cars have sold at 31 to 32c, and white at 32½c.

BARLEY.

The movement has not been heavy during the week, but sales of small lots were numerous enough to keep matters a little lively. Prices have eased-off a little. No. 1 sold at 66c; No. 2, 62c; No. 3 extra, 54 to 55c; No. 3, 50c.

RYE.

No demand, and prices lower. Car lots are quoted at 56c.

PEAS.

Prices are weaker and the demand is slow. No. 2 lots have been quoted at 59c.

POTATOES.

There have been no sales of any consequence during the week, and quotations have been nominal at 40 to 45c.

BUTTER.

There has been a liberal supply of all grades offered, and the demand has been very slow indeed. Prime dairy has been slow sale at 18 to 19c, and rolls have been offered in abundance at 15 to 16c. Inferior grades were scarcely called for.

EGGS.

The offerings have been sufficient for all demands during the week. Round lots of fresh have sold at 20 to 21c, and pickled at 18 to 19c.

PORK.

There has been very little business done in this product during the week, and sales have all been of small lots. Prices have ranged from \$15.50 to \$16.

LARD.

There has been an increasing demand during the week, and new pails have sold at 11c.

BACON.

Affairs have been rather quiet during the week, and prices have been easy. Long clear has sold in small lots at 8½c, and Cumberland in round lots at 7 to 7½c. Rolls were quoted at 10c.

HAMS.

No sales of any magnitude to report, and prices have been steady although a little easy. Round lots were offered at 10½c, and small lots sold at 11½c.

POULTRY.

Box lots of dressed turkeys have sold up to 10c per lb, and geese from 5 to 6c. Ducks sold at 40 to 60c per pair, and fowl in boxes at 25 to 40c.

APPLES.

No sales of car lots reported, and small lots have sold at \$1 to \$1.50 for inferior, and \$2 for choice. Prime winter were offered at \$2.25.

The State of Trade.

Reports from many places all over Canada are in the main in the same tenor, namely, that business is quiet, at some points (and especially in the Maritime Provinces) dull, manufacturing slack, shipping lifeless and unremunerative; the farmers disposed to hold on to their grain, prices ruling so low.

The month of November was nearly everywhere a dull one. From St. Catharines, for example, we hear that the dullness in shipping has been extreme. Both Norris and Needles have a number of their floating craft tied up to the wharves all summer for lack of freight to carry. Manufacturing dull at that point, too, but proprietors hopeful.

About London, the Fawcett private bank failure and the troubles of the Federal Bank proved a serious check to various manufacturing concerns; besides which the failure of two wholesale houses have created a sense of uneasiness that is fatal to briskness of trade.

At Brockville and thereabout, a correspondent writes, "not a pound of grain moved during October," and but little this month, where from Napanee comes the same story of dullness in grain transport in October but November showed an improvement. A banker, writing thence, says:—

"Trade in this section is fairly good. Barley, which is the chief grain, is being shipped rapidly to Oswego; about one half of the crop is gone, and, at a respectable figure, average 52c. per bush. Farmers got fair prices for all they had to sell, and most of them are in good circumstances. Merchants keep well to the cash sale rule, which farmers are finding the best. The outlook is favorable."

From the rear of Hastings County, Banerjee P.O., we are favored with the following, dated 24th Nov.:

"Business in this section of the province is rather dull, the continued fine weather seriously retarding the sale of almost all winter goods. Farmers are unwilling to leave their work, and their purchases are being limited to immediate wants. White crops are fair but prices are low."

"Trade is very quiet throughout New Brunswick," writes Messrs. Manchester, Robinson & Allison, wholesale dry goods dealers in St. John. "There is every prospect of a very dull winter."

The experience of Messrs. H. Shorey & Co., manufacturers of clothing in Montreal, is summed up in the following words, concerning last month, "Business, almost none doing, but payments good."

We are favored by Messrs. G. P. Mitchell & Co., West India merchants of Halifax, with the following comprehensive statement of the situation:

"Respecting business during the past season we may say that in the West India trade it has been most unprofitable. Our exports of fish, lumber, &c., have, with few exceptions, resulted very poorly, owing to the continued heavy receipts and consequent low prices in the various West India markets; add to this the heavy losses on return cargoes of sugar, &c., caused by the constant depreciation in value, and it can well be imagined that this important branch of trade has been in a most depressed condition. We are sorry to say that the outlook for the future is gloomy, as with the prospect of any improvement in the price of sugar, a very serious state of affairs all over the West Indies seems unavoidable." —*Maritime Times.*

### Bradstreet's Commercial Summary.

The general commercial situation throughout the United States during the past week, as reported by telegraph to *Bradstreet's*, shows no material evidence of improvement. In the face of the continued depression, the somewhat surprising fact is noted that at several important points the general feeling in trade circles is more buoyant and that greater confidence exists in the outlook for business in the new year. Tangible data for this view are not furnished. The noteworthy exceptions to the continued depression in business are at San Francisco, where "trade has been greatly improved," owing to more liberal purchases by farmers, and at a few smaller cities, such as Savannah, Ga., and Evansville, Ind. At the last named, however, the Christmas holiday trade is reckoned as a factor. In retail circles this has produced a greater degree of briskness generally than has been experienced for some time past, though, per present advices, the volume is almost uniformly smaller than at like periods in previous years. The slight improvement in the tone of the dry goods trade noted at Boston last week is sustained, and there are reports that country dealers' stocks are not accumulating. The decline in the purchasing power of the residents of manufacturing communities, however, is making itself felt in the dry goods trade and sales to jobbers have fallen away. Cotton futures at New York have been excited and higher, due mostly to manipulation, and have been followed by spots. The November cotton trade reports to *Bradstreet's* shows nearly the entire crop gathered all in remarkably fine condition. The returns indicate a probable crop of 5,418,000 bales, or 295,000 bales less than last year. There has been a good demand for staple wools and a slight improvement in general inquiry from manufacturers, but no important change in prices. The advance in the price of wheat was due largely to manipulation at the west aided by the late falling off in receipts of winter wheat and better cable advices. The gain in price was  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, No. 2 red closing yesterday at 84¢. Indian corn was higher also, owing to declining receipts, a squeeze of a reckless short interest and light stocks. It gained  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ on the week, No. 2 mixed closing at 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ last night. Flour has been dull and dragging at practically unchanged quotations. From the west come reports of much heavier receipts of wheat than had been expected, which explains the decline from the early advance in prices. The report of  $\$1$  per ton in Lehigh pig iron has not gone into effect except for the benefit of such as may buy for 1885 delivery. Eastern pig iron is weaker and prospective lower figures are owing to the full exposition which has been made of the extent to which southern pig iron has come east during 1884. The total given last week of 76,000 tons has been increased by last advices to 91,000 tons direct and indirect shipments from the south to the east in 1884 to November 15 last. Anthracite coal is being mined on full time in December, owing to leading disregard of the combination agreement. Stocks of steam sizes are increasing and the outlook is for lower prices in future.

Petroleum is lower owing to rumors about a new "mystery" well in the Thorn Creek district being probably a heavy producer. Ocean freights have weakened fractionally. Exports are lighter. There were 296 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the past week, as compared with 237 in the preceding week, and with 246, 147 and 169 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881. About 84 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 34, an increase of 9.

### Recent Legal Decisions.

**SLEEPING-CAR COMPANY—THEFT—NEGLIGENCE.**—In the absence of proof of negligence a sleeping-car company is not liable for the loss of a diamond pin stolen from the berth of a passenger, according to the decision of the Kentucky Superior Court in the case of the Pullman Palace Car Company vs. Gaylord.

**STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS—GOVERNMENT.**—The United States government is not barred by any statute of limitations unless it is expressly named in the statute or is included within its provisions by manifest and necessary intent, according to the decision of the United States District Court of Indiana in the case of the United States vs. Hind et al., decided November 20.

**MUNICIPAL BONDS—LIABILITY FOR.**—A municipality cannot escape liability for its bonds by changes in charter or organization, and the fact that one of the number of corporations was declared void by *quo warranto* proceedings does not relieve the existing corporation comprising the same territory and people from its obligation to pay the bonds as successor to the organization which issued the bonds. So held by the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri in the case of Laird vs. The City of De Soto.

**DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY.**—According to the decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals in the case of Mason et al. vs. The Commonwealth, decided on Nov. 21, a discharge in bankruptcy does not release the debtor from liability for a debt due the commonwealth. In this case the court held that by reason of the relation of the counties to the state the surety in a county levy bond against whom judgment had been rendered in the name of the commonwealth for the use of the county was not released from liability therefor by a discharge in bankruptcy.

**CHATTEL MORTGAGE—FRAUD ON CREDITORS.**—In the case of Lessee et al. vs. Glaser et al., decided recently by the Supreme Court of Kansas, it appeared that by the terms of a chattel mortgage the mortgagor was permitted to retain the possession of the mortgaged property and to sell the same "in the regular course of trade at retail;" that the mortgage did not contain any stipulation or provision with reference to what should be done with the proceeds of such sales; that there was no agreement or understanding outside of the mortgage as to what should be done with such proceeds; that the mortgagor was a near relative of the mortgagee; that the mortgaged property was worth much more than the mort-

gage debt, and there being other circumstances tending to show that the mortgage was executed for the purpose of hindering, delaying and defrauding the creditors of the mortgagor. The court held that the mortgage was void as against such creditors, and that it would sustain an attachment issued at the instance of one of such creditors against the mortgagor upon the ground of the fraudulent disposition of the mortgagor's property.

**STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS—NEW PROMISE.**—When the plaintiff seeks to remove the bar of the statute of limitation by proof of a new promise by implication from an acknowledgment of the debt, the evidence should show an admission of a previous subsisting debt, which the defendant is liable for and willing to pay. So held by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire in the case of Holl vs. Gage. In this case the court held that the taking of security from the principal by a surety upon a promissory note was not of itself an admission to the holder of an indebtedness which the surety was liable and willing to pay sufficient to remove the bar of the statute of limitations.

**STATUTE OF FRAUDS—MEMORANDUM.**—The case of Goodall vs. Harding, decided by the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice (England) on the 1st ult., was an action by a vendor for the specific performance of a contract for the sale of property. It appeared that the purchaser's solicitor signed and sent a telegram to the vendor's solicitor saying: "H. (the purchaser) will purchase S. (the property) at the sum named to me. Will write to-night." The vendor's solicitor telegraphed back: "Telegram with offer received, which I accept." The purchaser's solicitor wrote to the vendor's solicitor: "I am in receipt of your telegram accepting H.'s offer. If I recollect rightly the amount was some £1,568. Send me the contract and I will get it signed." The purchaser admitted that his solicitor was his agent, duly authorized on his behalf to send the telegram, but further than this there was no distinct evidence of agency. The court, per Kay, J., in dismissing the action, held that there was no sufficient memorandum in writing to satisfy the statute of frauds; that it could not be inferred that the purchaser's solicitor was his agent to write the letter, and that even if this could be inferred the words "send me the contract" showed that it was not the intention of the parties that the letter should constitute a contract between them.

**COMMON CARRIER—LIMITATION OF LIABILITY.**—The question of the liability of a common carrier for the full amount of the actual loss of property in its hands by accident where the bill of lading for such property, signed by the shipper, limits the company's liability to a sum much below the real value, was involved in the case of Hart vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on the 24th inst. In this case it appeared that the plaintiff in error, Hart, shipped five horses and other property in one car by the Pennsylvania Railroad, under a bill of lading signed by him, which stated that the horses were to be transported "upon the following terms and conditions, which are ad-

mitted and accepted by me as just and reasonable: First, to pay freight thereon (at a rate specified), on the condition that the carrier assumes a liability on the stock to the extent of the following agreed valuation: If horses or mules, not exceeding \$200 each. . . . If a chartered car, on the stock and contents in the same, \$1,200 for the carload. But no carrier shall be liable for the acts of the animals themselves, . . . nor for loss or damage arising from the condition of the animals themselves, which risks, being beyond the control of the company, are hereby assumed by the owner and the carrier released therefrom." By the negligence of the railway company or its servants one of the horses was killed and the others were injured and the other property was lost. In a suit to recover damages it appeared that the horses were race-horses, and the plaintiff offered to show damages based on their value amounting to over \$25,000. The court below excluded this evidence, and the plaintiff recovered a verdict for only \$1,200. The Supreme Court, in affirming the judgment of the lower court, held, first, that the evidence was rightly excluded, and that the valuation and limitation of liability in the bill of lading were just and reasonable and binding on the plaintiff; second, that the terms of the limitation covered a loss through negligence; and third, that where a contract of this kind, signed by the shipper, was fairly made, agreeing on a valuation of the property carried, with the rate of freight based on the condition that the carrier assumed liability only to the extent of the agreed valuation—even in cases of loss or damage by the negligence of the carrier—the contract should be upheld as a proper and lawful mode of securing a due proportion between the amount for which the carrier might be responsible and the freight he received, and of protecting himself against extravagant and fanciful valuations.—Bradstreet's.

**The Future Timber Supply.**

A letter from Dr. Lyons in the London *Timber Trades Journal* gives an estimate of the timber lands in Europe and America, besides other valuable information. We call the following:

WOODS AND FORESTS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

	Area in statute acres.	Woods and Forest acres.
Russia . . . . .	1,244,367,316	527,426,510
Norway . . . . .	76,716,965	18,920,509
Sweden . . . . .	100,514,956	42,364,938
Denmark . . . . .	8,563,395	385,877
Germany . . . . .	133,075,923	34,181,984
Holland . . . . .	8,009,328	532,714
Belgium . . . . .	7,280,352	1,073,452
France . . . . .	30,757,281	22,687,716
Italy . . . . .	73,191,882	30,031,310
Russia Proper . . . . .	69,388,482	23,280,412
Hungary . . . . .	83,205,120	22,514,450

WOODS AND FORESTS IN ENGLAND, 1881.

It grazing counties . . . . .	761,892
Corn counties . . . . .	704,146
England . . . . .	1,466,028
Scotland (say) . . . . .	750,000
Ireland (say) . . . . .	350,000
America . . . . .	2,291,355,048
	308,060,000

The summary of the forest area of the different countries of Europe is somewhat variously estimated. It probably reaches a total area of between 700,000,000 and 800,000,000 acres of

which Russia alone presents some 500,000,000 acres. No absolute summary statements, as large areas of forests remain to be ascertained by close survey. It is also to be borne in mind that innatural forests, which have not been at any time brought into regular cultivation and carefully tended for a series of years, much of the timber is usually found to be worthless for commercial and industrial purposes. Forests left to nature, has a tendency to be invaded by swamp; the undergrowth and interlacing of trees injure their form, dwarf their growth, and in many instances reduce them to the condition of scrub or brushwood, and thus they become of comparatively little value, except as materials for firing. A large percentage of reduction must therefore be taken into account in estimating the probable value of forests which have not yet been submitted to the regular system of conservancy. This has been especially noticed in our wide experience of Indian forests, where prior to the period of survey and demarcation and the forest conservators' care, extended over many years, large tracts of woodlands have been found to give but imperfect supplies of timber for commercial and industrial purposes.

**A Commercial Upheaval.**

There are numerous indications of great commercial changes pending, some in quarters where least anticipated. The modification of tariff in the direction of reciprocity between the United States and Spain as affecting the West Indian colonial possessions of the latter is one of the most important and suggestive of these. The international agreement has already reached such a stage as only to require the assent of the Senate at Washington to allow it to go into effect. That event is likely to follow in due course notwithstanding a possible hostility from two or three of the Southern States, growers of sugar, tobacco, rice, etc., whose interests are thus more or less menaced. At the same time Spain herself is considering a project of largely widening trade relations, by the medium of trade relaxations, between herself and the United Kingdom. The whole of the interior of Africa seems likely, too, to be thrown open to the enterprise of the world on a basis more nearly approaching that of absolute free trade than has yet anywhere been seen. In the midst of this tendency, so wide as to threaten soon to be nearly universal, it is not surprising to the vigilant looker-on to be able to detect signs on this side of the Atlantic too, of a desire to shake off some of the more objectionable of commercial fetters. Mexico and the United States have just made a notable stride in that direction, and there is a wide spread expectation, viewed by some with apprehension and by others the hope, that the most galling features of the American tariff will not long remain so stringent as they are found to-day. The British West Indies, also, are petitioning for some radical commercial reforms as a matter indispensable to their very existence. In Boston and other large American centers a cry for reciprocity with Canada is revived, and it has found echoes on this side. One of the latter has not been without its comic side in the shape of a threat of a dissolution of

the British Empire made by two or three United States raters and first-class noodles at New York. N. B. These utterly and for ever are extinguishing the now historical triumvirate of tailors of Tooley Street, present an assembled and gaping world with the alternative of protection to their own two special countries, or imperial dismemberment and general chaos. To some shallow thinkers it might have appeared a more easy solution, one likely to be followed by fewer disturbing elements, for the annexationists to have taken themselves and their chattels to a land which in their opinion is so much better governed and with the chances of substantial prosperity are much greater than here. But, like good Mrs. Malabar, they will never desert their first love. Yet it should be the misfortune of the world to have to part at all with these daring secessionists, whose loyalty and patriotism has yielded to so very slight a strain, though we hope for the country that their self-expatriation would not necessarily be permanent. For there are already indications from London that the Home Government is sensible of the great importance of the treaty engaged in between Spain and the United States and its bearing on the commercial interests both of Canada and her own West Indian possessions. In the interests of all these the Imperial Government is not likely to allow herself, or through any or indirectly to remain at any permanent disadvantage. It will therefore be safe to expect some such modifications of trade relations with the United States as will be satisfactory to Canada and at the same time meet the necessities of the British West Indies, and if such change should take the direction of tariff modifications it should cause no great surprise.—Shareholder.

**Correspondence.**

*To the Editor of the Commercial.*

SIR, - I notice in your money market (which to judge from its regular reports in other papers has come to be of the nature of a standing authority) that at Canadian financial centres money is plentiful. Looking at the value of bank shares for the past few years this would seem to be the case, but the pulse beats strong at the heart of our financial institutions there is evidently scarcely enough to force the life-blood to the extremities of the commercial body. The Winnipeg branch far from headquarters their recent independent action consequently tells adversely on the commercial health of the community.

There is one feature in the present situation which demands notice, viz., the fact that the wholesale houses of first-class standing and the facilities they may require, such as those who, *pro rata*, are just as safe, do not get the same advantages extended to them. We these may be perfectly able to carry all the obligations they are under, the fact that the retailers seems to limit the competition which they are held, and the position of a retailer in the eyes of the bank does not depend so much on the way he manages his business or deports himself in daily life, as upon the amount of endorsement he can get from a wholesale man who supplies him with stock in trade.

This may be a convenient and safe way of discounting from the banker's view point, but it is manifestly unfair to the wholesale man who has to take the responsibility without the profit, leaving the bank to secure all the benefits without the risk. The system practically turns wholesale merchants into private bankers standing between retailers and the chartered banks as middlemen without being able to get a fraction of the middleman's profit. In banking in the abstract there must be risk, more or less, and there is no reason why the agencies here should not take the paper of good retailers on their own responsibility. Matters in trade have now reached such a point that bankers here can without much trouble find out those who may be fairly trusted, and the paper of such should be taken to amounts reasonably based on the business done, and wholesale men should be entirely freed from the necessity of having their own legitimate facilities cramped and curtailed by responsibilities which banks should themselves assume. Were this done many a wholesale merchant's bank account would immediately improve in appearance and the two lines of business, wholesale and retail, would go on with greater satisfaction to merchants and we are convinced with better profits to the bank.

Recent events in Civic matters have shown that our citizens are alive to the credit of the city. The Council recently elected is the outcome of the determination of the mercantile community that honesty, economy and efficiency shall be the rule in the management of the public affairs of Winnipeg. What traders desire for the public good may be taken as indicating the line they will follow in their own affairs, there need therefore be little fear but that our city shall from now onwards grow steadily in solidity and prosperity.

It may after all be too much to expect that banks with headquarters 1,500 miles away will be able to appreciate the situation. If their agents are placed here to act on cut and dried rules framed without knowledge and without consideration for our legitimate rights we can neither blame them nor expect fair play.

The seeming impossibility of getting the banking institutions of older Canada to understand the requirements of our western heritage has resulted in the chartering of a bank whose headquarters will be in Winnipeg. The Commercial Bank appears on the stage at a time when the trading public will most readily see the advantages of dealing direct with a head office, and with a general manager thoroughly conversant with every department of business in our midst and fully alive to the future in store for both city and country. Possibly other banks may change their tactics when the Commercial gets fairly under way, but it is safe to assume that should they continue to pursue the policy of the past, the mercantile support accorded to the Commercial will leave their agents here saying, with a slight alteration on the old song, "We're all the way from 'Down Below' and got no work to do."

Yours,  
HARD UP.

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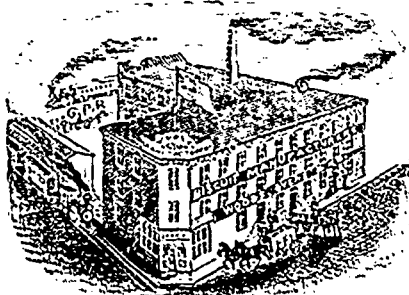
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**Canadian Pacific Railway.**  
(WESTERN DIVISION)

**WINTER TIME TABLE.**

Commencing Sunday, December 7, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Going west.	Going East.
8.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	6.30 p.m.
11.05 " Portage la Prairie	4.00 "
3.00 p.m. Brandon	12.30 "
11.00 " Broadview	2.00 a.m.
5.25 a.m. Regina	8.00 p.m.
8.00 " Moose Jaw	5.30 "
3.40 p.m. Swift Current	8.35 a.m.
0.40 " Maple Creek	1.25 "
2.15 a.m. Medicine Hat	9.00 p.m.
4.30 p.m. Calgary	6.40 a.m.
1.10 a.m. arrive Laggan leave	8.45 p.m.

Trains between Winnipeg and Brandon daily, except Sundays. Three trains a week between Winnipeg and Moosejaw, leaving Winnipeg Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning leave Moosejaw Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Once a week between Winnipeg and Laggan, leaving Winnipeg Tuesday; returning leave Laggan Friday. Train between Calgary and Laggan subject to cancellation at any time without notice.

Going East	Going West
7.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	7.20 a.m.
9.05 p.m. Port Arthur	10.45 a.m.
2.00 a.m. Barclay	12.30 a.m.
1.00 p.m. arrive Port Arthur leave	1.30 p.m.

Train for Port Arthur leaves Winnipeg Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning leaves Port Arthur Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Going South.	Going North.
8.05 p.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	7.05 a.m.
10.50 p.m. Emerson	4.15 a.m.
8.40, 9.15 p.m., leave Winnipeg arrive	4.00, 7.00 p.m.
10.30, 11.55 a.m., Morris	1.20, 5.05 p.m.
11.40 a.m., Greta	4.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m. Manitou	5.30 a.m.

\*Daily, except Saturday  
†Daily, except Mondays.  
Trains run daily between Winnipeg and Greta. For Manitou, leave Winnipeg Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; returning leave Manitou Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Train leaves Winnipeg for Stonewall, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Stony Mountain 10.30 a.m. and Stonewall at 10.55 a.m. Return same days, leaving Stonewall at 1.30 p.m. and Stony Mountain at 2 p.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 p.m.

Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk 6 p.m. and returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 a.m.

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Trains leaving Winnipeg Tuesday morning for Calgary and Port Arthur will have sleeping cars attached, returning leave Calgary Saturdays, Port Arthur Thursdays.

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