

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

TINSMITHS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES

AND GENERAL

METAL MERCHANTS,

11 McWILLIAM ST. EAST,

WINNIPEG.

JAS. TBES, Manager. **WHOLESALE ONLY.**

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,

Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass

VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PLASTER.

GOLDEN STAR MACHINE OILS.

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

Benny, Macpherson & Co., Importers of Shell and Heavy Hardware, Montreal.

Peck, Benny & Co., Manufacturers Cut Horse and Clinch Nails, Railroad Spikes, Horse Shoes, Tacks, Brads, etc., Montreal.

Alex. McArthur & Co., Manufacturers Tarred Paper, Montreal.

Collin McArthur & Co., Dominion Wall Paper Works, Montreal.

Jas. W. Toster & Co., Manufacturing Confectionery, Montreal.

35 Portage Avenue,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

THOS. G. FLEETON,

Manufacturer of

Choice Havana Cigars,

361 Main St., WINNIPEG.

In order to introduce my home manufactured cigars to the trade of the Northwest, I will send one half box of each of the following three brands to any dealer sending me \$5: Fleeton's A 1, Key West and Grand Discoery. Seven half boxes, all different brands, for \$10. Sent C. O. D. if preferred. They are all choice brands made from the finest leaf tobacco, and far superior to the ordinary imported 10 cent. cigars.

W. J. MITCHELL,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST

350 Main St., WINNIPEG.

A Full Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines and Sundries at Lowest Prices.

✉ CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. ✉

Pioneer Gallery of Art, 247 Main St., Winnipeg.

J. G. SOPER.

PRACTICAL CARVER AND GILDER,

Wholesale Dealer in All Kinds of Mouldings
MIRROR & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER.

✉ A complete assortment of Artists' Materials in stock
RETAIL BRANCH AT 324 MAIN STREET.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair

HIDES AND OIL.

8 LOGAN ST. WEST WINNIPEG.

THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up, - - - \$2,810,000.
Rest, - - - - - 1,450,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

S. NORDHEIMER, Esq., President.
J. S. PLAYFAIR, Esq., Vice-President.
William Galbraith, Esq. G. Gurnoy, Jun., Esq.
Geo. W. Torrance, Esq. Benjamin 'rony', Esq.
John F. rz, Esq.
G. W. YARKEE, General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
WINNIPEG, F. L. PATTON, MANAGER.

Branches—Aurora, Clitham, Guelph, Kingston, London, Newmarket, SLucoc, St. Mary's, Strathroy, Tilsonburg, Winnipeg, and Yorkville.

Bankers—New York—American Exchange National Bank. Boston—The Maverick National Bank. Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland.

GEO. F. R. HARRIS,

Banker, Broker & General Loan & Insurance Agent

DRAFTS SOLD ON ANY PART OF CANADA OR UNITED STATES,

✉ Collections promptly attended to ✉
EMERSON, MANITOBA.

References—W. B. Search, Esq., Winnipeg; Manager Federal Bank, Winnipeg, McArthur & Dexter, Solicitors, Winnipeg; A. J. Patton, Man. Trust and Loan Co., Winnipeg; A. C. Matthews, Dun, Wiman & Co., Winnipeg; Manager London & Ontario Inv. Co., Toronto.

McBEAN BROS.,

CITY HALL SQUARE,

WINNIPEG.

A. G. McBEAN, P O. Box 1299, Montreal.

Commission Merchants,

AND EXPORTERS OF

GRAIN & PRODUCE.

THE QUEEN'S,

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest,
WINNIPEG.

O'CONNOR & BROWN, Proprietors.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,
OPPOSITE NEW C. P. R. STATION,
BRANDON, MANITOBA

FRANK BOISSEAU, Proprietor.
LATE OF THE RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA.
Strictly first-class in every respect. Commercial Sample Rooms Attached.

JAS. A. LOUGHEED,

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public
&c., &c.

CAL GARY & MEDICINE HAT.

Andrew Allan, President. John McEachnie, Superintendent
F. H. Brydges, Vice-President. H. H. Williams, Sec.-Treas.

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.

POINT DOUGLAS AV., WINNIPEG.

BOILER PURGER

Prepared specially for the ALKALINE waters of the NORTHWEST, the

ONLY RELIABLE

preparation of its class made.

JOSEPH PARKINSON,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,

WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.

Archie C. Crosbie,

Sole Agent for the Dominion of Canada for

THE HAYWARD HAND GRENADE

FIRE EXTINGUISHER,

It is the only Grenade that is imported into Canada freight and duty paid. Indorsed by Chiefs of Fire Departments, Fire Insurance Companies, Business Houses, Hotels, and by all who have seen its practical workings.

Price \$15 a Doz., baskets included.

✉ ORDERS filled with Promptness and Despatch. ✉
Also with

Munderloh & Co., Agts for the White Cross Line
and Sole Agents for the Dominion of Canada for

MYER'S WATCHMAN'S CONTROL CLOCK,

Indorsed by Chiefs of Police, Business Houses and all who have used them.

✉ PRICE \$35. Will last for years. ✉

Contracts for either supplied with promptness and despatch.

ARCHIE C. CROSBIE,

Post Office, Montreal, Canada.



PHILP & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

W. L. ELLIS'

STAR BRAND OYSTERS

In Cans or Bulk, also Importers of

Apples, Oranges, Lemons

And all varieties of

Foreign Fruit.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:

Cor. King and James Sts.

WINNIPEG.

Post Office Box 820.

HENDERSON & BULL,

Wholesale Commission Merchants

AGENTS FOR

The Canada Sugar Refining Company,
The Canada Jute Company,
MONTREAL.STORAGE, Bond or Free. Lowest Rates of
Insurance Liberal Advances made on Consig-
ments.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

Corner Princess and Alexander Streets,
WINNIPEG.

AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.

The Ames, Holden Company,
WHOLESALE

Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

33 Queen Street,

WINNIPEG.

JAMES REDMOND,
WINNIPEG.A. C. FJUMERFELT,
WINNIPEG.**BISCUITS**
CONFECTIONERY**PAULIN & CO.,**

Wholesale Manufacturers.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

OFFICE & STEAM FACTORY:

11 Ross St., WINNIPEG.

NEW FRUITS

IN STORE AND ARRIVING.

Choice off-stalk Valencias, London Layers in boxes and
arter boxes, ordinary Layers and Black Basket in boxes
finest Dehesa in Fancy Cartoons. Sultanas, Loose Musca-
tels, Persian Dates. Figs in 1lb, 10lb and 50lb boxes
Currants, Prunes, etc. CRANBERRIES**New Teas, '85-86**Choice assortment of Japans, Oolongs, India Teas,
Hysons, Gunpowders, Scented Peaches, Assams and Caper
cas in c. cests, half chests, caddles and 1lb fancy papers.

PROVISIONS.

HAMS, BACON, CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

TABLE LUXURIES.

Closest Prices. Samples Mailed. $\frac{1}{2}$ **G. F. & J. GALT,**
PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG**Thompson,**
Codville & Co.,**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

26 McDermott Street,

WINNIPEG.

E. F. Hutchings,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SADDLERY, HARNESS,

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Leather & Findings, Trunks, Valises, &c.

EVERYTHING IN THE SADDLERY LINE.

See my Felt Horse Blankets, Fall Lap Rugs, Frost
Proof Whips, Maud S. and Blue Ribbon Driving Harness,
also large assortment of Sursingles just manufactured.

Store: 569 Main Street.

Hotel Brunswick Block,

WAREHOUSE AND FACTORY:

46 McWilliam Street East,

ESTABLISHED 1367.

WINNIPEG.

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD
Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs fur-
nished on application. Cor. Bannatyne and Albert Sts.,
Winnipeg.**THE LONDON AND CANADIAN**
Loan and Agency Company (Limited)

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.

Loans effected on Farm & City

PROPERTY. DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

GEO. J. MAULSON, Local Manager for Manitoba and
the N.W.T.

OFFICE: McARTHUR BLOCK,

Cor. Lombard and Main Sts., Winnipeg.

Sutherland & Campbell,
WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

PROMPT MEN.

PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

W. HIGGINS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
Boots & Shoes, Trunks, &c.

33 PORTAGE AVENUE EAST,

WINNIPEG, MAN

RICHARD & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Spirits and Cigars

365 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

**LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cor. McDermot & Albert Sts., WINNIPEG

Geo. D. Wood,
Winnipeg.WOOD & LEONAR,
Hamilton, Ont.**GEO. D. WOOD & CO.**

WHOLESALE

Hardware AND Metals

GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS.

22 & 24 ALEXANDER STREET EAST, and

36 & 37 McWILLIAM ST. EAST,

WINNIPEG.

**Turner, MacKeand & Co.,****WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

AGENTS FOR

CHASE & SANBORN'S
Celebrated Roasted Coffees.

IN STOCK:—Herrings in Half-Bbls. and Bbls.

Boneless Fish in 5 and 40L. boxes

New Valencias, Eleme Raisins
and Currants.**AT WAREHOUSE,**25 AND 37 BANNATYNE STREET EAST
WINNIPEG.

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. 4

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 29, 1885.

NO. 14

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.

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY.

THE COMMERCIAL will be mailed to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain at \$2.00 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES

1 month weekly insertion	\$1.50 per line.
3 months, do	0 75 "
6 " do	1 25 "
12 " do	2 00 "

Casual rates for all advertisements inserted for a less period than one month, or for all transient advertising 10 cents per line each insertion.

Reading notices in news columns, 15 cents per line each insertion. Special location will be charged extra.

THE COMMERCIAL will be circulated extensively amongst wholesale and retail Merchants, Jobbers, Bankers, Brokers, Manufacturers, Hotel Keepers, Insurance and Loan Agencies throughout the entire Canadian North-west.

Book, Newspaper, Railroad, Commercial and Job Printing specialties.

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East

JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 29, 1885.

D. CARTER intends to start a brickyard near Calgary.

THOS. DUNCAN, blacksmith, at Nelson, has removed to Morden.

SMITH & McNEIL, contractors, Calgary, have dissolved partnership.

S. W. LUDLAM, blacksmith, has removed from Russell to Solsgirth.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Gibson & Bush, farmers at Moosomin, has been dissolved.

FREEMAN WHITE, of Portage la Prairie, has purchased the business of the Brunswick Hotel at Brandon.

STROME & HENDERSON, general storekeepers, Portage la Prairie, contemplate dissolving partnership.

W. WHITEHEAD & Co, druggists, Winnipeg, have opened a branch store in the city at 49 Market street west,

MEIRLE & COPPINGER, general merchants, of Nelson, have concluded to close out their business and will probably move to Morden.

SMALLWOOD & CRAVEN, saloonkeepers, Nainimo, B. C., have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by John Craven.

HARDISTY & FRASER, millers and merchants, Edmonton, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by D. R. Fraser.

THE grocers in the city are agitating for early closing, there being a general desire to close every night at eight o'clock excepting on Saturdays.

THOMAS SCOTT, furniture dealer, Winnipeg, has admitted Leslie, his former manager, as a partner, the firm's name now being Scott & Leslie.

McGREGOR & SMITH, general storekeepers at Kamloops, B. C., have dissolved partnership. The business in future will be carried on by R. S. Smith.

THE Winnipeg Elevator Co. have completed the erection of their elevator in this city and are now prepared to receive grain for storage and cleaning.

THE Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Co. have erected grain warehouses at Solsgirth, Shoal Lake, Gladstone, Newdale, Basswood, stations on their line.

THE C. P. R. are closing all local agencies of the land department in Manitoba. All future business connected with that department will be transacted at the head office in this city.

THERE was a small explosion at the City Roller Mills on Saturday, and the institution had to close down for a few days. All of the city flour mills are now closed down for repairs.

MR. W. H. VAUGHAN D.L.S. of Winnipeg has been superintending the drifting operations at the coal mine near Crowfoot Crossing, in which he is interested, and expects in a few days to be able to send a sample car or two of the coal to Winnipeg.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the legal firm of Macdonald & Tupper and McArthur & Dexter has been dissolved. McArthur & Dexter have taken in S. Denovan as partner and will continue business under the style of McArthur, Dexter & Denovan.

T. G. POINTZ, saloonkeeper, reported to have formed a partnership with E. L. Conway in the Russell House in this city, requests us to state that he has no connection whatever with this business.

THE flouring mill of the Hudson's Bay Co. at Edmonton has been destroyed by fire, along with quite a large quantity of grain stored there by outside parties. The loss is estimated at not less than \$50,000.

THE *Free Press* of yesterday is responsible for the statement that the C.P.R. authorities are contemplating the introduction of the "twenty-four o'clock" system on their road. The change may annoy some ultra-conservative people, and commence a revolution in the watch and clock trade, but it would confer a great boon on the modern railway traveller.

THE appointment of Lieut. Col. Thos. Scott M. P. to the position of Collector of Customs at this port, and the retirement of Mr. Mingaye, the present holder of the position is now rumored on all sides, and is doubtless a change likely soon to take place. No man is better entitled to a position on party grounds, and we could wish that a better one could have been given to him, when he would have less cause to dread hard feelings with some of his former constituents. His appointment will, no doubt, be an improvement as well as a change upon the present unsatisfactory state of Custom affairs in Winnipeg.

THERE is a movement on foot in Winnipeg to unseat all the newly elected members of the City Council, who do not possess the necessary property qualifications. A statement appeared in one city journal to the effect, that only three of the new council would be able to qualify, which is doubtless an exaggerated or random assertion. The city's amended charter fixes the qualification at \$2,000 of real estate, assessed value, over and above all encumbrances, and personal ownership is necessary, so that the beata, who used to sit representing property, which their wives' skirts protected from swindled creditors are now excluded. In some other respects the qualification is by no means so commendable, but while it is law, the only way to do is to enforce it, and if it does not work right, have it abolished.

Business East. ONTARIO.

J. Vandusen, shoe maker, Picton, was burned out.

Richard Nurse, liquor dealer, Toronto, is dead.

Miss Brown, milliner, Picton, stock damaged by fire.

G. C. Fralick, grocer, Picton, stock damaged by fire.

E. C. Palmer, hotelkeeper, Stratford, has sold out.

Richard Herring, publisher, Petrolia, has sold out.

Alex. Fraser, hotelkeeper, Gravenhurst, has sold out.

John Patterson, hotelkeeper, Dutton, has assigned.

W. & T. Richardson, tailors, Chatham, have assigned.

Jos. Cairns, general storekeeper, Camlachie, has sold out.

P. Cairns, general storekeeper, Camlachie, has sold out.

C. L. Liddell, shoemaker, Cornwall; sheriff in possession.

S. Leveratt, dealer in dry goods, Hagersville, has assigned.

John Leslie, general storekeeper, Maxville, has assigned.

E. Kilner, general storekeeper, Morrison, has assigned.

H. Morton, jeweler, Hastings; business advertised for sale.

R. Winning, general storekeeper, Lisie, has assigned in trust.

Henry Flach, jeweler, St. Thomas; stock damaged by fire.

Mrs. Moore, dealer in fancy goods, Toronto; baliff in possession.

G. W. Pearce, druggist, Oakville, has removed to Streetsville.

Donohue & Cutler, dealers in boots and shoes, London, have dissolved.

Alex. Webster, general storekeeper, Cookstown, is giving up business.

John J. McKillop, dealer in confectionery, St. Thomas, was burned out.

Mrs. Tyler, dealer in groceries, Petherton, has sold out to John Cushing.

H. S. Griffin & Co., grocers, Alliston, have sold out to W. Hutchison & Co.

E. C. Palmer, of the Norwich Saw Mills, Norwich; business advertised for sale.

Brush & Co., dealers in wholesale fancy goods, Toronto, have sold out to Mrs. C. E. Brush.

C. W. Henderson, dealer in dry goods, Wingham has admitted J. Henderson as partner; style now C. W. & J. Henderson.

QUEBEC.

Richard Marcel, merchant, Joliette, has assigned.

L. T. & M. T. Hart, opticians, Montreal, damaged by fire.

Elzear Langlois, general storekeeper, Rimouski, has assigned in trust.

Eusebe Martel, general storekeeper, West Farnham, has assigned in trust.

Coutlez, Thibault & Co., sewing machine dealers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Dupius Euclide, brewer, Joliette, is dead. Leger & Rinfret, wholesale dry goods merchants, Quebec, have suspended.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Coady Bros., general storekeepers, Margaree, have assigned.

McDonald Bros., lumber merchants, Sherbrooke; A. N. McDonald of this firm is dead.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Chas. B. Rankin, grocer, St. Johns, has failed.

Patrick Brick, dealer in tinware, Harbor Main, has failed.

The Year's Balance Sheets.

Have you made money during the year now closing? Have you only held your own? or have you lost money, and if so, why? These are important questions, with which every merchant is at this period brought face to face, and the business man who does not settle these inquiries at least once a year, is working in the dark, and may sooner than expected receive a rude awakening which will cripple him for life. All live wholesale firms take an account of stock, and strike a balance at least twice a year, in order to strike leakages, and ascertain the proportion of profits to expense account. The majority of wholesale dry goods houses in Canada take stock in December, some striking a balance sheet on the 15th December, and others on the 1st January; while our retail dry goods merchants usually commence this task in the latter part of January and beginning of February. If it were true that "figures will not lie," the work would be comparatively easy; but if the case is not correctly stated,—if the statement of stock on hand and goods accounts are false or erroneous,—the figures of the balance will lie, and the merchant courts failure who allows his half-yearly balance to deceive himself or others. The merchant or firm who "cook" statements for the scrutiny of their bankers or creditors nearly always live to regret it when the inevitable day of reckoning arrives. But they may deceive themselves. It is of first importance that the stock be entered, not at the cost price when purchased, but at the present market value; the usual tendency of all manufactured goods is downward, and if the market price has been reduced, the estimated cost must be reduced to the same extent. As is generally known, millinery and fancy goods stock invariably fluctuates in value, and to a greater extent than other kinds. It is equally important that the manager of each department in a house discover all surplus stocks which are "hanging," or being carried over—from whatever cause,—have the prices of these lines marked down, and the "stuff" worked off, got rid of as soon as possible, in order that the books may not show greater results than can be realized. Since "the first loss is always the least," the goods are well sold at any price. One of the largest houses in Toronto, who are scrupulously careful in excluding from their balance sheet every thing that is not a live asset, report that their stock this year will show a decrease of nearly \$150,000 compared with the like date of last year.

At this season, when the holiday trade is active, it is the experience of almost every merchant that he makes some curious sales—some articles which he least expected to sell, move off steadily. This suggests that at this time of year many persons resolve to spend a sum of money without determining exactly what they want for it. This being the case, and since a bargain always irresistibly attracts such minds, it affords a golden opportunity for the merchant to go over his stock, select all the odds and ends that have been slow, and make job lots of them at prices at which they will sell. Do not offer unseasonable goods, but if you have a line of anything saleable which you suspect is a bad purchase, offer it at a price which will get it off the shelf into the cash drawer before you take stock. Such of it as does not go before the end of the year should be inventoried and marked at a price which will sell it. To carry out this plan requires care and thought, but it is the business-like course.

Another source of unreliable assets is found in the losses made by bad debts, and not carried into the "Suspense Account," to be finally closed in the "Profit and Loss Account." The neglect to do this has often grossly deceived both the creditors and the debtor as to the latter's true position and standing. Still another element of uncertainty tending to discredit the figures of the balance sheet is the accounts receivable. The lines between good, doubtful, and bad accounts are difficult to draw. Every account has a time fixed for its payment, and only such as are paid promptly are good. There is no such thing as an account "good but slow." It may not be bad, but it is not good. It requires much tact and knowledge of human nature to make collections without offending or losing desirable customers, but it must be done or you must go out of business. The present is a fitting season to insist upon settlement with all customers, and we would suggest to merchants: winnow out the accounts which remain; remove from your balance sheet everything that is not a good asset, and ascertain how you stand at the close of 1885.

Merchants should take stock as often as they can, but the foundation of a useful balance sheet is a truthful statement of actual assets. To secure this requires of some men more courage than to storm a battery, and always calls into exercise all the qualities which tend to make a successful merchant. Every mistake, every bad purchase, every bad or slow account must be met and disposed of, or—shirked and run away from. The cowardly course is the easier at the moment, and many merchants, too honest to deliberately adopt it, slide into it imperceptibly from mere love of ease and disinclination to face a disagreeable duty. The other involves much work and often temporary mortification and bitterness, but it is the easiest in the long run, as well as manly, sensible, and business like.—*The Merchant.*

THE Board of Trade of Toronto is making an application to Parliament for an amendment to their Act of Incorporation, which will extend the right to members of the board to become examiners of inspectors, to hold real estate up to the value of \$500,000, and to issue shares and borrow money to that amount; also to form a gratuity fund for representatives of deceased members.

BOYD & CROWE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN



MAPLE STREET,

WINNIPEG.

North-Western Planing Mills

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

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

And General House Furnishing
Made to Order.

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

PATERSON & MITCHELL.

Winnipeg Warehousing Co.

STORAGE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

BONDED OR FREE.

Customs Government Bond in Building,
Freight advanced. Negotiable Receipts issued
and Goods insured. Charges moderate.

Warehouses and Office: POINT DOUGLAS AV. and HIGGINS STREET.

JOHN E. DINGMAN, Acting Manager.

D. L. Mackenzie,

—DEALER IN—

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Consignments solicited and liberal advances made on same.

OWEN ST., WINNIPEG.

OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE.

N. BAWLF,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Grain, Flour and Feed

Special attention given to

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Cor. Princess & James St. West, WINNIPEG

City Roller Mills.

D. H. McMILLAN & BROTHER,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR,

In the following Grades:

Patents, Strong Bakers, and Spring Extra
Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat,
Bran, Shorts, Oats, Barley and Oatmeal.

MILLS: FOOT OF LOMBARD ST.,
WINNIPEG.

PARSONS & FERGUSON,

Wholesale Paper Dealers

—AND—
GENERAL STATIONERS.

AGENTS

Canada Paper Company,
Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Papers
&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.

MOORE'S CHINA HALL

Direct Importers of

China, Glass and Earthenware

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

Lamps, Cutlery and General House Furnishings

MOORE & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Warehouse, 21 Albert St. WINNIPEG
Office and Sample Room, 430 Main St.

Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

THOS. W. TAYLOR,

THE PIONEER PAPER RULER,

AND
Blank Book Manufacturer,
Of Manitoba and the North-West.
13 OWEN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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 Denmatyne Streets,
WINNIPEG.

F. Osenbrugge,

Dealer in

HIDES, SKINS, FURS, PELTS, TALLOW, &c
Manufacturer of

Fur and Skin Rugs, Robes, Mats,
GARMENTS, Etc., Etc.

Furs and Skins Repaired, Cleaned Dressed and
Renovated. A full line of Native Skins and
Furs always on hand.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

PAID FOR FURS, SKINS, HIDES, PELTS, &c

WAREHOUSES AND OFFICES:

NOTRE DAME STREET EAST,
WINNIPEG.

The McClary Manufacturing Co.,

OF LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL & WINNIPEG,

Manufacturers of

McClary's 'Famous' Stoves

Pressed and Placed Tinware, Japanned Ware,
Stove Boards, etc., and Dealers in Granite and Agate
Ironware, and

Tinsmiths' Metals and Supplies.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Warerooms: Cor. Rachel St and Point Douglas Avenue
Sample Rooms and Offices. 28 McDermott St. East,
J. W. DRISCOLL, Manager. WINNIPEG

THE GALT MINE COAL!

Now being delivered at any Railway point in the Northwest.

Pronounced Second to None in Quality.

Winnipeg Offices:
453 Main Street.

G. H. B. WAINWRIGHT,
General Agent.

FEILDE, HAFFNER & CO., Wholesale Produce and Commission Merchant.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST FOR THE

DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO., OF BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT THE WEST.

P.O. Box 359

Office: 302 Main Street. Winnipeg

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 29, 1985.

IRON FOR THE NORTHWEST.

While the work of developing the agricultural resources of the Northwest is making steady although not very rapid progress, the mineral resources of the country are lying practically untouched. It is not three years since the first of our coal has been mined and placed in the market, and as yet only one or two of the vast fields have been opened up. What little has been done in this way has only supplied for us a faint glimpse of the unbounded fuel resources of our great land, so that all we have yet done is to prove beyond a doubt our mineral wealth in this particular line, and yet we are burning in our houses and factories one of the best soft coals to be found in the world, the supply of which is simply unlimited.

We have scarcely made search for any useful mineral outside of coal, and yet we have had it demonstrated by both scientists and practical miners that our iron resources are in no way inferior or more limited than our coal beds. In fact there are circumstances in connection with many of our iron ore beds, which make them much nearer to being practically useful than our coal beds. One of these circumstances is the fact that some of these iron beds are easily accessible and near to a means of conveyance to population centres. Around the shores of Lake Winnipeg for instance the fields of very fine ore are to all intents and purposes unlimited. We have been told by practical mineralogists who have tested samples from there that we have some of the finest and richest hematite ore to be found on the American continent, which must yield heavy returns for the trouble and expense of smelting. In many other localities we have equally rich deposits, but perhaps in no other place are they so easy of access.

There are few people here now who doubt the abundance of iron ore in the locality we have mentioned, and yet there has as yet been no definite move towards its development and utilizing. Too many of the parties interested in the country, and possessed of the means to engage in this work of developing our iron resources, have the fixed idea in their minds that outside of agriculture the fields here for

investment are both few and limited, and scarcely any of them have yet looked upon iron mines as one of the profitable ones. Perhaps if they would take the trouble to inquire into the matter there might be some radical change in their opinions upon this subject.

It is not our intention now to go into a tabulation of figures and facts to prove that iron production from our natural resources would be profitable. Nor do we deem ourselves half so competent to do so, as the practical individuals possessed of extensive experience in iron working, whom we are most anxious to make investigations on the subject. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the field for iron mining is steadily spreading Northward and Westward in this continent, until the actual demands of the iron trade are causing the miner's mattock so to speak to tap at our doors. It is in the memory of some of our comparatively young people, when the first attempts were made at working the iron resources of the shores of Lake Superior, and to-day the demand for and production of iron ore from that district have assumed colossal proportions. Recently the *Iron Trade Review* of Cleveland, Ohio, stated that the iron ore taken from the Lake Superior districts during the past year reached an aggregate of nearly 3,000,000 tons, the largest yet reached, and that the demand for the same was steadily on the increase. So much so that in a few years the supply must be altogether inadequate to fill the demand. We think this is a pretty loud knock at the door of our Northwestern iron deposits, and one which it would be well to give head to. If Lake Superior is found too limited in supply, or that supply is beginning to fail, we have another inland sea, Lake Winnipeg, where the growing demands of the iron trade can find an ample supply. In this field the funds of the capitalist can find profitable investment, and the certainty of profit is all the greater, when according to the statement of our Cleveland contemporary these mineral resources must soon be indispensable if the growing demands of the iron trade are to find a supply near home.

To the people of the Northwest it is unnecessary to point out the value of these iron deposits as a power in the development of our own country. The work of railway construction has only commenced in this broad land, which

must in fewer years than we imagine be one huge cultivated field. Thousands upon thousands of miles of railway will be necessary to carry on and complete this great work, and it can be more easily imagined than calculated, what a boon it would be to have in our own midst the power of producing the rails for this iron network, which must in time cover the face of this great fertile land.

FARMERS AS GRAIN DEALERS.

Most sensible people in this city and province were agreeably surprised at the good sense and moderation displayed by the Farmers' Union at its late convention in Winnipeg, and to some people of a mischievous turn of mind the results may be tantalizing. Be that as it may, the farmers of Manitoba in convention in 1885 furnished a marked contrast to the farmers of Manitoba in convention in 1883. What has caused this satisfactory change, is exercising the minds of many, and each attributes it to some cause, real or imaginary, but as a rule to one which suits the tastes or prejudices of the party forming the opinion. Thus those who wish to see the Union out of existence say that the members have enough of quarrels among themselves to keep them from quarreling with outsiders. Others who are well-wishers of the Union say, and not without truth, that the improved financial state of our farmers now, compared with two years ago, leaves them very little room for discontent, and furnishes no incentive for them to run discontent into petulance.

The above reasons, as well as others, may have contributed more or less to bring out the more sensible traits in our farmers, but we believe there is one cause which above all others has contributed to silencing this discontent and petulance and bringing them down to sensible ideas, and that is the utter failure of their trading operations, and the consequent growing belief that, as a body, they are not quite so versatile in their talents as they supposed they were. A year ago they had nothing but abuse for their fellow-citizens in other walks of life, and every trader they had dealings with was rated as a skark who lived by what he plundered from the honest, horny-handed farmer. Of course the miller and the grain dealer came in for the heavy share of their abuse, but they had still considerable to spare for men in other lines of

trade, and at times they were by no means slow in using it.

The best way to do with a man who can get no one to serve him to his pleasing, is to let that man serve himself, and this is just what the farmers of the Manitoba Union have been trying during the past year. Their first start about a year ago was to run business in opposition to the millers and grain dealers who bought their wheat, and as matters now stand a pretty muddle they have made of it. They started as they thought with special circumstances in their favor, for the C.P.R. Company like the devil when he turned saint, started out with a system of philanthropy to assist the farmers, which the General Manager of the road gets credit for having invented for the occasion. A few incompetent parties were appointed by the Union to buy and grade; the railway company furnished the money to run the business and for a time all went swinging. There was but one point which did not entirely suit the farmer, and that was receiving only a part of the payment of his grain cash. But as he found plenty of credulous individuals among the country storekeepers, to accept his margin certificates instead of cash, when he made purchases of little necessities, his scruples were soon overcome. While the wheat kept pouring in all went smoothly, but as the season neared a close things began to get uncomfortable. There was a big shortage somewhere, and where to locate the same has been the bone of contention up to the present time. The secretary boldly accuses Mr. Dunsford who financed for the Union at Morden, of holding back nearly \$6,000 of the funds which passed through his hands, and Mr. Dunsford stoutly denies the charge, and blames the secretary and his assistants in the grain handling for the deficit. A shortage in wheat amounting to nearly 2,000 bushels has also to be accounted for, and until all these matters are cleared up, some of the friends of the Union are minus funds, which should be in their possession. Some of the members of the Union go so far as to hint, that the secretary knows more than he cares to tell, about where to locate the deficit, and the members generally have a fixed idea, that only crookedness can account for it, a belief that may be far from well founded, for assuredly there has been a reckless blundering in the management of the

Union's grain business, which without deliberate crookedness would furnish leakage for a deficit five times as large, as the one there is so much noise about.

But alas! how feeble has been the philanthropy of the great C.P.R. Syndicate. The purchase of wheat which was unsaleable in Canada, and which may be and probably is still smoking and rotting in the vicinity of Mark Lane, London, has brought upon them a wonderful reaction and philanthropy has been superseded by cold parsimony, just at a time when a few thousand dollars would free the syndicates agricultural proteges from a world of difficulties. But the Syndicate has doubtless lost enough in the grain business, and we hope has learned not to interfere again in what should not concern its members.

There is an old story of Friend Josiah a Quaker, who in one year cleared \$4,000 in a business location, where several seemingly able business men had previously reached bankruptcy. The inquisitive among the Society of Friends bothered and bored him, to discover the secret of his success, and at length he appointed a time and place, at which he would divulge it. There was a large gathering patiently waiting, when he made his appearance there, and when he had enjoined all to great secrecy, he informed them, that he had made \$2,000 by minding his own business and \$2,000 more by not interfering with any other persons.

We commend friend Josiah's great secret for the careful consideration of both the farmers of the Manitoba Union, and the great C.P.R. philanthropic Syndicate.

HOLIDAY TRADE REPORTS.

If there is any man in existence to whom the holiday season is an annoyance instead of a pleasure, it is the trade journalists, for of all times in the year he has most reason to dread its coming. To him the holidays mean a week or two, in which the material for his daily work has to be drawn from a silent source of supply. He has, we might say, for the time being to make his bricks without straw, and still his duty to his patrons and the public compels the work of brick-making to be carried on.

The uninitiated can imagine, if he cannot comprehend the difficulties connected with obtaining the particulars about the sales and price range of barrel pork or smoked hams from a provision dealing *pater familias*, whose principal thought

are about the selection of trinkets and toys necessary to please an estimable wife and a group of laughing expectant little ones at home, or the pertinacity necessary to draw from a truantly inclined financier, whose mind is absorbed in the mysteries of a Christmas plum pudding, the tendencies of monetary affairs, or an estimate of the volume of trade discounts. One might as well expect to hear an essay read on "The uncertainty of human life," or, "The coldness of the world's friendship," at a full meeting of a bachelor convivial club, as look for the precise and unclouded reports of a trade journal from men in the frame of mind we speak of.

Persistent labor, galling as it may feel at the time, has usually results which are a reward or gratification afterwards, and in some measure repay the man who performs it. But there is no such hope for the trade journalist with his reports about holiday time. He has double or treble the usual trouble and annoyance to secure them, and yet he knows well, that not one in three of his ordinary readers will take the trouble to read them, and the few who will do so, will skim them over with a thoughtless glance. It is not to be wondered at therefore, that he should dread the holiday time, and heave a sigh of relief, once it is over.

But after all it is perhaps best that the trade journalist does find a time in which he ceases to have a hold upon his readers. Among the numerous tyrants of our social lives "Business" is no doubt the most exacting. Many a pleasure it compels us to forego, and not unfrequently it forces upon us duties and actions, which the gentler softer points in our natures do not relish. Its laws are justice, and it allows of very little mercy, to mingle with the same. Its demands are the essence of our duty to ourselves, with no allowance made for anything beyond our duty to our fellow-man. We admire justice, and we erect statutes to the blindfolded unbending goddess of the sword and scales. But somehow or other there are many circumstances under which we shrink from assuming her prerogatives, or imitating her stern example. No doubt the holiday time is one when least of all others we wish to be bound by her stern rules, and especially those of them, which we have incorporated into our every day business. The time is the annual reminder of the "Peace and good will" bestowed upon men, and it is well that overelement of the sternness of justice should give place to mercy, charity and gentler feelings towards our fellow-man. For a time we can do without our sordid trade report or monetary review, and the journalist who compiles them, can well afford to bear for the time the neglect he is subjected to. Therefore let good cheer reign, and all over the land let us hear the joyous greeting of "A merry Christmas" and "A Happy New Year."

W. E. SANFORD & CO.
Manufacturers of Clothing.

45 to 43 King St., 24 McDermott St.,
HAMILTON & WINNIPEG.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,
Manufacturers of Clothing

—AND—
 Importers of **GENTS' FURNISHINGS,**
 HATS, CAPS AND FUR GOODS, GLOVES
 AND MITTENS,
 72 and 74 Princess St., Winnipeg,
 VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL,

JAS. PORTER. W. M. RONALD.
PORTER & RONALD,
 DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

CRACKERY
GLASSWARE
CHINA
 LAMPS,
CHANDELIERS,
 CUTLERY,
 SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS,
 330 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

REID, CLARK & CO.,
 Wholesale Fish Dealers & Forwarders
 Owners of Steam Tugs "Ogema" and "Lady Ellen,"
CATHERINE BLOCK, 19 ALEXANDER ST. W.

Arriving Daily:
 Fresh Salmon, Lake Superior Trout and Lake
 Winnipeg White Fish.
 We keep full lines of Salt and Smoked Fish.

PEDDIE & CO.,
 Trade Auctioneers and Commission
MERCHANTS.
 Have REMOVED to

7 McDERMOTT STREET WEST
 Next door to Lyon, Mackenzie & Powis,
 where they will hold
 Auction Trade Sales of Dry Goods, Clothing
 and Groceries
Every Wednesday & Thursday,
 At 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

STEPHEN NAIRN,
Oatmeal Mills,
 WINNIPEG.
 Granulated and Standard Oatmeal at lowest
 rates to the trade, also Mill Feed and Chop.
MILLS on C.P.R. TRACK, Point Douglas.

Dunn & Bennie,
ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS

Commercial & Financial Agents.
 Corner Portage Av. and Fort St.
 WINNIPEG.

Special Attention given to INSOLVENT MATTERS
 ESTATES IN TRUST carefully and economically
 administered.
 COLLECTIONS MADE.

TORONTO HIDE HOUSE,
 88 Princess St., Winnipeg.

I am prepared to pay the Highest Market
 Price for

HIDES!
 PELTS, WOOL AND TALLOW.
 LEATHER FOR SALE.
 Either at place of shipment or delivered in
 Winnipeg. Correspondence invited.
JAMES HALLAM, Proprietor.

James Bissett & Son,
TEA IMPORTERS,
 —AND—
WHOLESALE GROCERS.

METALS & HEAVY HARDWARE,

Gerrie Block, Princess St., Winnipeg.

Winnipeg Furniture and Undertaking House
285 MAIN STREET,
FURNITURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
 Coffins and Caskets of every description in Stock. A great
 variety of Trimmings.
 Undertaking a specialty. Undertakers furnished on rea-
 sonable terms. Connected by telephone.
M. HUGHES & CO.

Sparkling Lager Beer!!
 Is now ready for the market at the
REDWOOD BREWERY
 Delivered anywhere in the City at \$3.50 per
 EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED BEER.

Fine Stock Ales a Specialty
EXTRA PORTER AND STOUT
 In Wood and Bottle always on hand.
REDWOOD BREWERY,
 The Largest Institution of its class in Western Canada
ED L. DREWERY, Proprietor,
 North Main Street, WINNIPEG.

MACKENZIE & MILLS,
 WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
TEAS,
CANNED GOODS
 DRIED FRUITS,
 Pure Malt Vinegar, etc., etc.

CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS,
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

CARBERRY & NIXON,
 WAREHOUSEMEN,
Forwarders & Commission Merchants
 Office and Warehouse on C.P.R. Track,
 Foot of Princess St., - WINNIPEG, MAN.

1885.
GRAY'S JAMS
AND
JELLIES.

KIRKWOOD & RUBIDGE,
 50 KING STREET,
 WINNIPEG, - MAN.

Campbell, Spera & Co.,
 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Fancy Dry Goods,
SMALLWARES, & CO

Manufacturers of White Dress Shirts, Colored
 Shirts, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Overalls,
 Etc., Etc.

Corner of William and Princess Streets
WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Monetary affairs, like all other matters have been demoralised during the past week owing to the holiday feeling. Banks like other institutions have been affected by the same, and it was difficult to get from them anything in the way of a report, beyond the generalising statement, that all were going smoothly. From other sources we know that the volume of commercial discounts was unusually light, in fact much lighter than it usually is during the quiet closing week of each month, and there seemed to be a circulation of money in all lines of business sufficient to supply all immediate wants, and beyond these no person seemed disposed to look. In banking therefore the week has been almost a blank, and about the only calls for funds were by parties handling and shipping grain. Discount rates have not changed being 7 per cent. for first class paper, 8 to 9 for ordinary and 9 to 10 for one name. But these figures were to a great extent nominal last week. In loans on real estate mortgage business was just as much demoralised as in commercial finances, and almost no business was done. Still, the prospect is, that with the opening of 1886 there will be a steady call for loans on farm lands, and a good business may be looked for during the ballance of winter. The report of the past week may be summed up in no business done, and no cause for complaint. There is no prospect of any change in interest rates, which are quoted for ordinary loans at 8 to 10 per cent.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

During the past week there has been a state of chaotic carelessness in most of the branches of the wholesale trade of the city, from which it was a very difficult matter to extract anything like clear reports of what was going on, and unless in lines affected by the holiday trade, there was a languid feeling, and a truant disposition. In these holiday lines, however, there was great activity upto the eve of Christmas, which re-commenced on the morning after with calls for goods for New Year time. There has been a decided shortage in many fancy lines, and at least half of them have been entirely cleared out. Of course the lines depending upon building and contracting were entirely silent, and we need not expect that there will be any awakening in these, until some symptoms of coming spring are apparent. Houses in these branches express satisfaction at the results of the latter half of the year's business, which done much to make up for the dullness of the opening half. In staple season goods there has been active preparations going on for the pushing of spring goods sales, and before January is well entered into travellers will be over the country in swarms, each with a complete set of spring samples. The winter trading trade is certainly over, and with so much mild weather as we have had of late it has not been a heavy one, and is not likely to be extended into January. In provisions and other lines of every day consumption the holiday feeling has also been uppermost, and was only kept in check by the steady demands

which immediate wants called for. Still the week's aggregate of sales cuts but a poor figure compared with those of the few preceding weeks. The most satisfactory point about the week's business has been in collections, which have not fallen off like sales, but have maintained quite a fair volume through all the holiday time. This point shows that everything is in a healthy state, and that the slowness in sales has been the results of the holiday lull only.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The sales of the week were again limited to a few sleighs and cutters, there being no calls for any other class of implements or machines. A few of the houses have begun preparations for equipping their canvassers for the 1886 season, but it will probably be well on into January before any start out, and a general start need not be expected much before the 1st of February. The work of making collections has been moving a little slowly during the week, cash returns being light during holiday time. Improvement is looked for as soon as we enter upon 1886.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In this branch business has been at a stand still so far as sales are concerned. Winter calls are over for the season, and there has been no attempt at pushing sales from spring samples during the week. Naturally things have been very slow, except in collections, which are reported as coming in right along with moderate freedom.

CLOTHING.

Like other branches of staple season goods quietness has reigned in this trade during the week. Sales have been down to a very low ebb, and travellers have all been in off the road. Winter sorts are no longer called for, and when travellers start out again next week, they will carry only spring samples, and devote their efforts to the pushing of that trade only. Collections are reported still satisfactory.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

In this trade business during the past week is reported to have been booming in the retail branches, sales being principally in fancies for the holiday season, while in wholesale staple lines sales have been gradually falling off, as stocks are now fully made up for the season and no more is wanted at present. Collections also appear to be fairly good.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A pretty active demand has continued in this trade during the past week, with a fair average of sales, the demand being chiefly a local one. Collections were fairly satisfactory.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

This has been the favored branch during the week for activity. The demand for fancy lines for holiday trade kept up steadily until Christmas eve, and on Saturday was resumed for the New Year's trade. Numerous lines have been cleaned out, and in numerous cases orders left unfilled, and generally the holiday demands have been much heavier than was anticipated. Staple lines were not much called for. Collections are reported very satisfactory.

DRY GOODS.

In this staple branch sales have been down to a very low ebb all week, at which wholesalers have been in no way disappointed, as no effort at pushing has been made. Samples of spring goods are being fixed up as rapidly as possible, and instead of the pushing of spring sales being delayed until February as was the case last year and in 1883, travellers generally will start out with the opening of the year, and the present state of the country they are warranted in expecting heavy orders during the coming month. Collections are reported still free and as satisfactory in every way as can be looked for, so that altogether the trade will enter upon 1885 with good hopes and prospects.

FISH.

The trade in fresh fish has been rather quiet this week, owing to the soft weather which has prevailed for some days back. The supply is rather scarce, as very little has been received yet from the winter fishing stations. Lake Winnipeg white fish is slightly advanced in price, being now quoted at 5½c for car lots and 5¼ to 6c for smaller quantities. Jackfish has been selling in car lots at 3c. There is a large stock of smoked haddocks in the market which is being sold off at 11c. Salt white fish is now moving readily at \$4 per half barrel in car lots. Labrador herrings usually bring \$8 per barrel, and salmon \$17 per barrel, \$9 per half barrel and \$5 per quarter barrel, these being the principal kinds of salt sea fish now on the market, and for which there is a pretty fair demand.

FRUIT.

In this trade business is stated to have been very good during the past week, owing to an active holiday demand, with very good cash returns. Fancy Florida oranges are quoted at \$7 to \$7.50 per box; Messina lemons at \$7 to \$7.50 per box; California pears are worth \$4.25 to \$4.50; Fancy colored apples at \$5; Southern cranberries \$9 to \$11 Valencia raisins \$3.25, London layer raisins \$4 to \$4.25; Black Crown \$5.25 to \$5.50; Malaga grapes \$8 to \$8.50 a barrel; Walnuts 20c a lb; almonds 20c a lb; filberts 12½c a lb; pecans, 16c a lb; peanuts 16c a lb; figs 3 to 20c a lb, and dates 10c a lb.

FUEL.

In this line a fairly active demand continued all through the week and the aggregate of sales was up to a good average. Round lots of tamarac are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6 delivered, and poplar at \$4 to \$4.50 delivered. The price on track will be 75c less. Hard coal is quoted at \$10.25, and soft at \$8 delivered. Galt coal also at \$8.

FURNITURE.

In this branch of trade business is reported as having been very brisk in the city during the past week, there having been quite an active demand, with a good average of sales put through in that time. From the country there appears to be but little demand for anything, while collections were very fair, taking them as a whole.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

In this line business has been rather quiet in light hardware during the past week, but considered much better for this time of year

than formerly. In heavy metals, although there is but little doing, trade seemingly is better than usual, but this line is now closed down for a couple of months or so. Collections are reported as quite fair. Prices of goods are unchanged quotations being: cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.50 to \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3.00 to \$4.50, according to grade, iron-pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot-tin, 25 to 30c per lb.; galvanized iron, 26 gauge, 7 to 7½c per lb., according to quality, bar-iron, \$2.50 to \$3. per 100 lb.; shot, 6 to 6½ a lb.; tarred felt, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

GROCERIES.

This staple branch has felt the holiday lull as well as others, and last week's sales were very light in aggregate. Wholesalers were not disappointed but rather enjoyed the relaxation. There was no tendency of any kind in prices, unless a tendency to lie still, quotations in many articles being nominal. Collections are reported satisfactory. Prices were quoted as follows: sugars, yellow 6½ to 7½c; granulated 8½c; lump 10½ to 10¾c. Coffees, Rio 13 to 15c, Government Java 32 to 33c, other Javas 22 to 27c Mochas 31 to 34c; Teas range, Moyune gunpowder 25 to 70c pan-fired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired 25 to 40c, Ping Suey young hyson 20 to 30c, Moyune young hyson 25 to 50c, Season Congous, 1885-86, 20 to 55c.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

In this branch of trade business is stated to have been rather quiet this week, the more active demand of the previous week having quieted down. Cash returns have been fairly satisfactory. Prices still remain unchanged, dealers' quotations being as follows: Spanish sole, 31 to 33c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.10; French kip, \$1 to 1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 65 to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plumb stock; American oak sole, 60c.

LUMBER.

In this branch there is no change or improvement noticed in the business of the past week, matters having continued in a rather quiet condition, there being but little demand for any kind of lumber from any quarter, with the exception of a few calls for finishing stuff, and even these wants would now seem to be pretty well filled up.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

In this trade business is again reported to have continued in a rather quiet and inactive condition, there being little or no demand from any quarter, while collections do not appear to have shown any improvement on the preceding week. Prices of goods are unchanged as follows: Linseed oil, raw 75c per gal, boiled 78c; sea oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.25 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 25c; water white, 30c. Calcined plaster, \$4.25 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$5; white lead, genuine, \$7.75; No. 1 \$6.75; No. 2, \$6.25 and window glass, first break, \$2.50.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The improvement of the preceding week in this trade has continued to a certain extent during this week. Trading was quite brisk in the city, the demand being accelerated by the late heavy snow fall and the holiday season. From the country but little is called for at present, stocks apparently being pretty well filled up. Collections are reported as having been rather slow.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

In this branch business appears to have quieted down this week, sales having fallen off owing to the holiday demand having been fully supplied. Collections have been good.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this line only an ordinarily fair trade is reported for the city, while from the country there does not appear to be any particular demand, though we are right into the holiday season, evidently due to the fears of retail dealers taking on hand too heavy stocks. Collections are stated to have been good. Prices are unchanged, at present the following being the ruling quotations: Gooderham & Wort's, 5 year old, \$2.75; 7 year old, \$3.25; old rye, \$1.80; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50 Bisquet, Debonche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6; Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$2.75; Port Wine \$2.25 and upwards; Sherry, \$2.25 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$3.50; DeKuyper red gin \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin \$6 per case; Martell and Hennessy's brandy \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Regarding the local grain market in this city there is not much change or improvement to note this week, trading most of the time having been quiet and without any new feature of particular interest. The movement of wheat on the railway lines westward has been somewhat better within the last few days of the week, and receipts in the city in consequence were heavier, but prices do not appear to have been materially affected, as these are practically unchanged. Although east-bound shipments of wheat are stated to be averaging well and are being sent out as rapidly as freight-room can be had, these are regulated by the supply of cars on the C. P. R. The quality usually sent to eastern markets is exceptionally good as a rule. In oats and barley there was a very brisk business doing, and all offered were taken up at very remunerative prices, the supply of barley especially not being fully up to the demand for the brightest samples. In flour business on the whole was rather quiet, there being but little demand from any quarter, local or otherwise. In provisions business during the week cannot be said to have been very heavy, with about the usual supply on hand and prices holding their own. Dairy products met a fair share of patronage this week, owing to an increased holiday demand, while meats generally have suffered a decline in the demand, having been superseded for this week at least by poultry.

On the whole, however, the business of the week has been quite satisfactory, and prices have held quite firmly.

WHEAT.

In this market matters have been rather quiet during the past week and no new feature of importance has been noticed. Shipments to the east are being sent out as quickly as cars can be supplied by the C. P. R. The movement west of this is somewhat better this week and a fair supply has been received in the market. Prices are practically unchanged, the following being the millers' and grain dealers' quotations for the different grades here. No. 1 hard 75c, No. 2 70c, No. 1 northern, 70c, No. 2 60c, No. 3 55c, No. 1 regular 65c, No. 2 60c. Frozen lots still range from 28 to 55c, and even more can be obtained for a quality which has only been slightly touched.

OATS.

There has been a fairly active demand in this market during the week, with pretty heavy receipts, the supply being equal to all wants. All offered of a quality fit for milling purposes were taken at 25c and feeding quality at 23c. Eastern shipments still remain rather light.

BARLEY.

In this market business is stated to have been rather brisk during the week, owing to an active demand which has existed most of this week. All offered and all that could be had was taken at 40c for a good bright sample and 35c for a fair sample for malting purposes. A feeding quality would usually bring about 30c. Some shipments are still being made to the east.

FLOUR.

In this market not much change or improvement has taken place this week, business on the whole having remained in rather a dull state. To eastern markets shipments at present are of a limited nature, while the local demand can only be said to be fairly active and the western trade is considered very light. Although the largest grinding mill in the city is closed down for repairs and will remain so for about four weeks, the supply in stock would seem to be equal to all wants, that is judging from the present demand in this trade. Prices are unchanged, the following being the millers' and dealers' quotations: patents, \$2.45; strong bakers \$2.15; XXXX \$1.70, and superfine \$1.30. to \$1.40.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

There has been a very good local demand in this market during the week. To eastern markets none are being shipped, as the local demand will likely require all the stocks in the province at present. Sales were made in car lots of bran at \$9 per ton and of shorts at \$10 per ton.

OATMEAL.

A very fair trade has been doing in this market during the week, the demand being principally local. The following are the ruling quotations at present: Standard grade oatmeal \$2.25 and granulated \$2.50 per sack.

POTATOES.

This market remains practically unchanged from our last report. There is not much business doing at present and prices are at their old figures, these being quoted at 35c for car lots and 40c for smaller quantities.

EGGS.

In these a more active demand has been noticed this week and sales average somewhat higher, apparently due to the increased wants for the Christmas season. Prices are unchanged. Good fresh lots were sold as before at 27c and 28c, while lined were worth about 25c.

CHICKEN.

In this market some improvement has taken place during this week, the demand having been rather more active, with an increase of

sales. Prices, however, have not made any change, the following being the ruling quotations: Medium lots at 9½ to 10c, and prime at 10½ to 11c. There is no Ontario cheese in the market at present in sufficient quantity to warrant quotations.

BUTTER.

In this market no great change or improvement took place this week, excepting perhaps that sales were a little on the increase, the demand being due as in most other cases to the Christmas season. The supply on hand was quite plentiful and evidently sufficient to meet all wants, which was principally for the higher qualities, but little of the poorer grades being asked for at any time. The following have been the dealers' quotations. Prime dairy 20 to 21c, medium quality 13 to 16c, and low grades 8 to 10c.

BACON.

A fairly steady business was transacted during the week, sales turned being about the average with a good supply on hand. Prices are unchanged, dealers' quotations being, for dry salt 7½ to 9c; smoked, 9 to 10; rolls from 11 to 11½; and breakfast bacon 11 to 11½c.

HAMS.

A fairly active demand continued during the week and sales were about a good average. Local cured is still quoted at 12c and American at 13½c.

LARD.

There was a pretty fair demand in this market during the week, with a good average of sales. The local product is still quoted at \$2.25 and imported at \$2.40 per pail of 20 lbs., or at 10c in tierces.

MESS FLOUR.

Business has been rather quiet this week, sales being few and light, owing to a falling off in the demand. Prices are still quoted at \$15 to \$15.50 per barrel.

MESS BEEF.

In this market there is but little business doing at present owing to a lull in the demand. Prices are quoted at \$15 per barrel.

DRESSED HOGS.

The receipts are reported as still keeping up very well with prices unchanged, \$5 being the highest figures paid by local packers in the city and seemingly the most they can pay owing to eastern opposition.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Trading has been moderately heavy on 'change the past week, and the feeling of weakness and uncertainty seems to be giving way to one of confidence in the future of wheat. The majority of local operators seem to think that the bottom has been reached, the desperate raid of the bears being believed to have spent its force. A few traders insist that there must be a drop of five cents before any material advance can occur, but they are not backing their opinion with cash to any great extent. Most millers are on the bull side, but the more conservative say that at least a fortnight must elapse before any material advance can be expected. Receipts were larger than for the previous week, but shipments show little change. Farmers are marketing but little. Shipments from country points direct to southern and eastern millers have been large during the past fortnight, and further heavy purchases of this class are reported, a fact which is duly noted by bulls of all classes as evidence that the north west is pretty well cleaned out of wheat.

The highest and lowest wheat prices by

grade or 'change during the week ending today, closing prices, and the prices one year ago were:

				Dec. 24.	1884
Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.		
No. 1 hard	. 90½	.. 89½	.. 90½	72½	
" 1 northern	85½	.. 84	.. 84½	67½	
" 2	.. 79½	.. 78	.. 79½	64	

Futures fluctuated but little, January 1 hard closing at 90c, February at 91½c and May at 97½c, January 1 northern at 84½c, February at 85½c and May at 91½c. Coarse grains were dull, old corn closing at 41 to 42½c, new at 31 to 31c, oats at 28 to 29c barley, at 45 to 75c, by sample, and rye 49 to 51c.

MILLSTUFFS—Has been scarce but quiet, bulk bran closing at \$7.50 to 8.00, and shorts at \$8.50 to 9.50 per ton.

FLOUR. The flour market has a slightly better tone and there is more demand, but fight hard for concessions and it is hard work to do business on present lines. Cable offers continue lower than can be accepted, as a rule, though some orders have been filled the past week. Millers are anxiously waiting for the report of stocks in Great Britain, believing that on this hinges the course of prices for the coming month. If stocks are as large or larger than the foreigners now claim, dullness and low prices are expected to rule. If, however, there has been an appreciable diminution in British stocks, they expect prices to harden and advance enough to make it possible to resume traffic relations with British buyers within a fortnight.

Quotations for ear or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.70 to \$5.00 straights \$4.50 to 4.75; first bakers', \$3.70 to 4.00; second bakers', \$3.25 to 3.50; best low grades, \$2.20 to \$2.35, in bags; red dog, \$1.60 to \$1.70 in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 30c per bbl for 250 and 140 lb jute bags, 20c for 98lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24½lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

The situation on the falls changes but slightly. Milling continues unsatisfactory, and about two-thirds of the local capacity is the most that is operated. The flour production last week was 96,058 bbls—averaging 16,009 bbls daily—against 67,547 bbls the preceding week, and 120,000 bbls for the corresponding period in 1884. One mill was shut down Saturday, leaving the same number in operation at the present time as a week ago. The output the present week, however, will show a decided loss, as nearly all, if not all the mills will be closed down Christmas day, and some also during Saturday. As for operations next week, it is difficult to forecast how matter will shape. At the present writing the indications point to there being as large a milling capacity in operation as now. There is ample power for all parties coming to run, and it would appear that the firms most prominently identified with present operations are inspired with a desire to take advantage of the prevailing high water more than anything else. Considerable flour continues to go into store, though the shipments last week were heavy. There is a rather better tone to the flour market, but very little doing.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	Dec. 22	Dec. 15	Dec. 8.
Wheat, bus	762,160	589,680	323,680
Flour, bbls	625	420	715
Millstuff, tons	159	72	116

	SHIPMENTS.		
	Dec. 22	Dec. 15	Dec. 8.
Wheat, bus	61,600	84,560	127,680
Flour, bbls	86,818	49,657	14,825
Millstuff, tons	2,744	1,528	915

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. 22.	Dec. 14.
No. 1 hard	2,184,024	2,270,320
No. 2 hard	7,077	7,078
No. 1	59,293	51,300
No. 1 Northern	1,886,725	1,882,718
No. 2	7,435	7,436
No. 2 Northern	778,569	777,126
No. 3	6,500	5,384
Rejected	87,553	79,420
Special bins	332,937	1,355,303
Total	6,350,113	6,431,085

	ST. PAUL.		
	Dec. 23	Dec. 16.	Dec. 9.
in elevators,			
bush	1,232,000	1,232,000	1,232,000

	DULUTH.		
	Dec. 21.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 7.
In store, bush	4,892,029	4,559,990	3,838,705
Afloat, bush	124,039	124,521	124,521
Total, bush	5,016,063	4,675,511	3,963,262

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

On the beginning of this week wheat opened with a fairly active business, and from prices selling up quickly at 1½ from the closing figures of the previous week, but the advance was not fully sustained, and though a decline in consols, stimulated buying and stirred the bullish element into fresh activity the tone continued in rather a weak state, the market losing most of its previous firmness, although the spirit of the morning had developed the fact that wheat has still a great many friends who are hopeful that the hour for the better is near at hand. Tuesday opened with a generally strong feeling due principally to the light increase in the visible supply, and during the balance of the week, there were no features of any special interest noticed, prices at times going up, as the demand became more urgent, then again falling off, as this was fully satisfied, and by Thursday, business was almost at a standstill in all the speculative specialties, trading being light and decidedly of a holiday character. In corn a dull feeling existed all through the week and oats did not show much if any improvement. Pork was very uninteresting during the week though at times holding fairly steady, but the trading as a rule was very tame. Lard was moderately active and firm in price.

On Monday the wheat market opened with a fairly active business and prices ended firmer. Ending by selling up 1.37-8 above the lowest figures of Saturday, but the advance was not fully sustained and some of the gain was lost. Cables continue dull and weak, but there were rumors that the visible supply would not show much if any increase, but later on other estimates were circulated that the increase would be over half a million. Corn was weak all through, oats slow, pork uninteresting, while lard was held steady. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.84½
Corn	37½	36½
Oats	27½	27½
Pork	8.95	9.75
Lard	5.92½	5.97½

On Tuesday the wheat market again showed a fairly active business and prices generally stronger. A good advance was made at the opening, the improved feeling being principally one to the light increase to the visible supply. Shorts were pretty active buyers but later on as the most urgent demand was pretty well filled prices fell off, the situation at the close being considered even weaker than the present day, corn was again weak and values lower, oats a little improved and in pork the feeling was strong and prices at a slight advance. Lard was rather dull. Closing quotations were:

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	\$0.84½	\$0.84½
Corn	37½	36½
Oats	27½	27½
Pork	9.02	9.82½
Lard	5.05	5.97½

On Wednesday a quiet feeling prevailed in the wheat market, and very little outside business was done. The opening was still easier, being a combination of yesterday, afterwards weakness, but a little advance was soon gained on moderate buying, but other home markets being weak and lower, the advance was lost, but again improved on a fair demand springing up. There was some enquiry for export flour, which may have had some effect. Corn was quiet and a shade easier. In oats a weak feeling prevailed. Pork was heavier and in lard trading was comparatively light. Closing quotations were:

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	\$0.84½	\$0.84½
Corn	36½	36½
Oats	27½	27½
Pork	9.70	9.82½
Lard	5.92½	5.95

On Thursday in the wheat market, trading was very light and to all appearance decidedly of a holiday character, no new features were developed and the market was governed by purely local causes. If the demand exceeded offerings, prices rallied and attempts to realize caused a decline. The receipts were only moderate and shipments light, with small export clearing from the seaboard. In corn a dull feeling existed. Oats were slow. Pork was quiet and steady and lard a trifle higher. Closing quotations were:

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	\$0.84	\$0.84½
Corn	36½	36½
Oats	26	27½
Pork	9.00	9.85
Lard	5.92½	6.05

On Friday and Saturday, no sessions of the Board of Trade were held, the Board having adjourned for both these days owing to the Christmas holidays.

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The local stock market in this city has been a rather quiet and uninteresting one during the past week, and none of the leading bank stocks show any improvement since our last report. On the contrary some of them have suffered a slight decline in value, while Northwest Land notably suffered quite a heavy fall. Miscellaneous and loan and savings stocks were very quiet at the close. The subjoined closing bids of Wednesday, Dec. 16th and 23rd, will serve as an index to the tone of the market.

	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.
Montreal	201½	200½
Ontario	105	105
Toronto	184½	184½
Merchants'	114	113½
Commerce	—	117½
do X D	118½	—
Imperial	128	127
Federal	100	99½
Dominion	200	200
Standard	—	117½
do X D	117½	—
Hamilton	126	126
Northwest Land	57½	53½

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

In the local market, continued dullness outside, the near approach of the holiday season, and the close of navigation, have combined to increase the inactivity previously prevalent for some weeks back. Trade all over has been very quiet all this week, there being seemingly as little inclination to sell as to buy. The prevailing sentiment is that there will be no attempt at doing any business until the holidays are over, and in consequence of the indisposition to push sales, prices as a rule have been fairly well maintained and receipts have usually gone into store, so that stocks have been on the increase. In wheat there was scarcely any movement effected. Oats showed a considerable range in prices, according to quality. The higher grades of barley were very scarce and in fair demand, but the lower grades were not wanted. Provisions have shown but little change during the week, and business in dairy products was quite active, these generally selling off fairly well, though in some cases the supply is increasing and in excess of the demand.

WHEAT

There was scarcely any movement in this market during the week, there seemingly being very little inclination shown to either buy or sell. No. 2 fall sold at 85c. Spring was less offered or wanted even than fall, but No. 2 sold at 86c.

OATS.

The values have remained much the same as the previous week, but there is a considerable range in prices according to quality. Car lots of feeding quality sold at 33 to 34c, and milling at 35c on track.

BARLEY.

The higher grades have been very scarce and in fair demand, but the lower grades which were offered were not wanted. No. 1 inspected sold from 92 to 94c, No. 2 from 81 to 82c, extra No. 3 equal to 70c. Average qualities are still offered at 58c, without buyers.

RYE.

Nominally unchanged at about 60c.

PEAS.

These seem to have been rather easier. Car lots of No. 2 brought 60c, which price would have been repeated at the close.

POTATOES.

Car lots were quiet and easy. One or two lots brought 50c during the week, and there were more offered at this price at the close.

EGGS.

The receipts have been on the increase, causing prices to decline. The feeling at the close was unsettled at about 19c for round lots of fresh and 16c for pickled, with supplies probably in excess of the demand.

BUTTER.

There has been no demand heard of for shipments during the week, and as the qualities usually taken for it have been coming forward freely, stocks are accumulating so heavily, that uneasiness exists amongst the dealers as to the future prospects, seeing that they are qualities that will not stand very long without deteriorating, so that prices of these and of inferior have been purely nominal. Choice in the shape of selections have been in active demand at steady prices, all obtainable being readily taken at 15 to 16c, with a few gilt edge bringing 17c. The supply of roll has been increasing, but good qualities sold fairly well at 12½ to 14c, very choice occasionally bringing 15c, and inferior went off at 9 to 10c.

CHEESE.

Small lots have been selling fairly well, and at steady prices. Choice at 9 to 9½c, and inferior to medium at 6½ to 8c., the demand for the latter, however, being rather slack.

PORK.

Quiet but firmer. Small lots have been bringing an advance of 50 cts. and selling at \$13.50.

BACON.

Inactive all over, with offerings very small but sufficient. Long clear sold to a small extent, usually at 7c. Cumberland was not offered. Rolls were quiet at 8½ to 9½c., and bellies at 10½ to 11c with boneless at 11½c.

HAMS.

Small lots have continued in demand and steady at 11½c., with larger lots obtainable at 11c.

LARD.

A steady enquiry has continued at prices the same as before, or 9 to 9½c. for pails which were the only sort offered.

APPLES.

These were quite steady in value, with car lots of greenings selling at \$2.25.

POULTRY.

The supply has been abundant, all offered taken at 9 to 11c. per lb for turkeys, and 6 to 6½ for geese, ducks at 50 to 60c., and fowl at 25 to 40c. per pair.

Commercial Summary.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* from leading business centres this week report in portions of the west and southwest unseasonably mild weather, which has resulted in bad roads and of necessity at various points in a check to trade with interior merchants. In wholesale lines there has been no special activity, but none has been expected at this time. Merchants are generally confident that the new year will bring a better demand, which fact imparts a firm tone to most markets. At Chicago business is more quiet and the weather is bad. The distribution of woollens and other seasonable staples has felt the declining demand most. The request for holiday goods there is said to be the heaviest for three years past. There are no features from St. Louis except the increased firmness of pig iron, which is believed to promise an early advance in price. In the north-west, at Minneapolis and St. Paul, the wholesale movement is in good volume. In the south dry goods have been pushed with a fair degree of success. In the east there are no developments of note beyond the advance in Glendon and Andover brands of pig iron. This is in part attributable to the fact that they have always commanded one dollar per ton more than other varieties of forge. The demand for dry goods is for near-by wants only, jobbers and agents reporting a small volume of business. It is, however, better than one year ago, and about equal to the volume disposed of in December, 1883. Cotton goods stocks at the east are relatively small. Print cloths are less active, but firm. There is no special change in the market for raw wool. Prices are as firm as ever, and holders expect prices to be maintained or advanced. More woollen machinery is at work than heretofore. The breadstuffs markets are weak and declining. An export demand of any moment for wheat may hardly be said to exist. Tidewater prices here are about 12c per bushel higher than a year ago, while English wheat is selling but 1c higher. India and Russia are therefore making contracts to deliver wheat in the United Kingdom next spring and summer without serious competition from the United States. Hog products are dull and lower. Petroleum is dull and featureless. Eastern pig iron is unchanged in price or demand. Rails are firm at \$35 at the mills. The movement of grocery staples in response to a demand for consumption is below that of last year. Dairy products have slightly improved. Anthracite coal is being cut in price to some extent and is only fairly active. The production already equals that of 1884. The total number of failures in the United States, reported to *Bradstreet's* this week, is 217, against 221 last week, a decline of 4, and as compared with 305 in the like week of December, 1884, 208 in 1883, 236 in 1882, and 165 in 1881. This continues the marked decline in the total number of failures weekly during the last quarter of the year as against 1884. The grand total of failures in the United States from January 1 to December 18, is 10,771, against 11,088 in a like portion of 1884, a decline of 316. The total for fifty weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881, respectively, were 9,591, 7,762 and 5,939.—*Bradstreet's*.

Recent Legal Decisions.

CARRIERS' REGULATIONS — PROHIBITING "DRUMMING."—A regulation by a railroad company prohibiting passengers from "drumming" for custom on its trains is reasonable, according to the decision of the Texas Court of Appeals in the case of the Texas, etc., Railway Company vs. Pearle.

CUSTOMS LAWS — DUTIES ON IRON ORE.—In the case of *Marvel vs. Merritt*, a suit brought to recover duties collected on iron ore at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, as upon mineral or bituminous substances, the plaintiff claiming the duties should have been levied at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, as upon "unmanufactured articles," the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed a decision of the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York, directing the jury to return a verdict for the defendant.

LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS—SUIT AGAINST ATTORNEY.—The cause of action against an attorney for failing to sue on a claim placed in his hands for collection arises when he violates his contract, which is to proceed within a reasonable time to the collection of the debt. The cause of action rests on the breach of contract, and not on the consequences of that breach, as where the claim is barred by limitation by reason of the failure of the attorney to sue. So held by the Kentucky Superior Court in the case of *McArthur vs. Baker*, decided December 9.

INSURANCE POLICY — STIPULATION—LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.—A policy of insurance contained a stipulation that no action should be commenced thereon to recover for a loss thereunder until the amount thereof was ascertained by agreement or arbitration; and that no such action should be maintained unless commenced within one year after the date of the fire from which the loss occurred. In an action involving the force of this stipulation the United States Circuit Court for the District of Oregon held (*Thompson vs. Phoenix Insurance Company*) that where the assured was not prevented by the action or non-action of the insurer, in the matter of ascertaining the amount of the loss, he was bound to commence his action therefor within the time specified in the stipulation.

CONTRACT OF SALE — EXTENSION OF TIME.—A point of some interest was involved in the case of *Sharp et al. vs. Crapon et al.*, decided by the English Court of Appeals lately. This suit was brought for the recovery of a balance alleged to be due the plaintiffs for a large number of almanacs supplied to the defendants. They had ordered 30,000 almanacs, with pictures printed on them, which were to resemble certain drawings shown to the defendants when they agreed to purchase. The original contract provided that the goods should be delivered by November 1, 1883, but the time was afterward extended, and all of the almanacs were delivered and accepted except 8,000 which were tendered on December 14, but which the defendants then refused to receive, holding that the delivery was too late. The plaintiffs put in evidence a letter sent them by defendants on

December 10, in which they stated that they must reject the goods if they were not delivered by the end of the week. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs on the ground that by this letter the time for delivery was extended to the end of the week, December 15, the day after the tender was made.

BILL OF EXCHANGE—PREMATURE PROTEST—DAYS OF GRACE.—A bill of exchange, dated March 4, payable in London sixty days after sight, drawn in Illinois on a person in Liverpool, and accepted by him, "due May 21," without any date of acceptance, was protested for non-payment on May 21. In a suit against the drawer on the bill it was not shown what was the date of acceptance. The Supreme Court of the United States held, *Bell et al. vs. The National Bank of Chicago*, reported in the *Chicago Legal News*, that the bill was prematurely protested, if not appearing that days of grace were allowed. The Court, Blatchford, J., said: The principal deducible from all the authorities is, that, as to every bill not payable on demand, the day on which payment is to be made to prevent dishonor is to be determined by adding three days of grace, where the bill itself does not otherwise provide, to the time of payment as fixed by the bill. * * * In the present case, the time named in the acceptance after the word "due" can be regarded only as the time of payment fixed by the bill, to which days of grace are to be added, and not as a date which includes days of grace. This view goes to the foundation of the action, and makes it unnecessary to examine any other question.

DISCRIMINATION IN RAILROAD RATES.—The general subject of the right of railroads to make discriminations among shippers was discussed in the recent case of *Schofield et al. vs. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company*, decided by the Supreme Court of Ohio. The following is a syllabus of the points decided in the case: 1st. A railroad company chartered under the statutes of Ohio is a common carrier of freights intrusted to it for transportation, and is vested by its charter with the right of eminent domain and other franchises of a public nature, and exercises public duties and those of a quasi public office, and is subject to judicial control to prevent an abuse of the privileges and powers so granted. 2nd. Whether a common carrier, at common law, in the ordinary case, where no facts exist making a discrimination among shippers, injurious or ruinous to some of them, is only bound to transport freight at a reasonable rate, and not necessarily at a rate equal to all, or not, yet when the low rate is either intended to give, or has the necessary effect of giving, an exclusive monopoly affecting the business and destroying the trade of other shippers, the latter have a right to require an equal rate for all under like circumstances. 3rd. Where such a corporation as a common carrier of freights in consideration of the fact that a shipper furnished a greater quantity of freight than other shippers during a given term agrees to make a rebate on the published tariff on such freight to the prejudice of other shippers of like freights under the same circumstances, such a contract is an unlawful discrimination in favor of the larger shipper,

tending to create monopoly, destroy competition, injure, if not destroy, the business of smaller operators, contrary to public policy, will be declared void at the instance of parties injured thereby. 4th. Such a contract of discrimination cannot be upheld simply because the favored shippers may furnish for shipment during the year a larger freightage in the aggregate than any other shipper, or greater than all others combined; a discrimination resting exclusively on such a basis will not be sustained. 5th. Although a court will ordinarily look to the interest of the common carrier as an element in the case, the validity of such a contract will not be sustained by the courts simply because the business done under it is "largely profitable" to him. 6th. Where it appears that the plaintiff's business is such as to make him a frequent shipper, and a continuous series of shipments is necessary in conducting business, and to secure a remedy would lean to a multiplicity of actions at law, the courts, in order to save a multiplicity of suits, and to do full and adequate justice to the injured party, will intervene by injunction to prevent the threatened injury and wrong, and it is not a prerequisite on such a state of facts that plaintiffs first establish their rights by an action at law. 7th. When a railroad company is a corporation consolidated under the statutes of several states, and its road reaches into several states, its illegal acts of injurious discrimination committed or threatened in Ohio to the business of others, either there or along the line of said railroad in Ohio or elsewhere, may be ignored by the courts of that state.—Bradstreet's.

Drew on Him.

During the panic of 1873, and near the first of the year, Mr. H. H. Honore, a wealthy property-owner in Chicago, was in St. Louis, and in conversation with the president of the bank with which he did business, the banker informed him that his account was overdrawn some twenty-five hundred dollars, and as it was near the first of the year they would like him to balance it. On Mr. Honore's saying that he could not balance it at that time, the banker suggested that he draw on some one, "just so the book-keeper can balance the books." "Draw a draft! Who the d—l would I draw a draft on? I might as well telegraph the Czar of Russia for funds as to draw a draft." "Well, Mr. Honore, draw a draft on the Czar; that will square the books, and that's the main thing just now. So, after some conversation, a sight draft for the amount was regularly drawn and started on its mission, and the proper credit given Mr. Honore. The draft passed through many banking firms in this and the old country, and by the time it reached the Czar had many blue ribbons and seals belonging to the different institutions through which it passed. It was presented to the Czar through one of his agents, who desired instructions what to do with it. The Czar looked it over, but could not understand how he came to owe money to Mr. Honore, but as everything appeared regular he instructed that it be paid, but told his secretary to inform Mr. Honore the next time he drew a draft to send an itemized bill.—Ex.

French Finances.

Half a dozen years ago, Beaulieu, the editor of the *Economiste Francais*, was the most enthusiastic of the optimists in respect to French finance. Nothing delighted him more than to array figures showing the great surplus of the revenue, and he allowed no week to pass without demanding an immediate and great reduction of the taxes. He is now on the other tack, and is devoting his versatile and brilliant pen to pointing out the impending bankruptcy of France. Unfortunately, there is better ground for his present, than for his former opinions. The inherent difficulty of the case is, that the French Government is largely controlled, in matters of finance, by a mob of Parisian speculators in money and public loans, who care for nothing except their own temporary profits, and who are all hoping that they can themselves individually escape the consequences of the general crash which they must know that they are preparing for their country.

At the downfall of the second Napoleon, in 1870, the consolidated French debt was \$1,530,000,000. At the end of 1873, as a consequence of the disasters attending the war with Germany, the consolidated debt had increased to 19,722 million francs (\$3,944,406,000), the interest charge upon it being 706,146,867 francs (\$141,223,373). The estimates are, that at the end of 1884, there had been added \$2,055,000,000 of what is described as "redeemable and floating debt," thus making a grand aggregate of \$5,999,400,000, or in round numbers, six thousand million dollars. Whatever the exact figure was at the end of 1884, it is certain that it has since been largely increased, by subsidies to railroads, internal improvements of various kinds, and war operations in China, Tonquin, and Madagascar. Nobody in France seems to know what the sum total of the costs of those distant enterprises will be when the accounts are all in, but that it will be very great is admitted on all hands.

The annual public revenue of France is about \$600,000,000, and this is made to meet the annual ordinary expenditure, by the easy method of not including under the head of ordinary expenditures any sums which would swell the aggregate beyond the revenue. In this way the appearance of a deficit has been avoided, and may continue to be to the end of time. But the actual deficit is not made the less real, by the device of calling certain expenses extraordinary.

Taxation in France is already so heavy, and so searching, that it has become difficult to find additional resources. Subjecting the dividends on the public debt to an income tax is proposed in some quarters, but Leon Say, who has always resisted that, has recently said that it was wholly inadmissible, in a political sense, in a country where there are four million holders of the public debt, or, as we should express it in this country, four million bondholders. The English have been long accustomed to an income tax on their National securities, but to the French it would be something new, and would wear the aspect of a partial repudiation. Without doubt, they could be reconciled to it after a while, and especially if they could be

made to believe that the only other alternative was a total repudiation.

While the French dealers and jobbers in funded debts, and money speculators generally, are thorough gamblers, French politicians are equally reckless in their struggles with each other for the control of the Government. If the men in power are disposed to pursue a pacific and prudent policy, the men out of power denounce them as recreant to the National honor, and few cabinets can sustain themselves against denunciations of that kind, with a people as sensitive as the French are in respect to the military prestige and glory of their country. It was by the clamours of the politicians on the opposite side of the Chambers, led by nimble and unscrupulous orators like Thiers, that Napoleon III. was forced in 1870, into the war with Germany, which caused his family the loss of a throne, and subjected France to a defeat, humiliation and spoliation which have had few parallels in the history of the world. And yet, fresh as that terrible experience is, it is quite within the possibilities that France may be, before long, again goaded by demagogues into some great war, fatal as it certainly would be to the maintenance of its public credit, and imminent as the hazard would be that a political and, perhaps, social revolution would be one of the consequences of a break-down in its finances. But, aside from the contingency of a great war, France may sustain its financial burdens for a long time yet, thanks to the admirable thrift and industry of its people, and to the stability which it derives from the minute sub-division of the ownership of land.

France is not the only part of Europe which is exposed to the danger of an explosion. John Bright has recently expressed the opinion that the whole of it was "marching towards a great catastrophe" under the devouring taxation imposed by its vast armaments, and even that load, intolerable as it is, is not so oppressive as the mad excess to which the European nations have pursued their debt and funding systems. If the explosion does come at last, we cannot on this side of the Atlantic wholly escape being injured by it, but the extent of the injury to us will be diminished by steadily reducing our financial and commercial connections with that part of the world to a minimum. The course of events is steadily tending towards such a reduction. Our manufacturers are, year by year, acquiring more power to hold our markets against the importation of European goods, although they are as yet sold here in great quantities. On the other hand, it is certain that our exportation to Europe of food products, and especially of the cereals, already greatly interfered with by the competition of other nations, will, in no long time, become inconsiderable. Altogether, the circumstances are all changing in a direction which will reduce the trade between the United States and Europe to very narrow limits, as compared with its present volume.—*Banker's Magazine*.

The Napanee glass works have been sold to a syndicate of English gentlemen, who propose investing about half a million in the business, and extending the works in order to command the Canadian trade.

Write Plainly.

In a recent lecture an English author makes an earnest plea for the more liberal encouragement of the art of fair writing, as distinguished from legible writing, in our schools and colleges, and the frequent illegibility of the handwriting of professional men and authors is commented upon. This matter receives a practical illustration in the manuscript of a novel by the late Colonel Burnaby, which proves to be positively undecipherable, even by experts, and cannot therefore be published. *American Stationer.*

General Notes.

The United States imported from Canada last year 11,500,000 dozen eggs at a cost of \$2,000,000.

DAVE NUTTY, formerly of the *Moosomin Courier* has turned up at Portage la Prairie as editor of a journal which he names the *Advertiser and Holiday Review*. Whether Portage la Prairie will support a third journal or not remains to be seen, anyhow we wish Dave success if only for the courage he shows.

It is rumored around Winnipeg, and stated in the daily journals, that the local Board of Fire Underwriters have about completed their work of revising the insurance premium rates of the city, and have prepared a new and revised tariff, which is being submitted to the Dominion Board for their approval or alteration.

The Roman police have succeeded in discovering in the ex-monastery of the Cistercians at Santa Croce, in Jerusalem, four boxes containing 144 manuscripts, which it would seem were withheld at the time when the Italian Government took possession of the libraries of the different monastic orders and concentrated their contents in the newly-founded public library in the Roman College called Victor Emmanuel. That these manuscripts were missing was recognized at the time, and their recovery now is matter for congratulation, as among them are many of great value, some of them being of the seventh and eighth centuries.

It is unfortunate for Montreal that, before it got rid of the small-pox, the other pestilence of a race-cri should come to vex it. Here the whole trouble, at worst, is based on a misapprehension. A large part of the French-Canadian population has fully imbibed the notion that Riel was hanged because he had French blood in his veins. The duty of the hour is to convince these deluded people of their error, to show them that no such motive presided at the execution; that treason was the crime for which he suffered, and that an Englishman in his place would have met the same fate. Once convince the excited French Canadian of this truth, and all motive for indignation on his part would be gone. Every one who has any influence ought to set about this task; its accomplishment, which should be easy, would save a world of trouble.—*Monetary Times.*

MR. DONALD C. GRANT, one of the Forth Bridge staff, according to the *Engineer*, is bringing out a new form of signal for use at se

to indicate to other ships the direction of movement of the helm, so as to avoid collision with ships close up. He does not propose to supersede the side lights at present employed, but only to supplement them. The officer on watch is supplied with a couple of signals small enough to be carried in a breast pocket of ordinary capacity. Should he wish to indicate that his vessel is on the port tack he takes a signal—with a round handle and colored red—from his pocket and fires it by giving it a slight tap. The result is a brilliant red light. After this light has burned for about 30 seconds it explodes a small maroon, the report of which can be heard a mile off, and after this the light continues to burn for another 30 seconds. The process of firing the starboard tack signal is, of course, the same, the result being a green light, but in this case the handle is square, this difference of form making it easy in the dark to distinguish the right signal to be employed.

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

A. Ramsay & Son.
OIL AND COLOR MERCHANTS.

Plate Glass! Colored Glass!!
 Enamelled Glass, etc.
5 McDERMOTT STREET,
WINNIPEG.

S. SPINK,
 DEALER IN
GRAIN & PRODUCE.
593 Main St., WINNIPEG.

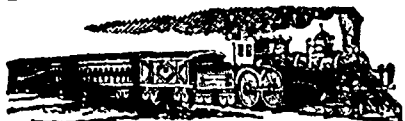
E. D. Moore & Co.
 WHOLESALE
OILS
 Producers, Refiners & Shippers of all kinds Petroleum
 ILLUMINATING & MACHINE OILS.
 SPECIAL BRANDS—Parlor Light, Economy and American Oils.
 MACHINE OILS—Castorine, XXX Castorine, Locomotive Valve, Filtered Cylinder, Summer Eclipse, and all other kinds of Machine Oil.
 We Guarantee our Machine Oils to give satisfaction
 Contractors for Artesian Water or Oil Wells.
 ED. MOORE & CO., Main St., WINNIPEG.
 M. J. WOODWARD & CO., PETROLIA.

STRANG & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
 AND DEALERS IN
 Provisions, Wines and Liquors.
 383 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

MONEY TO LEND.
 MORTGAGES & DEBENTURES PURCHASED.
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.
 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, WALTER S. LEE, Manager.
 Winnipeg Branch, Cor. Portage Av. & Fort St
F. B. ROSS,
 Manager Winnipeg Branch

NORTH AMERICAN Life Assurance Company.
 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.
 HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, M.P., President
 WM. McCABE, F.J.A., Managing Director.
 Special attention is called to his Company's Semi-Tontine Investment plan of Insurance.
 Wm. R. GRUNDY, Manager Manitoba and N. W. Dep't,
 Office: 302 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

OGILVIE MILLING CO.
 Mill at Point Douglas.
 Capacity - - - 750 Barrels per day.
 OFFICE:—Corner King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.
 A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Craham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Barley.
 Wheat buyers at all Shipping C.P.R. Stations.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RLY
(WESTERN DIVISION.)

TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 20, 1885

Head Down.	STATIONS.	Head Up.
Going East.		Going West
7:00 p. m. Lv 6.	Winnipeg. 4 Arr.	8:00 a. m.
12:40 a. m.	Rat Portage	2:10 a. m.
6:40 a. m.	Ignace	7:45 p. m.
9:20 a. m.	Savanne	4:17 p. m.
1:00 p. m. Ar 2	Port Arthur. Lv. 3	12:30 p. m.
Going West.		Going East
8:40 a. m. Lv 2	Winnipeg. 2 Ar	6:00 p. m.
11:10 a. m.	Portage la Prairie	3:31 p. m.
1:20 p. m.	Carberry	12:50 p. m.
3:10 p. m.	Brandon	10:20 a. m.
4:45 p. m.	Airden	7:30 a. m.
6:35 p. m.	Elkhorn	6:40 a. m.
6:40 p. m.	Moosomin	5:32 a. m.
9:10 p. m.	Bradview	3:10 a. m.
12:25 a. m.	Qu'Appelle	12:20 a. m.
3:25 a. m.	Regina	10:50 p. m.
6:15 a. m.	Mooselaw	8:30 p. m.
1:40 p. m.	Swift Current	1:45 p. m.
8:30 p. m.	Maple Creek	7:30 a. m.
12:45 a. m. Ar 3	Medicine	5:45 p. m.
1:25 a. m. Lv 8	Hat	2:30 a. m.
9:55 a. m.	Gleichen	5:45 p. m.
2:05 p. m. Ar 8	Calgary	2:30 p. m.
3:05 p. m. Lv 10	Canmore	1:30 p. m.
7:30 p. m. Ar 10	Canmore	11 Lv
9:00 a. m.		
Going South.		Going North
9:45 a. m. Lv 1	Winnipeg	5:25 p. m.
12:15 p. m.	Dominion City	2:52 p. m.
12:40 p. m. Ar 1	Emerson	1 Lv
8:15 a. m. Lv 2	Winnipeg	6:20 p. m.
11:00 a. m.	Morris	3:30 p. m.
11:45 a. m.	Rosenfeld	2:45 p. m.
12:45 p. m. Ar 2	Greta	1:45 p. m.
12:15 p. m. Lv 2	Rosenfeld	2 Ar
2:10 p. m.	Morden	11 Ar
4:30 p. m. Ar 2	Mandit	2 Lv
7:45 a. m.		
Going North.		Going South
4:00 p. m. Lv 6	Winnipeg	9:30 a. m.
6:00 p. m. Ar	West Selkirk	7 Lv
7:30 a. m.		
Going West.		Going East
9:30 a. m. Lv 6	Winnipeg	3:00 p. m.
10:30 a. m.	Stony Mountain	2:00 p. m.
10:55 a. m. Ar	Stonewall	6 Lv
1:30 p. m.		
Going S. W.		Going S. E.
10:30 a. m. Lv 9	Winnipeg	7:10 p. m.
11:40 a. m.	Headly	6:15 p. m.
2:15 p. m. Ar	End of Trk	9
	M. S. W. B. J. Lv	3:45 p. m.

! Dining Stations

REFERENCES.

1. Daily.
2. Daily except Sunday.
3. Daily except Tuesday.
4. Daily except Wednesday.
5. Daily except Saturday.
6. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
7. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
8. Sundays and Wednesdays.
9. Mondays and Wednesdays.
10. Wednesdays.
11. Thursdays.
12. Sundays and Thursdays.
13. Mondays and Fridays.

and Magnificent Parlor Sleeping Cars Attached to all Through Trains.

Trains east of Brandon run on Central Standard Time. Between Brandon and Canmore on Mountain Standard Time.

W. C. VAN HORNE, Vice-President. JOHN M. EGAN, Gen. Sup't. ROBERT KERR, General Passenger Agent.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE !

- FROM -

WINNIPEG AND ALL PARTS OF CANADA

- TO -

British Columbia

BY

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

For Information, Maps, Folders, etc., apply to address

P. R. GROAT, Gen. Emigration Agent. CHAS. S. FEE, Gen. Passenger Agent. ST. PAUL. ST. PAUL.

The CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL R'Y

Is the Fast Mail Short Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, via La Crosse and Milwaukee, to Chicago, and all Points in the Eastern States and the Canadas.

It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped Railway in the Northwest.

It is the only line running Sleeping Cars with luxurious Smoking Rooms, and the finest Dining Cars in the world, via the famous "River Bank Route," along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern Lines at the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No Change of Cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago.

For Through Tickets, Time Tables and full information, apply to any Coupon Ticket Agent in the Northwest.

R. MILLER, Gen. Manager; J. F. TUCKER, Asst. Gen. Manager; A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agent; GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. DIXON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Ag't., 407 Main St., Winnipeg Man

Albert Lea Route.

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the East. Chicago "Cannon Ball" express leaves Minneapolis at 7:00 p.m. daily, arriving at Chicago 3 p.m. next day. This is a solid train, consisting of comfortable day coaches, Pullman sleeping cars, and our justly famous palace dining cars, running through without change.

Train leaving Minneapolis 8:00 a.m. has comfortable coaches and Pullman sleeping cars, through without change.

J. F. McFARLANE, Gen. Northwest Agent, 400 Main Street, Winnipeg Manitoba

J. A. McCOSKILL, Trav. Pass. Ag't., Minneapolis, Minn. F. BOYD, Gen. Traffic & Pass. Ag't.,

The Royal Route. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, & Northwestern Railways.

GOING EAST.

Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1:15 p.m. and 8:15 p.m.; and St. Paul, 2:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m.; arriving in Chicago at 7:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

COMING WEST.

Express train leave Chicago at 11:20 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m., and Minneapolis at 6:45 a.m. and 1:45 p.m.

This is the only line between St. Paul and Chicago running the Pullman Smoking Room Sleepers, and Palace dining cars.

GOING SOUTHWEST.

Trains leave St. Paul for Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City and San Francisco at 7:10 a.m. and 3:35 p.m.

NORTHWEST NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED).

THE STEAMER

"MARQUETTE" & "ALPHA,"

Of the above Company will commence to make Regular Trips between ST. VINCENT and WINNIPEG on the Opening of Navigation on the Red River.

FREIGHT DELIVERED to all Parts of City.

Lake Steamer Service for PRINCE ALBERT and EDMONTON will commence on Opening of Navigation

ANDREW ALLAN, President. WM. ROBINSON, General Manager. C. S. DRUMMOND, Vice-President. F. A. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

The People's Line.

FARGO & SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Now completed between

FARGO AND ORTONVILLE,

Is prepared to handle both FREIGHT and PASSENGER TRAFFIC with promptness and safety. Connecting at Ortonville with the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul system the Fargo and Southern thus makes another GREAT TRUNK LINE to all Eastern and Southern States. The People's Line is superb in all its appointments, steel rails elegant coaches, and its rates are always slow and time as quick as other lines. Two Through Passenger Trains daily each way between Fargo and St. Paul without change, connecting at Union Depot, St. Paul, with all eastern and southern lines. When you GO EAST or COME WEST try the Fargo and Southern.

Trains leave Fargo for Minneapolis, St. Paul and Intermediate stations at 7:50 p.m. and 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Fargo from St. Paul and Minneapolis at 8:00 a.m. and 9:20 p.m.

Tickets for sale at all principal stations for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago and all eastern and southern states. For further information address

A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

The Royal Route.

Passengers over the Royal Route have all the luxuries of Modern Railway travel, Palace Dining Cars, Luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers and Elegant Day and Night Coaches for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago; also No Change of Cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with Through Sleepers to Kansas City. If you wish the best travelling accommodation always buy tickets over the Royal Route.

F. B. CLARKE, Gen. Traff. Man., St. Paul. T. W. TEASDALE, Gen. Pass. Ag't., St. Paul. S. C. Strickland, Gen. Ag't., Leland House Bldg., Winnipeg

NIAGARA FALLS AIR LINE !!



The Chicago & Grand Trunk & Grand Trunk Railways

form what is popularly known as the

NIAGARA FALLS AIR LINE FOR ALL POINTS EAST.

They run two solid trains daily from Chicago to Buffalo, crossing Suspension Bridge and passing NIAGARA FALLS IN BROAD DAYLIGHT, with through Pullman Cars to New York without change. SOLID TRAINS BETWEEN CHICAGO AND DETROIT.

PULLMAN CARS WITHOUT CHANGE:—Chicago to Detroit, Bay City, Saginaw, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York, Toronto, Montreal and Boston.

GEO. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager.

W. ILLI, Chief Manager.