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 SAMPLES and PRICES sent by mail upon application.

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78 1/2 York St.,

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W. HIGGINS & CO.,

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ARE NOW OFFERING

UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS

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5, 7, 9 & 11, McDermott St., WINNIPEG.

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STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED.

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The Commercial

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

PUBLISHED BY STEEN & BOYCE—EVERY TUESDAY—\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 23, 1883.

NO. 4

The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY

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

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Office, 16 James St. East.

STEEN & BOYCE,
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WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 23, 1883.

ST. BONIFACE is negotiating for electric light.

THE Emerson Building Company have given up business.

J. L. EWING, general store, Otterburn, has assigned in trust,

ELLIS & KING, saloon and restaurant, Calgary, have dissolved.

HUNTER BROS., general store, Moose Jaw, have assigned in trust.

D. GRIMES, hotel, Winnipeg, wants to sell his furniture and lease.

WILSON & BURNETT, furniture dealers, Moose Jaw, have assigned in trust.

A MONEY order office is to be opened at Calgary about the 1st of January.

THE assets of the estate of David Cowan, Winnipeg, are to be sold by tender.

CARTER & CARRIE, of the Franklin House, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.

GEO. E. FOLTHORPE, of Winnipeg, is establishing a trading post on Lake Manitoba.

THE Pacific hotel, Calgary, has been purchased by Jas. Davidson, from Montreal.

THE Potter House, Winnipeg, is to be reopened by Smith & Hood on the 27th inst.

J. A. BRONDGEST, general store and mill, Waubeech, has been sold out by the sheriff.

LANEY HIBBARD & Co., furriers, Winnipeg, have changed their firm style to Hibbard & Co.

HAY is worth \$45 per ton at Morley, N.W.T. It is being sold to graders in the Rocky Mountains.

JAS. A. CARLEY's bankrupt stock of clothing has been sold to Alfred Pearson at 57½ on the dollar.

ADAMSON & RANKIN, bankers, Rat Portage, have dissolved, and closed up their branch at that place.

MONTREAL stock market was stronger on Monday, and advanced all round from 1 to 2½ per cent.

KERR & HAMILTON, furniture dealers and general merchants, Prince Albert, have dissolved partnership.

THE Fort MacLeod Gazette appears in enlarged form, and is in every respect a credit to the enterprising publishers.

PENNER & SCHULTZ are erecting a large store at Morden. Messrs. McMillan will erect a large grain warehouse there this fall.

MACAULAY & BOWRY, groceries, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership, and the business will be continued by G. Bowry.

SMITH & SON's sawmill at Turtle Mountain is being reorganized with a probable infusion of new blood in the firm's membership.

WELLS & POWELL, publishers of the Moose Jaw News have dissolved partnership. The business is continued by Mr. J. E. Wells.

MRS. E. SMITH, of the Hotel Brunswick, Winnipeg, has disposed of the business to Mark Howes, who took possession on Saturday last.

ONLY two trains a week go south, on the Manitoba Southwestern, at present, leaving Winnipeg on Monday and Thursday at eight o'clock a.m.

THE stock, fittings and real property belonging to the estate of Hope & Bromley is to be

sold by tender, as will be seen by our advertising columns.

J. B. FERGUSON has gone into partnership with S. R. Parsons in the wholesale stationery business, Winnipeg, and the firm style is Parsons and Ferguson.

D. L. MCKENZIE, of this city, is making arrangements to go extensively into feeding hogs this winter. He is erecting suitable buildings in Kildonan, and expects to bring in about 500 young hogs from Ontario within the next few weeks.

THE Great Northwestern Telegraph Company propose building a line, which will start from Winnipeg along the C.P.R. to Morris, and from there to Nelson, Darlingford, Manitoba City, Pilot Mound, Crystal City, Clearwater, Cartwright, and then north to Milford and Carberry on the main line of the C.P.R.

THE total number of mercantile failures in the United Kingdom and Ireland, as reported from week to week in *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, (London), steadily decreased for more than a month preceding September 22nd, date of the last received copy. The total for the third week in September was but 135, against 179 and 196 respectively in like weeks in 1882 and 1881 England and Wales had 115, against 159 and 176; Scotland 18, against 15 and 11, and Ireland 2, against 5 and 9.

THE Eau Claire and Bow River Lumbering Company has been organized under the laws of Wisconsin. The company is formed for the manufacture of lumber in a section of country embracing 450 miles of territory on the Bow and Kananaskis rivers, in the Northwest territory. The syndicate numbers sixteen members, and includes among others Messrs. O. H. Ingram, president of the Empire Lumbering Company; J. G. Thorpe, president of the Eau Claire Lumber Company; W. A. Bust, vice-president of the same; J. C. Putnam, banker; H. M. Stocking, J. K. Kerr and F. C. Holman, of Eau Claire; and A. Bruce, of Chippewa Falls. The capital stock is about half a million dollars, about half of the amount to be called up now, of which about \$75,000 is to be spent in erecting a mill, probably at Calgary next spring. The mill which it is proposed to erect will cut 100,000 ft. per day.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

O. J. Mills, jeweller, Toronto, has failed.
 F. Tunmore, furniture, Toronto, assigned in trust.
 G. T. Miller, shoes, Owen Sound, sold out by sheriff.
 R. F. Hunter, dry goods, Ingersoll, has assigned.
 Lindsay, Harley & Co., refinery, Petrolia, dissolved.
 Windsor Vinegar Works, Windsor, have closed up.
 G. A. Barnard, fancy goods, Ridgetown, burned out.
 Deering & Son, shoes, Port Hope, sold out to Geo. B. Kirk.
 John Corcoran, hotel, Merriton, has been sold out by the sheriff.
 John Parsons, general store, Centralia, removing to Skipka.
 W. J. Clark, general store, Farquhar, sold out to Robt. Gardner.
 S. R. Warren & Co., organ manufacturers, Toronto, have failed.
 James Thomson, manufacturer of staves, Ayr, is in the hands of the sheriff.
 C. W. Chessman, furniture, Mount Forest, wants to compromise at 50c on the dollar.
 D. B. Chisholm, of the firm of Geo. Bible & Co., railway contractors, has left the country.
 Bell, Mackay & Co., organs, Toronto, dissolved, style same as before, Daniel Bell, Sons & Co.

QUEBEC.

H. Bolduc, jeweller, Quebec, has assigned.
 Louis Paradis, dry goods, Quebec, has failed.
 C. Robert, hatter, Montreal, assigned in trust.
 Mrs V. Lemay, hotel, Bord-a-Plouffe, burned out.
 Ferdin & Giguere, dry goods, Quebec, has failed.
 Jules A. Marion, grocer, Montreal, bailiff's sale advertised.
 Alfred Lalonde, general store, Vaudreuil, assigned in trust.
 Estate of J. B. Sarault, furrier, Montreal, assigned in trust.
 Thos. Fahey, general store, Inverness, removed to St. Sylvestre.
 Francois St. Jean, tailor, St. Jean Baptiste Village, assigned in trust.
 Taylor, Robinson & Co., wholesale hatters and furriers, Montreal, have assigned with liabilities of \$80,000.
 C. J. Nordhauser & Co., button manufacturers, Montreal, have made an assignment. They claim a surplus of \$11,000 assets over liabilities.

NOVA SCOTIA.

C. W. Knowles, publisher, Windsor, sold out.
 Christian Netz, pork, Halifax, selling off to close business.
 Thos. Walsh & Co., painters, Halifax, offering compromise.
 G. A. Davidson, general store, Kentville, advertises stock for sale by auction.
 Sutherland & Co., drugs, Acadia Mines, N. Sutherland has removed to Spring Hill.

Gluten in Flour.

Having some time ago had occasion to seek a rapid approximate method of estimating the quantity of gluten in flour, I found the following to give fairly correct results with known mixtures of white flour and starch (arrowroot being the form of starch employed in the experiments):

The principle upon which the estimation is based is the production of a yellow frothy body when nitric acid acts upon albuminoids. 0.5 of a gram of flour is weighed out and carefully transferred to a test-tube, which is divided (beginning at the bottom and ending the graduation about half way up) into four parts of equal capacity; water is now to be added up to the fourth mark exactly, and the test tube violently shaken, being closed by the cushion of the thumb. Frothing is best avoided if the shaking be terminated by successive inversions of the tube; the contents are temporarily transferred to another dry test-tube while the marked one is cleaned (all the pourings out are to be done immediately after shaking). A quarter of the liquid is now poured back, viz., up to mark 1, and the tubes filled up to mark 3 with nitric acid of strength such that half a test-tube full of it appears white, when a white surface is observed vertically through it, but the acid should barring this condition, be as strong as possible. The test-tube is now to stand exactly five minutes, with occasional shaking up, and is then to be filtered immediately after shaking through a dry filter into a dry receptacle; a standard flour is to be treated in the same way, and the two clear yellow solutions examined colorimetrically; the qualities of the flours are then inversely as the heights of equal color.—*Lester Reed, in Chemical News.*

Storage of Wind and Wave Power.

I have read with interest several articles that have appeared from time to time in your valued paper relative to "storing power." In No. 10, vol. xiii., you say, "Let us hope for success, and try again." This led me to put in my oar.

I understand the object of this discussion to be an interchange of views in order to bring out something tangible, something beneficial, and within reach of those desiring power, however great or small their requirements. All agree that power lost or allowed to go to waste, if properly and successfully stored, would turn every wheel between the oceans. To accomplish the object sought, some person or company of persons must provide for the storage of this power and sell to consumers for propelling machinery, ventilation, cooling, &c., as do gas companies sell gas for light.

The tide of the ocean, waterfalls like Niagara, Genesee, Catskill and others, the wind, and the thousand gas wells in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio and Michigan, may be set to work, their great power united and stored to be drawn from.

The one thing necessary to successfully carry into effect and accomplish this great object is a highway that shall be safe, durable and simple in construction for the transmission of this stored power to its thousand consumers.

These several powers, mighty as they are, can

be united and stored as one power, its successful application to machinery accomplished and carried into operation, by laying a large pipe six feet in diameter (like a water main) from New York to Chicago and elsewhere where required, the pipe to stand 250 pounds pressure per square inch, and be a receiver of compressed air, with proper inlet and discharge pipes. This pipe to be a common reservoir, and at the same time be a transmitter of the power it shall receive from air-pump stations along the line.

Erect tide-wheels at the seaboard, wind-wheels, water-wheels, and gas engines at convenient and suitable places along the line, connect with the main by air pumps, set the machinery at work, and draw from the stored power at New York, Chicago, and intermediate points at pleasure. I have given an outline of my plan for storing power the details of which are too lengthy for an article of this nature.

The advantages to be derived from such a combination of power stored are varied and extensive, the principal of which are readiness for use, safety from fire and consequent reduction in insurance, entire absence from boiler explosions, no smoke in manufacturing cities, location at pleasure of machinery with reference to convenience and dispatch for doing business, perfect ventilation with pure air in any public or private building, and all practically without expense for fuel, engineers, or labor of any kind. In construction the pipe is its own bridge for streams and rivers; grades and curves may be made without extra cost; wheels and pumps may be made to spin and pump away without aid of engineers.

Store waste power for use, and save coal to bake bread and warm feet.

Shall we admit that this cannot be done?
 —E. E. Van Liew, in *Scientific American.*

The Elevator.

The elevator is an endless strap, revolving over two pulleys, one of which is situated at the place where the grain or meal is to be hoisted, the other where it is to be delivered. To this strap are fastened a number of buckets, which fill themselves as they pass under the lower pulley, and empty themselves as they pass over the upper one. To prevent any waste of grain or meal which might spill out of the buckets, the strap, buckets and pulleys are all enclosed, and work in tight cases. The straps should be made of the best leather or gum belting, well stretched, and having strong buckles sewed on one end that it may be made tight in the event of it becoming loose. The buckets are made of sheet iron or tin, not quite so wide as the strap, and fastened thereon, having an equal space between each bucket, and placing them from 12 to 15 inches apart. In fastening them, lay your square on the leather strap, holding one edge true with its edge, and mark it straight across; then with the edge of your bucket to this mark, punch it, and fasten on your buckets.

It is best these buckets should be large, without being crowded, and made of the best material, such as sheet iron or tin. When made of tin, be sure they are made of the thickest and heaviest you can find. If made of light tin, they will last but a short time. I prefer putting

them on the belt with screws instead of rivets : for this reason : when any one needs removing, the old one may be removed without injuring the belt. The proper way to put the buckets on the belt is with stout screws, about one inch long, and with sharp points. Make your holes in the bucket, then lay one of them on the belt, and with a sharp point make a mark, and punch these holes through the belt the proper size for the screws. Cut some thick leather about one and a half inch square, put the screws through the belt and bucket into this leather which is inside of the bucket, and screw them tight. If the belt runs straight without running on its edge, the gum belt will answer as well and last nearly as long as leather, costing considerably less. This strap and buckets are made to revolve with sufficient rapidity to carry the grain or meal requisite.

The pulleys for the elevators should be at least twenty-four inches in diameter and about one inch thicker than the width of the belt, and nearly half an inch higher in the middle than at the sides, to make the strap keep on. These pulleys should have a motion of twenty-five revolutions per minute. The buckets should be about fifteen inches apart. One hundred and twenty-five buckets will pass per minute. They will carry 162 quarts, and hoist 300 bushels per hour. If this is not fast enough, make the strap wider and the buckets larger, increase the velocity of the pulley (not to be above thirty-five revolutions per minute), nor place more buckets than one for every twelve inches, or they will not empty.—*Pallett.*

Wetting Lead Pencils.

The act of putting a lead pencil to the tongue to wet it just before writing, which is habitual with many people, is one of the oddities for which it is hard to give any reason—unless it began in the days when pencils were poorer than now, and was continued by example to the next generation.

A lead pencil should never be wet. It hardens the lead and ruins the pencil. This fact is known to newspaper men and stenographers. But nearly every one else does wet a pencil before using it. The fact was definitely settled by a newspaper clerk away down East.

Being of a mathematical turn of mind, he ascertained by actual count that of fifty persons who came into his office to write an advertisement or a church notice, forty-nine wet a pencil in their mouths before using it. Now this clerk always uses the best pencils, cherishing a good one with something of the pride a soldier feels in his gun or his sword, and it hurts his feelings to have his pencils spoiled. But politeness and business considerations require him to lend his pencil scores of times a day. And often, after it had been wet till it was hard and brittle and refused to mark, his feelings would overpower him. Finally he got some cheap pencils and sharpened them, and kept them to lend. The first person who took up the stock pencil was a drayman, whose breath smelt of onions and whiskey. He held the point in his mouth and soaked it several minutes, while he was torturing himself in the effort to write an advertisement for a missing bulldog. Then a sweet look-

ing young lady came into the office, with kid gloves that buttoned half the length of her arm. She picked up the same old pencil and pressed it to her dainty lips preparatory to writing an advertisement for a lost bracelet. The clerk would have stayed her hand, even at the risk of a box of the best Faber pencils, but he was too late. And thus that pencil passed from mouth to mouth for a week. It was sucked by people of all ranks and stations, and all degrees of cleanliness and uncleanness. But 'twere well to forbear. Surely no one who reads this will ever again wet a lead pencil.—*Ex.*

A Wise Precaution.

The *New York Journal of Commerce*, speaking of the numerous defalcations occurring in that city every year, says the work of exposing dishonesty in a systematic manner cannot begin too soon. The plan suggested by that journal is to introduce the system of expert examinations. It says:

"The daily developments of defalcations in various parts of the country show conclusively that business men and bankers take it for granted that their clerks and cashiers are honest and their accounts correct. The discoveries are made for the most part by accident. We rarely hear of fraud or dishonesty in such quarters detected by a regular, systematic examination of the books or assets. The thieving goes on for years, until it has reached such a magnitude that it can no longer be hidden, or some chance inspection betrays the offender. If a proper assurance comes only from a thorough examination by disinterested parties of the cashier's, clerk's or bookkeeper's accounts, there is not one establishment in a hundred, in city or country, that can safely assume the correctness of exhibits in which the owners trust.

"This is all wrong, and shows a looseness that invites and encourages dishonesty. In some business houses, the confidential servant, by whatever name he is called, is intrusted to make his own statement of the firm's affairs. If one or more of the partners go over the accounts to test their accuracy, it needs but a little skill on the part of an adroit bookkeeper, who has been pilfering for years, to baffle their search. The annual or semi-annual examinations in bank and trust companies are little more than a matter of mere form, and he must be a stupid rogue who cannot make his books balance and his assets foot up properly in the face of such an investigation.

"In nearly every case of frauds of this character which have come to light, there has not been wanting the form of all annual, or even monthly, accounting, which has certified to the correctness of the exhibit for years after the speculation began. Only an expert can understand how easy it is to impose on the good natured officials, and even upon sharp business managers, by a little careful manipulation of a crooked balance.

In England they have profited by their experience in this matter, and in all well-ordered establishments nothing is taken for granted as to the correctness or honesty of those in trust of public or private affairs. Periodically, a thorough-going, practical accountant is called in to

go over all the entries, and make a careful examination of the entire business. The very fact that such an ordeal is awaiting him, is itself a great bulwark against temptation when a trusted clerk or cashier is enticed by his needs or his extravagance to pilfer from his employers. The accountant's calling in every business ought to pursue the same course. Honest clerks, bookkeepers and cashiers would gladly welcome such a search for errors, as the result would be a valuable indorsement of their integrity. In every public institution, custom-house, assay office and mint, or corporation for charitable purposes, nothing should be taken for granted, but the whole returns subjected to the careful scrutiny of a paid accountant of high character, whose standing and support would depend on his absolute correctness and his ability to detect any official crookedness."

Tree Culture on Waste Land.

Hitherto the abundance of natural timber in this country has made it easy to dispense with timber culture, and for the most part our land owners have taken little interest in such slow growing crops. This state of things, however, is rapidly passing away. The demand for special woods for manufacturing purposes is steadily and rapidly increasing, while the natural supply is diminishing and must ultimately become quite inadequate. Meantime, there are millions of acres of land suitable for timber culture and for nothing else, except poor pasturage, that our land owners are allowing to lie waste and idle for lack of a little forethought, and too frequently our would be thrifty farmers will risk their surplus means in wild-cat speculations, promising but never yielding large and speedy returns, when the same money spent in planting timber would soon convert their worthless swamps and stony places into valuable properties.

A correspondent, writing from Wisconsin, tells of a piece of land that was planted with walnut twenty-three years ago. The land was flooded every spring and summer, and was unfit for any ordinary cultivation. The trees are now from sixteen to twenty inches through and have been sold for \$27,000. No particulars are given as to the cost of planting the grove or the amount of attention it has had during the years of growth. There can be little doubt, however, that the investment was small in comparison with the return, and the land would otherwise have remained unproductive. To the country the timber crop was so much clear gain. It is clear that our national resources might be enormously increased by a similar utilization by timber culture of lands which are now left unused and unproductive, and the planters would find their groves a surer investment for the security of their family possessions than any savings bank deposit.—*Scientific Notes.*

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 23, 1883.

RED RIVER VALLEY COLONIZATION AND LAND COMPANY.

Among the numerous novelties in the line of companies that have been chartered in Manitoba, the above named one is worthy of special notice. Colonization companies at the present date might be expected to select lands much further west than the Red River valley, and where they could be obtained by grant from the Dominion Government through the influence of some cliques of political wire pullers. The Red River Valley Company, however, propose to purchase the quarter of a million acres of unsettled lands which surround the city of Winnipeg, and place them on the market at prices and on terms that will secure their speedy sale to settlers who will locate on and cultivate them.

At first-sight the incredulous North westerner is apt to look upon this whole scheme as another of the alleged philanthropic dodges for capturing and fleecing the unwary emigrant. A close inquiry, however, into the history of the lands proposed to be secured and sold, soon divests the whole scheme of its philanthropic features, and reduces, or if you wish elevates it to the level of a laudable piece of business enterprise, or in plainer terms a paying speculation. These lands were originally granted to the half-breeds in 1870, although not located for nearly ten years thereafter. During these ten years nearly all of the half-breeds sold their claims to speculators, sometimes for a paltry figure. People at the present time are ready to blame these speculators, for taking advantage of the claim owners; but the greatest share of blame is attributable to the Government which made such grants without hedging them around with conditions of cultivation similar to the present homestead and preemption laws. To this great blunder may be attributed the existence of hundreds of thousands of acres of uncultivated lands which have been held by their purchaser at prices which drove emigrants further west in search of cheaper homes; but now that inflated land prices have collapsed, they find that they have been "killing the goose that laid the golden egg." Quite a large proportion of these landowners are heavy property owners in

Winnipeg, and their policy in the past they find has done much to injure the city's trade, and depreciate their town property. Such parties are to some extent driven to the policy of the company, and under its charter and a guise of philanthropy they can let themselves down gently to selling lands at or near their proper value. The company, therefore, furnishes a good outlet from an untenable position regarding the price of farm lands around this city, and to many of its projectors not a sale but a pool of lands will be what is necessary.

After divesting this company of its supposed philanthropic objects, it remains to be seen what effect upon the surrounding country, and more especially upon the trade of Winnipeg its vigorous working will have, and we have no hesitation in asserting that the effect will be very beneficial on both.

Winnipeg as the legislative, railway and wholesale trade centre of the Northwest has a clear path to the position of a great city and peer of any in the Dominion. But there are those who have no desire to see the city develop into a drowsy capitol and an ultra conservative money centre. The cultivation of the now waste lands around would create in the city a lively retail trade which it does not now possess, and above all would greatly increase the number of that class of small business men in mechanical callings, who are among the best safeguards against a city's trade drifting into foggism. There are around the city unbroken lands enough for 3,000 families or 15,000 of a population to prosper on, and create a garden surrounding for a city that has hitherto lain in the midst of an uncultivated waste. The location of that number of settlers would nearly double the retail mercantile trade of the city, while the addition to the number of mechanics which such a local trade would demand would make a vast increase to its artizan class, and allow of the location of numerous branches of skilled mechanism that as yet the city will scarcely support.

Take whatever view we will of the objects and aims of the Red River Colonization and Loan Company we can see great benefit to the trade of Winnipeg, and a great step in the progress of the surrounding country. It is unnecessary to inquire too closely into the motives that prompt these aims and objects. It is sufficient to know that their carrying out will be for

the development and increase of trade, and on that account we feel bound with all others interested in the commercial welfare of Winnipeg to wish the company success.

PROTESTS.

In looking over the list of protested drafts, promissory notes and such other money vouchers as the Northwest furnishes each month, one is likely to form the opinion that people in this country are anything but methodical in the management of their financial affairs. This is specially the case with sight and demand drafts, or drafts made at a few days by eastern or United States houses, thus giving the impression, that home debts received more attention than distant ones. The impression is an erroneous one, however, as is shown when inquiry is made into the difficulties under which business of this nature is done here, and especially in our smaller towns.

Notwithstanding the improvement which has taken place in freight forwarding arrangements to the Northwest, great delays still occur, and consignees in Winnipeg have not unfrequently to wait over a month, and in some instances six weeks for the receipt of goods shipped from eastern points. To many of the smaller towns the time extends two weeks longer, and should there be any unusual hitch in arrangements, it is difficult to say to what extent the delay may be prolonged. Eastern shippers do not fully comprehend these delays, and frequently are not aware of them at all. Thus drafts frequently reach the consignee before the goods they pay for, even when a moderate credit has been allowed. When parties are doing business upon the understanding, that draft will accompany bill of lading, or be made when the same is mailed consignees can arrange intelligently to attend to them; but few business men care about paying for goods they have bought upon a short credit until they have secured possession of and seen them. An inquiry shows that the proportion of dishonored drafts of this class is very large, while those where bill of lading accompanies is too small to attract special notice. Yet this is only one of the numerous difficulties under which draft making labors in this country, and in most cases the consignee has good reason for refusing acceptance.

It may be an exceptional claim for the

Northwest, but it seems not far from a just one, that the law here should allow of no unaccepted draft being protested. Such a law would inflict no injury upon the drawer, as a protest to a draft here means simply a notary's fee to pay, and no advantage gained to the creditor, not even to the extent of proving the debt, when the draft has not been accepted.

It may be argued that drafts can be made with protest waived, and thus avoid all the inconvenience and injustice complained of. But when protest is waived, it is waived on the draft accepted or not accepted, and this is a privilege no debtor here or elsewhere has any right to claim or expect. His signature to the same is a full acknowledgment to the validity of the claim, and should bring it within the scope of any protest law. Look at the matter from any point of view, there seems to be no way of preventing these irregularities but by the means we propose. While a creditor has a perfect right to use every legitimate means for the speedy and easy collection of what is due him, it is an arbitrary arrangement to allow him the power of proclaiming with his own *ipse dixit*, and without consulting the debtor, the latter's failure to pay. If the arrangement is arbitrary under ordinary circumstances it is doubly so in the Northwest at present, where business is hampered with so many unavoidable delays. To the arbitrary feature must be added that of inutility. When a protest of the class in question secures nothing for the creditor, and very frequently injures unjustly the debtor it becomes a commercial evil crying loudly for redress.

POSTAGE RATES.

The new postal law in the United States which reduces letter postage to two cents, came into operation a few weeks ago, and promises to work very satisfactorily. The receipts of the Post Office department in that country had been increasing at a greater rate than the expenditure, the consequence being the accumulation of a surplus. Such being the case the American Government fully understanding that the mail service is not meant to be a tax on the people for revenue, but rather a public convenience, decided to decrease the rate by one-third. The reduction is no doubt somewhat of an experiment with a population scattered over such an immense territory, but there can be but little

doubt as to its eventual success. Great Britain now derives a net revenue of between \$13,000,000 and \$14,000,000 on her penny postage. In that country the reduction in rates which followed Sir Rowland Hill's agitation, led the English people to indulge in an enormous amount of correspondence, and it is almost certain that the growth of the Post Office business in the United States will be of a similar character. The experience of all former postal reductions has been that the receipts, instead of falling off have always taken an upward tendency, and there is every reason to expect that the same result will attend the latest venture of the United States Post Office department. In looking over the statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the last fiscal year, which ended on the 30th of June, we notice that the revenue from the Post Office department showed an increase of some \$200,000 over the previous year, while the extra expenditure received did not equal that sum by a considerable amount. Such being the case there is no doubt but that an agitation will soon be set on foot for the reduction of Canadian postage to a rate uniform with that which now prevails across the line. We believe that the increase of business would fully make up the revenue to its present proportions and perhaps soon swell its volume to greater proportions than under the present three cent rate. What has been found to be successful elsewhere ought certainly to be practicable here, and we trust that the matter will soon receive that attention at the hands of the Government which its importance entitles it to.

THE PROSPECT.

The future of the Northwest is full of abundant promise. The past year has been one of depression and tight money consequent upon the relapse from the inflated state of affairs that was brought into existence by the boom. Such a condition of things had in the natural course of things to follow closely upon the heels of a period of unnatural growth. If there were no fluctuations there would be no waves, and the depression of the past few months must be followed by a wave of prosperity, which if not so intense in its might will be much more substantial in its character and far more lasting in its

results. One of the most healthful signs of the times is the conservatism being displayed on every hand by men of business. The settling of the values of property to a proper basis, and the failures that have taken place have all exerted their influence in making men more cautious and circumspect in their dealings, and this is all for the general good. Reckless methods of conducting business do not pay in the long run. There are no doubt cases where men have tided over difficulties by putting on all steam and running ahead irrespective of consequences, but it will be found as a rule that where one has been successful hundreds have fallen short of the mark at which they aimed. When times are hard and money difficult to get it behoves the cautious business man to take in all unnecessary sail, and steer as closely to the shore as possible. He who ventures far from the land is very liable to make shipwreck of his fortunes. It is gratifying to note that the business men of the Northwest have not been unwilling listeners to this advice, old though it is, but are paying great heed to it. There is a strong disposition on the part of all to keep business within the limits of perfect safety. Collections are still a little dull it is true, but this is only temporary, and is one of those diseases which will soon cure itself. The closest observers of the trade situation in the Northwest agree in predicting an excellent trade in all branches from this time out, and the business men of the country are so controlling and shaping their affairs as to be able to realize their share of the profits that will be derived. Caution, prudence and hopefulness are all that is required, and those who exercise them with the greatest care will be the best off in the long run, and need have little fear but that prosperity will attend their efforts, either in the present or future. The harvest has been a bountiful one, high prices are being paid for grain, and our country is drawing to it a large share of immigration from the old countries of Europe. So that take it all in all a brighter or more promising future never lay before any people than what is in prospect for the Northwest to-day. Strong united effort, every one doing the best he can, will soon work out the manifest destiny of this country to become in a short time the centre of the wealth and political power of the Dominion.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There is no particular change to note in the condition of the money market for the past week or two. The demand for money continues to be rather on the light side, business men generally trying to get along with as little accommodation as possible, until the crop is turned into cash. The recent disturbances in the eastern money market would naturally tend to make the banks a little closer, and it is fortunate that at such a time the wants of the mercantile community in the Northwest should not be pressing. Rates remain as they were, viz.: 8 to 10 per cent. on first-class paper; ordinary 10 to 12. Money to loan on real estate mortgage is readily obtained, but the demand has not been great for the past month. The rate for money on such loans is from 8 to 10 per cent. Money for speculative purposes is still difficult to obtain, and private sources have generally to be relied upon for accommodation. High rates have generally to be paid.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

There has been a fairly good general movement in wholesale circles during the past week. The weather conditions have not been of the most favorable character, and this has tended to make business quieter than it otherwise would have been. But this will be only a temporary relaxation, which must be followed by a bigger rush of trade than has been experienced this season so far. Travellers out on the road are sending in very satisfactory additions to the order books, and report an excellent outlook in all branches of trade. In this there is no danger of disappointment. Stocks in the country have become very low, dealers as a rule deferring laying in their stocks for fall and winter as long as possible. Now the shelves are well cleared, and they must be replenished in order to meet the demands of the next few months. Money is not so easy as it was anticipated to be by this time. This is attributable in some degree to the disagreeable weather of late and also to the fact that many farmers are postponing threshing operations until frost sets in, preferring to utilize as much as possible the open weather to prosecute plowing operations, so as to get the seed in early next spring. This is to a certain extent a wise course to pursue, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that wheat is bringing a very high figure at present, and the probability is that there will be a decline in prices before long. In fact it can hardly be otherwise. The price is kept up by the local demand, and when this is supplied export shipment will not warrant the continuance of present prices.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

This is a quiet season in the agricultural implement business. Harvest is over, and the demand for threshing machinery, which was quite brisk for a while has also nearly passed. There is, however, considerable doing in straw-cutters, grain crushers, horsepowers and plows. Farmers are devoting more attention to feeding stock than heretofore, which creates the demand referred to. Collections are still somewhat slow, but prospects for prompt payment in the near future are considered very good.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Business in this line is fairly booming at present. The damp weather of the past week has brought to light all faulty points in boots and shoes, and speedy recourse had to be made to the shoe store for more perfect covering with which to face the sea of mud that forms the chief characteristic of the streets at the present time. Good orders are also being received from the western country, and the prospect is that a fine healthy trade will be done during the whole fall season. Collections show satisfactory signs of improvement, and promises to be good throughout the season.

CLOTHING.

The leading houses have been kept very busy all week filling orders, chiefly for western and southern points. The colder weather makes quite a keen demand for heavy articles of clothing, and the merchants throughout the country are laying in good stocks in time to supply it. Collections are reported being very fair and somewhat better than they have been for some time.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Business in the line of crockery and glassware continues to be very satisfactory, in fact more so than the leading houses had anticipated. Orders are coming in freely from the country districts, and city trade is showing considerable improvement. Collections are very fair, and not to be complained of at all.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

In the drug line there is a very fair business being done. Travellers who have been out on the road have met with very gratifying success, and the prospect for future business is considered very good. Collections are fair and improving.

DRY GOODS.

The wet weather of the past week has had somewhat of a depressing effect upon the general run of trade in the dry goods line during the week. But, notwithstanding this, a fairly satisfactory business has been done. Orders from western points are being received freely, and city trade is beginning to look up a little. There is still complaint of slowness in collections, and that farmers are not marketing their grain as promptly as they might, that country merchants are thereby prevented from meeting their bills as promptly as they otherwise would. A busy time is expected for the next few weeks, and the leading houses are all well prepared to handle whatever comes to hand. On the whole business of late has filled all reasonable expectations in its magnitude and generally satisfactory condition.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

Business for the past week has been rather quieter than it was for a couple of weeks previously. But at the same time a fair amount of trade has been done, the totals for the week footing up to a very respectable figure. Collections are still on the slow side, but there is every prospect for early improvement in that way.

FISH AND POULTRY.

The supply of fish continues to be liberal, and the demand is improving. White fish are quoted at 9c per lb; Lake Superior trout at

10c. Poultry is also being received more freely. Spring chickens 75c per pair; same is abundant. Wild ducks are worth 40c to 50c per pair; prairie chickens 75c to \$1; partridges 75c to \$1; rabbits 50c to 60c.

FRUIT.

The dull weather of the week has made business rather quiet in the fruit line. However, there is still a fair demand and prospects for fall trade are very good. Lemons are in good supply, and are still quoted at \$8.50 to \$9. Oranges are worth \$5.50 per case, but in the course of a week or two, when the supply becomes more liberal they will doubtless be cheaper. Apples are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6, according to quality. A car load of Malaga grapes is in transit, and will be here in a day or two. California fruit is being regularly received. Pears are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6; grapes 30 to 35; peanuts continue firm at 20c; almonds 20c to 22c; brazils 22c; coconuts \$9.50 per hundred. Dried fruit quotations are as follows, viz.: loose muscatel raisins \$2.75; black crown \$3.75 to 4.00; triple crown \$6.50; four crown \$7.00; dates 10c per lb; figs in mats 10c per lb.

FUEL.

There has been a very active demand for fuel of late, and both coal and wood dealers are kept very busy attending to the wants of their customers. Considerable quantities of Saskatchewan coal are being received, but still hardly in sufficient supply to fill the demand. It is sold at \$9 per ton in the yard, or \$9.75 delivered. Anthracite is worth \$12 to \$13 per ton. Tamarac wood is worth from \$6 to \$7 per cord; poplar \$5 to \$6; oak \$7.00 8.00.

FURNITURE.

In this line there is not as yet an active movement. The large number of auction sales that have taken place during the past two months has no doubt had considerable effect in demoralizing trade. These are about over, and from now on a good healthy business is looked for. Collections are better than they were, but still somewhat slow.

GROCERIES.

A fair steady run of trade has been done during the week. Country orders are coming in freely, and city trade is improving. Sugars and teas are firm and advancing at eastern points. Quotation, are: Sugars—Yellow 9½ to 10c; granulated 10½ to 11c; Paris lumps 12½ to 12¾c; Coffee 15 to 18c for Rio; 22 to 27c for Java; teas—Japan 20 to 45c, Moyune gunpowders 30 to 75c; Young Hyson 25 to 70c; new season Congous 24 to 55c; last season's do 18c to 35c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Business continues very fair, and there will likely be a good demand until the cold weather puts a stop to active building operations. Collections are fair. Quotations are as follows: Tin plate 14x20, \$7.50 to 7.75; 20x28, \$14.25 to 14.75; bar iron \$3.50 to 4.00; sheet iron \$5.50 to 7.00; iron piping, 25 per cent off price list; ingot tin, 32 to 35c; piglead, 6½ to 7c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 8c to 9c according to quality.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

The approach of winter makes the shoemakers busy, and dealers in leather have their hands full in attending to the wants of customers.

The following are the quotations, viz:— Spanish sole 33c to 35c; slaughter sole 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50, domestic 85c; B Z calf \$1.00 to 1.10; French kip \$1.00 to 1.25; B Z kip 85c to 90c; slaughter kip 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper 55c; grain upper 55c; harness leather 34c to 36c for plump stock; English oak sole 65c.

LUMBER.

There is a steady demand for lumoor. There is a great deal of building being hurried through and there have recently been heavy drafts on the lumber yards of the city. The quotations remain as they were, as follows:—Pine lumber 1st, common boards, dressed \$26.50; 2nd, dressed, \$25.50; 1st do. rough, \$26.50; 2nd do. \$25.50; sheathing, rough, \$25; timber 16 feet and under, \$24; do. over 16 feet, for each additional 2 feet, \$1; dimension and joists 16 feet and under, \$24; do. over 16 feet for each, \$1; fencing, \$25; 2 and 3 inch battens, \$30; A. stock boards, all widths, \$50; B do., \$45; C do., \$40; D do., \$35; 1st clear, 1, 1½, 1¾, and 2 inch, \$60; 2nd do., \$56; window and door casings, \$50; base boards, dressed, \$50; 1st pine flooring, siding and ceiling, \$40; 2nd do. \$35; 3rd do. \$30; ½ inch split siding, dressed, \$30. Spruce lumber—timber 16 feet and under, \$22; do. over 16 feet for each additional 2 feet, \$1; dimensions and joists, 16 feet and under, \$23; do., over 16 feet, for each additional 2 feet, \$1; boards, \$22; 1st flooring, siding and ceiling, \$28; XX shingles, \$3.25; Star A shingles, \$5.25; X shingles, \$5.00; A do, \$4.50; lath, \$4.50

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Business continues to be very satisfactory, and prospects for the future are very good. Collections are satisfactory as a rule.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

There is a very active movement in stoves etc., at present, which will last for a month or six weeks, after which there will likely be a slackening off. Collections are very fair.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The leading houses are kept tolerably well employed in attending to the wants of customers, and a good healthy trade is expected during the winter.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Business in this line is better than it has been for some time, and collections are reported very fair. The following are the quotations to jobbers and purchasers of quantities, viz: Hennessy's one star, \$13 to \$14; in wood, \$4.50 to 5.00 per gallon; Imperial, cases, vintage of 1878, \$5.50; Martel, in case, one star, \$13 to \$14; Renault, 1-star, \$12, \$16 and \$20; Boleyn, in wood, \$4 to \$5.50; Roux, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$10, half flasks, \$11; Pinette, in wood, \$4 per Imp. gal.; Louis Freres, in cases, qts, \$10; flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; half flasks, four dozen in a case, \$12; M. Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9; half flasks, \$10. Gin, Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$10.50 to 11.50; green cases, \$6 to \$7; Old Tom gin, Bernard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Ford's Acadia gin \$2.25 to 2.75; Booths, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's in wood, \$4.00; Caol-Ila Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$9.50. Irish

whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$4.50; Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per gallon. Champagne—Pomeroy, quarts, \$34; pints \$35 per case; Bollinger, quarts, \$33; pints \$34; Moët & Chandon, quarts, \$27; pints \$28; G. H. Mumm, quarts, \$28; pints \$30; Piper Heidsieck, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; Carte Blanche, quarts, \$20; pints \$21. Sherry from \$2.50 to 8.00 per gallon, according to quality and brand; ports \$2.50 to 7.00, according to quality and brand; claret in cases \$5.00 to 7.00; Drowry's ale \$13 per brl; Bass's ale in quarts \$4 per doz; pints \$2.50; Guinness's porter in quarts \$4.00; pints \$2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.65 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$3.50; W. F. L. five-year old, \$2.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$8.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The movement in grain is still slower than was anticipated by this time of the year. The recent wet weather no doubt had considerable to do with bringing about this state of affairs. Many farmers are also postponing threshing operations until the ground freezes up, preferring to utilize the open weather as much as possible to get as much fall plowing done as possible. Others are inclined to hold on to their grain in hope of prices advancing. The latter is we think an unwise policy to pursue. The price of wheat is now exceptionally high, and those who sell now will, judging from all circumstances, have little reason to regret it. Provision trade is fairly brisk, and prices are firm.

WHEAT.

The supply of wheat is as yet somewhat limited. Brandon and Gretna seem to be the best points of supply this season so far, but other points are expected to show up liberally in a week or two. First-class No. 1 hard finds ready sale in Winnipeg at 92c, which is more than has been the ruling figure in Chicago for the past two weeks. Prices in Ontario are also declining, and dealers there are looking for a still further reduction in prices. So that it would seem as if the price now being paid here is as high as the condition of outside markets will justify, and under the circumstances cannot advance much beyond it.

OATS.

There has been considerable movement in oats during the past two weeks, and there is quite a shipping demand for western and eastern points. The ruling figure for new crop is from 28c to 30c, delivered in Winnipeg. Old oats are worth from two to five cents more.

BARLEY.

A limited quantity of barley has been received, and the quality is very fair. The ruling figure is 40c.

FLOUR.

The mills are now running night and day. The demand is so great that they can hardly keep up with orders. Prices are firm at the following quotations: Patents \$3.10 to 3.20; xxx or strong baker's \$2.70 to 2.90; baker's \$2.00 to 2.10; trader's or xx \$1.10.

BRAN

is in good demand and firm at \$12 to \$13 per ton on track.

SHORTS

are also considerably inquired for, and are quoted at from \$14 to \$15 per ton on track.

CHOPPED FEED

continues steady and in good demand at the old quotation of \$29 per ton.

POTATOES

There is a good active demand for potatoes, both for home consumption and for shipment east. During the past week several car loads have been sent to Ontario, where they find ready sale, owing to the failure of the crop in that province. They are worth in Winnipeg from 30c to 40c per bushel, according to quality.

CHEESE

The market is well supplied. There has been a rise in the British markets, which makes the quotations here firm at 15c to 16c, the latter being for September make.

BUTTER.

There is a good demand for butter, and prices range from 20c to 25c, according to quality.

HAMS

The supply in the city is light, and they are held firmly at 18c.

BACON.

There has been quite a demand from points west, as far as the Rockies. Prices are firm at: Long clear 12c to 13c; dry salt 11c to 12c; rolls 16c to 17c for both canvassed and plain; breakfast, uncovered 16½c; covered 17c.

EGGS

are not very plentiful, the whole supply having to be imported. They are firm at 30c, and this figure will in all probability rule for some time to come.

MESS PORK

is steady at \$19.50 to \$20.00.

MESS BEEF

holds firm at the old figure of \$18.

LARD

is still quoted at \$2.75 for 20-lb pails.

DRYED APPLES

are not very much inquired for, but hold steady at 12c.

CRANBERRIES

Considerable consignments have been received which are quoted at \$14 per barrel.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Continued dullness, says the *Northwestern Miller* of Oct. 19th, is about the only feature of the leading grain markets. No material improvement is noted in the export demand, and until there is a decided increase in the movement out of the country, there cannot be much prospect for better markets at home. This seems to be the key to the situation at present, and with it as a basis, and in view of the fact that farmer's deliveries throughout the country are quite liberal, it is difficult to perceive any cause for any immediate appreciation of values. Accumulations are so heavy that any attempt to inaugurate manipulation for higher prices would seem almost foolhardy, and values are low enough at present to deter the average bear element from attempting any but the most conservative selling. The situation is an uninviting one to speculators, who can see in it but little inducement to enter the field, and little encouragement for quick turns or fair profits. Legitimate dealers and shippers, on the other hand, have now a comparatively safe market to work upon, but the absence of much volume of specu-

lative business and the limited export demand has a marked influence in curtailing the movement from the primary markets to theseaboard. Almost all traders in grain are bears with respect to the existing statistical position of stocks of wheat, while many of them are bulls when the world's crops or question of demand and supply throughout the year are discussed.

The local market, sympathizing to a certain extent with other leading receiving points, has been dull, and receipts of wheat have been in excess of the demand. This is more particularly true of soft wheat, a good demand having existed for most of the hard wheat offered. The range between the prices of hard and soft wheat keeps widening, and while but a few months ago there was but 5c difference between No. 1 hard and No. 1, there is to-day almost 10c premium on No. 1 hard. Wheat grading below No. 1 hard and No. 2 hard has been difficult to sell by grade, and a large amount of sample wheat on the market is the result. This is attributed to the wide difference in value by grade ruling at present, and the necessity of so selling by sample to realize the value of almost every car according to its merits as milling wheat.

The following were the highest and lowest prices by grade on 'change during the week ending to-day, together with to-day's closing prices :-

| Wheat. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| No. 1 hard..... | \$1.02 | .. \$1.01 | .. \$1.02 |
| " 2 " | 98 | .. 97 | .. 98 |
| " 1 northern .. | 93 | .. 91 | .. 91 |
| " 2 " | 89 | .. 87 | .. 88 |

FLOUR.—The market has not improved during the past week, unless it be on low grades, for which the demand has been fair. The export business has been very quiet, the eastern demand only fair and local trade nominal. Local quotations are : Patents, \$6.10 to 6.40 ; straights, \$5.20 to 5.75 ; first bakers' \$4.80 to 5.10 ; second bakers' \$4.10 to 4.40 ; best low grades \$2.25 to 2.50 ; red dog \$1.70 to 2.00.

The water in the river remained at a very fair stage all through last week, and the mills were enabled to run stronger the last three days than was expected, averaging a production of about 18,000 barrels per day. This week started off with nearly as good a head of water, but the prospect of its remaining so through to the close is a trifle uncertain. The draft of the mills up to Wednesday having a perceptible effect upon it. There is no change with regard to the operations of the mills, all except one making all the flour of which their power will admit. At this writing, Wednesday, the flour production for the week promises to average about 18,000 bbls. per day, the same as a week ago. The flour market remains about the same, prices not being the most satisfactory to millers. However, there is a trifle better demand for low grades, and millers seem to have facilities for disposing of all the flour they can make. Hardly anything is being done in export business, the bulk of shipments being for eastern markets.

CHICAGO.

The past week has been one of considerable fluctuation in the Chicago market, and prices have had a downward tendency. On Tuesday a fair speculative business was done in wheat, and the market exhibited considerable strength.

The feeling in corn was steady, but oats were dull and quiet. There was more life in provisions than for some days previous. Quotations towards the close were :

| | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------|
| Wheat..... | Oct., \$0.92 | Nov., \$0.93½ |
| Corn..... | " 47½ | " 47½ |
| Oats..... | " 28 | " 28½ |
| Pork..... | " 10.25 | " 10.25 |
| Lard..... | " 7.45 | " 7.22½ |

On Wednesday there was an unsettled feeling in wheat, and prices ruled lower than the previous day. Corn was quiet, and oats showed some improvement. Provisions were steady. Towards the close quotations were :

| | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|
| Wheat..... | Oct., \$0.91½ | Nov., \$0.92½ |
| Corn..... | " 47½ | " 47½ |
| Oats..... | " 28½ | " 28½ |
| Pork..... | " 10.37½ | " 10.30 |
| Lard..... | " 7.47½ | " 7.27½ |

On Thursday wheat was weak, and prices ruled lower, owing to unfavorable foreign advices. A moderate business was done in corn, chiefly on shipping demand. Oats were dull and trading in provisions light. Quotations towards the close were :

| | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|
| Wheat..... | Oct., \$0.91½ | Nov., \$0.92½ |
| Corn..... | " 47½ | " 47½ |
| Oats..... | " 27½ | " 28½ |
| Pork..... | " 10.50 | " 10.45 |
| Lard..... | " 7.50 | " 7.50 |

On Friday, business was very much in the same condition as on Thursday. Quotations towards the close were :

| | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------|
| Wheat..... | Oct., \$0.91 | Nov., \$0.92½ |
| Corn..... | " 47½ | " 47½ |
| Oats..... | " 27½ | " 28½ |
| Pork..... | " 10.47½ | " 10.45 |
| Lard..... | " 7.45 | " 7.45 |

On Saturday wheat was unsettled and lower. Corn was firm and oats steady. Provisions were quiet and steady. Quotations towards the close were :

| | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------|
| Wheat..... | Oct., \$0.90 | Nov., \$0.90½ |
| Corn..... | " 46½ | " 46½ |
| Oats..... | " 27½ | " 27½ |
| Pork..... | " 10.35 | " 10.37½ |
| Lard..... | " 7.45 | " 7.27½ |

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market for the week has been very much demoralized, owing chiefly to the business disturbance in Montreal. Operators are nervous and timid, and do not care to invest until the sky clears away a little. The bears have run the market down to a low point. On Wednesday as compared with last week's quotations, closing bids were :

| | Oct. 0. | Oct. 16. |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|
| Montreal .. | 196½ | 191 |
| Ontario .. | 114½ | 108½ |
| Toronto .. | 179 | 172½ |
| Merchants .. | 118 | 114 |
| Commerce .. | 128 | 125½ |
| Imperial .. | 142 | 138½ |
| Federal .. | 160 | 149 |
| Dominion .. | 197½ | 191½ |
| Standard .. | 114½ | 112 |
| Hamilton .. | 118 | 118 |
| North-west Land .. | 76 | 70 |
| Ontario and Qu'Appelle .. | 113 | 100 |

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The market for the week has been dull and inactive, owing to small receipts, which gave very little or anything to offer ; also to the conviction existing in the trade that local prices are too high as compared with outside quota-

tions. Stocks in store have shown very little increase over the previous week.

WHEAT.

The market has been very quiet. There was very little demand, and offerings were light. Prices although weak are about the same as a week ago. Quotations are : Fall wheat No. 2 \$1.08 to \$1.09 ; No. 3 ; \$1.06 ; Spring No. 2 \$1.07 to \$1.08.

OATS.

There has been a very light movement at easier prices. Cars on track have sold from 36½ to 37c per bushel. Street prices are 37c to 38c.

BARLEY.

There has been more activity during the week, but as nearly all the business has been done on private terms it is difficult to ascertain the exact condition of the market. Quotations are : No. 1, 72c ; No. 2, 68c ; extra No. 3, 62c to 63c ; No. 3, 54c to 55c.

RYE

The movement is light as yet. Car lots have changed hands at 60½c on track.

PEAS.

The market is quiet but steady ; No. 2 have sold at 72c on track. Street prices are 74c to 75c.

POTATOES.

Car lots are more active, but prices are unsettled. They have sold from 75c to 80c. On the street from 90c to 95c per bag is paid.

FLOUR.

There has been quite a falling off in demand during the week. Sellers are not pressing sales, and prices have been well maintained. Superior extra is quoted at \$5.15 to 5.25 ; extra \$5.00 to 5.10 ; spring wheat extra \$5.00.

BUTTER.

There has been increased activity in the market at firm prices. Offerings are light, and hardly equal to the demand. Selected dairy for the local market is worth 17c to 18c. Shipping lots of really good store have changed hands at 14c to 15c ; medium 13c ; inferior 10c to 12c. Large rolls are worth 15c to 17c. On the street pound rolls are worth 20c to 23c ; tubs and crocks of dairy 17c to 18c.

EGGS

Prices are advancing ; all offered find ready sale at 21c to 22c for round lots, and really fresh on the street 22c to 23c.

CHEESE

is firmer at 11½c to 12c for fine, and 9½c to 10c for skim.

PORK

is quiet, and only small lots changing hands. The ruling price is \$16.

BACON.

There is a better demand at steady prices. Long clear has sold at 7½c for car lots ; tons and cases 7½c to 8½c ; Cumberland is steady at 7½c to 8c ; rolls 13c ; bellies 14c. The general feeling of the market is firmer.

HAMS.

The demand is active and stocks light. Smoked and canvassed are worth 15c ; pickled 13c.

LARD

is active at easier prices. Pails have sold at 11 to 11½c per lb ; tinnets, 11c ; new tierces, 10½c.

APPLES

Good cooking are worth \$2.50 in car lots, but the demand is light. On the street hand picked bring \$2.50 to 3.00 ; windfalls \$1.75 to \$2.10.

SUNDRIES.

Dried apples 9½c to 10c ; white beans \$1.65 to 1.75 per barrel ; oatmeal per 136 lbs, \$4.40 to \$4.50 for car lots ; cornmeal \$3.75 to \$3.90.

Bradstreet's Weekly Report.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1883.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's indicate that the general commercial movement has been about equal to that of the preceding week. At various leading distributing centres in the East active preparations are making for the opening sales of spring goods. The recent low range of temperature has assisted the movements of merchandise among wholesale clothiers and dealers in heavyweight dry goods. In the iron trade there has been a nominal cut of 50c per ton, which will benefit only the regular customers of the company announcing the lower rate. From this it can hardly be regarded as an actual or general reduction in the price of iron, for none of the competitors of the furnace making the lower rate have announced any change. Some eight or ten pig-iron furnaces have been blown out during the past ten days, and a quiet winter season is looked for, with possible additional nominal reductions in price if slack demand calls for it—to the extent, perhaps, of \$1 per ton. Anthracite coal has improved in demand during the week, and the excess of production thus far in the year amounts to about 2,100,000 tons as compared with 1882.

Coal Land Regulations.

The last *Canada Gazette* contains the following in regard to the disposal of coal lands:

The following districts have been set apart and the lands therein withdrawn from ordinary sale and from settlement, and declared to be coal districts, the same to be known as those of the Souris river, the Bow river, the Belly river, and the Saskatchewan river, the said districts for the present to be composed as follows:—

I.—SOURIS RIVER COAL DISTRICT.

Townships 1 and south halves of 2, ranges 5 and 6, west of second meridian; townships 1, 2, and 3, ranges 7 and 8, west of second meridian; townships 1, 2 and 3, ranges 9 and 10, west of second meridian; townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, ranges 11, west of second meridian; townships 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, ranges 12 and 13, west of second meridian; townships 2, 3, 4 and 5, range 14, west of second meridian; townships 3, 4 and 5, range 15, west of second meridian; townships 4 and 5, range 16, west of second meridian; township 5, range 17, west of second meridian.

II.—BOW RIVER COAL DISTRICT.

Townships 19, 20, 21, ranges 18, 19, west of fourth meridian, townships 20, 21, 22, ranges 20, 21, west of fourth meridian.

III.—BELLY RIVER COAL DISTRICT.

Townships 8, 9, 10, ranges 21, 22, 23, west of fourth meridian.

IV.—SASKATCHEWAN RIVER COAL DISTRICT.

Townships 11, 12, 13, ranges 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, west of fourth meridian; townships 14, 15, 16, ranges 2, 3, 4, 5, west of fourth meridian.

2. The land within the said coal districts will be surveyed as soon as possible, and thereafter will be periodically offered for sale, by tender or public auction, at an upset price; the same, together with the terms and condition of the

sale, to be fixed from time to time, by the Minister of the Interior.

3. With respect to leases which have already been granted, each lessee who has fulfilled the conditions thereof may, within two years from the date of the order in council authorizing his lease, convert the leasehold into freehold by paying in cash the upset price placed by the Minister of the Interior on the lands in the coal district wherein the said leasehold is situated; but the lease shall be null and void in all cases where the conditions have not been fulfilled by the lessee, especially the conditions contained in clause 5 of the said regulations, which is as follows: "That failure to commence active operations within one year, and to work the mine within two years of the commencement of the term of the lease, or to pay the ground rent or royalty, shall subject the lessee to forfeiture of the lease and resumption of the land by the Crown.

4. In cases where the Minister of the Interior satisfies himself that companies, or persons, have expended considerable sums of money in exploring for coal within the limit of any district for which they may have applied under the regulations of the 17th December, 1881, the said lands may be sold to such companies or persons at the upset price fixed for lands in the coal district in which such tract may be situated.

5. The boundaries beneath the surface of coal mining locations shall be the vertical planes or lines in which their surface boundaries lie.

6. The rights of lessees, and of persons in favour of whom orders in council authorizing leases have been passed, shall not be affected by those regulations, except in so far as they may be consistent therewith.

The Manufacture of Beads.

Beads are largely made in Venice, where glass making has always been a principal industry. It is said that the invention of beads dates from the thirteenth century, and is due to two Venetians, Miotti and Imbriani, who were urged to make experiments by the celebrated Venetian traveller, Marco Polo. Under the Venetian Republic, and for some years after its fall, says our consul at Venice, the exportation of beads had not reached the importance it has now attained. This was perhaps owing to the smallness of the furnaces and to the difficulty and length of the technical processes required for the composition of the paste. The Morelli, however, who in 1670 were the principal bead manufacturers, had four ships at sea carrying beads to the East on their own account, and they became so rich that in 1766 they entered the rank of the Venetian nobility on payment of a sum of 100,000 ducats to the republic. Since 1815 this industry has become so important as to give at the present time employment to about 15,000 persons. The traffic is carried on with all the world, but the principal exportation of beads is the ports of Asia and Africa.

An extraordinary stimulus was given to this industry a few years ago by the prevailing taste of beads for trimming ladies' dresses. A great extension of the manufacture took place, and the labor was paid so high that all who could do

so gave up their usual trades for beadmaking. But when the demand for beads declined most of the workmen who had been allured by fancy wages to the bead manufacture were thrown out of work and compelled to return to their former occupations. Whatever be the cause, beadmaking has always been the special privilege of Venice, in spite of all foreign attempts to manufacture this article elsewhere. The wages in glass works are for a first master about eight francs a day, for a second master four and a half francs, and for the ordinary workmen from two francs to five francs a day. During the last five years the average annual exportation of beads has been 25,000 quintals, of the approximate value of 5,500,000 francs.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

MacLeod's Prices and Wages.

The Fort MacLeod *Gazette*, in its report of the local markets, says, "sales throughout have been fairly active of late; new oats are coming in slowly, being only partly threshed. Very large sales of bacon have been made, but short stock; also large sales of flour. Quotations are: flour, per sack, \$6 to \$8; sugar, brown, per sack, \$15; white granulated \$18. Oats, per lb., 3c; potatoes 4c; onions 14c; butter 50c; cheese full cream 35c; hams 25c; bacon 23c; beef, sirloin and roast, 18c; steak 15c; boiling 12½c; eggs per doz \$1. Men are very scarce and wages are as follows: cow boys per month, with board, \$50 to \$60; waggon boss \$100 to \$125; teamster \$50; cooks \$50 to \$80; farm laborers \$40 to \$50; carpenters per day \$5; blacksmiths \$5; laborers per day, with board, \$2. Board at the restaurants per week \$8 to \$9.

The failures among millers, flour and grain dealers and bakers, for the third quarter of 1883 as reported by Bradstreet's, numbered forty. Fourteen bakers, one flour-dealer, five flour and feed mills, four flour mills and thirteen grain dealers, all in the United States, and two flour mills, two grain dealers, and one grist mill in Canada make up the list. Of failures in the United States, five bakers and two grist mills are credited to the eastern states; four flour and feed mills, two flour mills and one grain-dealer to the middle states, two bakers and three grain dealers to the southern states; and four bakers one flour and feed mill, two flour mills and seven grain dealers to the western states.

A LONDON, England, despatch dated the 22nd inst., says: The *Mark Lane Express* says the weather has been colder, and there has been a considerable fall of rain in some localities, but seed time, so far, has been favorable. The demand for seed keeps up the value for the choicest samples of wheat. Flour is increasing in supply and the market depressed. Best barley tends upward. Grinding lots have declined 6d. Foreign wheat is dull, inanimate and gradually declining, the supply being again very large. Foreign flour is depressed. Maize is cheaper. Fifteen cargoes of wheat arrived, six were sold and five withdrawn. Sales of English wheat for the week: 65,388 quarters at 40s 5d per quarter, against 54,736 quarters at 39s 7d per quarter for the corresponding week last year.

MINNEDOSA.

A large amount of fall plowing has been done by farmers in this vicinity.

Some splendid samples of wheat have been shown during the past week, but as yet there are no buyers here.

It is rumored that Sword & Moor are about selling out their sash, door and fine lumber business here to H. V. Carter.

Main street continues to improve. Two more buildings are reported this week. J. D. Gillies is erecting a store 25 x 100 feet, on the corner of Tilson st., into which he will move as soon as completed. J. Schofield is building a bakery opposite the new town hall. The large increase in the business of Waddell & Sanderson, livery stable keepers, necessitates an addition to their present large stables. Frank & John Irwin have the contract, and the work will be pushed on at once.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Lorraine & Patrick, land surveyors, have dissolved partnership.

Wheat is coming in freely now. The local mills and the Ogilvie Company are taking in large quantities.

Goldie & Buxton, brewers, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by the Portage Brewing Company.

Saskatchewan coal has been tested here and gave general satisfaction. Messrs. Rodd and Campbell will act as agents for it here.

Mr. Johnson expects to have his oatmeal mill running in a few days. He has commenced to purchase oats for manufacturing purposes.

Mr. James Hossack, of the well known carriage building firm of Hossack & McKenzie of this town, died suddenly last week. He was one of our most enterprising and respected citizens.

EDMONTON.

Brick has gone up to \$25 per thousand.

Potatoes are scarce; the ruling price is \$1.00 per bushel.

The Agricultural exhibition was held on the 10th of October.

D. McRae has sold out his butchering business to M. McCauley.

Two steam and four horsepower threshing machines are hard at work in the settlement just now.

John Sinclair & Co., are opening up a general store in the Masonic Hall building. The members of the firm are, John Sinclair, Chas. Sutter and Colin Fraser.

Arrangements have been made by the superintendent of the Dominion Government Telegraph and signal service, for the running of a telegraph line from here to Fort Saskatchewan with a loop line running into Clover Bar city.

All the traders in the settlement are represented at the payment at Peace hills. Larger stocks of goods than ever are being brought to the Indians on these occasions and less business is being done. The Indians now ask for lamps, coal oil, etc., instead of beads and other trumpery as in former years.

Circulation Necessary to Prosperity.

The *Cash Grocer* of Philadelphia, is a firm advocate of the cash system, and the editor is shrewd enough to see that such a system would be impossible if the circulating medium be further contracted. We have been amused to hear grocers urge the adoption of the cash system, who have never taken the trouble to investigate the matter, or ascertain if such a system were possible. The *Cash Grocer* has struck at the root of the evil when it says that there is one potent element in finance that cannot be denied, and that is the fact that whenever the circulation is curtailed business slackens. It does not matter whether the circulating medium be gold, silver or paper, provided it is sufficient for the transaction of legitimate business of the country. There is not enough gold for the purposes of trade, and the sooner politicians and others cease their attacks on other kinds of money the better for all. Take away paper and silver and anarchy will result at once, for money will become scarce. Not even will gold be circulated, as it will be hoarded. It passes current on its face value alone, for the people take no thought of intrinsic worth. A large circulating medium gives prosperity to any nation.—*Boston Commercial Reporter*.

The traffic on the New York state canals this season continues to make a favorable exhibit as against 1882. The number of tons cleared last week was 227,533, or 12,807 tons more than in the corresponding week last year. The total volume moved since the opening of navigation is 4,151,642 tons, against 3,372,501 tons in a like portion of 1882.

Bankrupt Stock For Sale by Tender.

In Re Estate Hope & Bromley, Tent Manufacturers, Winnipeg.

TENDERS at so much on the dollar, either "en bloc" or in separate lots, on the inventory value of stock in trade or effects, amounting to \$12,004.08 and book debts amounting to \$3,048.20, belonging to the above estate, will be received by the undersigned Trustee at the office of R. J. Whitt & Co., Winnipeg, up to noon on the 1st day of November next. Tenders will also be received at the same place and date for the real property belonging to the estate.

The stock can be seen on application to the Trustee at the above address.

Winnipeg, Oct. 20th, 1883.

D. K. ELLIOTT,
Trustee.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THOMAS G. FLEKTON, Manufacturer of Choice Havana Cigars. All orders promptly filled. 361 Main Street, opposite Dundee Block, Winnipeg.

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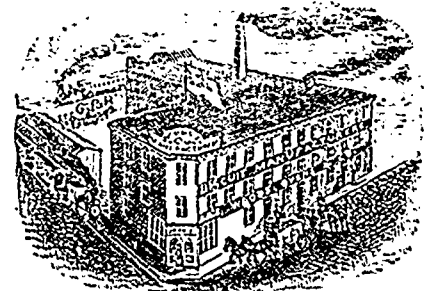
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TAXES! TAXES!



PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the Collector's Rolls for Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, City Winnipeg, for the year A. D. 1883, are now completed, and are deposited in the office of the undersigned in the Roberts Block. All persons whose names appear therein as liable for the payment of any assessment rate, tax or duty, are hereby required to pay the amount within 20 days from this date without further notice.

GEO. H. HADSKIS,
Collector.

Collector's Office,
No. 6 Roberts Block,
Cor. King and McWilliam Sts.
Winnipeg, Sept. 10th, 1883.

P.S.—As an inducement for prompt payment a rebate of 5 per cent. will be made for all sums due of taxes (1883) paid on or before the 15th day of October, and a reduction of 2½ per cent. on all sums paid from Oct. 15th to Nov. 15th, 1883. No rebate on overdue taxes.

G.H.H

Manitoba Mortgage & Investment Co
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL \$2,500,000

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DEBENTURES.

Correspondence Invited.

F. B. OSLER. H. C. HAMMOND.

HENRY PELLATT. HENRY MILL PELLATT.

Pellatt & Pellatt,

STOCK BROKERS,

46 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange.

HUDSON BAY CO.'S SHARES, ETC.

Bought and Sold for cash or on margin.

ORDERS BY LETTER OR TELEGRAPH Receive prompt attention.

THE WINNIPEG WAREHOUSING COMPANY.

(LIMITED) CAPITAL, \$50,000.

Store every description of goods Free or in Bond.
Special attention paid to Emigrants effects, trunks, furniture, agricultural implements, &c.

Insurances effected at lowest rates.

Warehouse receipts issued negotiable at all Banking Offices.

All goods shipped to the company or when in car lots will be delivered at Warehouses (which have a switch of C. P. R. running directly to them) free of charge.

We make a specialty of receiving car lots from the Eastern Provinces consigned to different parties throughout the North-West Territories, passing Custom entry and distributing them to their several destinations.

P. O. Box 981.

R. CARTWRIGHT, Manager.

C. W. GIRDLESTONE,
INSURANCE & GENERAL AGENT.

Royal of England, capital and assets, \$31,000,000
City of London, England, 10,250,000
North-West Fire Insurance Company of Manitoba 500,000
Life Association of Canada, 200,000

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance.

CUNARD AND ANCHOR STEAMSHIP LINES,
Passage Tickets Granted.

Goldie & McCullough's Safes and Vault Doors

MONEY TO LOAN.

OFFICE - McArthur Block, cor Post Office and Main St., next door to Federal Bank, WINNIPEG.

JOSEPH BARROWCLOUGH, MATTRESS WORKS, Union Point, St. Agathe, late 11 James St. E., Winnipeg, is now prepared for fall trade with a large stock of material.

STANDARD
Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON.

Authorized Capital, - \$3,000,000.

FULL DEPOSIT MADE WITH GOVERNMENT.

D. B. CHIRISHOLM, Esq., - President.
H. THEO CRAWFORD, - Secretary.

Pyramid of Assets.

| | | | | | |
|------|---|-----------|----|---|------|
| 1877 | - | \$152,464 | 96 | - | 1877 |
| 1878 | - | 177,649 | 57 | - | 1878 |
| 1879 | - | 183,383 | 11 | - | 1879 |
| 1880 | - | 238,277 | 67 | - | 1880 |
| 1881 | - | 249,638 | 22 | - | 1881 |
| 1882 | - | 381,335 | 11 | - | 1882 |

THE ONLY NON-TARIFF COMPANY IN MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

A. A. ANDREWS,

General Agent for Manitoba and North-West Territory.

OFFICE ROOM, 2 McARTHUR BLOCK,
Cor. Main and Post Office Streets,

WINNIPEG, - - - MAN.
P. O. Box 957.

OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE: - Corner King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Barley.
Wheat buyers at all Shipping C.P.R. Stations.

ASSINIBOINE MILLS

-AND-

ELEVATOR "A."

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

The Purest and Best Flour

That Modern Inventions can produce to be had in large and small quantities at said roller mills. Three grades. Also large quantities of SEED WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS. Chop, bran and shorts constantly on hand.

Capacity Elevator.....115,000 Bushels
Capacity Mills.....200 Barrels daily

G. J. MAULSON & CO.,

Agents at Winnipeg.

Correspondence Solicited.

GEO. J. MAULSON,

(Late TRAILL, MAULSON & CLARK),

Grain and Flour Exporter

-AND-

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
OFFICE: CORNER MAIN and POST OFFICE STS.
WINNIPEG.

T. H. CAPMAN,
Contractor & Manufacturer,
Stone, Lumber and Brick for sale.

STEEL CUSHIONED

BILLIARD TABLES.

SAMUEL HAY, - Manufacturer.

W. O. ANDREW,

Sole Agent for Manitoba and the North-West Territories.
P. O. Box 1012, or Room 32 Club Chambers,
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JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

TINSMITHS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES
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METAL MERCHANTS,

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JAS. THRS. Manager. WHOLESALE ONLY.

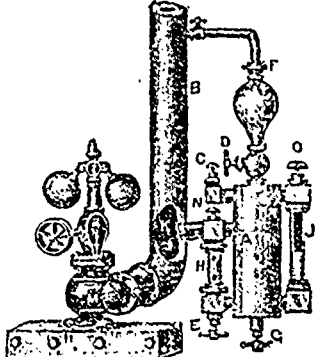
THE CONTINUOUS FEED LUBRICATOR!

Manufactured by

R. MITCHELL & CO.,

St. Peter and Craig Streets, - MONTREAL.

A saving of fully 75% of oil, which will more than cover its cost in a few months. We guarantee perfect satisfaction as they never fail. Send for prices and particulars.



A saving of fully 75% of oil, which will more than cover its cost in a few months. We guarantee perfect satisfaction as they never fail. Send for prices and particulars.

GEORGE IRVING, Jr.,

Importer and Commission Merchant.

AGENCIES:

Donipson Paint Company.—Fine Mixed Liquid and other paints.
H. B. Newhall Co's, New York.—Heavy Hardware, Ship Chandlery, etc.
W. Barwell, England.—Bolts, Nuts & Rivet Works.
C. H. Handyside & Co., Scotland.—Boiler Purger.
Dealer in Railway, Machinists and Mill Supplies, Oils, etc., etc.
17 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

RAILWAY SUPPLIES!

ANTHONY FORCE

76 ST. PETER ST. MONTREAL,

AGENT FOR

VICKERS, SONS & CO. (Limited),

The River Don Works, SHEFFIELD,

Manufacturers of Crucible Cast Steel Tyres, Cast, Shear and German Steel, Tool Steel, Crossings, Horn-blocks, Axle Boxes, Axles, Piston and Connecting Rods, Slide Bars, Marine Shafts and Crank, Bells, etc.

MESSRS. P. & W. MACLELLAN,

Clutha Iron Works, GLASGOW.
Engineers and Machine Makers, Manufacturers of Railway and other Bridges, Iron Girders, Iron Roofs, Railway Plant and Furnishings of every description.

Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street, - MONTREAL.

—THE—

Railway Supply and Manu'g Co.,

I. JOSEPH, - Manager.

Manufacturers of

COTTON AND WOOLLEN WASTE

For Packing and Cleaning purposes.

RAILWAY BRASSES & BEARINGS.

THE BEAVER METAL A SPECIALTY.

Factory 12, 14, 16 and 18 Church Street
Office Cor. York & Wellington Sts., TORONTO.
All Orders promptly attended to.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair

HIDES AND OIL.

8 LOGAN ST. WEST, WINNIPEG.

THOS. W. TAYLOR,
THE PIONEER PAPER RULER,
AND

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

POTATOES, CHOP FEED, BRAN,
Shorts, Oats, Wheat, Flax Seed.

Second-hand Mower & Rake

AT PRICE \$75.00

B. V. MILLIDGE,

824 Main Street, Corner Sutherland Street, Winnipeg.

C. McCALLUM & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Robert Block, King St.,
WINNIPEG.

Manitoba Steam Coffee and Spice Mills.

G. N. SCOTT & CO.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Coffees, Spices

MUSTARDS AND GROCERS SPECIALTIES.

Roasting and Grinding for the Trade.

Telephone Communication. P. O. 935 Winnipeg.

EDDY & PALMER,

GREAT NORTH-WEST

Trades Protection, Gen'l Enquiry,

—AND—

DETECTIVE AGENCY,

Audit of Accounts,

Collection of Debts, Rents, Etc.

OFFICE OVER MONTREAL BANK,

3+6 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

N B. In addition to the above, being acquainted with the leading citizens of this town, we afford assistance to intending settlers, giving such information as the necessities of their business may require.

The Manitoba Soap Works!

ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA.

Wall, Bessette, Lecomte & Co., Proprietors.

The "Royal" Soap is strongly recommended for family use, being the best Soap sold in Manitoba.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Canadian Pacific R'y Co.

(WESTERN DIVISION)

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after June 17th, 1893, Trains will move as follows:—

| Going West. | Going East. |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 7:30 a.m. leave Winnipeg | arrive 6:30 p.m. |
| 10:00 " " Portage la Prairie | 4:05 " " |
| 1:35 p.m. Brandon | 1:00 " " |
| 9:00 " " Broadview | 5:00 a.m. ¶ |
| 12:22 a.m. Regina | 11:05 p.m. ¶ |
| 5:00 " " Moose Jaw | 9:30 " " |
| 2:00 p.m. av Swift Current | 1v 12:30 p.m. |
| 9:16 p.m. Maple Creek | 5:25 a.m. |
| 1:55 a.m. av. Medicine Hat | 1v. *12:30 a.m. |

| Going East. | Going West. |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 7:00 a.m. leave Winnipeg | arrive 8:00 p.m. ¶ |
| 1:25 p.m. " " Hat Portage | 1:55 " " |
| 7:25 p.m. " " Barclay | 8:15 " " |
| 17:30 a.m. arrive Pt. Arthur | leave 7:00 a.m. |

| Going South. | Winnipeg. | Going North. |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Leave | Winnipeg | Arrive. |
| 7:55 a.m. | *7:35 p.m. | 10:55 a.m. 17:00 p.m. |
| | Emerson. | |
| 10:35 a.m. | 10:10 p.m. | 4:05 a.m. 4:40 p.m. |
| Arrive. | St. Vincent. | leave. |
| 10:50 a.m. | 10:30 p.m. | 3:45 a.m. 4:20 p.m. |

SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH.

| Going South. | Going North. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 7:15 a.m. leave Winnipeg | arrive ¶ 7:15 p.m. |
| 11:45 a.m. " " Morris | 4:00 p.m. |
| 1:30 p.m. " " Gretna | 2:10 p.m. |
| 4:30 p.m. arrive Manitoba City | leave 3:30 a.m. |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 7:35 a.m. leave Winnipeg | arrive 4:10 p.m. ¶ |
| 9:35 a.m. " " Stony Mountain | 3:10 p.m. |
| 10:00 " " arrive Stonewall | leave 2:30 " " |

‡ Daily.
* Daily except Saturdays.
† Daily except Mondays.
¶ Daily except Sundays.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE,
Gen. Superintendent. Gen. Manager.
WM. HARDER, Ass't Traffic Manager.

Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway.

GOING EAST.

Leave Chicago 9 10 a.m., 3:30 p.m., 8:30 p.m.; arrive at Port Huron 10:30 p.m., 5:30 a.m., 10:35 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

Leave Port Huron 6:10 a.m., 7:55 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 4:15 p.m., 11:00 a.m.; arrive at Chicago 6:50 p.m., 7:45 p.m., 8:00 a.m., 6:40 a.m., 9:00 a.m.

Pullman palace sleeping coaches are run through with out change, between Chicago, and Bay City, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and New York via Port Huron, as follows:

GOING WEST.

Trains leaving New York 6:45 p.m., Buffalo 12:10 p.m., Suspension Bridge 1:00 p.m., and Port Huron 8:00 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from New York, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Bay City to Chicago.

Train leaving Boston 7:00 p.m., Montreal 9:30 a.m., Toronto 11:45 p.m., and Port Huron 7:45 a.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Boston to Chicago.

Train leaving Montreal 10:00 p.m., Toronto 12:15 p.m., Port Huron 8:00 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Montreal to Chicago.

GOING EAST.

Train No. 3 leaving Chicago 3:30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coaches from Chicago to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and to Boston via Montreal.

Train No. 5 leaving Chicago 8:30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Chicago to Montreal and Parlor car to Boston.

Train No. 1 leaving Chicago 9:10 a.m., has through Pullman palace coach from Port Huron to Toronto and Montreal.

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

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 traveling accommodation always buy Tickets over the Royal Route.

J. H. Hilland, T. W. Teasdale,
Gen. Traff. Man., St. Paul. Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul.
F. W. Cusack, Gen. Agt., 517 Main St., 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.

R. D. PATERSON.

D. S. BRIGGS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES,
ALSO

READY-MADE HOUSES.

358 Main Street, West Side, North of Track,
WINNIPEG.

H. R. BANKS & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

LUMBER,
LATH,
SHINGLES, Etc.

Planing Mill and Factory,

Garland St., Portage La Prairie.
Branch Yard, Moose Jaw.

City Planing Mill and Factory,

Dufferin St., Portage La Prairie.

Taylor & Watson,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,

Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in

PLAIN, FANCY AND PLATE

WINDOW GLASS

Mirror Plates, Paints, Colors, White Lead, Oils,
Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

93 Portage Avenue, - - **WINNIPEG.**

CAMPBELL, SPERA & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FANCY DRY GOODS,

SMALLWARES, ETC.

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

Corner of William and Princess Streets,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

R. BALFOUR,

MANUFACTURER OF

OAK DIMENSION TIMBER

SHIP AND BRIDGE TIMBER A
SPECIALTY.

P. O. BOX 32,

Emerson, Man.

S. R. PARSONS,

Wholesale Paper Dealer.

SPECIALTIES:

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| BUILDING PAPERS, | PAPER BAGS. |
| WRAPPING " " | TWINES. |
| PRINTING " " | ENVELOPES. |
| WHITING " " | ACCOUNT BOOKS. |
| BLOTTING " " | MEMORANDUM " " |
| WALL " " | SCHOOL " " |

STATIONERS' SUNDRIES.

Sole Agent for Manitoba for ALEX. PIRIE & SONS,
Aberdeen, Scotland, the largest Paper Manufacturers in
the world.

RORIE ST., one block east of Main St.,

WINNIPEG.

W. J. GAGE & Co.,

WHOLESALE

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

In addition to

STAPLE & FANCY STATIONERY,
We carry constantly in Stock
PAPER BAGS, WRAPPING PAPERS
Etc. **WHOLESALE ONLY.**
W. P. GUNDY,
Manager.

EDWARD TERRY,

PORTLAND, KEENS' and THORALD CEMENTS,
PLASTER PARIS.
Fire Brick and Clay, Sewer Pipes, Hair, Lime, White
and Grey, Land Plaster, Salt, &c.,

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, & North-Western Railways.

GOING EAST.

Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1.00 p.m. and 8.00
p.m.; and St. Paul, 1.45 p.m. and 8.45 p.m.; arriving in
Chicago at 7.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

COMING WEST.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. (except Sun-
day) and 9.00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.15 a.m. and
12.45 p.m., and Minneapolis at 7.00 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

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

GOING SOUTHWEST.

The Chicago 5 p.m., and Omaha trains leave St. Paul
for Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City and San Francisco at
7.10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.

SOUTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Vincent at 11.15 p.m. and 11.30 a.m.
arriving at St. Paul at 6.20 p.m. and 8.10 a.m.
the day following, making close connections with trains
running in all directions.

NORTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Paul at 7.00 p.m. and 8.09 a.m.,
arriving at St. Vincent at 4.20 p.m. and 3.45 a.m. the day
following, making close connections with the Canadian
Pacific.

Trains run between St. Paul and Minneapolis almost
every hour.

Sleeping cars on all night trains.
Trains run on St. Paul time.

Albert Lea Route.

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the
East, Chicago "Cannon Ball" express leaves Minne-
apolis 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 7.30 a.m. has comfortable
coaches, Pullman sleeping cars, and Horton reclining
chair cars.

J. F. McFARLANE, Gen. Northwestern Agent, Winnipeg,
Manitoba.

J. A. McCONNELL, Traveling Passenger Agent.
S. F. BORD, General Traffic and Passenger Agent.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Is the 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 North-west.

It is the only line running Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Palace Smoking Cars, Palace Dining Cars, via the fam-
ous River Hank 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 in 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 North-west.

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| S. S. MERRILL, General Manager. | A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Passenger Agent. |
| W. H. DIXON, General N. W. Pass. Ag't, St. Paul, Minn. | CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Ag't., Winnipeg, Man. |

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—IMPORTERS OF—

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Feathers, Flowers, etc.,

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FORTIER & BUCKE,

—AGENTS FOR—

The Improved Howe Scale Company, Chicago, Ill.

Contracts made at SPECIAL RATES, for supplying large City, Mill, Elevator and Warehouse Scales. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Local agents wanted in all towns in Manitoba and N. W. T. to handle the New Wilson Oscillating Shuttle Sowing Machine. Liberal terms given and large profits for cash buyers.

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CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

PRINCESS STREET,

D. FRASER,
Manager.

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J. JOHNSTON,

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SOUTH SEA SEAL RENEWED

MY MOTTO.—First Class Work and Punctual Attendance.

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PORTER & RONALD,

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D. SCOTT & CO.,

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—AND—

HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

276 Main Street,

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BISHOP & SHELTON,

Steam Cabinet Works,

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We are now prepared to fill all orders entrusted to us with dispatch

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FULL STOCK**Teas, Sugars,
Syrups, Mollasses,
COFFEES and
General Groceries****MacNAB, MacLEAN & CO.,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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GOLDIE & CO.**BREWERS AND MALSTERS.****Portage Brewery,**

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

**Ale and Porter in Wood
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Successor to

ANDREW COLQUHOUN,

WHOLESALE

WINE MERCHANT

SOLE AGENT FOR

DAWES' Celebrated Ale & PorterAnd **VAN BLATZ MILWAUKEE LAGER,**

11 Queen Street East,

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CARL KAUFFMAN,

Manufacturers Agent & Commission Merchant

SPECIALTY:

Cigars imported from Hamburg, Germany.

42 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

James Park & Son,

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

MESS PORK, HAMS, BACON,Butter, Lard, Cheese, Stilton Cheese, Canned
and Preserved Meats
of all kinds constantly on hand at Lowest Prices to the
Trade.41 to 47 St. Lawrence Market, 161 King Street
West, and 95 Front Street East,

TORONTO, ONT.

HENRY, SNYDER & CO.,

PACKERS,

And Wholesale Dealers in Canned Goods, Jams, Jellies,
Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Pickles, &c., &c.Packing House and Head Office 121 & 123 Front St East,
TORONTO, ONT.

Highest Awards and Medals at Exhibitions of 1882.

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AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

70 PRINCESS ST.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

A. R. JAMES BANNATYNE.

ANDREW STRANG

BANNATYNE & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO A. G. B. BANNATYNE)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Wines & Liquors.

383 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

James Bissett & Son,**TEA IMPORTERS,**

—AND—

General Commission Merchants.

All Supplies Brought Direct from

China and Japan.

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