

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

THE McClary Manufacturing Co.

OF LONDON, TORONTO AND WINNIPEG,

Manufacturers of
McClary Famous Stoves,
And Dealers in
TINSMITHS' METALS AND SUPPLIES.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

Warerooms—Point Douglas Avenue. Office and Sample Room—Gorrie Block, Princess St., near City Hall.

W. BRISCOLL, Manager. WINNIPEG.

CHAS. E. GATE. JOHN F. THOMPSON

GATE & THOMPSON,
—PRACTICAL—
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
9 ARTHUR ST., WINNIPEG.

Public Buildings and Dwellings Perfectly Ventilated. All Work done on the most Improved Scientific Principles by thorough experienced workmen.

HOTEL RANGES
—AND—
CARVING TABLES TO ORDER.
P. O. Box 1054

Westman Baker,
119 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.,
Manufacturers of the latest Improved

GORDON PRESSES,
PAPER CUTTERS,
BOOKBINDERS' STANDING PRESSES,
LITHOGRAPHERS HAND PRESSES,
COUNTING MACHINES, CHASES, &c.

All kinds of large printing presses set up and adjusted. Send for Price List.

Mulholland Brothers,
General Hardware Merchants

Importers of
Birmingham, Sheffield and American Goods,
Dealers in Stoves and

MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE.
Agents for the "Washburn & Moen" Celebrated Galvanized Barbed Wire.
MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

STOVES!
WHOLESALE.
E. & C. GURNEY & CO.,
RUPERT ST. WEST, WINNIPEG.

ROBERT MUIR,

MACHINERY BROKER,

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.

P.O. Box 554. 544 Main St., Winnipeg.

THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA.

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
S. NORDHEIMER, Esq., President.
J. S. PLAYFAIR, Esq., Vice-President.
William Galbraith, Esq. F. Gurney, Jun., Esq.
Geo. W. Torrance, Esq. Benjamin Cronyn, Esq.
John Kerr, Esq.
H. S. STRATHY, Cashier.
HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
WINNIPEG, T. RENWICK, MANAGER.
Branches Aurora, Chatham, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Montreal, Newmarket, Petrolia, Simcoe, St. Mary's, Strathroy, Tilsonburg, Winnipeg, Waterford and Yorkville.
Banks: New York—American Exchange National Bank. Boston—The Maverick National Bank. Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland.



OYSTERS!!

The Largest and Most Complete Oyster House in Canada. Now receiving daily Fine Stock in CANS and BULK. Send your orders to

GOLD SEAL OYSTER CO.,
T. H. JONES, Prop. WINNIPEG, MAN.

R. P. MULLIGAN, WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT Merchant. Liquors and Cigars, all kinds always on hand. Sixth Street, Brandon, Manitoba.

ANDREW SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURER OF TELEGRAPH Instruments, Annunciators, and all electric work. Silver plating a specialty. All kinds of small work in brass, iron and steel to order. Hotels and private houses fitted up with electric bells. Brass Castings of every description. No. 15 McDermott Street, cor. Arthur Street.

VAN BUSKIRK, KEIZER & CO., D.L.S. & C.E. Local and complete milling powers, sawing, timber, coal and stone limits. Engineering the construction of canals, and locks; also draining submerged lands. Advice and assistance to inventors and drawings made for the "Patent Office" of any Mechanical Invention. Office: 19 Donaldson's Block, upstairs.

D. L. SCOTT, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., Regina, North-west Territory.

EDE & HOOPER, DEALERS IN MONUMENTS, HEAD Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs furnished on application. Main St., Winnipeg.

JOHN BOULTREE, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, etc. A Commissioner for Ontario. Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

FRANK J. McJOHN, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, Notary Public, &c., &c., Real Estate and Mining Agent. Main Street, Rat Portage.

W. C. HARRIS, ARCHITECT, ASSOCIATE ROYAL Canadian Academy of Art. 502 Main Street.

SNOW & CODD, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS and practical draughtsmen. Office in rear of Registry Office, Main Street, Rat Portage.

GEORGE MITCHELL, CONVEYANCER, DRAUGHTSMAN, Mining and Real Estate Agent, Commissioner in B. R., &c., County Court Office, Rat Portage, Man.

C. I. BOUCHETTE, DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer, Winnipeg and Dynevor.

Hodgson, Sumner & Co.

Importers of
DRY GOODS,
SMALL WARES,
AND FANCY GOODS,
BEADS, CUTLERY,
JEWELRY,
STATIONERY.

Druggists' Sundries, Etc.

Princess St., Between McDermott and Bannatyne.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE VULCAN IRON WORKS.

CASTINGS, BRASS AND IRON,
IRON COLUMNS,
FORGINGS, LIGHT AND HEAVY,
GRATINGS,
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.
ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.
MILLWRIGHTING.

POINT DOUGLAS AVE., } F. H. BRYDGES & CO
WINNIPEG. }

Elford, Manning & Co.,
Manufacturers Agents and
Commission Merchants.

Money Advanced on Consignments.

Sole Agents for
THE HARTE & SMITH MFG. COMPANY,
(Toronto and Belleville)

STOVES!!
Wholesale Only.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
44 Bannatyne Street East,
Winnipeg, Man.

LITHOGRAPHED PLANS,
Paper Ruling and Binding,
Fine Job Printing
AT REASONABLE RATES.

THE BISHOP ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO.,
(LIMITED)
20, 22 and 24 Post Office Street,
WINNIPEG.

KILGOUR BROS.
MANUFACTURERS & PRINTERS,
Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Paper Boxes,
Twines, etc., etc.,
TORONTO, ONT.

HENDERSON & BULL, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Agents for the Canada Sugar
Refining Company, Montreal.

41 BANNATYNE ST. EAST,
WINNIPEG.

A. C. FLUMERFELT

(Late of W. H. Higgins & Co.)

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes,

FELT AND RUBBER GOODS
AND MOCCASINS.

TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.

GERRIE BLOCK, - PRINCESS ST.,
WINNIPEG.

Feron, Shaw & Co. GRAIN BROKERS,

—AND—

General Commission Ag'ts

(Members of Winnipeg Grain & Provision Exchange)

Consignments from the Country solicited,
and sales of Grain by sample either
for Winnipeg or Eastern Markets
promptly attended to.

15 OWEN STREET,
WINNIPEG.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

G. F. & J. GALT,

Princess Street, Winnipeg,

Direct Importers of Teas,

WINES, BRANDIES,

CIGARS,

DRIED FRUITS.

Complete Stock of Sugars, Tobaccos, Canned
Goods, etc.
SAMPLES and PRICES sent by mail upon
application.

Thompson, Codville & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS,

26 McDermott Street,
WINNIPEG.

F. R. BRYANT & CO.,

(KING STREET, NEAR MARKET.)

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Butter, Eggs, Apples, Fruit,

Potatoes, Vegetables, Poultry, Cranberries,
OYSTERS, ETC., IN SEASON.

Our Terms are Cash, or all Bills payable on
Demand. Eggs a Specialty.

P. O. BOX 1118, WINNIPEG.

Plewes, Mann & Co

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Lumber,
Sash, and
Shingles,
WINNIPEG.

Office and Yard opposite C. F. R. Freight Sheds, North
of Track.

WINNIPEG FURNITURE and UNDERTAKING HOUSE
M. HUGHES,

Dealer in

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.
Undertaking a Specialty. Coffin Caskets and Trimming
Wholesale. Metallic Caskets also in Stock.

THE CROMPTON

Corset Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR CORSETS,

78 York St.,

TORONTO.

W. HIGGINS & CO., THE PIONEER WHOLESALE HOUSE

—FOR—

Boots and Shoes,

ARE NOW OFFERING

UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH BUYERS.

33 QUEEN STREET EAST.

LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,

IMPORTERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

PROVISION MERCHANTS.

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

Sutherland & Campbell,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED.
PRICES LOW TO CASH AND
PROMPT MEN.

PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.



Turner, MacKeand & Co.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS

35 Bannatyne St. East, Winnipeg.

Complete stock of Sugars, Canned Goods
Dried Fruits, etc. Receiving stock of
the celebrated brands of Soap, "Acme
Savon," "Standard Savon."

THE DOMINION EXPRESS

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

PUBLISHED BY STEEN & BOYCK EVERY TUESDAY - \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 9, 1883.

NO. 2.

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.

ADVERTISING RATES

1 month, weekly insertion.....	80 30 per line.
3 months, do.....	0 75 "
6 " do.....	1 25 "
12 " do.....	2 00 "

Class' rates for all advertisements inserted for a less period than one month, or for all transient advertising, 50 cents per line each insertion.

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

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

Book, Newspaper, Railroad, Commercial and Job Printing specialties

22nd Office, 10 James St. East.

STEEN & BOYCK,
Publishers

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 9, 1883.

NELSON has been made a money order office. THE MORRIS *Herald* is in the hands of the sheriff.

MITCHELL & NIX, grocers, Winnipeg, have sold out.

J. W. ZIMMERMAN has sold his sawmill at Keewatin Mills.

ANDREW M. CHAMPION, general store, Nelson, has assigned.

ROBSON & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, have sold out to H. Hodges.

THE EMERSON *Times* has suspended publication for the present.

W. J. WILSON, general store, Swift Current, has removed to Virden.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE, Winnipeg, is to be reopened by W. O. Andrew & Co.

R FARREL & Co., saloon and variety hall, Winnipeg, have sold out to Howard, Kube & Co.

THE estate of W. A. Russell, general store and gristmill, Morris, is to be sold by the sheriff.

JONES & BAKER have been appointed North-western agents for the Citizens' Insurance Co. of Montreal.

ELFORD, MANNING & Co. have removed into commodious new premises, No. 49 Bannatyne street east.

M. McCLARTY, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, has effected a compromise with his creditors at 60c on the dollar.

BAXTER & CARROL, plumbers, &c., Winnipeg, have dissolved. The business will be continued by Baxter & Bruce.

RIVERS & BOARDMAN, hotel, Rat Portage, have dissolved. The business will be continued by M. G. Boardman.

THE stock of Rowe, Newton & Co., wholesale dry goods, Winnipeg, has been sold at 45c on the dollar to E. Rowe.

JAMES BERR, one of the proprietors of the Franklin House, Winnipeg, recently died. The business will be continued by Carter & Carrie.

W. H. BURN and Jas. H. Emslie, customs brokers, Winnipeg, have united interests, and will be known hereafter as the firm of Emslie & Burn.

McEWAN, DUNSFORD & Co., bankers, Nelson, write us stating that they are not removing from Nelson to Manitoba City, but are only opening a branch in the latter place.

THE Dominion Express Company opened an office at Calgary on Monday. The company have already opened offices on the C.P.R. South-western at Morris, Gretna, Morden, Darlingford and Manitoba City.

HUNTER & WILSON, groceries and liquors, Winnipeg, have assigned in trust. It is likely that a settlement will be reached without much trouble, on the basis of 100c on the dollar, with a comparative short extension.

WHEAT is worth 88c at Gretna, and flax brings 86c. Philip Erbach, representing Livingston Bros., flax dealers, Baden, Ont., is on the ground purchasing. This firm expect to buy about 75,000 bushels there this season.

MR. GRANT, contractor, expects to have the C.P.R. track laid to the summit of the Rockies

by the 10th of November. The grading was completed on the 4th inst. On Friday last the tracklayers had reached a point 55 miles west of Calgary.

MR. SHAW, of Fish Creek, is removing from Calgary station the machinery and plant for a large woollen mill, which he is building at the above place. He expects to have the mill ready for operation next spring, in time to manufacture the wool from large flocks with which the ranges around Calgary are to be stocked.

THE following new post offices were established on the 1st of Oct.:-Calgary, Alberta, Wm. Bannerman, P.M.; Fort MacLeod, Alberta, W. Turner, P.M.; Hazelwood, Sec. 34, Tp. 18 R. 19 W., Jas. Cleveland, P.M. Names changed: Gopher Creek to Virden; Rat River to Joly; Sourisburg to Wawonaissa; Souris-mouth to Two Rivers.

THE Mississippi Valley *Lumberman* figures out that the stocks of lumber on hand January 1st, 1884, in the west will be less than on the same date this year. It however, raises its voice in a protest against any extravagant logging operations this season, and concludes an article on the situation by saying, "If you have a mill and timber go in and do a moderate business. If you have neither mill nor timber keep out."

ACCORDING to Kemp's *Merchantile Gazette*, the number of failures in England and Wales gazetted during the week ending Sept. 15th was 158, against 156, showing a decrease of eight, and a net decrease in 1883 to date of 206. The number of bills of sale published in England and Wales for the week was 231, against 712, a decrease of 511, or a net decrease to date of 25,638. The number published in Ireland was 12, against 18, a decrease of 6, or a net increase to date of 148.

A COMPANY has been formed, called the Algoma Lumbering Company, with headquarters in Fort William. The company has a capital of \$40,000, and its object is the manufacturing and dressing of lumber for Manitoba and the North-west Territories. The directors, who are the only shareholders of the company, are: G. A. Grier, president; J. C. Edwards, vice-president; George A. Priest, managing director; J. Grier, B. Grier, directors, and J. W. Wardrope, sec.-treasurer.

General Notes.

The extent to which insurance against fire is resorted to in Paris is disclosed by some recent statistics relating to fires in the French capital. During last year it appears that there were 982 cases of fire in the city, in 926 of which insurances were effected upon houses. Insurances upon furniture were somewhat less common being had in 751 cases only. The statistics would seem also to indicate a high degree of efficiency on the part of the fire service. The estimate of the losses in 977 cases of fire was 7,729,315 frs. Of this entire loss, 7,500,100 frs. resulted from 274 fires, in which the average loss amounted to 27,701 frs. per fire. In the great majority of cases the loss was trifling, the total for the 703 remaining cases amounting to only 130,215 frs. or an average of 198 frs. per fire.

The cultivation of the olive in California promises to be a great success. The trees begin bearing in three years, and continue to yield for centuries. Some of the olive trees are already eight years old, and produce 250 bushels of fruit to the acre, representing £250 in oil.

There are 74,710,350 spindles in the world, of which Europe has 61,345,000, the United States 11,875,000, and the East Indies, 1,496,300. Great Britain has 40,100,000, against 21,245,000 on the continent. France has 5,000,000, Germany a little less, and Russia, Switzerland and Spain about 1,750,000.

It is said that the United States consume more lemons in a year than all the other countries combined, and the consumption is increasing greatly every year. As shown from statistics, the number of boxes imported in 1850 amounted to 119,000, while in 1882 the number had increased to 1,342,000 boxes.

The silk crop in Italy is both abundant and of good quality; it therefore has the effect of keeping the price of raw silk low in Europe despite the Chinese deficit, this year, the more so as the Japanese, French and Spanish crops are also fair. The sardine catch is described as being something unprecedented on the Italian coast.

The production of crude petroleum in the oil fields of Pennsylvania and New York in 1882 was 30,053,500 barrels of 42 gallons each, worth at an average spot value of 78½ cents per barrel, \$23,704,698. During the first six months of 1883 the yield was 11,291,663 barrels, worth, at an average spot value of \$1.00½ per barrel, \$11,305,778. In addition to the quantity above stated, California produced in 1882 about 70,000 barrels.

Signor Paresi is credited with the discovery of a new method of preserving meat from putrefaction, which, if as efficacious as stated, will be of immense value to society at large. The meat is simply immersed in a bath of water slightly acidulated with nitro-muriatic acid. Thus treated, it will keep good for many months, and when required for use must be dried at a temperature of 60° Fahr. A brown tint is given to the meat by the acid, but this is readily removed by soaking in plain water before the drying process.

The Egyptian census has just been completed. The total population is given as 6,798,230, of whom 3,393,918 are males, and 3,404,312 females. Cairo has 368,108 inhabitants; Alexan-

dria, with its suburbs, 208,775; Port Said, 10,560; Suez, 10,913; Tantah, 33,725; Diamietta, 34,046; Rosetta, 10,871; Mansurah, 26,784; Zagazig, 19,046.

A statistician at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has published an interesting estimate of the length of time the supply of anthracite coal in that State may be expected to last. The total anthracite area before mining commenced was 320,000 sq. miles. Allowing 1,000 tons to the acre a foot in depth would give 220,000,000 tons. Assuming that the depth averages 30 feet, it gives a grand total of 9,600,000,000 tons. At the present time the consumption averages 30,000,000 a year. So it will be seen that at the commencement of mining operations the supply was sufficient for 320 years. About 508,000 tons, or about seventeen years' supply, have been mined, leaving sufficient to supply the demand for over 300 years to come. The evil day of the exhaustion of the coal supply is yet a long way off.

The foreign trade of France for the first six months of 1883 shows a slight increase over that for the corresponding period of 1882. The total value of the imports for six months of 1883 was 2,418,211,000 frs., as against 2,354,001,000 frs. for six months of 1882. The increase here observable was mainly due to a gain in the imports of raw materials (which were valued at 1,172,955,000 frs. in 1883, as against 1,131,279,000 fr. in 1882), and of articles of food which were valued at 771,899,000 fr. in 1883, as against 748,710,000 fr. in 1882. A slight falling off is noticeable in the imports of manufactures. The exports show a decrease, being valued at 1,659,646,000 fr. in 1883, as against 1,721,336,000 fr. in 1882. The decrease is principally owing to a decline in the exports of manufactures (which were valued at 858,450,000 fr. in 1883, as against 907,950,000 fr. in 1882), and of raw materials (which were valued at 326,016,000 fr. in 1883, as against 330,763,000 fr. in 1882). A slight increase is noticeable in the exports of articles of food.

In the six months ended with June, the entries of shipping with cargoes belonging to foreign trade, at ports in the United Kingdom, were 12,267,000 tons, as against 11,267,000 tons in the corresponding six months of 1882, and 10,617,000 tons in the same six months of 1881. The clearances with cargo aggregated 14,102,000 tons, as against 13,355,000 tons in the first half of 1882, and 12,242,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1881.

Upon reference to British official returns, we find the following statistics concerning the imports of beef cattle, fresh beef and canned beef into the United Kingdom in a single year—the total imports of beef cattle numbered 251,635, valued at about \$27,000,000, of which 102,200, valued at \$11,700,000, were imported from the United States. The total imports of fresh beef amounted to 817,295 cwts., valued at \$10,540,000, of which 747,785 cwts., valued at \$9,611,000 were imported from the United States. Preserved or canned meats—which were principally beef—were imported to the value of \$10,458,000, of which \$,092,000 came from the United States. Besides these imports, salted beef, to the value of \$2,400,000—nearly all from the United States—was imported.

In the year 1881, the estimated production in

Great Britain of coal was 150,000,000 tons; in 1880, it was 140,000,000; and in 1877, the annual output was 125,000,000. We have here an average yearly increase of 6,500,000 tons. The yearly production of Germany and Austria is put at 73,600,000 tons; that of Germany and Belgium 32,000,000, and for other countries of Europe the aggregate is figured at 6,500,000. Adding these quantities together, we have a yearly production of 272,000,000 tons.

There have been frequent reports of big gold discoveries on the Yukon river, in Alaska, this summer, but owing to the distant and isolated position of the alleged gold fields, nothing conclusive as to the truthfulness or untruthfulness of the reports has been learned. Another report came down to San Francisco lately by mail, on the steamer St. Paul from Onon, Alaska, confirming the previous reports of the discovery of gold on the Yukon river—at least the letter is said to "confirm." The discovery, according to this latest information, is reported to be a very large one; but owing to exceedingly cold weather—28° below zero—little prospecting can be done. The miners who made the discovery were a party fitted out by E. Schieffelin, who made the discovery in Arizona and who cleared \$1,000,000 in that section.

A Word to Clerks.

Very many young men employed as clerks are possessed of a laudable desire to start in business for themselves. In one respect they are worthy of all praise for their ambition.

If, by long and close application to all the details of their duties as clerks, they have acquired a clear and thorough insight into their business then let them try and start out on their own account. Only he who has learned the rudiments of his business thoroughly is likely to make a success when he tries to go it alone.

Many clerks chafe under the necessary restraint placed upon them by their employers. Some deem their hours of work too long or their pay too small. Others are possessed of a deluded belief that they know their business as well as "the boss," and fail to see why the measure of their reward should be so much smaller than his.

Still others, and this is the most deluded class of all, lay the flattering unction to their souls that their services are indispensable to "the boss." Don't you ever believe that young man. You may be a highly useful individual know your business thoroughly and attend to your duties conscientiously. We will admit all that. But nobody ever left such a big hole after him in this world but that some other person was found to fill it. History will tell you that. Cæsar, Napoleon & Co. were wise and great men, no doubt, but they all joined the silent majority, and still the world has managed to drag along somehow without them.

Never become possessed of the idea that you are a mercantile Cæsar or Napoleon, young man. No, not even if anyone is idiot enough to tell you so. If you once get that crank in your head you will make yourself a bore to all your friends. This poor, paltry little world will not be big enough to hold your high mightiness. You will suffer from lack of appreciation. You

will be generally miserable, fretful and complaining. Avoid that particular shoal by all means.

We are always glad to see young men get ahead and prosper. Remember this, however, to be successful as a merchant, you must be careful and hardworking as a clerk. Learn clerical duties thoroughly, and the responsibilities of proprietorship will come easy to you.
Commercial Enquirer.

The Thimble.

The name of this little instrument is said to have been derived from "thumb-bell," being at first "thumble," afterwards "thimble." It is a Dutch invention, and was brought to England about the year 1605 by John Lofting. Formerly iron and brass were used, but lately steel, silver and gold have taken their places. In the ordinary manufacture, thin plates of metal are introduced into a die and punched into shape.

In Paris gold thimbles are manufactured to a large extent. Thin sheets of sheet iron are cut into dies of about two inches diameter. These, being heated red-hot, are struck with a punch into a number of holes, gradually increasing in depth, to give them proper shape. The thimble is then trimmed, polished, and indented around its outer surface with a number of little holes by means of a small wheel. It is then converted into steel by the cementation process, tempered, scoured, and brought to the color. A thin sheet of gold is then introduced into the interior, and fastened to the steel by means of a polished steel mandrel. Gold leaf is then applied to the outside, and attached to it by pressure, the edges being fastened to a small groove made to receive them. The thimble is then ready for use, and finds a ready market.

The Chinese Foot-Rule.

A writer in the *North China Herald* gives some curious information respecting the foot measure in China. At present it varies largely in different parts of the country, and according to different trades; thus the foot of the carpenter's rule at Ningpo is less than 10, while that of the junk builders at Shanghai is nearly 16 inches. But a medium value of 12 inches is not uncommon. The standard foot of the Imperial Board of Works at Peking is 12½ inches. A copper foot measure, dated A. D. 81, is still preserved, and is 9½ inches in length. The width is 1 inch. The small copper coins, commonly called cash, were made of such a size, sometimes, as just to cover an inch on the foot-rule. In the course of two centuries it was found that the foot had increased half an inch, and a difference in the dimensions of musical instruments resulted. Want of harmony was the consequence, and accordingly, A. D. 247, a new measure, exactly 9 inches in length was made the standard. Among the means employed for comparing the old and new foot are mentioned the gnomon of official sun-dials, and the length of certain jade tubes used according to old regulations as standards. One of these latter was so adjusted that an inch in breadth was equal to the breadth of 10 millet seeds. A hundred millet seeds or 10 inches was the foot. The Chinese foot is really based on the human hand, as

is the European foot upon the foot. It strikes the Chinese as very incongruous when they hear that we measure cloth, woodwork, masonry, &c., which they regard as especially matters for the hand, by the foot. Of the jade tubes above mentioned there were 12, and these formed the basis for the measurement of liquids and solids 4,000 years ago. They are mentioned in the oldest Chinese documents with the astrolabe, the cycle of 60 years, and several of the oldest constellations. It is likely that they will be found to be an importation from Babylon, and in that case the Chinese foot is based on a Babylonian measure of a span, and should be nine inches in length.

Factory Employment in India.

It has been understood for some time, says the *Halifax Journal of Fabrics*, that the severe and unwholesome conditions of factory employment in India were engaging the attention of the Indian government. An official examination of those conditions was made some months ago, and they were found to be such as to demand intervention. No daily limitation of ten hours is known; Sunday brings no break, and children of seven years of age seem to be employed without any check. Precautions of safety are largely disregarded, and the sanitary conditions are in character. Under these circumstances it has been decided to introduce a system of inspection similar to the English one, though doubtless with modification. Steam factories have had their principal development thus far in Bombay, and some of the cotton factories in that presidency rival those of Lancashire in size. The first essay of inspection is to be made there, and Mr. J. E. Jones who has had twelve years' experience as an inspector of an English factory district, goes out at once to organize the system.

Value of Landed Property in France.

The value of landed property in France, is estimated at \$24,468,020,000. This estimate is founded on its rental and market value, and does not include the buildings thereon. The net revenue obtained from lands in France is \$500,485,000, and the investment in rural property yields a return of only 2.89 per cent. The rural property of France is divided into six great categories, viz.: Superior lands, such as orchards, hemp fields, and gardens; arable lands, property so called; pasture, meadow, or grazing lands; vine lands, timber, and lands or commons more or less cultivated.

The superior lands occupy actually a superficies of 695,000 hectares, having a market value of \$738,997,000, and yielding a net revenue of \$22,291,500. The average of the hectare being thus \$32, an investment consequently of 3 per cent. The arable lands cover a surface of 26,000,000 of hectares, upon a total area of 50,000,000 of hectares of rural property, yielding a net revenue of \$289,500,000, or by the hectare \$10.80, or an interest of 2.58 per cent. The meadow or pasture lands are even more favored. Of these there are actually 4,998,280 hectares, rendering an income of \$93,263,987, representing a market value of \$2,856,306,974, being an investment at the rate of 3.26 per cent., and an

income per hectare of \$18.54. In spite of the ravages of phylloxera, the vines of France still show an important production; 2,320,000 hectares are devoted to vineyards, and the net revenue from these amounts to \$58,108,185, which represent an average income per hectare of \$24.89, or an annual interest of 4.38 per cent., continuing thus the most productive of rural investments. The timber lands of France cover a superficies of 8,397,000 hectares. Their market value is \$1,208,597,490, and the net revenue derived is \$25,459,630, an average of \$1.34, or 3 per cent. per hectare, the value of each hectare being \$144.19, making these lands equal in profit to orchards and gardens, and superior to arable lands. Meadows and pastures cover a superficies of 6,706,800 hectares, having a value per hectare of \$39.90, yielding a revenue of \$1.18 per hectare. From year to year there has been an increase in the value of unproductive lands. The inquiry made by the government in this regard, with the same care as in all other instances, show that since 1879 there has been cleared 1,406,155 hectares, or nearly 3,500,000 acres, which are at present classified among arable and timber lands and vineyards, and which, under recent laws are so taxed.

C. P. R. Shops at Hochelaga.

The workshops of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Hochelaga are almost completed and already the company has under way several new locomotives. In the main building, which is four hundred and five feet long and one hundred and fourteen feet wide, with a gallery running along one side for small lathes and brass finishing, is some splendid machinery, which includes an axe and wheel quartering machine, the only one in the country, also a horizontal borer for turning engine driving wheels, and other smaller borers. Here fifteen engines will be pushed forward immediately, it being the intention to complete five or six engines monthly. In this building is a travelling crane, supplying the work to the machines, also two powerful traversing cranes capable of lifting twenty-five tons each. At the end of the building is the riveting tower with a hydraulic riveter of thirty-five tons. The round house is one hundred and eighty feet long and ninety feet wide, with a turn table of fifty feet. In this building is capacity for turning out 5,000 bolts per day. The boiler house, 40 feet by 55 feet, contains two extra large boilers made in Sheffield by Hawksley & Co., and another is shortly to be placed in position. The engine room is 42 feet long and 25 feet wide. The engine is Canadian manufacture, of two hundred horse-power. The blacksmith shop is 204 feet long and 65 feet wide, supplied with 21 furnaces and one 3,000 pound Davy steam hammer besides four smaller ones. The passenger car shops are 112 feet long and 85 feet wide, supplied with the latest machinery. The car machine shop is 99 feet long and 85 feet wide, and two storeys high. The coppersmith and tinsmith shop is 47 feet long and 40 feet wide. The car paint shop is 131 ft. long and 128 feet wide. Between the paint shop and car shop is the traverse for shifting cars from one building to another.—*Montreal Herald.*

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 9, 1883.

NO GRAIN FACILITIES.

During the spring and summer of the current year THE COMMERCIAL and the daily press of Winnipeg kept steadily before the view of the people the necessity for a system of grain storage in the city, and the building of elevators to store the crop now harvested. Seemingly these warnings have passed unheeded, and the whole Northwest is now likely to suffer severely for the neglect. We are brought face to face with the fact, that we have in the country somewhere in the neighborhood of 7,000,000 bushels of grain of every description, nearly one half of which will have to seek a distant market, while there is not a public elevator in the whole Northwest, in which a bushel of the same can be stored during the winter. There has not been a movement towards building a storage elevator in Winnipeg, and at Port Arthur the C.P.R. expect to have one with a capacity of somewhere about 200,000 bushels ready by February, which means that it will be ready by the middle of April, when navigation opens, so that shipping can be loaded from it. Such an elevator could never be seriously meant for storage purposes, as its capacity compared with the grain exports of the Northwest reminds one of the old fable of the frog and the bull. The facts in the case are we have no way of keeping our grain over winter except in the grain bins of our farmers, and past experience has shown, that these as a rule are anything but rain or snow proof, and that a winter in such storage greatly reduces the value of the grain. Somewhere between two and three million bushels of grain will have to put up with such storage during the coming winter, and allowing that the damage to grain will only be half what it was last winter, the loss in value on this quantity will be more than would erect an elevator in Winnipeg of 1,000,000 bushels capacity.

For another season shippers must again send grain eastward by Duluth, and the obstructive rates to the south now fixed by the C.P.R. takes a heavy discount off the price of the country's products. The policy of Canadian traffic through Canadian channels, although a good and wise one, will be an expensive one to the

Northwest this winter, and the expense will be all the worse to bear, when we consider that the neglect of providing grain storage is the direct cause of it.

There is a certain class of people in this city and province who blame the C.P.R. managers for not providing grain storage in time for the present crop. But the blame is altogether misplaced by such parties. The history of all rising grain centres on this continent goes to prove, that it is not the duty of railways to provide such storage systems. They have invariably been supplied by private enterprise, and even the railways who now own their storage elevators at central points, did not supply them at first, but in almost every instance purchased them years after their construction from the original owners. The whole blame, therefore, is attributable to the lack of enterprise on the part of those interested in the progress of the Northwest, and especially of the citizens of Winnipeg, who above all others are interested in having the grain of the Northwest stored in their own city.

Looking at the whole question from any point this delay or rather apathy will prove very expensive. Let grain be held by the farmers over winter and the loss from want of proper storage will be more than would have supplied the necessary elevators. On the other hand rush the grain out of the country by Duluth and the difference in freights would also have supplied the storage facilities.

For another season we must be content to store our grain in private warehouses, empty buildings and under such temporary coverings as can be secured. The inconvenience, annoyance and expense will be great, and added to that will be the fact that we are the laughing stock of every grain centre on this continent, being a country with great grain raising facilities, great grain exporting pretensions, and not a dollar's worth of preparation made for grain handling.

Perhaps by the fall of 1884 this unparalleled neglect will not exist. The lessons of the present year will no doubt compel some preparation being made during next summer for the crop of 1884. On the theory of "It is never too late to mend," it will be well if such be the case. But if elevators are erected in Winnipeg next summer, so far as the present year's crop is concerned, the projectors will only have carried out the wondrously wise policy of shutting the stable door after the horse is gone.

AMERICAN RECIPROCITY.

Under the above caption the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* says. "When nations place themselves equal in the scale of labor and social condition there is no reason why there may not be an equal exchange of commodities." It then goes on to argue that if Europe would advance her wages and social condition to the same scale as the United States, there would needs be no contest or question of exchange of product. Our contemporary evidently thinks that no European nation could be raised to the social standing of the United States. It, however, puts in a little plea in favor of Canada, as follows: "Upon our northern and upon our southern borders there is another question to be considered. Really Canada and Mexico are a part of the great industrial whole of the American Continent, and had they the same liberal social existence there would needs be little question of tariff regulations, excepting that it is the first duty of every nation to protect itself and its people, and so far as possible build up a great nation. If Canada will adopt an equal protection to industries and Mexico will do the same there will be a remove of very much of the opposition to reciprocity." The same old subtle Yankee diplomacy which has always characterized the Americans here crops out as usual. The dishonest and practically prohibitory tariff which has been fostered across the line, has built up in that country a huge unwieldy producing power, which is incompetent to compete in the foreign markets of the world where home manufactures exist and flourish. But Canada and Mexico, where manufacturing industries are as yet comparatively in their infancy, would be a very convenient field for the disposal of their surplus stocks could their trade be secured to the United States to the exclusion of England and other European competitors. So far as Canada is concerned and particularly the Northwest our trade links should be closer to Great Britain than to any other nation, as she throws open her ports free for the admission of all that we produce and export. As we have frequently stated before, the whole tariff policy of the Americans is one of dishonesty and selfishness, and to this it may be said that the plea advanced by the *Journal* adds hypocrisy by attempting to put a reciprocal face on the whole system. It was the policy of the United States which drove Canada to the

adoption of the protective system, in order to guard her own interests, but it is to be hoped that the Dominion will never carry the principle to the suicidal extreme which has obtained in the United States. How the industries of the United States are suffering to day from over production, brought about by the high protective tariffs in existence there, is well known, and the evil is likely to become still more aggravated, unless following in the wake of Great Britain she adopts something nearly approaching a free trade system. Outside of the vested interests that have been forced into existence there is all over the United States a strong feeling in that direction and we venture to say that it will not be many years before the Government of that country will be forced by the great power of public opinion to take some steps to remove the obnoxious burdens which they themselves have created.

PINANCIAL FLUCTUATIONS.

There is a time in the history of every new country, when its financial affairs seem to run direct and almost without guiding carrying an epidemic effect in their track. At such times serious danger is greatest, and the malarial effects of over-confidence are too likely to develop into an epidemic of general mistrust. There is also a time of the opposite extreme, when it is considered recklessness to go beyond the limit which will admit of anything beyond mere existence to the trade and enterprise of the country. This symptom follows the former, just as surely as a state of powerless somnolence overtakes the boa constrictor after it has gorged itself with a ponderous prey. A work of progress and development goes onward like all other great works by fits and starts, and the more erratic or exciting these may be, the more depressing if not protracting must be their reactions.

It is unfortunate that the periods of gushing prosperity are as a rule so short in duration compared with the lengthy experiences which usually follow. While the desire is so strong in men, and especially in men who adopt a new country as their home, to gain riches these fluctuations to extremes must continue, and the balancing power of remaining long on the summit of prosperity must be sadly deficient.

But between these two extremes lies the period of recovery, the time when every symptom of returning health begets new vigor, and stimulates to fresh effort. It

resembles the recovery of the naturally rugged patient after a protracted fever has expended its force, and an emaciated but purified system inhales with every breath new strength and new hope.

Those who have lived in the Northwest, and especially in Winnipeg during the past two years, cannot but see how truly these symptoms have been developed in this country. The period of over confidence was of short duration, the period of prostration has been severe and complete, and now that the whole business structure of the country has been purged by a fiery fever, the signs of returning health are making themselves every day more apparent, and the time is but short until the full power of financial ruggedness will be reached. As in all cases of recovery confidence and hope are two very necessary elements, and it is satisfactory to note that these are once more general in the Northwest.

EXPANSION OF CREDITS.

The attention of readers of the COMMERCIAL has been heretofore directed to the ease with which credit can often be secured. Cheap credits are the bane of trade, and are in every case attended with more or less danger. But merchants are nevertheless very liable to enter into competition, in which possible or even probable consequences are apt to be lost sight of in the effort to dispose of goods. Years ago in the earlier history of mercantile transactions a long credit system was almost indispensable. This was before the days of rapid transit afforded by the railway and steamship facilities that now exist. Distribution of merchandise was then necessarily slow, and the consumption of goods was also not so great as now. The percentage of profit was, however, large in those days, and the expenses of conducting a business, and of living, were much smaller. The long credits of those days could hardly be avoided. But it must ever be remembered that there is a vast distinction between long credits and unsound credits. As distribution became more rapid, merchants richer, competition greater and the percentage of profits less, credits were shortened until the majority of large dealers became close buyers for cash. But this system of conducting business was not generally adopted until the long credit system that previously existed had been abused to an enormous extent. There was a period of inflation, the cul-

mination of which in 1873 resulted in a long and severe period of liquidation. After that business was brought down to as near a cash basis as possible, though this was more especially the case between first and second hands. Of late years there has been a gradually falling away from this healthy mode of conducting business. Longer time has been given on purchases, and this has been aggravated by a system of dating ahead. The wholesale men introduced the system themselves, and the result was that customers soon learned, once this concession had been made, to hang out for still longer periods of credit, which in too many cases they succeeded in obtaining especially when stocks happened to be large. There is no disguising the fact that dating ahead is one of the greatest evils of trade to-day, and it has still the same old tendency to grow. Merchants know this and would gladly stop it if they could. But it is much easier to introduce an evil than to eradicate it, and this many have found to their cost. Wholesalers require more capital to do the same amount of business, and retailers requiring less capital are often tempted to expand their operations beyond the limits that prudence would dictate, and which would never have been attempted only for the cheap credit that was going. The system may work well enough while everything is "booming," but when the period of depression comes there is bound to be more or less trouble, and then it is easily realized what a foolish course has been pursued. In order to stem the current in this direction some organized action is necessary among business men. If this is not done the dangerous unmercantile system will ultimately result in something perhaps more serious than we would wish to anticipate. The dangerous facility with which men with little or no capital have been able to obtain credit is detrimental to safety in business. The general cheapening of credits puts the commercial system on a hazardous basis, and this is a fact which many in the Northwest know to their sorrow to-day. Events, with which the trade of this country are sufficiently familiar, it is true, have had an influence in restricting these evils for the present, and there is no doubt but that greater caution is being exercised. But for all that there is a danger that the remedy has not been radically applied. To be safe the cautery, must be brought into use, and the very roots of the system destroyed. There is no question of more vital importance to the commercial interests of the country, and especially in a new and growing territory like this.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There has been considerably more life in the money market during the past week, and the slow feeling of the few preceding weeks has to a great extent disappeared. Trade has during the past two weeks made rather a rapid stir, and in mercantile and especially in manufacturing circles, increased business means increased expenses, and an increase in the demand for money. Returns from the light trade of the past two months being rather limited the demand on the banks has been more active, and has been responded to with a readiness which shows that confidence in trade affairs has made great progress of late. There has been really no scarcity of funds for commercial purposes, although the careful discrimination made by banks prevents money from being really plentiful. First-class commercial paper is eagerly accepted, and although rates for the same still remain at from 8 to 10 per cent., the proportion accepted at the lower figure is much larger than it was a few weeks ago. Banks all profess to have abundance of funds, which they are prepared to lend out in safe commercial enterprise. Ordinary paper is still received at 10 to 12 per cent.

In mortgage loans on real estate the business has not been heavy during the week, and although it is not generally admitted, a good proportion of the business done has been in renewals. In such instances the straight 10 per cent. interest has been the invariable rule, but for new loans on first-class property there is no difficulty in obtaining money at from 8 to 9 per cent., and all of the companies in the city doing business in this line have plenty of funds to spare.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

During the past week there has been a general revival in the wholesale trade of this city, a happy relief from the dullness that has existed for the past few months. Orders are coming in freely, and the leading houses have all they can do to fill them as quickly as received. Reports as regards the future prospects of trade are also very encouraging, and travellers who have been out on the road say that a fine trade must of necessity be done during the next few months. Stocks throughout the country have been allowed to run very low, owing to the conservative policy exercised by dealers in making purchases. None cared to buy beyond what the actual necessities of the present demand, leaving the future for after consideration. This was no doubt a wise policy to pursue, and they will be all the better off for it hereafter. Now that their shelves have been pretty well cleared of goods they are in a position to gauge the business in prospective, and must at once purchase to a very considerable extent in order to be able to meet the wants of their customers between now and winter. Money during the past month has been somewhat tighter than it was in August. This is attributable to the fact that farmers have been so busily engaged with harvesting operations that they have not been able to bring anything they might have to sell to market, and the new crop had not yet begun to make itself felt. So far but a small percentage

of the new crop has found its way to market, and until it does money cannot be expected to flow freely in the channels of commerce. A few weeks more is all that is required to bring about this happy result. We are pleased to note the careful manner in which both wholesaler and retailer seem determined to conduct their business this season. Everything is being done on a good, sound business like basis, and this is as it should be. The "boom" days, and the days of long and often unsound credit are past, and it is to be hoped that we will never see them return. The trade feels very confident of the future, and there is no doubt but that with the pursuance of a careful policy there will be no disappointment. Let purchases be made only as business calls for and there will be no further trouble. Outside merchants can get all the goods they require for stocking up, at a few days notice, from Winnipeg, and there is, therefore, no reason why they should load themselves with goods of any description.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

As we have said before the big season's trade is over, and the dealers here express themselves as well satisfied with the results. An enormous amount of machinery has been sold—considerably in excess of other years—and the terms on which business has been transacted has been, as a rule, on a very sound basis. In fact there was no necessity for pursuing any other course. The demand has been fully equal to the supply, and except in the case of wagons there has been no competition called for. All the leading firms have had their hands full, and from what we can glean the managers here are to be congratulated upon the manner in which they have conducted their business. They have not only helped themselves but they have helped the farmers and the country generally has been benefitted thereby. The demand for threshers still continues. It has been pretty well supplied, but owing to the late harvest farmers are anxious to get through with their threshing, and for that reason are ordering more machines. Other lines such as plows, straw-cutters, grain-crushers, &c., are in active demand. Collections are still slow but not more so than was expected at this season of the year.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

For the past week there has been quite a revival in trade. Orders are coming in freely, and the prospects for future trade are considered excellent. Money is not much easier as yet but the dealers in this branch of business like all others are looking for "a good time coming," and that in the near future.

CLOTHING.

In the clothing line business for the past week has been very brisk, and the leading houses have hard work to fill orders as they come in. Some of them have been so rushed that they have had to keep some of their travellers at home to assist in getting through the work here. A splendid trade all through the fall season is looked for. Collections are fair.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Business in this line continues very good. Orders are coming in freely, and the leading houses are kept busy filling them. Country trade is especially good, and city business is also

looking up. A very satisfactory trade is expected all fall. Collections in this branch of business have been very fair of late, and promises for the future are very assuring.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

There is a very fair steady business being done. Orders from the country are being regularly received, and travellers who have been on the road report the prospects for a continuance of brisk business as excellent. Collections are very satisfactory. In this line there has never been much cause for complaint.

DRY GOODS.

At last the depression that has hung over the dry goods trade of the city for so long has been to a great extent removed, and fall trade has fairly opened up. For the past few weeks there has been a noticeable improvement in business, and the past week it has been more marked than ever. Orders are being received very freely, and travellers on the road are doing well. They report stocks in the country as very much reduced, and this being the case there must of necessity be a large volume of business transacted in the immediate future. Trade is being conducted on a very safe basis, and although the business done may not equal that of the boom time it will be much more satisfactory to all concerned, and more profitable in the end. Money is still on the quiet side, but reports from customers in the country give assurance of prompt payment in the future. On the whole the look out of the dry goods trade may be said to be excellent, and such as to give every satisfaction to dealers.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

Business in the fancy goods and smallwares lines continues very satisfactory. The past week has shown quite a large improvement, and the prospects for a continuance of this state of affairs is excellent. Collections are as good as could be expected at this season of the year.

FISH AND POULTRY.

The supply of fish is liberal and the demand continues good. White fish are quoted at 9c per lb; Lake Superior trout at 10c. Oysters are becoming more plentiful and are quoted at follows: Counts 85c; standards 65c; select 75c. Poultry is also more freely offered. Spring chickens are worth from 60c to 75c per pair; wild ducks 40c to 50c; prairie chickens 75c to 90c; quail \$1.60 to 1.50 per dozen.

FRUIT.

The fruit market is fairly well supplied, and the demand continues very good. California fruit is being regularly received, but prices are not quotable. Apples are in liberal supply, and the quality of recent consignments is the finest we have seen in the city. They are quoted at \$6 to 7.00, the latter figure being for strictly choice. Inferior qualities are slow of sale. Lemons remain at the old quotation of \$3.50 to \$9 per box. A small consignment of new oranges is expected to arrive in a day or two. Pears are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6 per box. Peanuts are firm at 20c; almonds 20c to 22c; brazils 22c; cocoanuts \$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. Collections are good.

FUEL.

There is no particular change to note in the condition of the fuel market. Large quantities of coal are being received from the east which sells at from 12.50 to 13.50 per ton for Anthra. cite. A quantity of Saskatchewan coal has also been received, which is being sold at from \$10 to \$12 per ton. This coal is said to be very satisfactory, and by another season will be obtainable in such quantities as to greatly reduce the price of fuel. Tamarac wood is worth from \$6 to \$7 per cord; poplar \$5 to \$6.

FURNITURE.

Business in this line is still quiet, although better than it has been for some time. Prospects for fall trade are improving, and it is expected a good business will be done between now and winter. Country dealers are beginning to place their orders, but city trade is still quiet. This is, no doubt, to some extent attributable to the large amount of furniture that has been sold at auction during the past two months.

GROCERIES.

Business in the grocery line is reported as being very fair, and prospects good. Collections are as good as was expected at this season of the year, but a general improvement is looked for shortly. Sugars are firmer, and coffees have a tendency to advance. The following are the quotations: Sugars—Yellow 9½ to 10c; granulated 10½ to 11c; Paris lumps 12½ to 12¾c; Coffees 15 to 18c for Rio; 22 to 27c for Javas; teas—Japan 20 to 45c, Moyuno gunpowders 30 to 75c; Young Hyson 25 to 70c; new season Congous 24 to 55c; last season's do 18c to 35c.

IRONWARE AND METALS.

There has been quite an improvement in business during the past week or two, and the prospects are that it will continue for some time, until the cold weather puts a stop to building operations at any rate. Collections are somewhat slow. Quotations still remain as they were, but there will in all probability be an advance shortly when winter freight rates are put on. Present quotations are:—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.

Business continues very fair and improving. The quotations are as follows 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 1.20; 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 has been quite a demand for lumber lately. A great many people delayed building operations until late in the season, and now there is a rush to get through. A month or six weeks good business is now looked for. The following are the quotations, viz.: 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; ¼ 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; br ds, \$22; 1st flooring, siding and ceiling, \$28; XX shingles, \$5.25; Star A shingles, \$5.25; X shingles, \$5.00; A do, \$4.50; lath, \$4.50

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Business is reported very fair, and showing considerable prospect of improvement. Collections have been satisfactory of late.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

The leading houses have all they can do to supply the trade at present, and the rush is likely to continue for some time yet. Large consignments are being received, and are being quickly distributed throughout the country.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

A fair steady run of trade is being done, which is quite satisfactory to the leading wholesale establishments.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Business continues very fair, and the future promises well. 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 '978, \$5.50; Martel, in case, one star, \$13 to \$14; Renault, 1 star, \$12, \$16 and \$20; Boleyn, in wood, \$4 to \$5.50; Rouet, 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; Moet & 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; Drewry's ale \$13 per bbl; Bass's ale in quarts \$4 per doz; pints \$2.50; Guinness's porter in quarts \$4.00; pints \$2.50. Domestic

hiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.05 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.

There has not yet been a generally active movement in grain throughout the country. Threshing is being proceeded with as quickly as possible, and in the course of a week or two it is expected the new crop will move lively. There has, of course, a considerable quantity of grain already found its way to market at different points in the country, but it is only a drop in the bucket as compared with the grand aggregate of production. Provisions continue firm and business in that line is improving.

WHEAT.

Considerable quantities of wheat have been purchased at Portage la Prairie and other points west, but in Southern Manitoba there is not as yet any general movement. The amount of damage by frost last month cannot yet be properly estimated, but it will not be nearly so serious as some had anticipated. Farmers should, however, exercise great care in seeing that any grain they may happen to have, which has been in the slightest degree affected by frost, is kept entirely distinct from their good grain. Any signs of mixture would greatly depreciate it in value, and would also spoil it for seed purposes. First-class hard wheat is worth 90c in Winnipeg, and this figure will likely rule during the fall.

OATS.

Quite a number of car loads of new crop have been received in the city. There are still large quantities of last year's crop held throughout the country, and this together with the heavy yield of this season will tend to keep prices low. Old oats are quoted at 30c to 35c per bush; new at from 25c to 30c. It cannot be said that there has been any regular price established for this season's crop as yet, but it will not in all probability be much over 25c.

BARLEY.

There have not as yet been any offerings of new barley. There is considerable in the country and the quality is reported as well up to the average. It is expected the market will open at about 40c, but so far this quotation is purely nominal.

FLOUR.

The mills are now running full time, and will continue to do so from now on. The new wheat is turning out an excellent quality of flour. There is a keen demand, and the mills have all they can do to keep up with orders coming in. Quotations are: Patents \$3.00 to 3.20; xxix or strong baker's \$2.70 to 2.80; baker's \$2.00 to 2.10; trader's or xx \$1.10.

BRAN.

There is a good demand, and the price has gone up to from \$12 to \$14 per ton on track.

SHORTS

There is also a better inquiry for shorts, and quotations have advanced to \$14 to \$16 per ton on track.

CHOPPED FEED

remains firm at the old quotation of \$29 per ton. There is a very fair demand.

POTATOES

There is a very liberal supply of potatoes in the country, and they are finding their way to market freely. Prices have on that account been easy, and any amount of them can now be

had at from 25c to 30c per bushel. It is not likely they will be any higher this fall.

CHEESE

There is a fair supply in the city. The price varies from 13c to 15c, according to quality, the latter figure being for September make.

BUTTER.

The market is well supplied with butter, which is steady at from 10c to 24c for choice, and 25c for creamery. Inferior qualities are slow of sale at from 15c to 18c.

HAMS

The market for hams is firmer, and there is considerable inquiry. Canned and plain are both quoted at 17½c.

BACON.

As the weather gets colder the demand for bacon increases. Quotations are as follows:— long clear 12c to 12½c; dry salt 11c to 11½c; rolls 16c to 16½c for both canvassed and plain; breakfast, uncovered, 16c; covered 16½c.

EGGS.

There is quite a scarcity of eggs in the city. The local supply is very light, and importations have to be relied upon. Prices have on that account risen, and quotations now are from 29c to 30c. They will not likely be any lower this season again, unless there should be over importation.

MESS PORK

There is a keen demand at \$19.50 to \$20.00, according to brand.

MESS BEEF

remains firm at the old quotation of \$18,

CANNED GOODS

are but little inquired for, but prices hold firm at old quotation.

LARD

is quiet at \$2.75 for 20-lb pails.

DRIED APPLES

are still quoted at 12c, but the demand for them is light.

CIDER

is down to 40c a gallon.

MINNEAPOLIS.

There have been no important features in the grain trade the past week. Very little active speculation or manipulation in prices has been manifested, but it is evident that were it not for the large stocks of wheat in sight, prices would rule much higher. There is confidence that present prices are based on the merits of the property, and that lower figures are not probable. With conservative dealers it is believed that the estimated shortage in the world's crop will have an important bearing on values later on, and is liable to figure prominently, just as soon as a better export demand moves out more of the present accumulation.

Considerable trading has been done in the local market, with prices closing at slight advance over those of a week ago. The demand has been chiefly for hard wheat, and for samples of lower grades containing a good proportion of hard. The receipts have only been moderate, and there has been very little accumulation here the past week.

The following were the highest and lowest prices by grade on 'change during the week together with closing prices:

	Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
No. 1 hard.....	\$1.05	..	\$1.03½	.. \$1.03½
" 2 "	1.00	..	97½	.. 99
" 1 northern..	96	..	94	.. 95½

FLOUR.—This market is unchanged, unless that it be stronger and firmer. The demand from the east is very good, and takes about all that the limited production of the mills amounts to. So close do some firms sell their output to the eastern trade that they are indifferent about bothering with export business. Although the export trade continues dull, some dealers manage to work off considerable quantities of low grade. Local prices quoted by millers are:— Patents, \$6.25 to 6.50; straights, \$5.50 to 5.90; first bakers' \$5.00 to 5.25; second bakers' \$4.40 to 4.70; best low grades \$2.75 to 2.80; red dog \$1.85 to 2.10.

The situation on the platform this week is unchanged from a week ago, unless it be that the mills are experiencing even greater trouble from low water. All the mills except one are doing all they can with the limited power at their command, and the average daily production will be about 14,000 brls., against 14,500 brls. a week ago, and 20,000 brls. the corresponding time in 1882. The flour market is a little firmer, and our millers say they can readily dispose of all the flour they can make at current prices.

The stock in store in the elevators (including the transfer) and mills of the city on Tuesday, was about 1,250,000 bush. At St. Paul there were 156,000 bush., and at Duluth 1,118,000 bush.

Our receipts and shipments were as follows for the week ending Oct. 2:

	Received.	Shipped.
Wheat, bush.....	336,500	34,077
Flour, brls.....	105,917	3,500

—Northwestern Miller, Oct. 15.

CHICAGO.

There has been a fairly active business in speculative futures during the week. Prices underwent a good many changes, but the fluctuations were within a narrow limit. On Tuesday wheat was active but lower, influenced by liberal offerings. Corn was active and shipping demand moderate. Oats were quiet and easy. In the provision market a weak and unsettled feeling prevailed. Quotations towards the close were:

	Oct., \$0.95	Nov., \$0.97
Wheat.....	48½	47½
Corn.....	27½	28½
Oats.....	10.47½	10.47½
Pork.....	7.72½	7.60

On Wednesday wheat fluctuated considerably but closed at an advance on the previous day's quotations. Corn was quiet and inclined to be unsettled. Oats were dull and trading light. Provisions were quiet and steady. Towards the close quotations were:

	Oct., \$0.95½	Nov., \$0.97½
Wheat.....	48½	47½
Corn.....	27½	28½
Oats.....	10.52½	10.45
Pork.....	7.82½	7.60

On Thursday wheat was quiet, and at times dull. Corn was also quiet, and there was not much life in oats. Provisions were fairly active. Quotations towards the close were:

	Oct., \$0.95½	Nov., \$0.97
Wheat.....	47½	47½
Corn.....	27½	28
Oats.....	10.55	10.45
Pork.....	7.85	7.55

On Friday the market still continued quiet and not much changed from the quotations of the previous day. Quotations towards the close were:

	Oct., \$0.95½	Nov., \$0.97
Wheat.....	47½	47½
Corn.....	27½	27½
Oats.....	10.50	10.50
Pork.....	7.80	7.50

On Saturday wheat was weaker and lower. Corn was also slightly lower, and oats were weak. Quotations towards the close were:

	Oct., \$0.95	Nov., \$0.97
Wheat.....	47½	46½
Corn.....	27½	27½
Oats.....	10.35	10.60
Pork.....	7.90	7.60

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

Business on the stock exchange still keeps very quiet, and what transactions do take place are generally at prices lower than they were a week ago. There is no disposition to buy, and the market has become almost entirely one for the brokers. Rallies are predicted, but nothing permanent is expected until a more settled feeling exists. On Wednesday as compared with last week's quotations, closing bids were:

	Sept. 26.	Oct. 2.
Montreal ..	197	197
Ontario ..	114½	114½
Toronto ..	178½	179
Merchants ..	118½	119
Commerce ..	130	128½
Imperial ..	142½	142½
Federal ..	160	160½
Dominion ..	199½	198
Standard ..	114½	115
Hamilton ..	118	118
North-west Land ..	73	73½
Ontario and Qu'Appelle ..	116	116

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

There has been a little more activity in the market during the past week, but business still continues checked by small offerings. Prices have a downward tendency. The opinion prevails that prices will continue to decline, but until receipts are more liberal the situation will remain unsettled.

WHEAT.

Receipts continue very light, and prices slightly easier in prospect of larger offerings shortly. Quotations are: Fall wheat No. 2 \$1.12 to \$1.13; No. 3; \$1.09 to \$1.10; Spring No. 2 \$1.11 to \$1.12; No. 3 \$1.05 to \$1.09.

OATS.

Supplies are still small and prices easier. New are worth 38c on track, and old bring 39c. On the street from 38c to 40c is paid.

BARLEY.

There is beginning to be a slight movement, and a few cars have changed hands during the week. Quotations are given as follows: No. 1 70c; No. 2, 65c; extra No. 3, 60c; No. 3, 50c to 52c.

RYE

There is none offering, and the quotation 60c is nominal.

POTATOES.

Far lots have sold more freely, but street receipts are light. On track they are worth 80c to 85c, but it is expected they will be cheaper. Dealers have sold small lots at \$1 per bag.

FLOUR.

The demand has improved, but supplies have been small and prices tend upwards. Quotations are: Superior extra \$5.40 to 5.45; extra \$5.20 to 5.25; spring wheat extra \$5.10.

DUTTER.

There has been some inquiry for shipping lots, but stocks being low very few transactions have taken place. Round lots of good shipping are held at 16c. Fine dairy, for local consumption, is scarce at 15c to 16c. On the street pound rolls are worth 18c to 20c; tubs and crocks are 15c to 17c.

EGGS.

Receipts are small and prices have advanced to 19c to 19½c for round lots, and 20c to 22c for really fresh on the street.

CHEESE.

Very little doing; small lots have sold at 11c to 11½c.

PORK

is quiet and easy at \$16 to \$17. The demand is light.

BACON.

The market for bacon has been somewhat unsettled, but at the same time quiet. Long clear in tons and cases has sold at 8c to 8½c; Cumberland 8½c; new rolls 13c; bellies 14c. A lot of four cars of long clear, offered late in the week, at 7½c to 8c for cash.

HAMS.

Stocks are almost exhausted and consequently very small movement. Small lots of smoked have changed hands at 14½c to 14¾c; pickled 13c.

LARD

is easy at 10½c for round lots of tinnets, and 12c for small pails.

APPLES

are scarce and in good demand at \$2.75 to 3.25 for hand picked to \$1.75 to 2.00 for windfalls.

SUNDRIES.

Dried apples 9½c to 10c; white beans \$1.65 to 1.75 per barrel; oatmeal per 136 lbs, \$4.75 to \$4.85 for car lots; cornmeal \$3.75 to \$3.90.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

Wm. Rolls, druggist, Guelph, has assigned in trust.

Julius Kamm, tobacconist, Toronto, Ont., has failed.

W. J. Onis, clothing, Kingston, Ont., has failed.

James McLaren, dry goods, Brantford, has assigned.

Joseph Fletcher, hotel, Brussels, has gone out of business.

Frank Dean, brickmaker, Hamilton, Ont., has assigned.

F. A. Macorquodale, groceries, Elora, has assigned in trust.

Alex. Cadenhead, planing mills, Burlington, Ont., has failed.

Mrs. Fanny Watkins, groceries, &c., Oakville, has closed up.

W. J. Mooney, general store, McGregor, has obtained an extension.

Wm. Brinkeman, musical instruments, Belleville, Ont., has assigned.

Mrs. Felix Goodwin, groceries, St. Catharines, Ont., has assigned.

McDonnell Bros., Montreal, have called a meeting of their creditors.

Laing & Twait, groceries, Windsor, Ont., are being sold out by the sheriff.

Joseph Roth, brewer, Preston, Ont., is reported to have left the town.

Neil & Hislop, boots and shoes, Galt, Ont., are in the hands of the sheriff.

Geo. Ormandy, general store, Burch, Ont., has been sold out by the sheriff.

Hyndman & Hamilton, dry goods and straw factory, Appin, Ont., have assigned.

The Ontario Toy Company, manufacturers of children's carriages, is in the hands of the sheriff.

C. F. Mead & Co., manufacturers of furs, Toronto, have failed and confessed judgment for \$10,000.

QUEBEC.

Mrs. Peloquin, Millinery, Montreal, has failed.

F. Lebel, general store, River Ouelle, P.Q., is assigned.

Henry Porteous, general store, Bryson, P.Q., has assigned.

C. Langlois & Co., produce and commission, Montreal, have failed.

F. M. Malhot, general store, St. Cecile de Sevrard, P.Q., has assigned in trust.

Geo. J. Richardson, optical goods, Montreal, is advertised to be sold out by the sheriff.

The Crops.

Crop Bulletin No. 5. has been issued from the office of the Department of Agriculture and Statistics under date of October 4th. The bulletin which is based upon reports secured from 320 correspondents in different parts of the country, contains a large amount of valuable information, and reflects credit upon the ability with which this department is conducted by the energetic Deputy Minister, Mr. Burrows. The frost on the night of the 7th of September is reported to have done considerable damage in certain districts. Below we give a brief condensation of the report as regards different crops;

HAY—The dry weather of June caused the crop to be short in some places, but a sufficiency of hay of good quality and well saved has been cut for all purposes. The average yield per acre in prairie hay as given forth for the province 1.93 tons. In other kinds of grasses 3054 tons are reported saved with an average per acre of 1.34 tons.

WHEAT—The wheat harvest has been fully two weeks later than usual. Some damage was done by the frost on the 7th of September. The earliest date on which the wheat harvest is reported as having commenced was on the 4th of August in township 2 range 22 west. The average date on which it began throughout the province was the 29th of August, and ended the 19th of September. The quality of the sample when not damaged by frost is highly spoken of as plump, clean, hard and bright. The average yield per acre is estimated at 23.63 bushels. The quality is estimated at 102, 100 representing the general average quality year by year.

BARLEY—The average date of the beginning of harvest was August 18th and the date of ending September the 10th. The average yield is estimated at 31 bushels per acre, and the quality 99.6 or within a fraction of the average from year to year. The crop has been all that could be expected both as regards yield and quality.

OATS—A large area was sown, but owing to the backward ripening weather, a great deal of grain was more or less injured by frost. The average yield is estimated at 44 bushels per acre, and the quality 100. The average date of the beginning of the oat harvest was the 28th of August, and that of the ending the 21st of September.

FLAX—This grain is not grown to any extent outside of the Mennonite reserve. The average yield is 13 bushels per acre and the comparative quality 85. The crop was generally fit for harvesting about September 12th.

RYE—Is only reported from the Mennonite Reserve, when the date of harvest was from the 28th of July to the 10th of August. The yield is likely to be about 15 bushels per acre.

POTATOES—The crop is reported from "fair" to "excellent," and the quality "good" and "better than expected." The average ranges from 150 to 400 bushels per acre, and the mean average for the province is 230 bushels.

ROOTS—The dry weather of June affected to some extent. However a generally good crop is reported. The mean average in turnips is 467 bushels; in mangolds 447 bushels; in carrots 352 bushels; and in beets 396 bushels per acre.

EDMONTON.

From the Bulletin:

The telegraph line still refuses to do anything for the people of Edmonton.

A. Macdonald & Co. have moved back to their former stand on the Robertson & McGinn estate.

The Royal stage is no more, McPherson & Coleman, the proprietors, having dissolved partnership.

The frame of the Lamoureux Bros. new grist and sawmill, at Fort Saskatchewan, is up. The machinery has arrived; the outfit consisted of six wagons, three engine trucks, eighteen carts, forty-seven head of animals, and a steam thrasher complete. The mill engine is 25 horse power, the threshing engine 12 horse power, and are both from the Brantford engine works company. The grist mill will contain two run of stones and will be fitted up with all the modern improvements. The sawmill will have one large circular saw, edgers, butters, and shingle and lath machines. The separator is from L. D. Sawyer & Co., of Hamilton, and is similar to one or two already in the country. Lamoureux also brought up a 16 horse power engine and boiler for St. Jean Bros.' cabinet factory. It is also from Brantford. The trip occupied one month from Swift Current, the delay being caused by the heavy nature of the freight. At one place it was found necessary to haul the boilers along on oak planks for a distance of 300 yards, owing to the soft alkali ground. It is expected the mill will be saving lumber and shingles in less than a month and the grist mill will be ready for business by the middle of October.

WINDER & Co., Calgary, have taken into partnership C. C. King. The firm style will be King & Co.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Grain is beginning to come in freely, and the mills are running full time.

J. H. Ashdown purposes closing the branch of his hardware business in the Portage.

Geo. Craig intends opening a grocery store in the premises lately occupied by F. S. Moule.

The *Tribune* published a daily edition during the week of the fair, a stroke of enterprise which our citizens highly appreciated.

Our merchants did a lively business during the week of the Provincial Exhibition. The display at the exhibition was very creditable, but the attendance of visitors from a distance was not so great as was expected.

BRANDON.

A consignment of Saskatchewan coal has been received here, and finds ready sale.

Crawford & Reisberry, blacksmiths, &c., have dissolved. The business will be continued by I. M. Reisberry.

Rigby & Co., from Winnipeg have opened out a new furniture store on the corner of Rosser avenue and Eighth street.

Business continues brisk. Large quantities of grain are being brought to market. Wheat is worth about 80c per bushel here.

It is rumored that the Government intend buying the northwest corner of Rosser avenue and Tenth street, on which to erect the Government offices.

John Shields and E. P. Leacock, carrying on business as lumber manufacturers, under the firm style of Shields & Co., have dissolved. The management of the business has been transferred to T. M. Quigley, of Winnipeg.

The agricultural show takes place this week and promises to be very successful. A large number of entries has been received, and excellent accommodation has been provided in the new buildings put up this season.

MANITOBA CITY.

Mr. Mills, of Emerson, is about to erect a building to be used as a boot and shoe store.

We have now two hardware stores opened, one by Messrs. Burner & Co., and one by Messrs. Walton & Bird.

Mr. Huston, one of the first merchants to open here, has erected a large addition to his store, part of which he will use as a dwelling.

Business is improving, and new buildings are springing up in all directions. The hotel business is likely to be overdone as we are to have four in full blast very soon.

Mr. Chas. McMullen will commence in a few days to buy wheat for the Ogilvie Milling Co. We understand Mr. McMullen has had a good deal of experience in the grain business, and is a first-class man for the position.

The more we learn of the damage done by the early frost the better we are satisfied that the injury has not been so great as at first reported, and the amount of first-class wheat to be marketed at this point during this fall and winter will not be less than four or five hundred thousand bushels.

We want a barber, a baker, a butcher, a doctor and a druggist to open here. Every other

business and profession is fairly represented here. In fact we greatly fear some branches will be overdone, particularly that of the general store business; if any more open up in that line there will certainly not be enough trade for all to make it pay. Even now prices seem to be out down to the lowest notch, and we hear merchants frequently complain that they cannot make a living profit.

Steel and Iron Tests.

Nitric acid, says *Electricity*, will produce a black spot on steel; the darker the spot the harder the steel. Iron, on the contrary, remains bright if touched with nitric acid. Good steel in its soft state has a curved fracture and a uniform gray luster; in its hard state a dull, silvery uniform white. Cracks, threads or sparkling articles denote bad quality. Good steel will not bear a white heat without falling to pieces, and will crumble under the hammer at a bright-red heat, while at a middling heat it may be drawn out under the hammer to a fine point. Care should be taken before attempting to draw it out to a point that the fracture is not concave; and should it be so, the end should be filed to an obtuse point before operating. Steel should be drawn out to a fine point and plunged into cold water: the fractural point should scratch glass. To test its toughness, place a fragment on a block of cast iron; if good, it may be driven by the blow of a hammer into the cast iron; if poor, it will crush under the blow. A soft, tough iron, if broken gradually, gives long, silk fibers of leaden-gray hue, which will twist together and cohere before breaking. A medium, even grain, with fibers, denotes good iron. Badly refined iron gives a short blackish fiber on fracture. A very fine grain denotes hard, steely iron, likely to be cold-short and hard. Coarse grain, with bright crystallized fracture or discolored spots, denotes cold-short, brittle iron, which works easily when heated and welds well. Cracks on the edge of a bar are indications of hot-short iron. Good iron is readily heated, is soft under the hammer, and throws out few sparks.

Coffee, Spice & Vinegar Works

Special Attention given to
**ROASTING AND GRINDING
COFFEES.**

C. H. GIRDLESTONE, Proprietor,
30 Owen St., WINNIPEG.

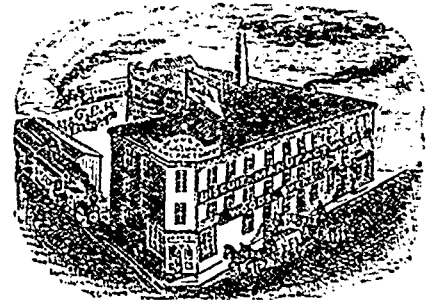
W. H. BURN,
CUSTOM BROKER,
Agent Dominion Line Steamers, Liverpool; The J. H. Stone Manufacturing Company; J. Black & Co., Detroit.
OFFICE ROOM, 2 McARTHUR BLOCK,
P.O. Box 68. WINNIPEG.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,
OPPOSITE NEW C. P. S. STATION,
BRANDON MANITOBA.
FRANK BOISSEAU, Proprietor.
LATE OF THE RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA.
Strictly first-class in every respect. Commercial Sample Rooms Attached.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Douglas & Co., - - - Prop's.
The Largest and Most Popular House of the Northwest. Complete in all its appointments. Graduated prices.

THE QUEEN'S,
The Palace Hotel of the Northwest,
WINNIPEG.
O'CONNOR & BROWN, Proprietors.



Manufacturers of
**BISCUIT—every variety. Brooms.
Coffee & Spices. Self-Raising Flour.**
The Trade only supplied, and on best terms. Send for Price List.

WOODS, OVENS & CO.,
Factory and Office Corner Higgins, Fonseca and Argyle Streets, Winnipeg.

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 \$2,600,000

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brown, M. P., Minister of Public Works.
C. Sweeny, Esq., Man'gr, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.
A. F. Eden, Esq., of Messrs. Stobart, Eden & Co.
A. W. Ross, Esq., M. P.
R. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.
W. Hespeler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.

This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of Real Estate in Manitoba. Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.

OFFICES. *Hargrave Block, Main Street.*

H. R. MORTON

ROSS, KILLAM & HAGGART, Solicitors. **Manager.**

— WESTERN CANADA —

LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY,

Head Office Toronto,

WALTER S. LEE, - - - Manager.

Winnipeg Branch, 373 Main St.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved CITY OR FARM Property. MORTGAGES AND DEBENTURES Purchased. No Delays. No Commissions. Full Particulars by applying to Winnipeg Branch Office, 373 Main Street.

F. B. ROSS,

Manager Winnipeg Branch.

MONEY TO LOAN.

The British Canadian

LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,

(LIMITED.)

Mortgages and Debentures Purchased. Money Lent on Improved Farm and City Property.

A. MACNAB & SON, Gen. Agts.

Office, Dundee Blk., Main St., Winnipeg.

JAMES A. LOUGHEED, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc., Medicine Hat, North, West Territory.

W. FRANKLIN MORPHY. ALEX. STEWART.

MORPHY & STEWART,

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.,

MINNEDOSA, MAN.

OSLER & HAMMOND,

TORONTO.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange.)

Financial Agents

And dealers in Railway and Municipal

DEBENTURES.

Correspondence Invited.

E. 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, \$80,000.

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 speciality 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, \$34,000,000
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 Sts., next door to Federal Bank, WINNIPEG.

JOSEPH BARROWC'OUGH, MATRATS 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.

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

FULL DEPOSIT MADE WITH GOVERNMENT.

D. B. CHRISHOLM, 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

Agent 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. CARMAN,
Contractor & Manufacturer,
Stone, Lumber and Brick for sale.

STEEL CUSHIONED

BILLIARD TABLES.

SAMUEL MAY, - Manufacturer.

W. O. ANDREW,

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

JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

TINSMITHS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES

AND GENERAL

METAL MERCHANTS,

11 McWILLIAM ST., EAST,

WINNIPEG.

J. AS. TREBS, Manager. WHOLESALE ONLY.

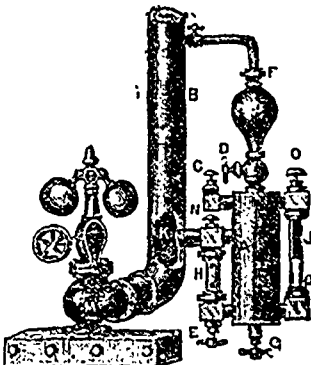
THE CONTINUOUS FEED LUBRICATOR

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:

Dominion 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. Handasyde & 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 Cranks, Bulls, 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 Man'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,

346 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, 1933, Trains will move as follows:—

Going west.		Going East.	
97.30 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		6.00 a.m. ¶
12.22 a.m.	Regina		11.05 p.m.
5.00 "	Moose Jaw		3.30 "
2.00 p.m.	av Swift Current	lv	12.30 p.m.
9.15 p.m.	Maple Creek		5.25 a.m.
1.65 a.m.	av. Medicine Hat	lv.	*12.30 a.m.

Going East		Going West	
97.00 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive	8.00 p.m. ¶
1.25 p.m.	Rat Portage		1.55 p.m.
7.25 p.m.	Barclay		8.15 a.m.
17.30 a.m.	arrive Pt. Arthur	leave	7.25 p.m.

Going South.		Winnipeg		Going North.	
Leave		7.35 p.m.	18.35 a.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
17.55 a.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.		Winnipeg		Going North.	
78.15 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive	7.10 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	8.30 a.m.		

78.35 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. HARDEE, 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. Hiland, T. W. Teasdale,
 Gen. Traff. Man., St. Paul. Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul.
 F. W. Cussack, 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 Tack,
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.
WRITING " "	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.

W. P. GUNDY, *Manager.* **WHOLESALE ONLY.**

EDWARD TERRY,

PORTLAND, KEENS' and THORALD CEMENTS,

PLASTER PARIS,

Fire Brick and Clay, Sewer Pipes, Hair, Lime, White
and Grey, Land Plaster, Salt, &c.,

23 and 25 GEORGE STREET, TORONTO.

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 Minnea-
polis 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 7.40 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. BOYD, General Traffic and Passenger Agent.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THOMAS G.
FLERON, Manufacturer of Choice Havana Cigars. All
orders promptly filled. 361 Main Street, opposite Dun-
deu Block, Winnipeg.

R. BROWNE & CO., NORTH-WEST TENT FACTORY
35 Bannatyne Street West, Winnipeg, manufacturers of
Tents, Awnings, Tarpsaulins and Shades of all kinds, on
hand or made to order. Blinds and Rollers of all sizes
for Stores and Dwellings—Plain, Figured and Dado.

D. McCALL & CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Feathers, Flowers, etc.,

52 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg, Manitoba.

T. H. DORITTY, MANAGER.

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 Sewing Machine. Liberal terms given and large profits for cash buyers.

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON. Post Office Box 173.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

PRINCESS STREET,

D. FRASER,
Manager.

WINNIPEG.

J. JOHNSTON,

Fur Dresser and Dyer

SOUTH SEA SEAL RENEWED.

MY MOTTO.—First Class Work and Punctual Attendance.

13 JARVIS STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

JAS. PORTER.

W. M. RONALD.

PORTER & RONALD,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,**GLASSWARE,****LAMPS, CHINA,****CHANDELIERS,****CUTLERY,****SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS.**

271 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

D. SCOTT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE,

—AND—

HOUSE FURNISHINGS!

276 Main Street,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

BISHOP & SHELTON,

Steam Cabinet Works,

WINNIPEG.

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

MANUFACTURING A SPECIALTY.

298 MAIN STREET.

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

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOM 3 and 10 James
Street West,

WINNIPEG.

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

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

**Ale and Porter in Wood
and Bottles.**Orders by Mail and Wire Promptly At-
tended to.**Melville B. Wood,**

Successor to

ANDREW COLQUHOUN,

WHOLESALE

WINE MERCHANT

SOLE AGENT FOR

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

11 Queen Street East,

WINNIPEG.

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.

GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

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.

333 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

—AND—

General Commission Merchants.

All Supplies Brought Direct from

China and Japan.

Gerrie Block, Princess St., Winnipeg.