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On **TUESDAY**, Dec. 26, we open a subscription list for \$25,000 Treasury Stock of Winnipeg Consolidated. These shares will be floated at 50 per cent. of par value, which is \$50 per share. A deposit of \$5 per share is required at the time of registration, the balance of the \$25 purchase price upon allotment, which will be made at an early date. Investments made at the Bourse alone have priority and certainty of allotment. Certified copies of assays shown to intending purchasers. The average assay of Location F. 22 has been estimated on behalf of the Bourse at \$100 per ton; of location X 82 at \$50. These assays place the Winnipeg Consolidated in the front rank of mining properties on the continent.

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HAGEL, HENDERSON & DELAHAYE, BARRISTERS, etc., 22 Donaldson's Block, Main Street, Winnipeg. N. F. HAGEL. H. E. HENDERSON. G. DELAHAYE.

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R. BROWNE & CO., NORTH-WEST TENT FACTORY 35 Banatyne Street West, Winnipeg, manufacturers of Tents, Awnings, Tarpsauls 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.

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Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
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School Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods,

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Manufacturer of

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When parties communicate with us please give the following particulars.

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C.—Whether you wish to supply any materials, and if so what quantities and kinds.

D.—Size, height, arrangements, numbers and uses of rooms and floors.

E.—Style and amount of outside finish—porches, verandas, balconies, bay windows, tower, etc.

F.—Outbuilding and offices, and distance of same from main building, also fences.

G.—What improvements are wished—rain water system, drainage, heating, ventilation, baths, W.C's, etc.

H.—Prices of labor and material in your locality.

I.—Give full name and address with nearest Post Office.

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Wholesale Establishment

FOR

Boots and Shoes, Trunks and

Travelling Bags, Moccasins,

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Ample experience as to the requirements of Manitoba and the North-west Territories; very best connections with Eastern manufacturers; large stock constantly on hand; reasonable prices and liberal terms should commend this firm to the favorable consideration of the present prospective Retail Merchants of Manitoba and our great North-west.

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Sales of every description held in any part of the city of
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PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

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PRINCESS ST.

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Just Received Our Direct Importations of NEW SEASONS FRUITS.

Valentias in Half Boxes,

Valentias in Quarter Boxes,

Currants in Barrels,

Currants in Half Barrels.

MALAGA FRUIT EXPECTED DAILY.

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35 BANNATYNE STREET.

The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 1.

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 16, 1893

NO. 16

The Commercial

Is 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.

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Book, Newspaper, Railroad, Commercial and Job Printing specialties

Office, 16 James St. East.

STEEN & BOYCE,

Publishers.

Winnipeg, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1892.

WINNIPEG, JAN. 16, 1893.

Ingram & McLean, grocers of Winnipeg, have given up business.

St. JEAN & BRYANT, dealers in cigars and tobaccos, Winnipeg, have sold out their business.

TOWNSEND & Co., dealers in drugs, Main Street, Winnipeg, are about to close out their business.

To meet a growing demand THE COMMERCIAL will in future be placed for sale in the leading news-dealers' stores in the city.

CROW & DICKIE lumber dealers of Carberry have dissolved partnership, and the business will be carried on in future by Crowe alone.

Bigelow & Cusack, dealers in groceries, Virden have dissolved partnership. Cusack retires, and business will be continued by J. P. Bigelow.

MILLER, MORSE & Co., dealers in hardware, Winnipeg, have admitted F. M. Morse into partnership, but the firm name will be unchanged.

A. M. TIBERT, job printer, Winnipeg, is about to sell out his business and has returned to Ontario. Failing health necessitates his following this course.

A RUMOR reached Winnipeg on Sunday night that the bridge at Niagara had gone down with a west bound passenger train. It was only a rumor fortunately.

Folger & Haliday dealers in groceries, Moose Jaw, have dissolved partnership. Haliday retires and the business will be continued by C. H. Folger alone.

WE are credibly informed that over thirty mining companies are likely to be engaged in gold mining operations in the North-west before the close of the present year.

IN a former issue we noticed the dissolution of the firm of Davis & Smith, grocers Prince Albert. The business is continued by Thos. Davis, and not by E.W. Smith, as then stated.

W. H. SAUNDERS, dealer in pants and wallpaper, Winnipeg, has admitted W. McMaster into partnership, and the business will be conducted under the firm and name of Saunders & McMaster.

The street cars are reported as not paying at present, which is not to be wondered at. The weather such as we have had for two weeks, to sit in a cold car and freeze is much worse than walking.

IN last issue we noted the case of Hutchings & Price arrested for obtaining goods under false pretences from F. Robinson. On Monday Robinson was arrested on a charge of perjury in connection with the same case. The whole affair is evidently badly mixed up.

THE electric light used to be very erratic in its movement, and very unreliable. Now it is the gas that has become so. The city has been in darkness several nights, and there is an increased demand for coal oil at present. This dark spell, we are informed, must last for a week yet.

A correspondent at Indian Head informs us that a fire broke out in the Grand Union Hotel there, on Monday forenoon, the 8th. A crowd were soon ready to assist, and by vigorous efforts the flames were extinguished before any serious

damage was done to the building. A stove pipe too near the wood work was the cause of the fire.

Gaspard Longpre, dealer in hardware, St. Boniface, has assigned. At his meeting of creditors, held on Monday evening, the liabilities were estimated at \$15,500, and the assets at over \$22,000. He has made an assignment to protect himself from one creditor who has sued him, and there is every reason to believe that his difficulties will be only temporary.

THE Oshawa Indicator of the 10th is responsible for the following:—"A Boston dispatch announces that the Canada Pacific Railway Company is quietly negotiating for a new through route with terminal facilities at Boston, and intend, when all arrangements are concluded, to begin a systematic war against the Grand Trunk and its ally, the Central Vermont.

One of the most recent moves in mining affairs is the transfer of Thomson or Frenchman's lode, on Hay Island, to a company, with D. K. Brown, of the Bourse, as manager. An effort will at once be made to organize a joint stock company for its working, and as the lode is known to be one of the most valuable in the Lake of the Woods district, there will be no difficulty in disposing of stock.

ON Saturday night a fire broke out in an office above the furniture store of John Winnett, on Main street. The building was one of the most combustible in its nature in the city, and the fire threatened at first to be an extensive one. As it was, the store of Winnett, and that of Cuddy & Smith, grocers, with the offices above were gutted, and the building nearly destroyed. The fire brigade did good work, and held the flames to the building in which they started.

ON page 315 will be found an advertisement, announcing the intention of the publishers of THE COMMERCIAL to compile a City Directory of Winnipeg. The work is now being carried on by experienced canvassers, and no effort will be spared to secure for the business men of the city, a work that will prove a complete and correct guide to everything connected with the Manitoba Capital. Every delay will be avoided, and the work placed in the hands of the public as early as possible.

Mining Affairs.

The past week has been one of unusual severity in weather, and mining operations have not progressed so rapidly as was desired at the different workings. Several companies, however, are pushing matters with great energy, and we hear of one whose milling machinery is now on its way from the east. Three others are now on terms for the purchase of outfits, and it is safe to state that at least half a dozen companies will have their milling machinery all fitted up and a good stock of quartz to commence operations by the time that spring is fairly opened up. There are a few others whose stock is being listed in New York, and what steps they have as yet taken towards commencing milling operations will be made known in a week or two. There is evidently going to be no let up to active operations, as soon as spring opens, and mining, in the Lake of the Woods districts, promises soon to be a growing industry, and not a barren field for unprofitable speculation, as some people would have us believe it to be.

The sales of mining stock during the past week have been considerable, and would be heavier, but there is a disposition not to push sales at present, as there is every prospect of a general advance. The heaviest transaction of the week was probably a sale of Winnipeg Consolidated Stock at 50, amounting in face value to \$3,000. There have been several smaller transactions in other stocks, and the current week will probably show some heavy sales. The exact value of the different stocks during the week it is difficult to determine. Winnipeg Consolidated is still to be had at 50; Lake Winnipeg at the same, and Kewatin holds firm at 75. From the mining bourse we have the report of a prospect of a heavy business during the balance of January, and more than one extensive sale is now in course of negotiation.

The news of valuable gold fields in the North-west is now accepted in stock centers of the United States as beyond doubt, and numerous companies will doubtless be formed there during the present year, as the laws there are much more elastic regarding joint stock companies, than in Canada. There can be no doubt now but capital in great quantities will be employed in mining during the next few months, and a time of excitement and activity is in store for the once lonely region around the Lake of the Woods.

The great benefit that a mining industry will be to the North-west, we cannot better describe than by taking the following from an article in the *Mining Review* of January 6th.:

"That a new era is opening the industry of mining is evident from the fact that the chief element of its value and permanency are better understood and are being more wisely directed than ever before in its history. As the magnificent extent and limitless variety of the mineral resources of this country are comprehended by the people, mining rapidly loses its speculative and uncertain character and crystallizes into the forms of a legitimate business, possessing the elements of a substantial permanency above the many other enterprises to which men devote millions of capital and a lifetime of energy.

"The foundation of a reliable and profitable business is measured largely by the field of activity or the extent of resources to be developed. That mining possesses these in the largest measure no one competent to judge will for a moment deny.

"The product of any branch of the mining industry is indestructible; is always in demand; enters largely into the avenues of every other branch of industry—is in fact the foundation stone upon which they are founded, hence there is no limit to continual demand which must forever exist."

American Iron Trade.

Many devices are now arranged to try and cover up the fact that a period of stagnation is undoubtedly about to overtake the iron trade of the United States, and indeed that branch of industry has already entered upon such a period. The recent convention of iron and steel manufacturers at Pittsburg, Pa., no doubt fully realized the fact; but by fixing scales of prices, and making other artificial arrangements, put forth an ineffectual effort to mitigate the threatened stagnation. With the opening of 1883 the announcement was made that the Calumet Iron and Steel Companies' works would be closed down owing to the low price of their manufactures at present, and 20,000 men would thus be thrown out of employment. Other companies are threatening a similar course of action, and those dependent upon the iron industry have to squarely face the fact that no artificial arrangements can stay the stagnation.

There are many theories advanced as to the cause of this dullness in the iron trade, and if the opinion of such men as Pig Iron Kelly, of Pennsylvania, were consulted, they would doubtless advise the enlarging of present tariffs upon such goods. There are others, however, in the United States who believe that too much tariff has more to do with the matter, and is accountable for the over production of iron goods within the last few years. A careful review of the iron trade history of the United States for the last ten or fifteen years lends coloring to this latter theory, and leaves the impression that iron protection has had a result much like the old saying of "too much care killed the cat." Tariff on iron importation into the United States have all along had more the appearance of being prohibitory than protective, and had the course of trade events been exactly as their originators intended, they would have been practically prohibitory. Such a state of affairs was a great incentive to over-production, and many manufacturers embarked in the business who would never have done so had the tariff been of a purely protective character. While the system was building up a huge industry for the supply of home demands, it was powerless to enter into an export business, and was thus confined to the home field, and in the event of the demand from the same falling off, over-production was unavoidable if works were to be kept running. The wild fluctuations in the prices of iron goods go to prove how much over-production has had to do with their regulation, and the fact that

at several times prices fell so low that many railroads imported their iron, is proof positive that a tariff which is meant to be practically prohibitory must prove a failure in connection with a leading industry of a great commercial nation. It may work for years in connection with some minor industry which is of comparatively little value to a country; but tariffs as a rule should be framed to protect industry in its weak and infantine days, and when they attempt to raise it to a position of pampered independence they utterly fail in producing good results, and a better illustration of this fact cannot be found than in the history of American iron tariff legislation.

Milling in Ancient Times.

Under this heading the United States *Miller* for January has a very interesting translation from the *Der Waltzenmüller* of Vienna, Austria, from which we extract the following:

"In ancient times no mills, even of the simplest form were used, and no other means of making flour were known, than to grind the roasted grain in mortars. The mortar and pestle were generally made of wood, the latter sometimes iron-shod, and the mortar corrugated and the bottom furnished with iron points. The flour manufactured in this way was by no means fine; and if a finer quality was required it was produced by introducing into the mortar a finer iron lining. The work was generally performed by female slaves, but frequently male prisoners were used for this purpose.

Mills were, however, invented very early. Even in Genesis we find them mentioned, and the ancient Greeks ascribed their invention; sometimes to the goddess Demeter, (among the Romans called Ceres), sometimes to one Mylas, from whom the name of the apparatus is said to have been derived. He is reported to have founded a sanctuary to the "Mill-Gods," and was himself honored as a hero. Even Homer mentions mills, although only hand-mills, on which the female slaves performed the grinding. By degrees improvements were made, and, according to the motive power employed, they were distinguished as hand, horse, and water mills. The method of grinding, however, was the same in all of them, and the mill was invariably made up of two stones, of which the upper was movable and the lower one stationary. Such mills have been preserved from ancient times, and in the Orient they are still in use.

As long as milling was not introduced or recognized as a trade, the mills remained in the houses and were worked by the female slaves while singing. But when milling became a regular trade, slaves and prisoners were employed in performing the hard work, which went on both day and night. In order to prevent the laborers from putting any of the flour in their mouths while working; and perhaps also for the purpose of causing them still greater sufferings, they were provided with a wooden collar. After the introduction of Christianity, these "blood mills," as they were generally called, were abolished. In consequence of the constantly increasing demands made on the millers, human power became insufficient as a

motor, and in place thereof animals were introduced, such as worn-out horses, asses and mules. Necessarily the mills driven by animals were larger than those intended for men, and the animals were tied to a beam, which passed through the runner stone, and an instrument similar to the one mentioned as in use for men prevented them also from enjoying an extra meal of stolen flour. Better by far were the water-mills, which first appeared at the time of Mithridates, King of Pontus, in Asia Minor, who was engaged in war against the Romans from 88 to 66 B.C., but were unknown in Rome until the time of the Emperors, in the first century A.D. They did not, in fact come into general use before the fourth or fifth century. The principal mills in Rome, on Mount Janiculus, were driven by water from an aqueduct. In the sixth century, when Witiges, King of Goths (535,) besieged the Roman General Belisarius in Rome, and blocked up the aqueducts leading to the city, Belisarius constructed rafts, which he placed on the River Tiber, and erected thereon mills, driven by the current, and thus ship-mills were invented which were even used at a later period. To combine baking and milling in such mills was manifestly difficult, and since that time undoubtedly, these two trades were separated.

Railway Legislation.

Under this heading the *Industrial World* of the 4th inst., has a long article protesting against legislative hampering of railroads, from which we copy the following:

"Those who make a business of opposing railways say to them: 'It is true you own your rolling stock, depots, tracks and other appurtenances, which are just as much your property as the store and goods of the merchant, or the farm and grain of the farmer, but we shall ask the Legislature to say to you how you shall run your road, and what compensation you may obtain for so doing.' If the Legislature happens to make a mistake, and gets its schedules so low that your road, to conform to them, must lose a large sum of money, it will not furnish relief by making up the loss, but leave you to pocket your loss, or recoup the damages the best way you can.' Says the *Legislative Reformer*: 'The railways have great power, they represent great aggregations of capital, which are a menace to the interests of the public; they form combinations, and, unless checked by legislation, they will advance their charges so high that the people will be unable to pay them.' What are the facts? The concentration of large capital in the hands of railways or manufacturers almost always, and, we might say, inevitably, cheapens the cost of service or of production. The trunk lines actually carry freight cheaper from New York to Chicago than though they were divided up into a dozen short lines with small capital, and limited equipments. As a matter of fact, the cost of transportation is lower to-day than it was for five, ten or twenty years ago, and this has been brought about irrespective of State laws or anything else, other than the law of competition. The facts shown on every freight bill of to-day are a complete refutation of the charge that there is danger in

the concentration of large blocks of capital in the hands of the railway managers.

The railroads are a necessity to the country. They represent great and important interests. As factors in the settlement and development of the country, they are indispensable. Instead of attempting to repress railroad building, every reasonable inducement should be extended to a new railway enterprise, and protection should be granted to those in existence. It is a short-sighted and suicidal policy to fight the railways, and the country at large will some day awake to a realizing sense of the truthfulness of this assertion.

A Manufacturing Addition.

One of the most valuable additions that have been made to the industrial concerns of the city is the new Winnipeg Iron Works, at the corner of Post Office and Victoria streets. The institution is a kind of supplement to the Winnipeg Barb Wire works, and it is to the energy and enterprise of members of the latter company that the city is indebted for the new institution. The works cover an area of sixty by one hundred feet, and additions are about to be made that will extend them further back. The main building is a solid one, as it must necessarily be, and has two floors of the above area, each with a ceiling sixteen feet in height. One side of each floor is devoted to the manufacture of barb wire, while the other half is used for a machine shop. These are fitted with lathes capable of handling the heaviest work, vertical and horizontal boring machines, and a host of other machinery. A horizontal engine of 35 horse supplies power, and the place has every facility for the repair or manufacture of machinery. In the rear of the machine shops are the foundry and smith shop. The former is 32x40 feet, and has furnace capacity for running nearly four tons of metal, and has facilities for turning out any class of light or heavy castings. The smith shop has four fires, and is fitted up in keeping with other details. The institution will prove a valuable one for the city, and both in the manufacture of machinery and barb wire the proprietors, Messrs. Chisholm, Jones & Co., are no doubt destined to take a leading place in the North-west. We wish the new factory every success.

Butter and Cheese.

There is a marked difference at present, and has been for several weeks, in the cheese and butter markets of the Dominion; not that one has been unusually weak and the other correspondingly strong, for both have showed decided firmness during the present winter. Cheese, however, has been firm in all grades, and the statistics at the close of 1882, showing the stock in Canada to be only about half of what it was a year ago, and that in New York, London and Liverpool about one-third less, has given it another upward tendency, and prices are very liable to advance materially during the present month, and probably hold unusually high during the balance of this winter. In butter the firmness has been, and is still confined, to the higher grades. Market reports from the Atlantic cities west to Manitoba, show that these are

scarce, while inferior qualities are everywhere abundant. A careless onlooker would be apt to come to the conclusion that the majority of the Canadian butter was of poor quality, and that butter manufacture was far from being what it might and should be in the Dominion. It must be borne in mind, however, that the demand, more than the supply, has to do with this state of affairs, and good butter finds ready sale, while poorer grades are not wanted almost at any price. There have been several years of general prosperity in Canada, and the people thereof are not inclined now to use poor provisions of any kind, and such have to find a market by shipment. It must be borne in mind that the North-west now furnishes an extensive market for Eastern butter; and the experience of the past month has taught shippers that grease is not wanted here. Inferior grades of butter are as little wanted here as anywhere, and the finer qualities are as much in demand. The North-west demand therefore assists in creating a scarcity of fine butter in the East, but does not in any way assist in keeping up the price of low grades. There are of the latter now stored away in Winnipeg, quantities that would astonish Eastern butter dealers, did they know their extent; and a market for them is very difficult to procure; yet choice dairy and fine creamery butter are scarce, and finds a ready sale.

Freighting to the Far West.

An instance of the difficulties to be overcome in getting freight from the Red River Valley to far Western settlements was recently related to a representative of *THE COMMERCIAL*, by a commercial traveler, who booked an order for Prince Albert, and made the effort to send the goods out to that place; and how they reached their destination is a record of delay and misfortune.

The freighter started with the goods from Portage la Prairie early in February, 1882, and after experiencing many hardships reached the Touchwood Hills in the end of March. Here he dispensed with sleighing, and proceeded by wagon as far as Humboldt, where he got hopelessly stuck, the horses being completely played out. He was compelled to leave freight at this point and go on to Prince Albert, from which he returned in July with fresh horses. The night before he intended to start back with the freight, the horses broke loose, and were lost for ten weeks. Grazing getting poor then they were caught again, and after the necessary preparations, a start was again made. The upshot of the undertaking was, that the goods reached Prince Albert about ten months after leaving Portage la Prairie.

People who have lived for years in such an inaccessible country, know what value a rail way will be to them; and it is not likely that they will find any great fault with the terms upon which one will be built. At present it costs about \$5 a hundred pounds to carry freight from Winnipeg to Prince Albert, and \$10 to Edmonton, or three months is not considered a long passage for freight during the winter months, and not unfrequently goods have to lay over all winter, waiting for the spring freshets on the Saskatchewan.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JAN. 16, 1883.

A LOCAL CHARTERED BANK.

It has ever been, that a very considerable portion of the capital for the development of a new country has to come from the pockets of those who live in older districts, and whose interest in the work of progress is measured solely by the extent of interest secured upon investment. This is specially so with Manitoba, and Winnipeg has had reason to know, within the past few months, that such is the case. There is no reason to complain of the scarcity of foreign capital that has been invested in and around the city, but there is every reason for the commercial circles to complain of the manner in which such funds have been invested, and the small share that has fallen to the work of development.

The commercial circles of Winnipeg, and, and, in fact, of all Manitoba, have to depend almost entirely upon the banks for financial resources, and the harvest that these have before them in this city is evident from the eagerness with which each corporation is trying to secure a footing. Yet it is not to be thought that it is from any special desire to aid in the building up of the North-west, that the eagerness is displayed; nor is it that the funds of banks are so plentiful, that new fields in which to scatter them are necessary. The business men of the city have passed through two months of a really tight money market, and their experience during that time has shown that the banks are prepared at any time to let the trade interests of the North-west suffer, to serve those of the East. In fact it requires only an overdose of stock-gambling, or some such self-inflicted monetary malady in Toronto or Montreal, to cause some banks here to stop discounting according to instructions from head-quarters, which they are certain to receive under such circumstances. Could actual figures be obtained, many would be astonished at the amount of funds that have been withdrawn from Manitoba branch banks, and the extent to which commercial affairs in this Province have been crippled during the past two months, in order to meet a time of threatened panic in the East, which was the direct result of reckless speculation. The legitimate trade in-

terests of the Prairie Province have therefore to suffer, when those of Eastern speculators, or to put it in plainer terms, stock-gamblers, require so; and such will ever be the case while the banking business of the Province remains in the hands of corporations whose head-quarters, and real interests are in eastern cities. The branches of such in this country are reduced to mere collection agencies, with liberty to receive deposits, and some are no better than parasites on the financial system of the North-west.

There is one direction in which the commercial classes of Manitoba must look for relief from this state of financial bondage in which they are now held; and that is to the organizing of one or more chartered banks, whose head-quarters will be in the city of Winnipeg, and whose interest will be centered in the commercial welfare of the North-west. Other systems may, to some extent, mitigate the evil we complain of; as for instance private banks already have, but the only permanent cure for periodical financial famines—having their origin in the east—lies in the establishment of a bank for Manitoba. It would be to the interests of stockholders and managers of such an institution, to make the welfare of the trade of the Province their first consideration, and once fairly floated, its influence in making for capital a permanent home in the North-west would be really great. Even the branches of Eastern banks would then find it necessary to enlarge their sphere of financial usefulness, to retain their patronage, and would no longer remain agencies for receiving deposits and making collections.

We understand that a move in this direction was made some time ago, but has as yet not been carried out. This movement might be revived, or if it has been lost in the wilderness of aimless speculation, in which so many really valuable commercial movements disappeared during the past year, let a new movement be set on foot. Capital for such an undertaking should not be difficult to obtain, as in connection with no prospective investment in the North-west are more security and solidity and better returns likely to be realized. Until such a bank is established, the North-west must remain a field for financial make-shifts, and the financial resources of its commerce be more or less precarious in supply.

WINNIPEG AS A WHOLESALE CENTRE.

In a former issue we noticed briefly Winnipeg's advantages as a wholesale centre, and although it is only four months since we did so, these advantages are so greatly increased, that we are justified in again calling attention to the matter.

A year ago the wholesale houses of Winnipeg, including every branch, numbered twenty-six, and a large proportion of that number have grown during the year to double their proportions then. The number now, is nearly sixty, and includes institutions that would do credit to the largest cities of the Dominion. A year ago the grocery and provision trade was represented by four houses, the value of whose combined stocks did not exceed \$300,000. At present there are nine exclusively wholesale houses in this line, and their stocks are valued for over \$750,000, at certain seasons of the year they will foot up to close upon \$1,000,000. Wholesale dry-goods and its auxiliary branches, were represented a year ago, by four houses, whose combined stocks ranged in value from \$250,000 to \$400,000 according. Eleven houses are now engaged in this business, and their stocks, at certain seasons of the year will represent an aggregate value of nearly \$1,125,000. Wholesale hardware has also received great additions, and the stock in the city now are at least double what they were a year ago, and all other branches then represented now show more or less of a marked increase.

A year ago there was no representative house in wholesale jewellery, and now two firms are doing an extensive business. No wholesale stationery house existed in Winnipeg at the opening of 1882, and now three are in full swing, and their travellers visit all settled parts of the North-west. At least a dozen branches of wholesale trade are now represented in the city, that were unknown a year ago, and the value of wholesale stocks have increased over three-fold during that time.

It is not our intention now to go into figures as to the amount of business done by wholesale houses during the year; but the above figures prove beyond a doubt, that it is now altogether necessary for retailers to make their purchases in Eastern markets, as in no city in Canada outside of Montreal or Toronto can such a varied market be secured, as in the Manitoba

Capitol. This fact is beginning to be recognized by those most interested, and during the next year an even more rapid increase to the volume of trade is expected, than has taken place during 1882. It is not to be expected that eastern wholesale houses will retire from such a valuable field, and the increase in the business done will leave plenty of scope for their efforts, besides taxing those of the local houses to their utmost. They will find keen competition on the ground, however, and competition that will compel a good market for the purchasers of the North-west.

THE MANCHESTER CANAL.

The *Chester Guardian* of Decem-ber 23rd, contains the gist of the bill now before the Imperial Parliament, asking powers for the construction of the great ship canal between that city and Liverpool. This scheme has been talked of for a quarter of a century, and was by many ranked as one of the great dreams of crazy engineers. It has steadily gained favor, however, even among the Englishmen of the most conservative ideas, and there can be little doubt but the great work will be commenced and completed before the present generation passes away.

Parliamentary powers for such an undertaking are not so easily obtained in England, as in our Western Hemisphere, and the greatest and most stubborn fight will no doubt be to secure the sanction of the House of Commons, and House of Lords. Unfortunately the existing rights of every obstructive crank who opposes the scheme will meet with an amount of consideration before the committee of the House of Commons, which to the progressive resident of this western land would seem unreasonable. The work will no doubt be hampered with many conditions, which will prove a great source of annoyance to its projectors, and when parliamentary powers are secured, it would be difficult to find one in a new country like our own, who would look upon the scheme and prophesy success to it financially. But Englishmen are accustomed to such obstructions, and the enterprising portion of them are prepared to meet them in the most philosophical manner; and treat them only as difficulties that must be overcome.

The figures connected with this short canal loom up in the eyes of a western

pioneer to a magnitude, that makes him wonder if the whole affair is not a pleasant little piece of romance. The capital of the company undertaking the work is to be six million pounds, or nearly one-third of the now increased capital of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who are to build a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard. The shares too are to be only ten pounds each, so that they will be within the purchase power of the artizan classes. Such figures in connection with the construction of a canal between two cities in the same county, (and counties are not overly large in England) are certainly astounding to the resident of Western America, but they go to prove that Britain has still the power and enterprise to accomplish huge undertakings in the interests of commerce, of which she has been the guardian and pioneer in bygone centuries.

There are many schemes spoken of regarding a waterway between Manitoba and the Atlantic or Hudson's Bay shores, none of which have probably yet taken definite or practical form. The scheme is practical in many ways, and would certainly be accomplished at a much less expense than the Manchester Canal. It is by no means likely that capital for such an undertaking will be plentiful enough in the North-west for years to come. It is more than possible, however, that before the close of the present century goods will be shipped by an all water route between Winnipeg, the centre of wheat, and Manchester, the centre of cotton manufactures. The most improbable link in the connection is completed, when the canal from the River Mersey to Manchester is constructed and in operation.

A BOARD OF TRADE.

Such an institution as a Board of Trade seems to be indispensable in a western city or town of moderate size, and the formation of one in a new town is considered a big step towards its commercial progress. The influence of such a board should be felt throughout the city or town's whole business system, and its actions should be framed so as to put a check upon any movement that would injure the prospects of trade, while it should be prepared to lend a helping hand to any that would further the interests of the same.

There are numerous instances where

the title, Board of Trade, has been sadly misapplied, and under that name some very questionable institutions have been represented to the people, as guarding commercial interests. In Chicago, for instance, the Board of Trade is an institution which regulates a system of gambling in the products of the country, and in Milwaukee and other cities the institutions known as Boards of Trade, are very little better than that of Chicago, and their committees settle and arrange disputes connected with purely gambling transactions, and not unfrequently have their decisions declared by state supreme courts to be within the reach of criminal law. Yet such institutions have been started with the best intentions, and if properly guided, might have been valuable guardians of trade.

Winnipeg has a Board of Trade, and it is well to make the fact known, as a resident of at least three months in the city, and a close inquiry is necessary to discover the fact; and as a resident of San Francisco recently said while visiting here, it would require a sheriff's warrant to find it. This institution cannot be accused of misdirecting the trade affairs of the city, as for months it has been a purely ornamental concern, not a meeting of any description having been held or action of any kind having been taken on any trade matter, although numerous subjects of great interest to the city demand its prompt attention and action. Even the annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year has been forgotten, although it should have taken place a week ago. Such an institution is certainly not fulfilling its mission, and cannot be said to guard the trade interests of Winnipeg. A Board of Trade in this city should be thoroughly aggressive in its policy, and its officers should be ever watchful to see where the influence of the Board could be made to tell in the interests of trade. When the next annual meeting takes place therefore (if it ever does) it is to be hoped that new life will be infused into it, and that officers will be selected, who will keep the board the moving power in all matters of commercial progress. No city in the world has more necessity for an active Board, and none offers a wider field for the labors of one, than Winnipeg. There is no lack of energy among the business men of the city, if guarded by a well organized and managed Board,

TOO MANY TAVERNS.

A year ago when speculative excitement centered such a large floating population in Winnipeg, any house that could be dubbed "hotel" or secure a license for the conducting of such a business, was to its occupant, for the time being, a small "El Dorado." Visitors were glad to secure shelter in any kind of a house, and to pay liberally for the same. As a natural consequence, there was a general rush into the business of tavern-keeping, and how many of these dives which have since been allowed to exist, ever secured license for the accommodation of travellers, is a mystery to sensible people. It is safe to state that at least one-third of the licensed hotels in this city are totally unfit for such uses, and at least one-half of that proportion lodge, on the average, less than one traveller a night in the month. The sale of liquors is the department from which any profit is expected, and these hovels styling themselves hotels, are the lowest kind of swill-dens; now that the travelling public can find accommodation in more commodious and recently constructed houses.

But this unnecessary number of so-called taverns has had a very bad effect on the trade interests of Winnipeg. During the boom of last winter, any rent could be secured for a place on Main Street, where a license to sell liquor was attached. And men in legitimate business who were unable to pay the ruinous rents offered by these irresponsible and unscrupulous maniacs, were compelled to make room for a whiskey-mill. If the premises were too small to secure a license, a real estate office was the next resort to secure an unreasonable rental. The consequence was that rents of business places in the centre of the city, went up to figures unequalled in the largest cities of the Dominion, and legitimate trade interests of the city were loaded with a burden placed upon them by the folly of the irresponsible and speculative classes.

Every strained state of affairs, such as above described, must have a reaction, and this has set in in connection with the tavern mania. The real estate office craze collapsed quite suddenly, and is now a thing of the past, and more than one property owner, who turned out a steady tenant to make room for such an institution, is mourning the absence of some mushroom mud-monger, from whom he expected still to be receiving ruinously high

rent. The taverns are showing a similar result, and the number of those which have been sold out by the landlord, or closed up by some disappointed creditor during the past three months, is nearly equal to all the insolvencies in other branches of business. The misfortune has been, however, that the unscrupulous landlord has, in almost every case, secured the lion's share of what assets were left, and in most cases the stock of fortyrod, broken crystal and rickety furniture has been sufficient to make him financially safe, while other creditors have had to suffer. The evil is gradually rectifying itself, but the reaction may be an extreme one, and should rents fall, so as to place property-owners at a loss, they could not expect to receive much sympathy from the commercial circles of the city, on whom many of them have subsisted as insatiate parasites.

Winnipeg Wholesale Trade.

There has been a decided quietness in the wholesale trade of the city generally, and some branches have been actually dull. There are others, however, in which a livening up feeling has been apparent for several days. There has been no depression felt, and considerable of a hopefulness is general. A very large proportion of houses have been ballancing up for year, and the report for 1882 has been a very encouraging one so far. As this month is, off all others between the seasons, the volume of trade doing is small, but there is some activity, and a general preparation is being made for a rushing opening trade.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, CARRIAGES, ETC.

The sales of goods in this branch, for the past week do not figure very high, and even the trade in cutters and sleighs has greatly fallen off. There is great activity in sending spring supplies to country agents and dealers, and receiving supplies from the factories to meet further demands. Up to date the different wholesale houses of the city have received over forty cars of goods for the spring trade, and at least fifty more are now in transit from the east. One house have already received eleven cars, while they have as many more on their way from the factories. There have been calculations of a heavy spring trade being done during 1883.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Business in this line has been very quiet during the week, and wholesale houses have more or less of a neglected appearance. Even the extreme cold weather of the past week did not revive any demand for winter goods, and the trade in spring goods has not yet commenced, although a few orders from samples have been taken. Within ten days travellers will be starting out, and until then no marked improvement in trade is looked for. Collections have been reasonably good during the week, and the

trade generally is in a hopeful state, notwithstanding the present dullness.

CLOTHING.

There has been no improvement in this branch of business during the past week, and a general quietness reigns throughout the trade. The inquiry for winter sorts which continued up to ten days ago, has now subsided, and even the town trade is almost at a stand still. Heavy consignments of spring stock have reached the city during the week, and houses have been busy with these. Travellers have started out with spring samples during the the past few days, and returns are expected from them during the current week. As in numerous other lines, ballancing for the year has been finished up, and shows well for 1882. There are high hopes of an early opening of a good spring's business.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

The business in these goods during the week has been very small, and a decided dullness is general in the trade. Some orders from the country have been dropping in, but they have been for the most staple classes of goods, and have been only sorts and limited in quantity. The city trade is also quiet, but steady, and keeps matters from monotony. There is very little stir expected during the present month, and houses seem reconciled to this fact.

DRY GOODS.

A steady quietness has been general in this trade for the week, more so in fact, than since the commencement of the winter business. The receiving of spring stock has been the only thing that has prevented actual dullness, as both city and country orders have been few and light. There has been no great effort made during the week at selling from spring samples, and the trade in these goods has not fairly opened up, and probably will not during the present month. Collections are reported only fair, and some houses express a little disappointment at their slowness. There are no travellers out at present, but a general exodus will take place during the current week, and the week following will probably open the pushing of spring trade.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The report of the week from this branch of business is fair to good, although a slightly quiet feeling is general. Travellers are now out, and their returns are very encouraging, considering this is the dull season. The city trade is rather slow, and it is in this department that the quiet feeling is most observable. Collections are reported reasonably good, and a confident feeling is general. The trade may be said to be in a really healthy condition.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

The report from this line is one of slowly returning activity. Up to the middle of the week a steady dullness was general, but during its closing days business picked up considerably, and one house had to report three new accounts from the country. A long lull was expected by the trade after the holidays, but from the brisk feeling which has sprung up in the last few days, it is expected that this will be of much shorter duration than was anticipated. The figures of

1882' business have been of the most encouraging nature.

FISH, POULTRY AND GAME.

Fresh fish have been very plentiful during the week, and although there has been a heavy consumption and big demand, there is now to some extent a glut of the market. The variety has not extended any, Lake Manitoba white fish and river jack fish being the only kinds in the market. The former have been quoted at 2c, and the latter at 4c, but on one day at least the street market was glutted, and these prices were not reached. Dried fish are scarce, and Findon Haddocks are the only kind to be had outside of the most staple varieties, and these are unchanged in price. Poultry has been very scarce, one or two dealers being entirely out. There is not enough on sight at present to admit of wholesale quotations. Game is still to be had, but is not so plentiful as a few weeks ago. The variety on the market includes prairie chickens, duck and venison.

FRUIT.

There has been a quietness in this branch during the week, but quite an improvement is noticeable upon the business of the previous week. The variety on the market is about the same as last week, with the exception of California pears, which are entirely out of the market. There has been a slight advance in the prices of some fruits, while all round there has been more or less of an upward tendency. Apples have ranged from \$6.50 to \$7.50, according to quality. Valencia oranges are still quoted at \$14.50 a case. Lemons are slow of sale at from \$5.50 to \$6.00. Cranberries are getting very scarce, and are quoted at \$15 a barrel. Alceira grapes are unchanged in price, although scarcer, quotations being \$10 to \$11 a barrel, according to quality. Figs in mats are quoted at 10c, in large boxes at 14c, and in small at 20c. The demand for these is a light one. Raisins are still plentiful, and in considerable variety at unchanged prices. Valencias are worth \$3.50 a box; Black crown \$5.25; Triple crown \$8.50, and Four crown \$8.75. The dullness, which has been general in the trade since the opening of the year, is gradually breaking away, and a few days more will bring matters to a steady and more active state.

FUEL.

The coal trade of the city is now down to a steady level, and prices are probably fixed for the remainder of the season. Anthracite is quoted at 13.75 a ton on track, and \$15 delivered; Bituminous sells at \$13.50 for grate, and \$12.50 for steam. The demand for coal has been heavy during the entire week, and at one time a scarcity was feared, which was obviated by the arrival of a liberal supply. It is very difficult to give any reliable quotations of wood. Poplar can be contracted in car lots at \$5, and tamarac at \$6. As the market is crowded, however, these figures are by no means steady, and at times car lots have to be sacrificed at much lower prices to save demurrage. One lot we have heard of going at \$3.50, but it was rather green poplar. There is no denying the fact, that the wood market is glutted, and as heavy stocks are piled up at points in the country, the price must depend upon how much is rushed into the city. The possibility of a scarcity is now gone for this season.

FURS AND HIDES.

During the week there has been a steady increase in the receipt of raw furs, although the trade is not yet in a condition to admit of regular quotations. The shipping to eastern markets has not yet commenced, and will not be much indulged in during this month. Reports from the west indicate a heavy supply for the season. Hides have held firm all week at 6c to 6½c. The demand for them is active, and the supply is by no means heavy. Pelts are almost unknown in the market, but good Novembers are still wanted at 60c.

GROCERIES.

There has been a decided improvement in this line of business during the week. The quietness of the previous week is gradually disappearing, and particularly during the past few days there has been considerable activity. The ballancing up of the business of 1882 has had a good result, and started the trade off with renewed confidence. There has been considerable trade from the country during the past few days, and at least two houses report the receipt of opening orders. The city trade also is steady, although not heavy, and altogether the recovery from the after-holiday dullness has been much more rapid and general, than was anticipated two weeks ago. Collections are reported fair to good and improving, and travellers who are now out report the prospect of a rapidly increasing business during February.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

There has been a very little life in these goods during the week, and the little noticeable was confined to shelf hardware. The heavy goods are in very slow demand, and are not expected to improve much for some weeks to come. In shelf-goods the bulk of the trade has been from the city, the country orders being few. There is great confidence in a revival of business soon, and stocks are being replenished to meet the expected demand. In metals business has been at a stand still almost, stocks have been arriving during the week, however, and one house has received thirty-two cars of bar iron. Prices have not changed during the week, and quotations have been as follows:—Tin plate 14 x 20 \$7.75 to \$8; 20 x 28, \$15 to \$15.25; Bar iron, \$3.75 to \$4; Sheet iron, 5½c to 7c; Iron piping, 25 per cent. off list prices; Ingot tin, 32c to 33c; Pig lead, 6½c to 7c; Galvanized iron, No. 28, 8½c to 9c, according to brand.

LUMBER.

There has been very little business done in this line during the past week, and yards have had a deserted appearance. So far, the month of January has been nearly a blank, and the opening up of spring operations seem to be surrounded with considerable doubt. Dealers are in a puzzle how to act at present. Should the C.P.R. syndicate take over the road from Rat Portage to Thunder Bay from the contractors this spring, Ontario lumber will then find its way to the city over that route, and dealers here are now anxious to know how that will affect the cost of it laid down here. It is thought that Minneapolis lumber will, in that case, be very little in demand in Manitoba. Prices are nominal and remain the same as the week previous: Sheeting \$28.00; common dimension \$30 to \$32; fencing \$28 to \$34; stock \$33 to \$40;

flooring \$35 to \$45; partition \$45 to \$50; graded clear, \$50 to \$70; shingles, \$4.50 to \$6; Lath \$5.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

This branch of trade still remains quiet. The business being done is in the most staple goods as a rule, fancy being in very light demand. Some country trade is being done, but its volume during the week has not been heavy. The city demands are down to a steady but not heavy trade. Collections are reported moderately good, and the trade altogether is in a healthy state.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

There has been a steady quietness in this business during the past week, and it is expected that the same will last during January. From the country demands are light, but steady, while the city trade has been in a similar state. There is sufficient doing to prevent actual dullness, and there is no feeling of disappointment in the trade, as slow business is expected at this season of the year.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

In both grain and provisions there has been a marked quietness during the past week, and dealers have not been rushed during any portion of it. The slack upon provisions is only what might be expected at this season of the year, and consequently causes no uneasiness. The grain hull may be attributable to the falling off in receipts, owing to the inclement weather, and the fact that another rise in freights to Montreal has been put in force on the Grand Trunk portion of the route. There has not been the life in grain buyers which they seemed to have during the last few weeks of 1882, although the general advance of prices in eastern markets would lead us to expect otherwise. There has been very little shipping of wheat to eastern markets, and the surplus over and above the demands of the mills has not been great. Altogether the trade has been in rather a quiet state.

WHEAT.

Although receipts have fallen off on eastern markets they have firmed up considerably, there has been no advance in prices here, and 78c has been the general price paid for good hard Fife, only a few lots having reached 80c. Poorer lots have sold down to 75c, but these have been few, and the quality of wheat generally has been good during the week. Millers have had a full supply for their mills, but the surplus shipped east has not exceeded a dozen cars. There is considerable grumbling among farmers at low prices. The margin between Winnipeg and Minneapolis has now reached over 25c for the first time during the present season.

OATS.

The receipts have fallen off considerably during the past week, and the quantity handled has been the smallest of any week since November. Only a few cars have reached the city by rail, and the street receipts have been anything but heavy. Prices have been firm, and would have advanced had the demand held as active as during December. There has been considerable of a falling off, however, in this, and it is not expected to be very heavy until spring opens. Prices have held from 40c to 45c, and a few choice lots have sold as high as 46c.

BARLEY.

Has been very scarce during the week, but has been sufficient for the demand. No car lots have arrived as far as we can learn, and the week's street receipts would not exceed 500 bushels. Prices have ranged from 40c to 50c, only a few loads bringing the latter figure. There have been no other grains on the market.

FLOUR.

The local demand during the week has not been so heavy as during December, but mills are not accumulating any stock, although they have been running full. The lull in the local trade is considered only temporary, and a brisker feeling is expected to be felt during the current week. There has been considerable of an increase to the shipments to the east, notwithstanding the extra freight charges which commenced with 1882. Over twenty cars have been shipped, and the number will no doubt be greatly increased during the current week.

HAMS.

There has been no change in the price of this product during the week, and a fair demand has existed. Quotations still remain \$12 a ton on track, and \$13 delivered.

SHORTS.

A reasonably good local demand has existed during the week, but there is none from a distance, and sales are accordingly a little slow. Quotations still held at \$14 a ton on track, and \$15 delivered.

CHOPPED FEED.

The demand for this has been light during the week, but the price remains unchanged. \$30 a ton being the steady quotation.

POTATOES.

There is still an active demand for these, and during the past week, the stock in the city has been greatly reduced. One or two houses are completely out at present, should the cold weather continue much longer, an advance is inevitable, but as yet quotations remain firm at \$1.00 a bushel. There is a plentiful supply in the country, and a turn of mild weather would soon relieve the present threatened scarcity.

BUTTER.

There has been very little change in the butter market of the city during the last week. The invariable report has been, choice dairy, rather scarce, and lower grades abundant. Many schemes are tried to avoid a glut of the latter, but they are very little in demand, even when offered at reduced figures, and only a period of prolonged railway block or some such circumstance will let holders out safe. Quotations of such have ranged during the week from 17c to 23c. Choice dairy still holds out at 25c to 27c, with 28c for a few gilt edged lots. Ontario creamery is not very plentiful, but is still to be had at from 31c to 34c.

EGGS.

Notwithstanding the extreme cold weather there has been as yet no advance in the price of eggs. The stock in the city is small, but the demand is correspondingly light, and the fact that an easier feeling pervades eastern markets has settled local dealers in the opinion that an advance would not be warranted at present. There is no likelihood of any famine during the balance of the winter, and very little change is expected from 35c to 38c, the present quotations for some weeks, and it may be that the first change will be a decline.

HAMS.

There has been a good trade done in these during the week, and a marked improvement has been made on the week previous. The demand comes from both city and country, and is now unusually active. The supply in the city is large, and prices have consequently been easy. Quotations during the week have ranged from 17½c to 18c, first-class smoked being invariably held at the latter figure.

BACON.

The supply in the city still keeps heavy and the variety extensive, ranging from the lowest grades of dry salt to Prime breakfast. The demand has been steadily active during the week, and dealers have done a very fair business. Prices have had quite a wide range, when the

different grades are taken all in. Dry salt has sold from 15c to 15½c; long clear 15½c to 16½c; Spiced roll 17½c to 18½c; American and Canadian breakfast 18c to 19½c.

MESS PORK.

There has been no change in the price of this article during the week. The trade is now down to a fixed level seemingly, and but few fluctuations are expected for some time to come. Quotations have not changed from \$25. The supply in the city is liberal, and the demand is steady, although not so heavy as during the early part of winter. The Eastern markets indicate no prospect of any marked change, and purchases from the packers are now made purely as the legitimate demand dictates to dealers.

CORNER BEEF.

This article has stood so long at one figure, that it may almost be considered beyond the reach of change. Quotations have not moved during the week from \$18. The demand is a steady but not heavy one, and the trade is now down to complete monotony.

MINNEAPOLIS.

On Tuesday the market opened with the same firm feeling as on the previous day, and holders were in no way disposed to push sales. The receipts of wheat were limited, and offerings altogether were not heavy.

WHEAT ranged: No. 1 hard, 1.04 to 1.04½. No. 1, .98c to 1.01. No. 2 hard, .99c to 1.02.

CORN was quoted: No. 2 new, 48c to 50c. Rejected new, 42c to 45c.

OATS ranged, No. 2 white, 36½c to 37c. No. 2 mixed, 35c to 36c. Rejected, 33c to 34c. Samples 33c to 37c.

FLOUR quotations were: Paten's, \$6 to \$6.50. Straights, \$5.25 to \$5.75. Clears, 5 to \$5.25.

On Wednesday the trading in grain was only moderately heavy, but a firm feeling was maintained. The receipts of wheat were again rather light. Oats were active but lower in price, while flour was unchanged. The following quotations are based upon the day's sales:

WHEAT: No. 1 hard, \$1.04 to \$1.05½. No. 1, \$1 to \$1.02. No. 2 hard, \$1 to 1.02.

CORN, No. 2 new, 47c to 48c. Rejected new, 42c to 45c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 35c to 36½c. No. 2 mixed, 34c to 35c. Rejected, 32c to 33c. Samples 32c to 36½c.

FLOUR, Patents, \$6 to \$6.50. Straights, \$5.25 to \$5.75. Clears, \$5 to \$5.25.

On Thursday there was very little change in the state of the grain market. Holders still looked for a further advance and buyers held off and were shy. The receipts were heavier than on the previous day. Oats were rather weak and flour was unchanged. The following were the range of prices of the day's sales.

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.04 to \$1.06. No. 1, \$1.01 to \$1.02½. No. 2 hard \$1.01 to 1.03.

CORN, No. 2 new, 47c to 49c. Rejected new, 42c to 46c according to quality.

OATS, No. 2 white, 35c to 36c. No. 2 mixed, 34c to 35c. Rejected 32c to 33c. Samples, 32c to 33c.

FLOUR, Patents, \$6 to \$6.50, Straights, \$5.25 to \$5.75. Clears, \$5 to \$5.25.

Friday's market was again an active one in wheat which made another slight advance. There was a heavy speculative demand and buyers were free and eager. Corn was strong also, but did not advance in price. Oats and flour were both unchanged. The following quotations are based upon the day's sales:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.05 to \$1.06½. No. 1, \$1.01 to \$1.03. No. 2 hard, \$1.02 to \$1.03½.

CORN, No. 2, 47c to 49c. Rejected, 43c to 46c according to samples.

OATS, No. 2 white, 35c to 36c. No. 2 mixed, 34c to 35c. Rejected, 32c to 33c. Samples, 32c to 36c.

FLOUR, Patents, \$6 to \$6.50. Straights, \$5.25 to \$5.75. Clears, \$5 to \$5.25.

Saturday's market was not quite so lively as that of the previous day, but prices of wheat and flour held firm and oats were inclined upward. Corn was not much in demand and offerings were light. The following quotations indicate the sales of the day:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard \$1.05 to \$1.06; No. 1 \$1.01 to \$1.03; No. 2 hard \$1.02 to \$1.03.

CORN, No. 2, 47c to 49c; Rejected 43c to 46c, according to quality.

OATS, No. 2 white 35c to 36½c; No. 2 mixed 34c to 35c; Rejected 32c to 33c.

FLOUR, Patents \$6 to \$6.50; Straights \$5.25 to \$5.75; Clears \$5 to \$5.25.

CHICAGO.

The grain market during the week has averaged firm, and evidences are now wanting that a corner on January corn is now being aimed at. Wheat has held steady, and early in the week made a marked advance. Oats have held reasonably firm.

On Tuesday the firm feeling of the previous day continued, and bulls were confident. The following were quotations near the close:

Wheat, January, 97½c,	February 98½c
Corn, " 57½c,	" 53½c
Oats, " 36c,	" 36½c
Pork, " 17.05,	" 17.17½
Lard " 10.35,	" 10.47½

On Wednesday wheat held firm, but made no material advance. Corn was active and inclining upward. Oats were changed but little and held steady. Pork and lard varied but very little from the previous day. Quotations near the close were:

Wheat January, 97½c,	February 98c
Corn, " 57½c,	" 53½c
Oats, " 36c,	" 36½c
Pork, " 17.12½,	" 17.20
Lard, " 10.37½,	" 10.50

On Thursday the firm feeling continued in both wheat and corn and slight advances in both took place. Oats were unchanged but firm. Pork was easier and lard firmer and made a small advance. Quotations near the close were as follows:

Wheat, January, 97½c,	February 98c.
Corn, " 57½c,	" 54½c.
Oats, " 36c,	" 36½c.
Pork, " \$17.10,	" \$17.32½c.
Lard, " \$10.42½,	" \$10.50c.

On Friday the upward movement was still under way, and both wheat and corn advanced although the trading was not heavy. Oats were slightly easier. Both pork and lard showed sudden firmness and both advanced a shade and closed very firm. Quotations near the close were as follows:

Wheat, January, 97½c,	February, 98½c.
Corn, " 58½,	" 54½c.
Oats, " 35½,	" 36c.
Pork, " \$17.40,	" \$17.50
Lard, " \$10.62½,	" \$10.72½.

Saturday's market was a moderately strong one, and wheat and corn both held their former firmness. January corn, it still becomes more evident, is ment to be cornered. Pork and lard were scarcely changed and rather weak. The following were quotations near the close:

Wheat, January, 97½c,	February, 98½c
Corn, " 58½c,	" 54½c
Oats, " 36½c,	" 36½c
Pork, " 17.15	" 17.27½
Lard, " 10.65	" 10.77½

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Business generally having waked up during the past week, the demand for money has become quite active. About the present time a great many payments on real estate purchases of last year are falling due, and this has added very much to the demand, and created quite a scarcity of funds. The demand for commercial purposes is not so heavy, and would be lighter, only collections in retail circles are rather hard to make at present. There is no difficulty in obtaining funds for purely commercial purposes, and rates for commercial paper are unchanged, being 8 to 10 per cent. for first-class and 10 to 12 for ordinary, 10 per cent. being about the average. For real estate payments funds are very hard to procure, and several parties have, during the past week, secured loans at short dates at exceptionally high rates. This makes money tight in business circles generally, and has no doubt much to do with the difficulty of making collections in retail mercantile circles, and it will doubtless be felt for a week or two yet. Loans on landed mortgages have not been many during the week, and few applications have been made that loan companies could comply with. Rates for such loans remain unchanged and range from 9 to 10 per cent. February is expected to open up with a much easier feeling generally, and already commercial circles are beginning to have signs of coming improvement.

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market of the past week have not held the buoyancy with which they opened after the holidays, and parties who were expecting a rapid advance have been rather disappointed. There has been no tendency, however, to decline, a firm feeling has been general. The fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had experienced no difficulty in securing funds to go on with their great work, gave the market a hopeful tone, and towards the middle of the week the stock of several banks made a slight, but sudden advance. Matters are now in a healthy state, and a feeling of confidence pervades stock circles; which is in marked contrast with the feeling during the early part of December. A comparison of the figures of different stocks may be had from the closing bids of Wednesday, which were as follows: Montreal, 200½; Ontario, 109½; Toronto, 174½; Merchants, 122½; Commerce, 132; Imperial, 136½; Federal, 153½; Dominion, 195½; Standard, 114½; Hamilton, 114½; North-west Land Co., 46½.

On to the close of the week the market was firm and several stocks advanced steadily.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

During the past week there has been a decided improvement in the Produce market generally, and in grain and flour a general advance has taken place. The offerings have not been heavy, which was doubtless owing to the light receipts since Christmas. There has been quite a firm feeling all round, and holders are by no means anxious to push sales, but are more or less expectant of a further advance.

FLOUR.

The sales during the week have been numerous, and make quite a heavy aggregate. There has been a steady firm feeling, and a tendency to advancing prices. Early in the week, Superior extra sold at \$4.20, and even down to \$4.15. Later on it stiffened up, and on Thursday \$4.25, and even \$4.30 was asked, and sales made at the former; Choice extra ranged during the week from \$4.10 to \$4.15.

WHEAT.

The offerings have been light during the week, and holders have not pressed sales, but are careless about letting go even at the advanced prices that have been offered. The feeling all week was firm, and every grade has made more or less of an advance. Early in the week, No. 2 Fall advanced to 94c, and later on 95c, was asked; No. 3 commenced the week at 91c, and 92c was asked towards the close; No. 1 Spring was scarce all week and opened at 95c. Later on it reached 96c, and before the end of the week 97c was asked; No. 2 was worth 94c, and No. 3 91c; Goose sold as high as 86c on the street.

OATS.

There has been very little change in the price of this grain since last reports. There were liberal offerings during last days, and the week opened with the sale of car lots at 39c. Later on 40c was asked and secured, and a firm but quiet feeling continued during the latter days of the week. Street lots sold as high as 43c for choice.

BARLEY.

There has been quite a little boom in the price of this grain during the week. The available supply has been altogether inadequate for the demand, and holders have had matters pretty much their own way. Early in the week No. 1 started at 75c, but soon advanced to 76c, and later on to 77c; near at the close 78c was asked; No. 2 ran similarly, commencing at 70c, and reaching 73c; Extra No. 3 advanced from 60c to 62c, and No. 3 from 51c to 53c. The week has been altogether a fair one.

POTATOES.

The demand for these has been light during the week, and an inactive feeling has been general. Buyers and sellers could not agree as to values the former offering 60c, and the latter demanding as high as 70c.

BUTTER.

There has been a quiet feeling in this line during the entire week. The available stocks are light as have been offerings, but the demand has been equally so. Choice dairy was in slow demand and prices changed very little, the range being 19c to 21c. Rolls ranged from 1c to 19c for first class. There was very little business done in other classes, and inferior grades were scarcely asked for. It is said that large stocks of these are held back in the outside towns.

CHEESE.

There has been a reasonably good business done in this line during the week, and prices have held moderately steady. Choice has sold from 12c to 13c; Medium 11c to 11½c, and inferior sorts 9c to 9½c.

MEATS.

There has been an inactivity about meats generally, and the business of the week has been rather light. Pork has remained unmoved at \$21.50. Bacon has been in slow demand; Cumberland quoted at 10c; Long clear at 11c bid, and 11½c asked; Rolls were steady at 13c to 13½c. Hams have not been much asked for and have held at 13c to 13½c for smoked.

Markets by Telegraph.

Special Dispatch to The Commercial.

TORONTO, Jan. 15.—Flour and grain all round very firm. Flour quiet, superior extra, \$4.20 bid, but held for \$4.25. Wheat rather scarce No. 2 fall wheat sold to-day at 94c, and No. 3 was wanted at 90c. No. 1 spring, scarce, small offering, worth 97c; No. 2 sold at 95c. Oats are scarce, prime western sold to-day at 41c. Barley firm, scarce and in good demand, No. 1 sold to-day at 77c; No. 2 at 72c; No. 3 extra, 62c to 63c; No. 3, 50c to 52. Pease were not offered, but wanted at 74c for No. 2. Rye nominal. Butter inactive, the only movement being in choice dairy at 19c to 21c. Good rolls were offered at 18c to 20c. Eggs steady at

25c. Meats firm with hogs. Long clear 11c asked, 10½c bid. Lard in round lots sold to-day at 13c. Seeds very firm, clover in lots wanted at \$7.00 to \$7.50.

STOCKS.

Special Dispatch to The Commercial.

TORONTO, Jan. 15th.—The firmness which stocks have shown for the past few days broke this afternoon, and part of the advance was lost. Closing bids this afternoon were as follows:—; Montreal 201½, sales at 202½; Ontario 110½; Toronto 179½, sales 181½ to 180; Commerce 133½, sales 133; Imperial 138½, sales 138½ to 138½; Federal 155½, sales 157 to 155½; Dominion 200, sales 200½ and 205, in 90 days, 7 per cent; Standard 114½, sales 115; North west Land Co. 42, sales 41 to 42½; Hamilton 114½; Merchants, offered, 123, no bids.

RAT PORTAGE.

Edmund Seager, D.L.S., is at present preparing plans for a new town site about two miles from here.

A company will shortly be organized to build houses and lend money on real estate, which is much required. Houses cannot be rented at any price.

It is reported, although not generally believed, that a branch bank will be opened shortly. Will no bank take a move in this direction. It is now an absolute necessity.

Several parties are making enquiries as to the erection of a woollen mill and paper mill near Rat Portage. The water power is believed to be the best in the North-west.

The new saw mills of the Rainy River Lumber Co., and Messrs. Jarvis & Berridge, are in the course of completion, and will increase the business to a very large extent when in full running order.

The Mining and Real Estate branches are lively at present, and large numbers of all classes are engaged. An additional district land surveyor and civil engineer has arrived to assist the surveyors, who are worked night and day.

QU'APPELLE.

UNDER date of January 12th, a correspondent sends the following from Qu'Appelle:

Business has been pretty brisk here during the past week. The Land Office opened last Monday and numbers of people have come, both from east and west to get their land entered. There is some talk of the office being moved to Regina but we certainly think so important a point as this is ought to have a Land Office. We can guess who is at the bottom of this.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather we have had, building operations have been carried on daily. The emigrant shed is progressing rapidly and will be ready for occupation by the beginning of spring.

The trains have been very irregular for the past two weeks, being several hours late almost daily, both from the east and west.

The telegraph wire between this and Fort Qu'Appelle is nearly completed. Mr. Gisborne informed the writer that he would have had the wire laid to the station by the 13th inst., only men could not work on Thursday. This will be a great convenience for people living at the "Fort" as they often come out here after freight and find on their arrival that it is not here yet,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Mrs. Martin, confectioner, is another unfortunate in business. She has made an assignment in favor of her creditors, and will probably be discontinuing business.

Mr. McIlvanie is still experiencing some difficulty or rather uncertainty regarding the supply of water in the artesian wells at his paper mills, and he may yet have to sink much deeper to secure a fuller supply.

R. Taylor, dealer in groceries, is among the unfortunate business men for the past week. His place of business is in the bailiff's hands at present, but it is hoped that he will be able to make a favorable settlement and resume business soon.

On Wednesday the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Portage Milling Company was held, Hon. F. Ogletre. The report showed that with the exception of about a few thousand dollars all the calls upon stock had been promptly paid up, and even that small balance was expected to be secured very shortly. Considering the short time the institution has been in running order, the prospect of a liberal return on the capital invested is exceptionally good. For these facts your correspondent is indebted to Mr. R. Robertson, the Company's secretary.

There has been a decided slow state of business in this town during the week, and as the merchants have now recovered from the desire for rest, which followed the rush of the holidays, there is a monotonous feeling among them and some are beginning to complain. The weather has been very severe during a portion of the week, and has not been favorable for grain receipts. Still quite a fair supply has come to town. Wheat has been selling from 70c to 75c; oats 35c to 40c, and potatoes are worth 80c a bushel, but very few have come to town owing to the cold weather.

Politics are helping to keep the town lively, and may add another business institution in the shape of a newspaper office. The *Marquette Review* has recently experienced deep convictions of its former iniquity, and has joined the ranks of the party of national honor and honesty. Some anti-disallowance leaders are much troubled over its sudden conversion, and are endeavoring to make arrangements for the launching of a new journal to represent their political ideas. Mr. R. Watson, M. P. and Mr. H. S. Patterson are mentioned as leaders in the movement, but the whole affair may end in smoke as soon as the excitement of the Provincial election is over.

EMERSON.

The question of the location of the C.P.R. bridge across the Red River is not yet definitely settled, but is in a fair way of being so.

The fuel question has been an important one during the recent cold snap, and owing to a scarcity wood sold as high as \$9 a cord.

Charles Full is again about to embark in business here as an auctioneer and general commission salesman. It is understood that he will be joined by a partner with considerable means.

There have been no business changes of any

note during the week, the only change being one of premises by Hopburn & Irwin, bankers, who are moving into their new brick building on Dominion street.

Business men have been complaining during the week of quiet trade, and the stores have not been making money very fast. Inclement weather has had much to do with this, and the political fever is now high, and people have no time or attention to spare on trading. Grain receipts have been rather light. The grain buyers have fixed up their little grievance, and wheat has taken a tumble. The figures for it now range 70c to 75c, according to quality. Oats have been selling from 30c to 33c, and barley has difficulty in finding a market.

BRANDON.

Considerable interest is being taken in the Local Elections, both candidates have been doing the county and are confident of success.

The County of Brandon has purchased lots at the south of the town, (on the Vivian estate) for the purpose of erecting substantial County Buildings.

A. B. Ferrier, fruit dealer, has failed, liabilities about \$1,200, the assets will not cover his liabilities. A London, Ont., firm will be the chief losers.

James A. Smart, one of our leading hardware men is about to erect a handsome brick block where his present store stands; work will be begun as soon as the weather permits.

The supply of coal is large, but of the poorest quality. Wood is somewhat scarce and is advancing in price, very little wheat is coming in on account of the coldness of the weather here.

Geo. Ripple & Co., also contemplate building a brick store on Rosser Avenue in the spring and if unable to procure land at reasonable figures, will enlarge their present hardware store on eighth street.

Considerable change is being made in the freight offices of the C.P.R. here, they are being enlarged, as the present accommodation is far too limited for the number of clerks required to do the work.

Mr. Cook, the favorite manager of the Merchants' Bank, here, has been offered the accountantship at the Montreal office of that institution. Mr. Meredith, late manager of the same bank at Regina, now manages here.

Business during the past week has been somewhat quiet, the rough weather has prevented the farmers from coming into town, and immigration is at a standstill; the merchants, however, are ordering large stocks for the spring trade, which is expected to be very large.

The Brandon Club has got into temporary trouble, and a number of parties with claims against the proprietors, are pressing for payment; the money, however, will be forthcoming, as one of the owners is wealthy and intends sparing no pains in making the institution a success. At the present time, however, the merchants feel somewhat uneasy on account of the large amount of the liabilities. Several Winnipeg wine dealers are interested to a considerable extent.

NOTES FROM INDIAN HEAD.

Under date of January 6th, a correspondent has sent us the following:

"The weather being fine during the past week around here, and several townships of the rich lands in this district having come into market, there has been quite an excitement among the numerous squatters, who, on hearing the news took train for Qu'Appelle, in flocks, to make their entries at the Land Office there.

"Ridesdale & Whalen are putting up a large ice house, which they will no doubt be able to fill, and be in a position to supply ice to the neighbouring towns during the coming summer.

"Several parties are busily engaged getting their lumber in readiness to build as soon as the town site is surveyed, which it is hoped will be at a very early date."

Slow Transportation.

It is now within the reach of Winnipeg wholesale houses to secure an extensive business in Prince Arthur's Landing and other points on the western shore of Lake Superior, and already several have opened up connections there, and have laid the foundation of what must prove a large and profitable trade. The great complaint, however, is in connection with the uncertainty regard the forwarding of freight by the C.P.R. A Winnipeg wholesale house shipped a consignment of goods to Prince Arthur's Landing on December 8th, and up to the close of last week they had not reached the consignee. The shippers say they could do a heavy business in that town, could they only guarantee the delivery of goods within two or three weeks after they are ordered; but they have no certainty about when shipments will reach there.

The carrying trade in merchandise from Winnipeg to Lake Superior must prove one of great value to the C.P.R., and wholesale dealers here should have every advantage in their favor to enable them to compete with houses in Ontario and Quebec. Of course the officials of the C.P.R., are not responsible directly for the delays complained of, as the line from Rat Patage to the lake is yet in the hands of the contractors. Their influence with the contractors, however, might accomplish, and we hope, and have reason to believe they will employ it in mitigating if they cannot obviate the delay. It is their interests to do so, and there is no doubt but they will attend to the matter.

There have been some statements circulated recently that the movers in the E. & N. W. railway charter were actuated by personal motives, and that now their enthusiasm is very low. The fact that the line is now superfluous will account better for the present apathy.

From the cotton and woollen manufacturing districts of the Eastern United States reports, are daily increasing of stagnation in these branches. It is estimated that around Philadelphia alone 10,000 operatives are thrown idle, and over 50,000 are only partially employed. Employers talk seriously of a heavy reduction in wages, and in such a case a general strike is inevitable.

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Are now in a position to STORE ANY CLASS OF GOODS—Bonded or Free. Warehouse Receipt issued negotiable at all Banking Offices.

All Goods Shipped to them or to Messrs. R. W. Francis & Co., when in Car Lots, will be delivered at Warehouse on switch of C. P. Railway, thus saving cartage charges.

Building intended as a Frost-proof Warehouse just completed for the use of parties requiring such storage.

WAREHOUSES C. P. R. TRACK, POINT DOUGLASS AVENUE.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

Liquid Fire and Water-Proof Paint Company.

T. PERKINS & CO.,

The only Wholesale Manufacturers of Brown and Black Fire and Water-Proof Paint, put up in Barrels of Forty-two Imperial Gallons, ready for use. A call solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

T. Perkins, J. C. Young, W. Cameron.

Office No. 1, McDermott Street.

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Roy & Poulin, Proprietors.

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Brewing & Malting Co.

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LANGRIDGE & WILSON,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

PRINCESS ST.

Between McDermott & Bannatyne,

WINNIPEG.

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

B. V. MILLIDG,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

224 Main St., Corner Sutherland St., Winnipeg.

SPECIALTIES—Flour, Feed, Pressed Hay, Oats, Calcined Plaster, Portland English Cement, Hair, Drain Pipes, Chimney Tops, Encaustic Tiles.

MODERATE PRICES

LYNE & BANKS

Contractors and Builders,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH,
SHINGLES, ETC.

Planing Mill and Factory, Garland Street,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Melville B. Wood,

Successor to

ANDREW COLQUHOUN,

WHOLESALE

WINE MERCHANT

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WINNIPEG.

ASSINIBOINE MILLS AND ELEVATOR A.

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.

TRAILL, MAULSON & CLARK,
Agents at Winnipeg.

Correspondence Solicited.

TRAILL, MAULSON & CLARK,
EXPORTERS OF

Grain, Flax-Seed, Flour,
ETC., AND

General Commission Merchants.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BUYERS AT

West Lynne, Brandon, Dominion City,
Emerson, Portage La Prairie, Niverville,
Smuggler's Point, Carman, Chater, Carberry,
And other Points on Railway and River.

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

FRANK BOISSEAU, Proprietor.

LATE OF THE RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Strictly first-class in every respect. Commercial Sample Rooms Attached.

MANITOBA MORTGAGE & INVESTMENT CO., (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

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C. Sweeny, Esq., Man'gr, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.
A. F. Eden, Esq., of Messrs. Stobart, Eden & Co.
A. W. Ross, Esq., M. P. P.
R. H. Hunter, Esq., Manager, Imperial Bank of Canada, Winnipeg.

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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 11 Notre Dame Street, East, *Upstairs.*

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ROLLS & NEELANDS,

IMPORTERS,

Wholesale Druggists

AND

Manufacturing Chemists,

WINNIPEG.

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.

ROBERT MUIR,

MACHINERY BROKER,

And Manufacturers' Agent.

P. O. Box 584. 544 Main St.

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.

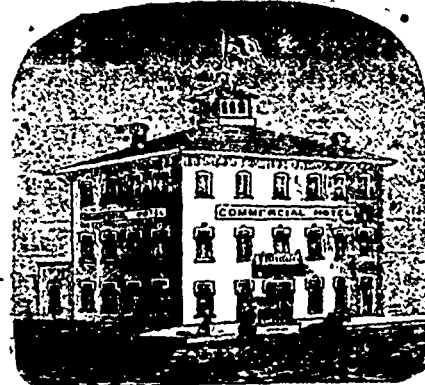
Our Terms are Cash, or all Bills payable on Demand. Eggs a Specialty.

P. O. BOX 1118. WINNIPEG.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

MORRIS, MAN.

BETWEEN WINNIPEG AND EMBEHOON, ON THE RED RIVER



GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. SPLENDID SAMPLE ROOMS.

JOHN W. KASTNER, Proprietor.

M. A. MACLEAN,

8 and 10 James Street, West.

CANNED Peaches, Apples, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Pineapples, Apricots, Jellies, Jams, Honey, Corn, Beans, Peas, Mackerel, Trout, Lobsters, Sardines, Lunch Tongue, Corn Beef, Roast Beef, Turkey, Chicken, Turtle.

PICKLES in Glass, Barrels and Half Barrels.

FISH Boneless Cod, Mackerel in Kits, Trout, Etc.

NEW FRUITS.

Finest Prunes in Kegs, Valencia Raisins, London Layers, Muscatelles, Currants, Elmo Eggs, Loghorn Lemon Peel, Orange Peel, Citron Peel, etc., etc.

BUTTER Two Carloads of Choice Dairy, also a Complete Assortment of Sugar, Teas, Syrups and General Groceries

GOLDIE & CO.

BREWERS AND MALTERS.

Portage Brewery,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Ale and Porter in Wood and Bottles.

Orders by Mail and Wire Promptly Attended to.

LEVETUS, WRIGHT & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Jewelry, Watches, Etc.,

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Agents for Montreal Optical Co.

Office and Sample Rooms, Bird Block, 433 Main Street.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Canadian Pacific R'y Co.



(WESTERN DIVISION)
TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after October 1st, 1882, Trains will move as follows:

Going West.		Going East	
8.15 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive	6.15 p.m.
10.35 "	Portage la Prairie	arrive	3.55 "
1.55 p.m.	Brandon	arrive	12.5 "
4.15 "	Oak Lake	arrive	10.20 a.m.
11.30 "	Broadview	arrive	3.30 "
6.55 a.m.	arrive Regina	leave	8.30 p.m.
9.40 a.m.	leave Rat Portage	arrive	4.03 p.m.
1.45 p.m.	Whittemouth	arrive	12.20 "
3.45 "	Selkirk	arrive	9.50 a.m.
5.55 "	arrive Winnipeg	leave	8.45 "
8.25 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive	5.15 p.m.
9.45 "	arrive Stonewall	leave	3.40 "
Daily except Sundays.			

Going South.		Going North.	
Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	
7.35 a.m.	*7.35 p.m.	7.05 p.m.	5.50 a.m.
		Otterburn.	
9.00 a.m.	8.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	5.20 a.m.
		Emerson.	
10.25 a.m.	10.18 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	4.05 a.m.
Arrive	St. Vincent.	Leave	
10.40 a.m.	10.28 p.m.	4.29 p.m.	3.45 a.m.
* Daily except Mondays.			
* Daily except Saturdays.			

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run daily, without change, between Winnipeg and Regina.

Trains run on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, Gen. Superintendent.
W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager.
WM. HARDER, Ass^y Traffic Manager.

HUTCHINGS & RICE, UPHOLSTERERS.

MATRASSES, WINDOW BLINDS, LAMBERKINS, &c.
MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.
All orders will have our personal supervision.
South west Corner of King and McWilliam Sts. Winnipeg.

G. W. GIRDLESTONE, INSURANCE & GENERAL AGENT

ROYAL OF ENGLAND, Assets \$32,000,000
CITIZENS OF MONTREAL, Capital 2,200,000
CITY OF LONDON, of England 10,250,000

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance.

Cunard Steamship Line passage tickets granted.
Agents for Collingwood Lake Superior line of steamers.
GOLDIE & McCULLOUGH'S SAFES, VAULT DOORS
MONEY TO LOAN.
OFFICE, No 10 McLEOD ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

OFFICES, 373 MAIN ST., FIRST FLOOR FRONT.
WALTER S. LEE, Manager. Head Office—Toronto.

MONEY TO LEND ON CITY OR FARM PROPERTY

at lowest current rates and on favorable terms.

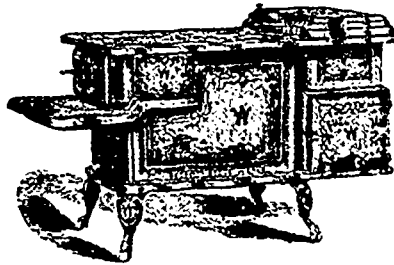
MORTGAGES BOUGHT.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000
RESERVE \$525,000

F. B. ROSS, Manager Winnipeg Branch.

B. C. KENWAY, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN LUMBER, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS AND MOULDINGS.

TURNING AND BAND SAWING.
NORTH STAR PLANING & SAW MILLS,
Yonge and Disraeli Streets, Point Douglas,
WINNIPEG.



MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.

OFFICE, 243 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Wholesale Agents for MOORE, ROBINSON & CO., Hamilton, Ont., (late D Moore & Co.) manufacturers of

STOVES AND TINWARE

We carry in stock a complete line of Cook, DDA and Parlor Stoves, Base Burners, Ranges, for Coal or wood; Stamped and Pieced Tinware.

We also represent the following leading manufacturers:
Montreal Rolling Mills Co.—Nails, Shot, &c., &c.
F. F. Dalley & Co., Hamilton—Patent Medicines and Extracts.

Smart & Shepherd, Brockville, Hardware.
Hamilton Industrial Works, Wringers and Washers.
J. W. Paterson & Co., Montreal, Roofing Felt, &c.

Michigan Central.

RANTWARD.

Express trains leave Chicago at 6.45 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 3.30 p. m., 5.15 p. m. and 9.10 p. m.; arriving at Detroit at 6.15 p. m., 8.30 p. m., 11.40 p. m., 4.35 a. m. and 8.00 a. m.
All trains make close connection at Detroit with the Great Western and Canada Southern for points east, through sleepers being attached.

WESTWARD.

Express Trains leave Detroit at 7.00 a. m., 9.30 a. m., 8.00 p. m. and 9.50 p. m., arriving in Chicago at 6.50 p. m., 7.10 p. m., 7.30 a. m. and 8.00 a. m.

These trains take the through sleepers from Great Western, and Canada Southern, and make close connection at Chicago with the trains of other roads.

Dining cars on trains for Breakfast and supper.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.

SOUTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Vincent at 11.15 p. m., and 11.50 a. m. arriving at St. Paul at 6.20 p. m. and 3.10 a. m. the day following, making close connections with n. n. n. running in all directions.

NORTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Paul at 7.00 p. m. and 8.00 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 high trains.

Trains run on St. Paul time.

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.

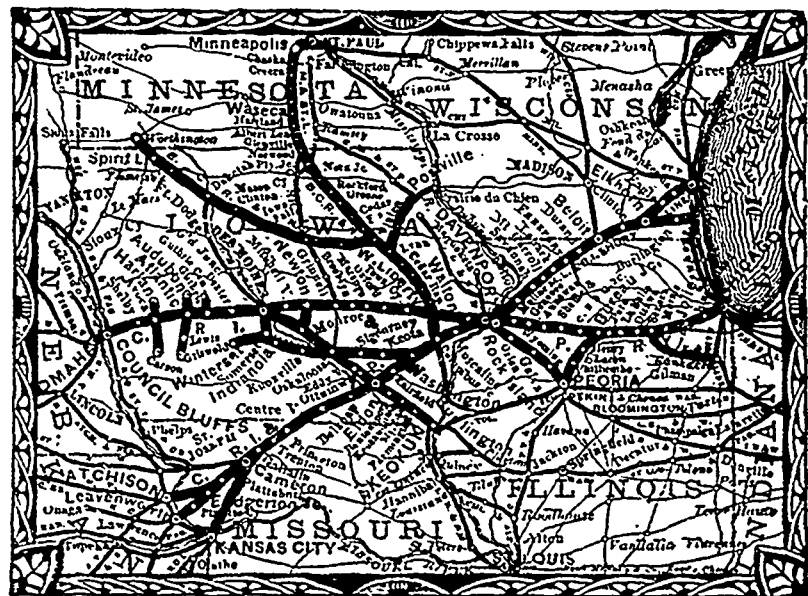
Express trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a. m. (except Sunday) and 9.00 p. m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.15 a. m. and 12.45 p. m., and Minneapolis at 7.00 a. m. and 1.30 p. m.

This is the only line between St. Paul and Chicago running 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 10 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.

MAP OF THE



ALBERT LEA ROUTE

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the East. Chicago fast express leaves Minneapolis at 6.30 P. M. daily, arriving at Chicago 5 P. M. next day. This is a solid train, consisting of Pullman Cars, Coaches and Baggage Cars, running through without change. Trains leaving Minneapolis at 2:30 P. M. and 7:55 A. M., connect through to Chicago via the C. R. I. & P. Ry.

J. F. McFARLANE, Gen. Northwestern Agent, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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The Palace Hotel of the Northwest,
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Dealers in Stoves and
MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE.
Agents for the "Washburn & Moen" Celebrated
Galvanized Barbed Wire.
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.
GERRIE'S NEW BLOCK, PRINCESS ST.
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PORTER & RONALD
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CANADA ASSAYING COMPANY
MINERALOGISTS & ASSAYERS.

Specimens of all kinds of mineral bearing ores assayed
with accuracy and dispatch. Office, No. 2 McDermott
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CLOTHIERS,

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A NO. 1 CARRIAGE WORKS
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FURNITURE

—AND—

HOUSE FURNISHINGS!

276 Main Street,
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The British Canadian
LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
(LIMITED.)

Have removed their office to the Dundas Block, Main St.
MONEY TO LOAN,
On improved farm and city property mortgages bought.
Apply to A. MACNAB & SON,
General Agents for Manitoba and the North-west, Up-
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D. S. BRIGGS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LUMBER. LATH AND SHINGLES,

ALSO

READY-MADE SHEDS:

858 Main Street, West Side, North of Track.

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.

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

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(Special Attention Paid to Advising Immigrants.)
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MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, ETC.
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—AGENTS FOR—
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THE HOWE SCALES AND BEAMS,
THE FOREST CITY OIL COMPANY,
THE STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE CO
Wholesale dealers in Tobaccos, Cigars, Spices and Vinegars.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ROSSER AVE., BRANDON, MAN.

THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MFG CO., LIMITED
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CONFECTIONERY & BISCUITS.

We believe that it pays to sell "GOOD, HON-
EST" Goods and trust that the Trade will
appreciate our efforts in this direction.

"We Sell to the Trade Exclusively."

Our Goods are giving General Satisfaction.
The Portage la Prairie Manufacturing Co., Limited,
Manufacturers of Biscuits, Confectionery, etc., etc.

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