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VOL. 5.

WINNIPEG, APRIL 26TH, 1887.

No. 31.

The Commercial

Journal devoted to keeping a comprehensive record of the tre-mactions of the Monetery, Mercantile and Manufacturing interests of Manifeba and the Canadian Northwest.

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY

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

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THE COMMERCIAL will be circulated extensively amongst wholesals and ratall Merchants. Jobbers, Bankers-brokers, Manufecturars, Hotel Keepers, Insurance and Lean age teles throughout the entire Canadian North, west.

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JAMES R. STEEN, Publisher.

WINNIPEG, APRIL 26, 1887.

ISAAC RILEY will go into the lumber business at Stonewall.

T. W. KIRKPATRICK, grocer, Brandon, has assigned in trust.

MRS. MANUELS, milliner, Virden, Man., has assigned in trust.

S. Hebert & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, have given up business.

MRS. B. STEVENS, grocer, Winnipeg, has given up business.

JOHN REED contemplates opening a bank and real estate agency at Stonewall.

RED RIVER ice has been shipped in car lots from Winnipeg to Provincial points.

THE Commercial Bank of Manitoba has declared a half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent.

RAPID CITY wants a board of trade to get ven with other places possessing the luxury.

FARM property in the vicinity of Portage la Prairie is said to be in demand.

THE few loads of wheat offering at Brandon bring 53c; oats 38c; eggs 15c, and butter 18c.

MADELL & ROBINSON, painters, have opened a stock of wall paper, etc., at 239 Main Street, City.

ABNETT & Co. have purchased the bankrupt stock of W. P. Fish, gents' furnishings, Winnipeg.

GOVERNOR Dewdney has appointed Tuesday the 17th of May, as Arbor day throughout the territories.

GLINES & STUART have opened a real estate, financial and advertising agency at 457 Main Street, Winnipeg.

A GOOD many settlers are locating around Calgary, and there is a brisk inquiry for Government and C.P.R. land.

JAS. HERALD, general storekeeper, Stonewall, advertises closing business on the 1st of May. It is said he contemplates moving to Bauff, Alberta.

THE Winnipeg brick-layers have resolved to demand \$4.00 per day. In some instances the pay has been \$3.50 per day since the opening of the season.

THE Galt mine coal is again in the market, and the agent, G. H. R. Wainwright, has several fine sample blocks of the fuel on exhibition in his office window.

D. Moore & Son, millers, Oak Lake, Man., are said to be about dissolving partnership. The son will retire, and a new company will be formed to run the mill.

JOHN E. DINGMAN, wholesale agent in Winnipeg for Dingman's celebrated soaps, has opened an office and sample room in the Catherine Block, King Street front.

D. Johnson, of the Pioneer catmeal mills, Portage la Prairie, has added machineay for the manufacture of rolled catmeal; also pot and pearl barley. The cost of the improvements will amount to \$3,000.

BUSINESS is said to be brisk at Swift Current, Assa., in the freighting line from that point to Battleford. F. F. Tims, of the former

place, has received a very valuable consignment of furs from the north.

C. J. ATKINSON, proprietor of the Portage Liberal and and other western papers, has disposed of a portion of his interest in the Liberal, which will in the future be published by Atkinson, Curtis & Mashinter.

THE Hudson's Ray Railway Company will not apply for a charter from Winnipeg southward to the boundary, considering that the two applications for charters already granted will be sufficient for the present.

W. N. JOHNSON & Co., wholesale leather, findings, etc., Winnipeg, will move from their present premises on Logan Street to more convenient and commodious quarters at Nos. 13 and 15 Catherine Block, Alexander St., about May 1st.

THE High River Horse Ranch Co. gives notice of application for incorporation. Eastern Canadian and old country gentlemen are interested in the project. The chief place of business will be at High River, Alberta. The capital stock is placed at \$100,000.

GRIFFIN & ALLAN, pork packers and commission dealers, have dissolved partnership. J. Y. Griffin will continue the business under the style of J. Y. Griffin & Co. The premises have been enlarged with a view to extending the commission branch of the business.

THE Brandon Mail says: "We are very glad to learn that S. H. Bower has made an arrangement for the opening up on Monday of the business lately run by himself and his partners under the firm of Bower, Blackburn & Porter. For the present he will be manager, and, doubtless, eventually it will pass into his own hands altogether."

The Royal Soap Manufacturing Company of this city are making a special effort to introduce their toilet and laundry soaps, and with this object in view have resorted to the method of sending out samples of their goods to consumers. The Royal is the only manufacturing company of the kind in the Northwest, and consumers would be encouraging a worthy home industry by asking for these goods when purchasing from their retail dealer.

Itis learned from the Northwestern Miller that the Minneapolis millers have been endeavoring to increase the consumption of millstuffs, and with that object in view, have made practical tests of the feeding and fattening properties of bran. These tests have resulted most satisfactorily as showing the great value of bran for fattening stock, and the millers have decided to publish a pamphlet for circulation among the farmers, setting forth the advantages of using bran for feeding stock. Manitoba promises within a brief time to become a g cat milling and therefore a large bran-producing province. The researches of the Minneapolis millers will on this account be of value to the millers and stock-raisers of this country.

Ir seems somewhat peculiar that Manitoba and territorial papers cannot "boom" their own particular localities without decrying other sections of the country. This is a fault which a great many Northwestern journals are guilty of. Each and every locality has its own particular advantages, and in order that these advantages may be presented to the admiring public, the local paper generally considers it necessary to point out the drawbacks-real or imaginary -under which the residents of other localities are supposed to labor. A snow storm a little out of season, or any particular incident or freak of nature happening in another locality, is seized upon by some of these papers in order to make capital, as they suppose, for their own particular district. This custom is at once foolish, and perhaps sometimes injurious to the country as a whole, especially as the adverse reports invariably become greatly exaggerated by a few repetitions. In a country so favored by nature as is almost the entire Northwest, local papers may be excused for exhibiting a little pride concerning their own district; but this is no reason why such papers should enlarge upon the drawbacks of another district, and invent or exaggerate adverse reports concerning other localities.

SIR JOHN FURBACK has recently introduced a bill in the British Commons, providing for the early closing of stores. The bill recites that whereas the health of mang employes is injured by long confinement in shops, it is therefore expedient to provide for the limitation of the hours of labor in such places. The bill then goes on to provide that shops shall be closed at an hour not later than ten o'clock on Saturday evening, and not later than eight o'clock on any other day in the week. On any day preceding a bank holiday, shops may remain open until ten o'clock. The local authorities may select any other day in the week in lieu of Saturday, on which stores may remain open until ten o'clock, but in this case shops must be closed at eight o'clock on Saturday. Some exceptions are made in the sale of perishable goods, etc. This is evidently striking at the only practical solution to the early closing movement. So long as the matter is left in the hands of traders them. selves, there will always be some whose greed for gain will defeat any combination of dealers looking to the early closing of stores; likewise. efforts to educate public opinion to refrain from purchasing from those who keep open late, will not accomplish much, for even those who recognize the justice of the principle, will not in practice adhere to it.

THE Chicago Journal of Commerce gives a list of the numerous new railway enterprises and extensions of old lines, which are likely to be proceeded with in Minnesota and Dakota during the present season. It is stated that in Minnesots railway building will be unusually active, and that about 2,000 miles of new road will be constructed by Minnesota railways. The St. Paul and Manitoba road will have work going on upon thirteen different branches, the most important of which is the extension through Northern Dakota to Helena. Some 700 miles of this line will be constructed, and 50,000 men, if they can be had, will be put to work, so that connection may be had with Helena by next fall. According to the Journal of Commerce, it is proposed to build branches from this line to tap Canadian territory as far west as the foot of the mountains. In this extension the new feat of building a railway by electric light will be accomplished, so that the work may go on uninterruptedly day and night. The completion of the line to Helena will bring the Manitoba road to within 750 miles of the Pacific coast, whither it will undoubtedly be extended in due time. A large number of other roads are mentioned among those in course of construction, including the Duluth and Manitoba, a branch of which it is said will be built from near Fertile, in a northwesterly direction, via Crookston, to the east bank of the Red River, at a point near the boundary line between Polk and Marshall counties.

THE article in a late issue of THE COMMER-CIAL, regarding the involved municipalities of this province, has created a good deal of hostile criticism from the provincial press. No doubt, pwing to the circumstances under which these debts were contracted, as lenient a view as is consistent with justice should be taken of the case. It is not the wish of this journal, as some have charged, that unduly harsh measures should be instituted against the embarrassed municipalities. Having regard for the welfare of the province as a whole, and not being restricted to any mere sectional interests, THE COMMERCIAL has on several previous occasions referred to the desirability of an equitable settlement of the affairs of the involved municipalitiès being arrived at, in a way as nearly satisfactory as possible to both creditors and debtors. Undoubtedly the towns interested are desirous of coming to terms with their creditors, for while matters remain in this unsettled state, very little progress can be made by the involved municipalities, and the situation is alike as unsatisfactory to the residents as to the creditors. The Commercial will not make any mean insinuations to the effect that these towns which are laboring under financial difficulties, wish to repudiate their debts, but will hold to the opinion previously expressed, that all are anxious to meet their obligations to the fullest extent possible. It is natural that the creditors should take a somewhat different view of the case to that presented by the advocates of the embarrassed corporations, and these differences tend to aggravate rather than secure the settlement of the existing troubles. Th Minnedosa Tribune, for instance, makes out a good case for that town, as viewed from the local standpoint; but on the other hand, the the strict justice of the case presented by the creditors must be admitted. Now that a special committee of the Legislature has been appointed to enquire into the matter, it is likely that more light will be thrown upon the situation at an early date. The Commercial does not expect any unduly harsh action on the part of the Legislature toward the corporations now in difficulties, but will hope that the move now made may result in the securing of a satisfactory settlement of the troubles between the municipalities and their creditors.

ONE advantage which would be derived from the completion of the Hudson's Bay Railway, would be in the development of the fisheries of that vast body of water and its tributary rivers. The fishing industry in the bay has heretofore been largely monopolized by United States vessels. These vessels carry out cargoes of goods from New England ports, which they trade with the Esquimaux inhabitants of the region, gathering furs and other valuables in exchange. The attention of the Canadian Government has been directed to this illegal trade. and no doubt if will be put a stop to. As the waters of Hudson's Bay are entirely within Canadian territory, both the fishing and trading vessels of the United States should be excluded from the bay, except in cases where the la .er vessels are engaged in lawful carrying trade. The fisheries of the bay are said to be very valuable, including whale, walrus, seai, etc., besides salmon and other varieties of food fishes. With the railway completed to the bay, the product of the region would be shipped by rail via Winnipeg, and a valuable trade might grow up here in some of the merchantable commodi. ties of these northern waters. A good trade would also be done in furnishing the supplies for the fishing industry, and for the Esquimaux, which would also be drawn from this city. The food fishes of the bay would prove a most acceptable addition to the tables of the popula tion of this great central portion of the continent. For such there would be an unlimited market in Manitoba, the territories, and the states to the south.

THE railway situation remains unchanged. The two charters for railways from Winnipeg to the boundary, have been passed by the Legislature and forwarded to Ottawa for the approval by the Dominion Government. In the event of neither of the companies being able or willing to build the road, should the charters be disallowed by the Dominion, the Local Government has prepared a bill to build a road to the boun dary as a public work of the province. The Government bill will be passed under the title of "an Act respecting the construction of the Red River Valley Railway." The measure will be called into force, if necessary, on the proclamation of the Lieutenaut-Governor. The bill provides for the construction of a road from Winnipeg to West Lynne, to be under the management of the Railway Commissioners for Manitoba. The Government will be authorized by the bill to issue debentures on the credit of the province to the amount of \$1,000,000, paya-

ble in fifty years, at five per cent, for the purpose of constructing the road. Meantime the feeling grows stronger that the Dominion authorities have resolved upon a continuance of their disallowance policy, and that the hints thrown out before the elections that this policy would not be continued in the future, will be disregarded. The better to persist in the disallowance programme, a vigorous crusade is being conducted in eastern papers against Manitoba, with the evident intention of endeavoring to persuade people there that to allow Manitoba to build railways to the boundary, would prove disastrous to eastern interests in the Northwest. The absurdity of such arguments is well known here, where the efforts against disallowance are directed toward securing a competitive connection with Eastern Canada. They may, however, serve the purpose of stirring up eastern people against Manitoba, thus furnishing support to the Government in the continuation of C.P.R. monopoly in this province. It is becoming daily more evident that matters are rapidly nearing a crisis. The outlook is ominous, and what the near future may develop it is hard to foretell.

A NEW post office building is being erected at Rapid City.

MILLERS will find an interesting article in this issue clipped from the American Mail and Export Journal, entitled "Milling Systems."

THE following are the prices current at Calgary: Potatoes per bushel, \$1.35; oats, 68c; barley, \$1.44; seed peas, \$2.40; oatmeal \$.2.00 per hundred; turnips, per pound, 11c; onions, 10c; butter 35 to 40c; eggs, 35 to 40c; pork, 13 to 15c; hams 16 to 18c; lard, 15c; steak 15c; roast 15; boils 10c; spiced roll, 18; spiced hams, 18c; spiced roll beef, 121c; corned beef 10c; mutton 18c.

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McIntyre Block, Main St., Winnipeg. Special Attention to Collection for Wholesale Houses P. Curran H. Vivian.

A. A. Ayer, of the butter and cheese exporting firm of A. A. Ayer & Co., of this city, left for the Canadian Northwest last week. It is said that the object of his trip is to further the development of the dairying interest of Manitoba. -- Montreal Trade Bulletin.

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WINNIPEG, MAN

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 26th, 1887.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Numerous reports are coming in of the establishment of cheese factories and butter factories at points throughout the province. Manitoba bids fair to soon become what nature has evidently intended she should be-one of the greatest dairy countries in the world. We have here all the requisites which nature can provide for attaining a high state of excellence in the manufacture of the products of the dairy. Vast natural meadows, covered with a luxurious carpet of the most nourishing grasses, rich in milk-producing qualities; a climate which is in every way favorable to the raising of healthy animals, and which cures the grass upon the ground, and preserves its nutritive qualities throughout the fall and winter until the new growth of the spring has come forth. True the winter is some what long, but it is a mistake to suppose that animals require to be fed during all this time. So long as the snow is not deep upon the ground, grazing animals will find excellent fodder in the dried grasses, which unlike the natural grasses of most climates, are here preserved in nutritive qualities. As soon as the snow goes off in the spring and before the new grass starts, cattle will grow fat upon this nature-cured fodder.

But notwithstanding the many natural advantages enjoyed by this province as a dairy country, the butter-producers and dealers are now face to face with several serious considerations, the most important of which s: Where are we to find a market for our surplus butter. So long as the supply was not in excess of the demand, matters went along very smoothly and even very inferior butter was able to find a profitable market. But the day of reckoning is now at hand, and either the further expansion of butter production will have to cense, or some radical changes will have to be made in the general mode of preparing and handling the product. This city, which is the only extensive butter market in the province, is now overstocked with the commodity, the bulk of which would not grade above medium quality. The only markets outside of the

province, and which have been supplied to some extent from this city, have been found in the territories to the west and the mountain regions of British Columbia, with some shipments to the Pacific coast. These western markets have also drawn a considerable portion of their supply from Montreal, Toronto, and other eastern cities. During the past winter a considerable portion of the supply for the territories was taken from eastern cities, in preference to Winnipeg, owing to the fact that prices were held considerably higher here, according to quality, than in eastern markets. THE COMMERCIAL SEVeral times pointed out in the weekly report, that there would be surplus of butter here in the spring, and that therefore it was a mistake to hold prices sufficiently high to allow of the importation of eastern butter to the west. On this point THE COMMERCIAL was at variance with the majority of country merchants, as well as with several city dealers, who expected that, as in former years, the supply would be exhausted and prices would rule higher before new butter came into the market. Time has proved the views taken by this journal correct, and now the Winnipeg market is over-stocked with a large quantity of medium butter, a considerable portion of which might have been shipped west during the past winter, had prices ruled lower. Reports from the country would also indicate that there is a considerable quantity still held by country merchants who had expected to realize higher prices in the spring. New butter will soon be coming in freely, and a good deal of the stuff now in the market will have to be cleaned out at lower prices than was expected to rule this spring, if it is to find a market at all.

Now that a surplus of butter is assured, which must be exported in some direction, it is patent to all that prices must henceforth rule on a shipping basis. The territories and British Columbia to the west are our natural and only immediately available markets, and these must henceforth be supplied at prices which will prevent the importation of eastern butter. With the full control of these markets to the west, the pressure for the present would be relieved, and perhaps until such time as Manitoba will have an outlet via Hudson's Bay to British markets. Instead of holding prices above Toronto and Montreal, according to quality, we will have to make prices for butter in this market fully as low and perhaps lower

than ruling quotations in those cities. We have the advantage in freight rates, and should gain immediate and complete control of the western butter trade.

Heretofore very little attention has been given in this market to grading butter according to quality. So long as there was not a surplus, dealers could force the sale of medium qualities at about the same prices as that obtained for better In the future, however, much greater attention will have to be paid to quality, and country dealers should use greater care in handling and packing butter, so as to render it as marketable as possible. The practice heretofo e obtaining to a large extent, of mixing medium and inferior qualities together, should be at once discontinued, as it will have the effect of destroying the quality of the entire shipment. Country dealers should see that their butter is kept in a clean and cool apartment, where it will not be subject to impure air and foul gases. No substance absorbs odors, especially f om decaying vegetable matter, oils, etc., more readily than butter. In packing care should be used to assort according to quality and color as nearly as possible A bad or off-color roll will reduce the value of an entire firkin. There is no reason why nothing but the choicest butter should be produced in Manitoba, and when producers and packers learn to prepare really good qualities, there need oe no fear as to the finding of a profitable market. Really choice butter properly packed, will always command a market, even if it have to be shipped eastward. A Winnipeg commission firm state the question pointedly in a recent circular as follows: "What is really of the utmost importance is to see that a choice article is produced. There is but one way to secure this desirable result, and that is for dealers to pay such a price as the market will warrant for good, classing the trash as such." More discrimination in regard to quality, and with prices graduated accordingly, would soon have the effect of greatly improving the butter product of Manitoba, thereby bettering our chances for obtaining a profitable export market. In time no doubt creameries will largely take the place of private dairy-made butter which will be a great improvement upon the present mode of manufacture. In the meantime, however, very encouragement should be given to the production of only choice butter, by the graduation of prices according to quality.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS ON COMMER-CIAL UNION.

The executive committee of the Canadian Manufacturers Association has been taking action with a view to obtaining the opinions of Canadian manufacturers upon the question of commercial union or reciprocity with the United States. For this purpose a circular letter was addressed to manufacturers requesting their views upon the subject. From the replics as published in the Canadian Manufacturer. it-would appear that reciprocity is not in favor with leading Canadian manufacturers These letters urge various reasons againt a commercial union with the United States, both from national and personal considerations. One manufacturer deals principally with the sentimental aspect of the case. He thinks that Canadian skill and industry would soon come to the front and more than hold its own against the United States, in the event of a reciprocal compact between the two countries, though perhaps Canadians might suffer on the start, owing to the fact that they had been accustomed to manufacture for a much smaller market than their United States competitors. British connection, however, is the drawback with this writer, and he does not see how we could have the effrontery to tax goods imported from Britain, whilst admitting those of the United States free. Bezides the revenue would have to be raised, which would necessitate a tax in some direction.

Another manufacturer starts out with the assertion that "Reciprocity would mean the total annihilation of our concern." The line represented by this writer consisted in the wholesale manufacture of vehicles. He went on to show that these goods were produced more cheaply in the United States than in Canada, and argued in favor of a continuation of the national policy. A third manufacturer thought full reciprocity "would have the effect of closing up Canadian factories." The arguments given by this writer were: That Canadian goods are unknown in the United States, and it would therefore require a lengthy period before they could be introduced, whilst United States manufactures are already well known in Canada; that Canada would be made a dump. ing ground for prison made goods; that Canadian factories are more distant from supplies of iron, steel, coal, etc., which would give rival establishments in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and other

states a great advantage; that nearly everything is covered by patents in the United States, but not in Canada, and this would give manufacturers in the former country the free use of Canadian markets, whilst excluding our goods from the States. Nearly all the answers received referred to the much larger amount of capital invested in many of the leading industries in the States, which would give an undue preponderance against Canadians. One writer asserted that the present duties on many lines were just sufficient to keep United States goods out, and afford a living margin to manufacturers in this country. Another writer thought that the customs duties could be increased to advantage, as it would not add to the cost of home manufactures here, but would enable manufacturers to produce more cheaply, by increasing the market for their product. A number of the writers seemed to believe that commercial union would lead to annexation, and one who was proud of being a Canadian, waxed eloquent in his objections to reciprocity on this ground. A number of others thought it useless to discuss commercial union with the United States so long as we maintained our present relationship to the British Empire. Nearly all, as might be expected, had a word of praise for the N. P. One point which seemed to be overlooked by all those answering the circular, is the necessary increase, in the event of commercial union, in our customs duties, to correspond with those of the United States. It is well known that the United States duties are very much higher than in Canada, and in the event of a customs union betwen the two countries, it would be necessary to increase the duties on Canadian imports from countries other than the United States, so as to correspond with those of the latter country. This would be giving a free market in Canada to the United States, whilst practically prohibiting British manufactures from finding an entrance into the country. Only one manufacturer (wall paper factory) wrote in favor of commercial union, basing his argument upon the fact that, instead of five millions, Canadian manufacturers would have fifty-five millions of people to do business with. So far as Canadian manufacturers are concerned, it is therefore apparent that a general reciprocal arrangement with the United States would find little favor in this country.

MILLING IN BRITAIN.

Reports are coming by every mail of the deplorable straits to which the British milling industry has been driven. Failures in the industry are the order of the day, and mills are shutting down on every hand, probably never to go again. It would appear as if the modern British desciples of the lusty miller of old, about whom so many stories are told, are to be driven entirely to the wall. At the rate of contraction which has been going on in the industry of late, the British miller will soon become as rara avis as the godo. Nor to Great Britain alone is this great depression in milling confined, for the principal milling centres on the European continent have likewise suffered severely, though probably to a less extent than in the United Kingdom. The Hungarians, who have been so long noted for their successful milling industry, have also felt the depression It is said that very few of the great Hungarian mills have returned a profit during the past year, whilst many have come out with a heavy loss on the year's operations. The Pritish millers recognize the complete hopelessness of their case, in their competition with the United States millers. under the existing order of things. They look to a protective duty upon flour as the only thing which can save them from annihilation, and for such a duty they are now striving. A duty upon breadstuffs, however, would undoubtedly be most unpopular in a country like Great Britain. depending so much upon cheap food. An attempt to tax the bread of the toil ing masses might result in another outbreak similiar to the corn riots of history. In France the recent increase in the duties upon wheat, etc., threatens to bring about the downfall of the Government of that country, and it would seem that the people of the old world are bound to have cheap American food, regardless of the effect upon any single industry. The depression in Britain has been greatly heightened by the custom United States millers have engaged in, of consigning large quantities of flour to London, which is often sold at less than cost. Whilst this feature has not been profitable to the American miller, it has meant ruin to the home manufacturer. The outcome of the agitation in favor of a duty on flour will be watched with interest by Canadian as well as by those more directly and largely interested.



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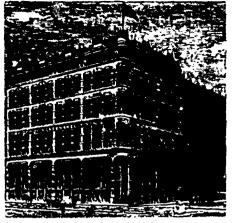
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WHOLESALE SHELF HARDWARE, Warelooms, Sample Rooms and offices:

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WINNIPEG MOJEY MARKET

The money market usually becomes closer as the month wears away, and if there has been any change during the past week, it has been in this direction. The first half of the month showed a considerable improvement in the feeling as compared with the previous month of March, but last week, if anything, was a little slower. Soveral dealers complained that remittances from the country were not as good as could be wished for. In the city spring building operations are now going on actively, and the effect of this work has already been felt some in relieving the financial stringency. A steady improvement is now looked for during the coming season.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE

Quiet and steady would describe the situation in the local wholesale trade. There has been very little change in any di ection during the past week. Prices in almost every branch show but little variation, and the movement in commodities has remained in about the same proportion as for the previous week. Any change has been in the direction of a more active movement, and confined to a few branches, mainly induced by the commencement of building operations. Lumber and building material have been in fairly good demand, and hardware, paints, etc., show some improvement, especially from the city trade. Textile lines have held steady, and other branches are without special features.

DRY GOODS

A despatch from Montreal, received last week, says: "Cotton manufacturers here have decided to raise the prices of leading lines of white and gray cottons about 6 per cent., owing to the advance in the price of raw cotton." Here there has 1 cen little change in the situation since our last report, and the movement, though somewhat improved, is still rather slow. The city trade has shown a little more activity. The clothing branch has been quict and steady.

There is more or less uncertainty in regard to quotations of fresh lake fish, owing to the range of prices and the supply and demand. Quotations for fresh fish: Lake Superior trout, \$\frac{3}{2}c; gold eyes, 1c; whitefish, 6 to 7c; jackfish, 1c. Smoked Finnan haddies, 10c; boncless fish, 6\frac{1}{2}c; boncless cod, 8\frac{1}{2}c; prepared herrings, 7\frac{1}{2}c; mackerel, 25\text{-lb. kits, No. 1, \$2.50; other qualities, \$1.75 upward; smoked herrings, per box, 35c.

FRUITS-GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Trade was rather quiet in this branch last week. Choice apples were scarce. Some new importations arrived, but dealers did not care about handling them. Sales of what were called good stock were usually made at \$6.50 per bbl, though some choice russets sold at \$8.00. Quotations here are now as follows: Good apples are worth from \$6 to \$7 per barrel; Messina oranges, 200 count \$5.50 to \$6.50 per box; Sorrento oranges fine, \$5 to \$5.50 box; California Washington oranges, \$6.50 box; Tangerens, \$6.50 box; Messina lemons, \$6.50 box; bananas, \$4 to \$7 per bunch; pineapples, \$6 dozen; tomatoes, \$3.00 to \$6.00 per box, the latter price for three-peck boxes;

rhubarb, 10c pound; Southern red and yellow onions. \$5.00 per [00 lbs; apple cider, \$10 per barrel.

FRUITS-DRIED, AND NUTS.

Prices are steady as follows: Figs, Turkey, in boxes, 10 to 11c, new Elme figs, it layers, 15 to 18c per lb, in one lb, to ten lb, boxes; Golden dates, 19c; Valencia raisins, \$2.40 to \$2.50; London layers, \$3.50; evaporated apples, 13 to 14c; dried apples, 7½ to 8c; new Turkey prunes, 7½ to 9c. Nuts are quoted: Peanuts, roasted, 18c; peanuts, raw, 15c; walnuts, 20c; almonds, 20c; filberts, 15c; Texas pecans, 18c; cocoanuts, \$12.50 per 100; maple syrup, \$1.30 per gallon, in 5 gallon tins, or \$1.25 in 15 gallon kegs; maple sugar 10 to 14c per pound, according to quality.

GROCERTES

Trade in this branch runs along steadily and quietly, and without any special features. Quotations here are now us follows: yellow sugar 64e to 7e; granulated 74e; lump sugar, Se to 9e; Coffees, Rios, 19 to 20e; Government Java, 30 to 35c, other Javas, 25 to 28c; Mochas,31 to 34e New season's teas are now quoted as follows: Japan season 1886-7, 20 to 45c; Congous, 1886-7, 20 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 50c. Old range Moyune gunpowder, 25 to 70c : panfired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired, 25 to 40c; Ping Sucy young hyson, 25 to 35c; Moyune young hyson, 25 to 50c; Scason's congous, 1885-6, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn \$2.25 to \$2.60; sugar, cane, \$2.10 to \$2.35; T. and B. tobacco, 50e per pound.

CANNED GOODS

No immediate changes in prices are expected, on account of the higher freight rates, and quotations are steady as last reported, as follows per dozen: Salmon, \$1.70, mackerel, \$1.50, lobsters \$1.87, sardines (french) \(\frac{1}{4}\) tins, \$1.70, \(\frac{1}{2}\) tins \(\frac{2}{5}\), cove oysters corn \(\frac{8}{1.65}\), peas \(\frac{2}{5}\)200, tomatoes \(\frac{2}{5}\)200, baked beans \(\frac{2}{5.75}\), corned beef \(\frac{4}{3}\)3 to \(\frac{2}{5.25}\), lunch tongues, 2 lbs. \(\frac{5}{7.00}\); 1 lb, \(\frac{4}{3}\).50. Fruit in 2 lb. tins, are quoted: pears, \(\frac{2}{5.50}\) to \(\frac{2}{5.75}\), strawberries, \(\frac{2}{5.60}\) to \(\frac{8}{5.75}\).

FURS

The result of the London sales has been to increase the price of hear and to strengthen the price of red fox, coon and otter. The decline in skunk, mink, beaver, and rats, leave these skins rather unsatisfactory to handle, while lynx having declined as much as 40 per cent., is thought to be safe at the reduced price, owing to a healthy demand. The following are our revised prices : Beaver, per pound, \$2.50 to \$4.00; bear, per skin, \$5.00 to \$20; bear, cub, per skin, \$1.00 to \$7.00; otter, per skin, \$5.00 to \$10.00; mink, per skin, 30 to 90c; marten, per skin, 60c to \$2.50; fisher, per skin, \$1.00 to \$6.50; lynx, per skin, \$100 to \$2.50; racoon, per skin, 40 to 60c; skunk, per skin, 40-60-80; muskrat, per skin, 1 to 7c. Fox, red, 25c to \$1.40; fox, cross, \$1.00 to \$10; wolf, timber, 25c to \$2.25; wolf, prairie, 25c to \$1.25.

HARDWARE AND METALS

Dealers have experienced a steady imp ovement in t ade, largely owing to the commencing of building operations. The is nothing to note of changes in prices. Prices are as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.55 to \$3.75; L. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75;

sheet iron, \$3 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 45 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot tin, 28 to 30c per lb., according to quality; bar iron \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 ll. hot, 64 to 7c a lb; tarred felt, \$2.75 to \$2.95 per 100 lbs; barbed wire, 67 to 7c.

HIDES

Prices here are as follows: Winnipeg inspection, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bulls, 4c; calf, fine-haired real yeal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 6c; sheep pelts, 30 to 65c; tallow, 31 to 4c.

PAPERS

Dealers report a good business doing, which has kept up steadily for the past two months. Wall papers just now are in brisk demand. Collections slow.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

Business is brisk in this line in all departments, both wholesale and retail, with the manufacturing department especially active.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

Prices are: Spanish sole, 28 to 32c; slavghtersole, 32 to 35c; French calf, first choice \$1.35
to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 90c to \$1.00; French
kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter
kip, 55 to 75c; No 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c;
grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for
plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c;
buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 25 to 27c
pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings 12.

PAINTS, OHS AND COLORS

Quotation here are unchanged and are now as follows: Turpentine, 80c in five-gallon cans, or 75c in barrels; harness oil, \$1.25; neatsfoot oil, \$1.50; lineced oil, raw, 68c per gal.: boiled, 71c in barrels or 5c advance in five-gallon lots; scal oil, seam refined, \$1.00; castor, 121c per lb; lard, No. 1, \$1.25 per gal; olive oil, pure, \$1.50: union salad, \$1.25; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c Coal oils, silver star, 26c: headlight, 28c; water white, 30c. American oils, Eocene, 35c; water white, 33c; sunlight, 29c. Calcined plaster, \$3.75 per bbl : Portland cement, \$5 to \$5.50; wnite lad, genuine, \$7.00; No. 186.50; No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.25,

WINES AND SPIRITS

Quotations are now as follows: Gooderam & Wort's five year old, \$2.40; 7 year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debouche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6.50; Hennesy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4.00 to \$4.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennesy's brandy, \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

THE MARKETS

WINNIPEG

WHEAT

The only sing which may be said of wheat is in regard to seeding. In a business way there is nothing doing. Reports received from all over the province indicated that by the close of last week a large portion of the seeding would be completed, with the exception of the Red River valley, which is a little later. The area,

taking the province as a whole, will be about from \(\frac{1}{8} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \) greater than last year. In coarse grains very little seeding had been done up to the middle of last week. From 75 to 90 per cent, of the land was plowed last fall.

FLOUR.

Stocks of flour in the city are very large, being estimated at 35,000 to 40,000 sacks. Storage rooms is commencing to agitate millers, who do not care about shipping before navigation opens, and yet wish to keep mills running, owing to the keen demand for millstuffs, at high prices. About 35 car lots are stored at Port Arthur. Country mills are us ally running only half time, and will probably not show greater activity before the opening of navigation. Prices to the local trade are unchanged as follows: patents \$2.25; strong baker's \$1.80; XXXX \$1.20 to \$1.30; superfine \$1.

MILLSTUFFS

In keen demand and unchanged in price, at \$1. for bran and \$16 for shorts.

DATS

Quiet and almost nominal at 43 to 45c, loose in car lots.

OATMEAL

Prices hold steady at \$2.60 for standard and \$2.75 for granulated, in trade lots.

EGGS.

Were scarce all last week, receipts not being sufficient to fill the demand, and lots were usually picked up as fast as they arrived. A few sales of single case lots were made as high as 17c, but 15c appeared to be the ruling price throughout the week. Prices will hold at 15c this week, unless receipts come in heavily again. The late break in prices to 10c, before Easter, appears to have caused a heavy loss to the country trade, as the eggs were bought in the country at 10 to 18c. This loss is all the more keenly felt, as there was no good caute to break prices below 15c up to the present.

BUTTER

There is pleuty of butter in the market, but very little of it is such as is wanted, and good butter is scarce. Some small lots of new have been received and these sell at 21 to 22c for rolls and 22c for tubs. Stocks of old are irregular in price, but may be quoted at the range from 15 to 18c, according to quantity and quality. Some shipping lots were disposed of to the western trade at about 16 to 17c, the quality of which was about as good as the average in the market.

DRESSED MEATS.

Hogs have been offered to be forwarded by expess, and some live rail lots have arrived, and have been dressed for this market and taken by butchers at Sc. Other prices are unchanged as follows: Beef, Sc; veal, S to 10c; mutton, 14c; prices to the trade.

CURED MEATS

Prices steady at last quotations as follows: Long-clear, in lots of under 500 sides, 10c; over 500 sides 97c; breakfast bacon, clear, 12c; breakfast bacon, unclear, 11c; spiced rolls, 11c; hams, 13½c; Chicago mess pork, \$19 to \$20 per barrel; mess beef \$16 per bbl, in barrel lots; best pork sausage, 8c.

LARD

Firm at the late advance, as follows: \$2.25 per pail of 20 pounds. Three-pound pails, 43c; five-pound pails, 65c each.

POULTRY.

Fresh chickens bring 75c per pair. Refrigerator-kept turkeys and geese arc. in the market and held at 10 to 12½c for geese and 15 to 18c for turkeys.

POTATOES.

Are scarce and in demand, small 1 vts selling at 75 to 80c, and as high as 90c has then paid for loads on the market.

HAY

Pressed delivered on track at \$7 to \$8 per ton; \$8 per ton for loads on the market.

LIVE STOCK.

Good hogs are worth about 5c live weight. Butchers have brought some in at about a cost of 5c, or perhaps a fraction under. Good beef cattle are quoted at 4½c, about which price good lots would average. Several car lots were on the way at the time of preparing report. Prices firm. A contract is reported to deliver cattle f.o.c. at a country point, about the end of May, at 4½c, which would be equal to about 4½c here.

Prime's Crap Summary.

All I know is this; That March was one of the most trying months since 1885 that the wheat crop has had, and that, the month of April has shown no improvement; and the inference from this situation which I draw is that wheat must be damaged to some extent; that every succeeding dry, windy day, of which we have had so many the present spring, adds to and complicates the general outlook. But every day, of course, brings us nearer to rain, and when that comes the true state of the situation can readily be ascertained. For the last few days the reports from Ohio and Indiana have shown up very badly, and there has been no improvement in Kansas. Illinois and Missouri seem to be holding their own remarkably well, and there has been very little running down of the crop so far in Michigan. So you can see for yourself as well as I that this whole crop situation would be greatly changed for the better in every way with rains within the next ten to fourteen days. The reports are almost unanimous so far this spring that the ground has L in in excellent condition for plowing and seeding .- Daily Business.

A New Industrial Institution. .

Nothing stronger in the line of a beverage than Drewry's celebrated beers and porters is manufacture I in Winnipeg, but in these milder liquids and in a great variety of temperance drinks, a large business is done. The people of Manitoba and the territories seem to be very discriminating in their choice of beverages, and instead of steeping their internal mechanism in the fiery alcoholic substances, until they show done on the outside, they select the more healthful and moderately stimulating ale, or the less seductive soda water, ginger beer and chainpagne cider. No doubt the strong temperance sentiment pervading the community has a good deal to do with the large consumption of scrated waters in this country, though it is whispered that John Collins has considerable to say regarding the disappearance of the effervescing soda. Be this as it may, it is certain that there is a very large consumption of mild alcoholic and temperance drinks in the Northwest. shown by the fact that there are six or seven large manufacturing establishments in these lines in Winnipeg, in addition to several smaller concerns, whilst the stronger Leverages are not prepared here at all.

This large consumption of mild beverages has induced Mr. J. F. McFarlane to embark in the business of manufacturing temperance drinks on a large scale, and he has accordingly fitted up an establishment with the latest improved machinery for turning out ginger ale, soda water, champagne cider; English ginger beer, mineral waters, etc., etc. Commodious prem-

ises have been secured in the Cauchon block, Main Street, the machinery has been placed in order, and the work of manufacturing commenced last week. The machinery used is the latest style of English make, known as the continuous patent, and will be run by steam power. The bottling apparatus is also of an improved make, called the Slocum pump patent. The water used will be all filtered by the most modern process, thus removing all imputities and rendering it clear and sparkling. The business will be conducted under the style of J. F. McFarlane & Co. Mr. McFarlane has been a resident of the city for years, and is well known in the community. With the facilities which the firm will have at its disposal, a large trade will be assured. A number of orders were already received in advance, though supplies were not ready for delivery until the close of last week.

Personal.

MR. Jos. CAMPBELL, of Campbell, Spera & Co., has gone west to the mountains.

ALD. A. McDonald, of A. McDonald & Co., wholesale provisions, has returned from the old country.

MR. JAMES TURNER, of Turner, Mackeaud & Co., has returned from rusticating in the Rockies.

Mr. G. F. Galt, of G. F. & J. Galt, wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, left last week on a business trip cast.

MR. JOHN LESLIE, of Scott & Leslie, furniture dealers, Winnipeg, has gone east on a business trip.

W. W. McMillan, of D. H. McMillan & Bro., millers, Winnipeg, has returned from British Columbia, where he had been on a business trip.

MR. J. D. CARSCADEN, of Carscaden & Peck, wholesale clothing, Winnipeg, left last week for British Columbia. He will visit California before returning.

Mr. J. H. IRELAND, representing William Thomas & Co., wholesale furriers, Montreal, is in the city, and will leave for the west this week on a fur purchasing trip.

How the Wicked Drummer Will Do.

Scene—A railway train after April 5.—First clergyman—"Did you sell old Pepperandsalt at Y?" Second clergyman—"Naw. Do you know, he's the worst old duffer to sell on this roi—Stop—here comes the conductor. As I was just remarking, Brother Brown, we had a most refreshing season of grace at X."

A report from Indian Head says the Bell Farm Company will seed 5,000 acres this season.

SEVERAL of the municipal councils, in districts where the gorhers were bad last season, are paying two cents each for the candal appendage of these troublesome little rodents. The Indians are busy snaring the destructive little creatures, but it is said that wich a vitw to future business, they have been in the habit of taking off the tail and allowing the gopher to escape. This has necessitated the councils in some districts calling for the head instead of the tail.

McMaster, Darling & Co.

J. SHORT McMASTER,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

SPRING, 1887

HENRY W DARLING,

Terento, Canada



Our Stock in all Departments is now complete, and worthy the attention of every enterprising buyer.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

CANADIAN AND IMPORTED WOOLLENS.

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, &c., &c.

Special Attention is directed to our Stock of Woollens and Clothiers' Trimmings for Merchant Tailors.

In Carpets and House Furnishing Goods the assortment this season is very large and attractine.

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J. G. MACKENZIE & CO., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

MONTREAL.

Samples and Prices of Goods adapted to the Northwest Trade jurnished on application.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

DRAIN PIPES, (iniumey Tope, Vent Linidge, Plue Covers Fire Bricks. Fire Clay, Roman Cement,

MORTERS OF PORTLAND CEMENT: Canada Lement, Water Limes Whiting, Plaster of Paris,

Forax, China Clay.

MANUFACTURERS OF BESSEMER STEEL SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS. TEX

The McClary Manufacturing Co.,

OF LONDON, TORONTO, MONTERAL & WINNIPRE Manufacturers of

Pressed and Pieced Tinwere, Japenned Ware, Stove Boards, etc., and Dealers in Granite and Agate Ironware, and

Tinsmiths' Metals and Supplies. WHOLESALE ONLY,

Warerooms: Cor. Rachel St. and Point Douglas Avenue Sample Booms and Offices, 7 Spencer Block, Portage Ave

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WINNIPES FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING HOUSE TO 255 MAIN STREET,

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ONLY RELIABLE preparation of its class made.

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The Canadian Rubber Company

OF MONTREAL

RUBBER SHOES, FELT BOOTS, BELTING, RUBBER AND COTTON HOSE, PACKING, &C.

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COR. YOUNG AND PRONT ST., TONONTO.

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS.

MODILL STREET, MONTREAL

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO. 'holesale Boots 🗫 Shoes

Cor. Craig & St. Francis Xavier Sts.. MONTREAL

Samples with W. B. McArthur.

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350 Main St., WINNJPEG.

A Full Assortment o Drugs, Patent Medicines and Sundries at Lowest Prices. 🐼 Correspondence solicited. 📆

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C. EMERSON.

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Dealer in Wool Bats & Mattress Material Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

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Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - - - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE :—Corner King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Catmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shortat, Ground Feed, Otas.

Barley. Wheat buyers at all C.P.R. Shipping Stations.

RICHARD & CO.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

wines, Spirits and 365 MAIN STREET.

WINNIPEG.

BASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

There was heavy selling on Monday in the wheat pit, and futures opened lower all around. Reported rains over the winter wheat area were the cause of weakness, and heavy selling said to be by the clique. The visible supply statement amounted to day showed a decline in stocks for last week of 1,303,815 bushels. May opened at 84c and only reached 4c above that price. The bottom price for the day was 824c. Closing prices were:

	Apra.	Juay.
Wheat	81}	823
Corn	375	387
Osts	271	28
Pork	20.65	20.75
Lard	7.25	7.30
Short Ribs	8 10	8.15

On Tuesday the market continued bearish, on improved crop news. May opened at 82%c, sold up to 83%c and down to 82%c, closing at the top. Closing prices were:

	Apru	May.	
Wheat	817	83}	
Corn	373	383	
Oats	274	281	
Pork	20.65	20.75	
Lard	7.121	7.171	
Short Ribs	7.821	7.871	

May opened at 83½c on Wednesday, which was within ½c of the lowest price of the day; 84½c was the top price reached. Short ribs advanced to \$7.80. Other quotations steady. Closing prices were:

		may.
Wheat	823	84
Corn	375	88
Unte	273	281
Pork	20.65	20.75
Lard	7.15	7.171
Short Ribs	7 70	7.75

Wheat averaged higher on Thursday, though the close was nearly the same. Trading was largely in June. May advanced from 84½ to 84½c, and June from 83½ to 84¢, at one time selling within ¿c of May, June closed at 83½c. Closing prices were:

	April	May.
Wheat	83"	841
Corn	373	38
Oats	278	28}
Pork	. 20.65	20.75
Lard	7.15	7.174
Short Ribs	7.874	7.921

Wheat opened &c higher on Friday. June flucutated between 83&c to 84&, closing at 83&c. The closing was at the bottom. Provisions were easier and the close at the bottom prices. Closing prices were:

	-spm	AU.
Wheat	831	84
Corn	38	281
Oats	273	283
Pork	20.50	20.75
Lard	7.071	7.10
Short Ribs	7.65	7.70

May wheat opened at Friday's close on Saturday. The clique is still a mystery to all outside of the deal, and operators are afraid to make a move. The majority of traders take the long side on bulges and the short on breaks, but they are generally milked, no matter which way they move. The deal may culminate in a hig corner, but the usual opinion is that it will end in a huge milking deal. June wheat closed at 83kc; July S2fc. Closing prices were:

April.	May.
83}	84}
381	283
	541
20.50	20.75
7.06}	7.10
<u></u>	8.12}
	831 361 — 20.50 7.06}

TORONTO.

TASHW

Wheat has held firm and in good demand. Red winter sold at 82½c; No. 2 fall at 85c; No. 2 spring at 84c.

OATS

Quiet and seeady at 31½ to 32½c.

APPLES.

No car lots moving, but on the unaket good fruit brought from \$2.50 to \$3.25.

BUTTER

Trade has been quiet and confined to the local demand, and that only for the Choicest, generally eastern, for which prices have been easiern. Prices were: choice eastern, 18 to 20c; western, 13 to 15c; new rolls, 17to 18c; with some held higher, but not selling.

EGG

Quoted at 12½ to 13c.

CHEESE

Old steady at 13ic; new will be in the market this week.

CURED MEATS.

Mess pork firm at \$17.50 to \$18. Long clear becon in cases, sold at 8½c; Cumberland, 8c; rolls, 8½ to 9c; bellies 10 to 11c; hams, 12c for small lots of smoked.

LARD

Large pails selling at 97c; small pails 10 to 104c.

HAY

Firmer at \$6.75 to \$7.25.

DRIED APPLES

Scarce and firmer; trade-lots would have been taken at 53c for common, and at 13½ for evaporated, had there been any offered; and dealers have been selling evaporated at 14c and common at 6 to 6½c, the market closing firm.

LIVE STOCK

Butchers' cattle are finding a steady market, although offerings are heavy; there is a good shipping demand; the best cattle sold in the neighborhood of 4c per lb, with good at equal to 33c and medium at 3 to 34c. Good fat hogs of 160 to 220 lbs find a ready sale at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per cwt. Among sales were: 27 head averaging 180 lbs at \$5.75; 46 mixed, 139 lbs at \$5.25; 7 mixed, 104 lbs at \$5.20; 28 mixed, 125 lbs at \$5.12\frac{1}{2}.

HIDES AND SKINS

Following are quotations: Hides, No. 1 inspected steers, \$7.00; No. 1 inspected cows, \$7.00; No. 2 inspected, \$6.00; No. 3 inspected, \$5.00; calfskins, green, 7 to 9c; calfskins, cured, 11 to 12c; sheepskins, green, 75c to \$1.40; wool, super, 22c to 24c; extra super, 23c; wool pickings, 9 to 10c; tallow, rough, 2c; rendered, 4 to 48c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Business has been rather better on the local market, the past week, shipments being of good volume, though there was not much buying by our millers. Prices have been steady, the heavy and frequent fluctuations at Chicago having no effect here.—Northwestern Miller.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard in store was higher, being quoted at the close at 76% for cash or April 771c May and 78% June.

No. 1 northern in store was quoted at 75% for each or April, 764 May and 77% June.

No. 2 northern in store nominal at 74c for cash or April, and 75c June.

Track stuff closed at 78½ for hard, 77½ to 78c for 1 northern and 75c for 2 northern.

FLOUR—There was some flour going abroad on the basis of 23s 6d to 24s 6d, for bakers, delivered at various points in the united kingdom and the same grade was selling well on this side. The trouble with millers now is to make profitable disposition of the highest quality. Patents just now are not in too great supply as compared with medium grades and are dull.

Patent sacks to local dealers, \$4.10 to \$4.20; patent, to ship sacks, car lots, \$4.00 to \$4.20; in barrels, \$4.15 to \$4.30; bakers', \$3.40 to \$3.50; superfine, \$1.50 to \$2.25; red dog, sacks, \$1.15 to \$1.25; red dog, barrels, \$1.40 to \$1.50.

Bran and Shorts.—There is a fair request for this class of mill feed at \$10 to \$10.50.— Market Record, April 23rd

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET

Closing prices on each day of the week for No. 1 hard were:

	Casn	ALEY.	Affilio
Monday	-	78	79}
Tuesday	761	78	793
Wednesday	_	781	80
Thursday	´	791	_
Friday	_	78}	_
Saturday	-	78	803

The Commercial Travellers.

Among the bills to be introduced in the present Legislature is one to incorporate the Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association of . Canada, with head office at Winnipeg. The bill provides that the association shall have power to make arrangements with transportation, telegraph and insurance companies for obtaining concessions for its members; to hold land and erect buildings thereon; to make contaacts of insurance out of the funds of the association occuring to any of the members; to grant benefits to members during sickness and to the families of the members after death; and to insure the lives of members; also to insure baggage and samples of members; to provide libraries, reading rooms, and to invest the funds of the association.

Moneys becoming payable for the benefits of any member are to be free from claims by creditors of such member. The association is to be managed by an executive committee consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and five directors, and the first officers are to be Joseph Campbell, president; E. J. McKay, vice-president; J. M. O'Loughlin, secretary; W. M. Ronald, treasurer; and Andrew Strang, Geo. Scott, M. R. O'Loughlin, Fredrick Chilcott and J. C. McLean directors; who shall form the executive. The association is given power to make by-laws; and the property owned by the association previous to its incorporation is to be transferred to the incorporators of the association. This bill will be introduced by E. L. Drewry, M.P.P. for Winnipeg North.

THE Government will erect new immigration sheds at Winnipeg this year. The new buildings will, it is said, be far superior to the old ones, lately damaged by fire.

Business Bast.

ONTARIO.

Wm. Hogg, flax mill, Lucan, has sold out.

Geo. Ashley, furniture, Oshawa, has sold out.

A. Alexander, hotelkeeper, Sarnia, has sold out.

S. A. Hager, grocer, Orillia, has assigned in trust.

J. L. Ryan, tins, Chatham, has assigned in trust.

Krug & Hibner, furniture, Berlin, have dissolved.

Edward Lee, general storekeeper, Marshville, is dead.

J. H. Percival, tins, Brockville, hes assigned in trust.

George Smith, shoes, Dunnville, has assigned in trust.

Lott & Potter, electric light, Belleville, are selling out.

Stewart & Wilson, dry goods, Sarnia, are selling out.

D. McGillivray, grocer, Glammis, has assigned in trust.

Frank Sanagan, tailor, London; stock sold by auction.

A. W. Finkle, tins, Belleville; stock damaged by fire.

Shepherd & Matheson, dry goods, Sarnia, have sold out.

Birmingham Manufacturing Co., Toronto, have dissolved.

The Tribune Printing Co., Toronto, has assigned in trust.

N. A. Savard, grocer, Ottawa-stock sold to W. O. McKay.

Mills & Warren, tailors, London, have assigned in trust.

A. L. Weir, books, Stratford, has sold out to W. H. Roberts.

W. A. Garfield, grocer, Parkdale, has sold to Wm. London.

R. G. Wallbridge, grocer, Toroto, is selling off and retiring.

Miss Heath, milliner, Toronto, is offering business for sale.

John Bowes, general storekeeper, Elora, has assigned in trust.

L. W. Yeomans & Co., drugs, Belleville, were burned out.

Ramage & Co., grocers, Waterford, have sold out to J. Matchett.

W. R. Kellett, general storekeeper, Kerwood, has sold out.

H. Chester, publisher, Sunderland, has moved to Plattaville.

A. G. Blair, stationery, etc., Newmarket, has assigned in trust.

John Gurd & Son, gunsmiths, London; style now Wm. Gurd & Co.

Mutchmore & Co., dry goods, Gananoque, have assigned in trust.

Grant & Co., hardware, Brussels, have sold out to McKay & Smith.

Jas. R. Patterson, druggist, Tiverton, has sold out to J. B. Walker.

Thos. O'Sullivan, hotelkeeper, Doncaster, has sold out to David Mathers.

Scott & Brown, cod liver oil manufacturers. Belleville, were burned out.

Geo. Pears, coffee, spices, etc., Toronto, has sold out to Ellis & Keighley.

Ridler & Henderson, wallpaper, Toronto; a receiver has been appointed.

L. B. Vaughn, dry goods, etc., Petroliastyle now Vaughn & Waddell.

John McNassor, livery, Bond Head, is out of livery and now in hotel business.

S. H. Pocock & Co., saw works, Hamilton-chattel mortgage sale advertised.

Coburn, Shea & Co., general storekeepers, Pembroke, have assigned in trust.

McDiarmid & Price, hubs and spokes, Aylmer, have dissolved; Price retires.

Thomas Houston & Co., wholesale woollens, Toronto; stock advertised for sale.

Wm. McPherson & Son, general storekeeper, West Lorne, have assigned in trust.

Ellis & Leys, dry goods, Sarnia, have dissolved; style now Leys & Morrison.

Wm. Atchison, hotelkeeper, Bond Head, has sold out and removed to Tottenham.

Andrew Jenrey, hardware, St. Catharines, have sold out to Jenrey & Meximan.

Luomas W. Linklater, stoves and tins, Belle-

Ville, mar called a meeting of creators.

Jos. M. Quesnel, general storekeeper, St. Isidore de Piescott, has assigned in trust.

Chartes Succeptard, general storekeeper, Meaford, has som our to courrey & McLean.

Devaney Bios., ary goods, Toronto, have dissolved; Thomas B. Devaney continues.

Valley & McDonald, general storekeepers, Arkona—style now A. D. McDonald & Co.

L. J. Beener & Co., Wholesate shoes, Loronto, are succeeded by Garade, McKenar & Dallas.

A. H. Carter, general storekeeper, Bond Head and Farkusie, has sold out at bond Head to E. J. Carter & Co.

Abbot, Grant & Buell, wholesale confectionery, Brockville, have dissolved; Albert Abbott retires; style same.

Patterson & Snell, general storekeeper, Mono Milis, have dissolved partnership; style now Patterson & Mason.

The toflowing were burned out at Windsor: G. C. Ayres, tailor; En Giguac, harness; Jos. Muisonville, hotelkeeper; Robert Padeen, plumber.

QUEBEC.

Dupuy, Prudhomme & Co., seeds, have dissolved.

L. J. E. Desjardins, physician, Cap St. Ignace, is dead.

Felix Vachon, trader, L'Islet, has assigned in trust.

Brunet & Brunet, contractors, Montreal, have dissolved.

Miss M. C. Lovis, fancy goods, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Brudy, Scott & Co., ship carpenters, Montreal, have dissolved.

Max Kert, general storekeeper, Buckingham, has assigned in trust.

S. A. Martin, general storekeeper, Rimouski, has assigned in trust.

Neit & Acil, general storekeeper, Sheffington, are onering to compremise.

Joseph B. Dubuc, general storekeeper, Pointe aux Trembles, has assigned in trust.

Robert Mauger, general storekeeper, St. Adelaide de l'abos, has Assigned in trust.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Wm. Gaul, grocer, Halifax, is giving up busiess. Edward J. Fenton, grocer, Halifax, is dead. McCabe & Sutton, grocer, Halifax, have dissolved.

Walter Locke, grocer, Halifax, has given up business.

S. C. Jordan, general storekeeper, Grafton, has assigned.

Tory & Calihan, general storekeeper, Boyleston, have dissolved.

C. C. Hart, general storekeeper, Sheet Harbor, has compromised.

Schurman & Harper, general storekeepers, River Philip, have dissolved.

John Fraser, general storekeeper, Hopewell, is asking for extension of time.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Chas. G. Hart, drugs, Sackville, has sold out. Parks & Burrill, grocers, St. John, are selling out.

Dickie, Gordon & Co., flour, Shediac, have dissolved.

Buckley & McKinnon, butchers, Chatham, have dissolved.

Sutherland & Creaghan, general storekeepers, Newcastle, have dissolved.

British Columbia.

H. Waller, confectioner, Victoria, has sold out.

The ship George has discharged a cargo of 500 tons of tea at Vancouver.

W. Dufour & Co., auctioneers, Victoria and Vancouver, have closed their Victoria store.

A car load of flour arrived in Vancouver in eight days from Manitoba. This is reported the fastest time on record.

De Candia & Curry, grocers, Victoria, have dissolved partnership and business continued bp M. E. De Candia alone.

There are indications of a mining boom at Illecillowaet, and machinery will be taken in to work a number of leads. Dunn & Lamar have opened a general store. Two hotels, by Messrs. Atherton and Fox have been established at that place.

The following are the market prices in Donald. B.C.: Flour per 100 lbs., \$3.15; lumber, \$23 per m; potatoes, 4c per lb; hay, \$35 per ton; oats, 3c per lb; beef 15 to 20c; Chicago chickens, 15c per lb; new eggs, \$1 per dozen; beaus, 7c per lb; geen apples, retail, 15c per lb.

Prices at Vancouver are: Manitoba patent flour \$6 per bbl; strong bakers' \$5.50; hams, 18c; bacon 15 to 16c; pickled pork 15c; butter 25 to 30c; cheese 20 to 25c; eggs 25 to 30c; steak 12½ to 20c; mutton 15 to 20c; rough lumber \$12.50; rough lumber, sized, \$14; flooring \$17 to \$20.

Among the outsits which are pointing this way, and expect to arrive this summer are The Bay State Cattle Co., 12,000 head; The Ogallala Land and Cattle Co., 20,000; R. Ashworth, 5,000, lease on the Rose Bud; The Swan Cheshire Land & Cattle Co. are talking of bringing about 6,000 head; The Dakota Stock Grazing Co., 5,000 head. These are probably only a few of the outsits which are looking this way. The above, with the Powder River Co., will make over 60,000 head of cattle, which the owners at present have every intention of bringing in.—

Macleod Guzette.

EVERY GROCER KNOWS

That in point of Quality there is absolute safety in buying and recommending to his customers our Brands of Coffees, feeling sure that the earned reputation which we enjoy of Importing, Roasting and Packing the Finest Coffees grown will be rigidly maintained regardless of market fluctuations.

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To import the Choicest Coffees obtainable.

To maintain the present High Grade of all our Special Brands of Coffee.

To name Prices which shall be only a fair margin above actual cost of importation,

To study our own interests by first studying the interests of our customers.

To faithfully execute each guarantee as positively and honestly as our largely increasing trade will testify we have done in the past.

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JOHN B. MATHER, 42 McDermott Street, Winnipeg.

Respectfully yours, CHASE & SANBORN.

---BOSTON.--

---MONTREAL.---

---CHICAGO.----

WHOLESALE JEWELER.

Watches, Diamands, Clocks, Spectacles, Gold-headed Canes, Silver-plate, Watch Material, Tools, etc., etc.

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DOMINION STAMPING WORKS,

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WIRE GOODS, ETC., ETC.
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NORTHWESTERN AGENTS:

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For Sale by all Leading Houses.

Milling Systems.

There are a great many methods of milling, but a method is not a system. You often hear a miller say that he is using this or the other system, when he only means that he is using the roller system by one of the methods of drive or corrugations. The aim of every miller is to produce a good white flour from the smallest quantity of wheat in as economical a manner as he can with as small as possible expenditure of power and manual labor, and when this result is reached, no matter what may be the system or method employed, he has got as near perfection as he can get with his present machinery, and if he desires further progress he must wait until some improvement is made on the particular plant he is using. Improvements in methods have been put forward and systems, so called, have been adopted, because it was claimed or presumed that they possessed advantages over older systems, the adoption of which may or may not better the product of the miller. Many millers have adopted the roller system, complete and entire, who have not made much improvement on their product, or at least not as much as the system would admit if properly handled, and this simply because the requirements of the system are not understood.

Take almost any system of milling and you will find millers turning out good product by it, while another miller in the same vicinity, using the same wheat and making flour for the same market, fails to meet the requirements of the trade, and has to take a lower price for his

flour than his more successful neighbor. This is not the fault of the system, because if the fault existed in it, success could not attend others

Now, may not the fault lie in the grain-cleaning machinery? No miller can make good flour from dirty grain, although it is very often attempted. The system that does not include in its programme good separating, smutting and scouring machinery is not perfect by any means. Let it be understood that good granulation alone will not make good flour. Every grain of cockle that is ground up tends to depreciate the value of flour, not only by impairing its bread-making qualities, but by adding a poison to it as well, while mustard, garlic and other foreign seeds destroy its flavor.

Then again the scalping and bolting must be attended to and properly carried out if profitable and satisfactory results are looked or hoped for. Imperfectly purified middlings will not produce a good "patent."

It is not so much upon the system as upon the miller that the success depends. By a careful study of the system to be pursued, and a watchful care for its requirements, a miller will obtain good and satisfactory results with any of the prominent roller systems now in use; but unless the primary conditions of milling, which are perfect separation of foreign impurities from the grain and thoroughly removing by scouring machines all the obnoxious dust, dirt and fuzz attached, are complied with, no system can be expected to be successful.—American Mail and Export Journal,

Montreal Trade Notes.

In furs the spring collection of rats is beginning to arrive and has a good sale at 15c.

The coffee market has remained firm, especially for Rio, which has further improved with sales of ordinary at 17½c.

There was a fair country demand for provisions in this market at steady prices, hams, 11½ to 12c; bacon, 10½ to 11c per lb; shoulders 10c.

Cable advices have been received from England stating that large orders for woollen goods have been placed for account of Montreal firms, at a declined from last rates.

European advices report spices generally strong, with values pointing upward, but in this market there has been no actual improvement, although sellers are firm.

The demand for maple syrup was fair and the market was steady at 80c per gallon in wood, and 65c to 70c per tin. Maple sugar is offered freely at 81 to 9c per lb.

A wholesale fruit house in this city has received an order from Buenos Ayres for a lot of maple sugar which is being packed in bbls., and is the first shipment of the kind from this port. The price was 9c per lb. for small bricks.

The sugar market has continued to exhibit a firm tone at the improvement. There has been a firm business in granulated at 6½c to 6 3-19c, but refiners have refused to make large sales at 6½c, preferring not to contract ahead. Yellows also have ruled firm, with nothing obtainable below 5c.

There was no perceptible change in the grain market, with no immediate prospect of improvement until the opening of navigation. Quotations:—red winter wheat, 88c to 90c; white winter, 88c to 90c; spring 88c to 90c; oats, 27c to 28c per 32 lbs., barley, 48c to 55c. The market for flour was quiet but steady, with little business in progress, even the local demand being slow. There was no pressure to sell, however, and many holders are firm. Manitoba strong bakers sold at \$4.30 and medium do. at \$4.10.

The Bulletin says:—During the past week there have been sales of flour in this market for export, consisting of 90 per cent Patents, Spring Extra, Fine and Superfine. It is reported that there has been a large transaction in Patents for export direct from the mill in Ontario. The opinion prevails amongst our flour men that the shipments of Canadian flour from this port will be the heaviest in the history of the trade. Their chief reason for this belief, is that Canadian flour is so well liked in the English market, and is now being distinguished from American, that large orders are certain to find their way here.

MEDICINE HAT wants a bank; also a board of trade.

R. K. CLAVERING will open a photo gallery at Birtle.

- Johnson, tailor, has commenced business at Neepawa, Man.

C.P.R. property at Rat Portage has been assessed for \$20,000.

It is rumored that work on the Hudson's Bay railway will shortly be resumed.

THE Rainy Lake lumber mill at Rat Portage will shortly be put in operation.

THE Miss Butchart's will open a fancy goods store, millinery etc., at Rapid City.

THE Singer Sawing Machine Co think of establishing an agency at Rapid City.

W. M. RONALD, of Porter & Ronald, arrived home from the Old Country on Saturday.

- Clougher of Winnipeg will erect a three story brick block on his property at Rat Portage.

John Lowe, confectioner, Selkirk, talks of establishing a bakery in connection with his business.

W. E. McCartney & Bro., druggists, Vancouver and Kamloops B.C. have closed their Vancouver branch.

It is reported from Ottawa that 70 miles of the Wood Mountain & Qu'appelle railway will be built this season.

The tailor's strike in Winnipeg continues, with the chances against the employes, as hands are commencing to arrive from the east.

AT Medicine Hat potatoes are quotated very scarce at \$1.50 per bushel; butter ranges from 25c to 40c, and eggs hold their own at 35c.

The Moosomin, Assa., local paper reports that there will be quite a "building boom" at that place this season, in private residences.

The Rapid City Spectator has been enlarged, and presents an improved appearance. The editor says the subscription list is "booming"

A FIRE in the drug store of A. W. Bleasdell, Winnipeg, on Monday morning did damage to the extent of about \$500; covered by insurance.

THE Vancouver News says a gentleman has been in that city making arrangements for a regular service of sailing vessels between that place and Australia.

THE last Manitoba census, taken last summer, shows the population of the province to be as follows: Whites, 95,455; Metis, 7,494, and Indians, 5,691, total, 108,640.

H. A. Massey, president of the Massey Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, is in the city and will visit all parts of the province that can be reached by railway, also British Columbia.

SASKATOON, Assa, is being supplied with considerable quantity of lumber and general goods from Medicine Hat, which are floated down the Saskatchewan river to their destination.

A meeting of the syndicate agents of the mills was held lately, when it was decided to advance the price of white and grey cottons, etc., ic. per lb. In twilled sheeting an advance has been established of 2c. per lb.

Mr. Walter Lee, of Toronto, manager of the Western Canada Loan Co, is in the city. Mr. Lee is one of the firm friends of the Northwest, and is highly pleased with the result of his company's operation in this country.

THE Calgary Call says: There are upwards of one hundred and fifty buildings in this town half finished and at a stand still for the want of material. This is owing, principally to the rise in freight rate on the C.P.R. Contracts that were made with British Columbia lumber dealers have been cancelled on account of the increased shipping rate.

The proposed cheese factory at Birtle will be started at once, under the management of — Dutton. The the town corporation has extended some aid to the undertaking. About 130 cows will be available at the commencement.

The ship W. A. Campbell has taken a cargo at Vancouver, for Melbourne, Australia. It consists of 1,190,719 feet rough timber; 1,501 bundles of pickets; 2,359 bundles of laths, making in all close on a million and a half feet of lumber.

THE Vancouver News says: "The Chinese laborers on the Brighouse estate are paid about 80 cents a day and board themselves." It is no wonder that white men who cannot live upon a few ounces of rice per day, and who are obliged to pay at least \$1 per day for their board alone, have a poor show alongside the Mongolians.

Chase & Sanborn, distributors of pure coffees and proprietors of the famous "Standard Java," have recently placed upon the market a blended coffee, which they designate as their "Star Brand" Java and Mocha. This coffee is a rare combination of Private I...ntation Java and Arabian Mocha, producing a perfect blend of great strength and exquisite flavor. This coffee is packed in 2 lb. air-tight cans, which preserves its strength and flavor.

THE following statement has been furnished of the volume of business done at Carberry, Man., during the past twelve months: There were marketed for shipment-Of wheat, 352,000 bushels at, say 55c. average price, or \$193,000; of oats, 84,000, average 30c., or \$25,400; cattle, 12 cars, value, say \$7,500; hogs, 6 cars, value, say \$5,000; wood delivered here, about 3,500 cords, at \$2.50 per cord, or \$8,000; potatoes, 3,000 bushels, \$1,050, or a grand total of \$239,-750. This does not take into account the produce marketed for home consumption, such as hogs, vegetables, etc., which was considerable, and which appears in total amount of business done by our merchants. The business done was approximately as follows: Dry goods, clothing, millinery, groceries, etc., \$115,000; hardware, \$12,000; saddlery and harness, \$5,000; blacksmithing, \$5,000; drugs, \$3,500; meats, \$4,000; furniture, \$2,000; machinery, \$45,000; lumber, laths, etc., \$16,000; livery stables, \$5,400, or a total of \$212,900.

A RAILWAY meeting was held at Brandon on Saturday last, called by the board of trade. It was resolved to apply for two charters, one for a railway to Rapid City and one to run from Brandon to a point southwest from that place. The officers of Brandon and Northern R. R. are :- President, Mayor Adams; vice-president, J. Hanbury: secretary-treasurer, E. Fitz Bucke : directors-E. B. Smith, A. Whitelaw, P. E. Durst, Dr. McDiarmed, Dr. Flemming, W. M. Alexander, J. W. Anderson, W. M. Hellyan, J. H. Hughes, W. F. Wilson, C. A. Moore, A. C. Fraser, F. G. A. Henderson. solicitor. The officers of the Brandon and Manitoba Southern R.R. are: - President, F. W. Ferguson; 1st vice-president, J. W. Vantassel; 2nd vice-president, R. B. Kirckhoffer; sccretary-treasurer, C. A. Larkin. Directors-J. C. Robinson, A. Jukes, Geo. McCulloch, J. C. Campbell, J. A. Christie, F. B. McKenzie, D. McKelvie, T. T. Atkinson, Arthur McLean, Alex. Burns and E. Hughes. Solicitior, Clif ford Sifton.