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 It is the only grenade that is imported into Canada  
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**BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,**  
 Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Works,  
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**CONFECTIONERY****PAULIN & CO.,**

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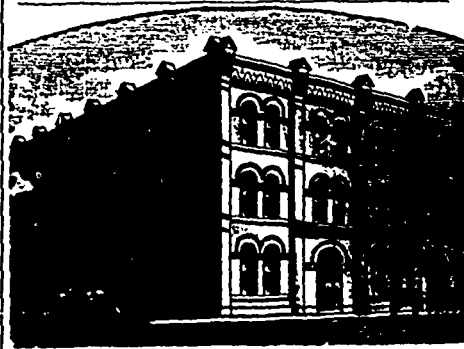
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**DRIED FRUIT**New Valencia, Elemc. Long on Layers and Sultana Baisina  
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# THE COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

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

Published by James E. Steen—Every Tuesday—Subscription, \$2 per annum.

VOL. 4

WINNIPEG, MARCH 2, 1886.

NO. 23

## The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY.

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Office, 4 and 6 James St. East

JAS. E. STEEN,  
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, MARCH 2, 1886.

J. A. WRIGHT will open a drug store at Boisvevain.

R. BELENY, hotelkeeper, Virden, is giving up business.

BAIN & MOORE have opened a general store at Boisvevain.

JOHN COBB, hotelkeeper, Virden, has sold out to James Beach.

B. LYONS, of Portage la Prairie, has opened an hotel at Neepawa.

J. A. CHRISTIE has secured possession of the saw mills at Brandon.

J. E. WRIGHT & Co., auctioneers, Winnipeg, have assigned in trust.

HUGH ROSS, carpenter, Winnipeg, has been burned out. Loss \$300.

D. A. HOOPER, of Rapid City, has opened a general store at Brandon.

C. H. SHEPPARD, harness maker, Regina, has been succeeded by R. Sweet.

MRS. ENGLISH, hotelkeeper, Virden, has sold out to Swanson & Chitty.

HAMMER & MITCHELL, hotelkeepers, Virden, contemplate giving up business.

R. BROWN, of Port Arthur, has rented the Montreal House, Fort William.

DREW has again taken possession of the Farmers' Home Hotel at Brandon

— JONES has purchased an interest in the Royal Hotel, Victoria, B.C., for \$4,200.

MRS. BEGGS, fruits and confectionery, Brandon, has sold out to W. H. Acton.

SMART & Co, hardware dealers, Brandon, have been succeeded by James A Smart.

J. C. TODD & SONS, pump manufacturers, Brandon, contemplate giving up business.

JOHN H. SNIDER, blacksmith, Rat Portage, has sold out his business to John Swinbank.

THE estate of John Selkirk, general storekeeper, Virden, has been sold at 60c on the \$.

THE firm of Parish & Son, grain dealers, Brandon, is now known as Parish, Hanbury & Co.

D Kilpatrick, of Selkirk, purposes building a new river boat to run between that place and Winnipeg.

A. E. MUNSON & Co., formerly of Rat Portage, will open a drug store in the Hargrave Block, Winnipeg.

It is reported that W. W. MacAlister, of Stony Mountain, will shortly start a creamery in Rockwood municipality.

A company, composed of Messrs. Bouverie, Routledge, Frame, Miller, Palmer and Caulfield are erecting a public hall at Virden

JOHN CROSGRAVE, of the Crosgrove Brewing Co., Toronto, is negotiating for the purchase of the Mulvey brewing property, Winnipeg.

About \$1,500 have been subscribed toward the erection of a roller mill at Moosomin. An effort will be made to collect \$3,000 as a bonus.

NUMBER ONE, volume one of the Canadian Grocer has been issued by R. Sparling, at Toronto. It starts with a good advertising patronage.

THE investigation of the charges made by the Winnipeg Board of Trade, against Collector of Customs, Mingaye, has been concluded. The report has been sent to Ottawa for consideration.

THE people of Killarney offer a free site and exemption from taxation for nineteen years, to the party or parties who will build a roller flour mill at that place, of not less than 100 barrels capacity.

THE Crystal City Warehouse Company has been formed, with the following officers: T. Greening, president; Dr. Riddell, secretary; W. A. Konk, treasurer. A grain warehouse will be erected immediately.

J. J. McLEAN, grocer, of Moose Jaw, N. W. T., has written to THE COMMERCIAL, asking for information in regard to starting a creamery. Any person possession much information, or dealing in creamery supplies, might correspond with him.

A SERIES of cattle fairs have been inaugurated at Carberry, under the auspices of the Brandon Agricultural Society No. 2. They will be held quarterly, on the second Wednesday of each third month, commencing on April 14th. At the opening fair the society will offer prizes for fat stock, etc.

THE High Bluff Milling and Elevator Company give notice in the last Manitoba Gazette of an application for a charter of incorporation. The capital stock is to be \$50,000. The purposes for which the incorporation of the said Company is sought is to purchase the present flour mill at High Bluff and to erect the necessary buildings for carrying on a general milling and elevator business. The directors are Tidsbury, Owens, Rose, Wilton, Greenly, Bailey, Dilworth and Cuthbert.

CIRCULARS have been received lately by parties in Manitoba, offering to supply the parties to whom they were addressed with "goods," ostensibly counterfeit money. These circulars generally come from New York, and the impression sought to be conveyed is that these "goods" are of such perfect design as to be beyond detection. If any are so foolish as to forward money to these scoundrels, it is altogether probable they would hear no more of it, as it is needless to say the "goods" are not real.

### Business East. ONTARIO.

John Ball, brewer, Toronto, is dead.  
T. Egan, baker, Galt, was burned out.  
C. Sarvis, grocer, London, is selling out.  
F. J. Martin, hotelkeeper, Toronto, has sold out.  
J. Imrie, stationery, Goderich, was burned out.  
Geo. Scott, grocer, Essex Centre, has sold out.  
Louis Sapery, jeweller, Toronto, has assigned in trust.  
W. F. Boomer, grocer, St. Thomas, is out of business.  
Mrs. Annie Smith, milliner, Chatham, has assigned.  
R. M. Dickson, druggist, Toronto, has assigned in trust.  
A. J. Fisher, druggist, Kingston, was damaged by fire.  
Mrs. Kirvan, milliner, Meaford, is offering to compromise.  
Geo. Barr, dealer in dry goods, Brockville, has assigned.  
P. G. Simpson, grocer, Essex Centre, has assigned in trust.  
Couse Bros. & Stokes, millers, Wyoming, have dissolved.  
J. H. Lee, grocer, Strathroy, has been closed by his creditors.  
Jackson Bros., general storekeepers, Hensall, were burned out.  
Grabill & Rivers, blacksmiths, Tecumseh, were burned out.  
Jas. Drew, hardware merchant, Brussels, has assigned in trust.  
Wm. Hendrie, shoe maker, Heusall, has sold out to J. Halkins.  
McKenzie & Bro., dry goods dealers, Park Hill, have sold out.  
Bedgood & McKenzie, carriage makers, Thornedale, have dissolved.  
Jas. Ross, general storekeeper, Underwood, has assigned in trust.  
W. Kough, hardware dealer, Owen Sound, is giving up business.  
J. H. Parker, general storekeeper, Waverley, has assigned in trust.  
P. B. Barnard, dry goods dealer, Hamilton, has assigned in trust.  
Jessie Snider, lumber merchant, Hagersville, is offering to sell out.  
Hambridge & Co., dealers in confectionery, Aylmer, have sold out.  
W. K. Straith, general storekeeper, Bervie, has moved to Belmore.  
Fair, Van Every & Co., dry goods dealers, Peterboro, have dissolved.  
Tasker & Sons, jewellers, Toronto, have been succeeded by W. F. Tasker.  
J. Morrow & Co., grocers, Peterboro, have dissolved; J. Morrow retires.  
E. McDonald, dealer in dry goods, Alliston; stock sold to J. W. Langman.  
Strovg & Donnell, general storekeepers, Barrie, are offering to compromise.  
A. Watson & Co., manufacturing agents, Toronto, have assigned in trust.  
Middlemiss & Robertson, dry goods dealers, Galt, are offering to compromise.

J. Cunningham & Co., general storekeepers, Hespeler, have assigned in trust.  
Fitzgerald & Rutledge, shoe dealers, Stratford, have sold out to John Way.  
Ketcham & McGuire, book sellers, Meaford, have sold out to D. J. Mungoran.  
John McMechan & Sons, boot and shoe dealers, London; advertise to sell out.  
G. H. Anderson & Co, general storekeepers, Embro, have sold out to C. W. Miller.  
P. H. Stewart, general storekeeper, Cookstown, has sold out to Fredrick Bowling.  
Wood & Bongard, livery keepers, Picton, have dissolved; J. N. Bongard continues.  
H. E. Ketchum, of the Strathroy Rake and Handle Factory, Strathroy, was burned out.  
Farquhar McLennan, general storekeeper, South Indira; stock advertised for sale by tender.  
New & Howell, dry goods commission merchants, Toronto, have dissolved; John New continues.  
W. D. Hepburn & Co., shoe manufacturers, Preston, have dissolved; W. D. Hepburn continues alone.  
H. L. Fairbrother & Co., leather belting manufacturers, Toronto; H. L. Fairbrother of this firm is dead.  
M. Goodwin, furniture dealer, Picton, has admitted W. R. Dingman as partner; under style of Goodwin & Dingman.

### QUEBEC.

Stewart & Co., brokers, Montreal, have dissolved.  
T. L. Nadeau, general storekeeper, Iberville, has assigned.  
Dovee & Co., general storekeeper, Waterloo, have assigned.  
Wm. Moore, hotelkeeper, North Wakefield, was burned out.  
C. David, boots and shoe dealer, Montreal, has compromised.  
Lawrence & Frere, furniture dealers, Montreal, have dissolved.  
Lanthier & Grenier, dry goods dealers, Montreal, have dissolved.  
Isidor Trudeau, general storekeeper, St. Basile, has assigned.  
C. Bessette, hats and furs manufacturer, St. Johns, has assigned.  
Li-Quor Tea Co., Montreal; John Thompson, only partner, is dead.  
Emil Poliwka & Co., wholesale glue manufacturers, have dissolved.  
Jas. MacGillivray, manufacturing agent, Montreal, has assigned in trust.  
Eckersdorff & Co., commission merchants, Montreal, have assigned in trust.  
H. & A. Saunders, wholesale jewellers, Montreal; Insider Savlers of this firm is dead.  
Luc Morrison, general storekeeper, St. Anne de Bellevue, has called meeting of creditors.  
S. Avila Vinet, dealer in shoes and gents furnishings, Bedford, is offering to compromise.  
Sternberg & Co., hat and cap manufacturers, Montreal; demand of assignment made on them.  
Zoel Turcotte, general storekeeper, St. Thomas de Pierreville, is offering to compromise.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

Angus Gillis, carpenter, Sydney, has assigned.  
H. D. Farrell, hotelkeeper, Wolfville, has assigned.  
McPherson & McDonald, Baie St. Lawrence, have dissolved.  
J. H. Blakely, general storekeeper, Liverpool, has assigned.  
McLennan Bros., general storekeepers, Cape Canso, have sold out.  
G. S. Blackadar & Co., boot and shoe dealers, Weymouth, have dissolved.  
Yarmouth Power Knitting Co., Yarmouth; advertises mill and machinery for sale.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

John Anderson, grocer, Fredericton, is dead.  
Thos Etter, trader, Westmoreland, has assigned.  
W. E. Smith, general store and hotel keeper, Haivey, is dead.  
Geo. Carter, grocer, Charlottetown; Isaac Carter admitted as partner; style now Geo. Carter & Co.

### Montreal Dry Goods.

A fair movement in the leading lines of spring fabrics is reported, and travellers who are back from their first trip of the season are highly satisfied with results. They state that trade in the country is much better than at this time last year, and that there is every promise of a good year's business. The demand for cotton goods continues, and the mills generally are busy. The woollen mills have seldom been as busy as they are at present, many of them having booked orders a long way ahead. In Canadian tweeds a good business is said to be in progress in a sorting up way, and a very fair spring trade is already assured.—*Trade Bulletin.*

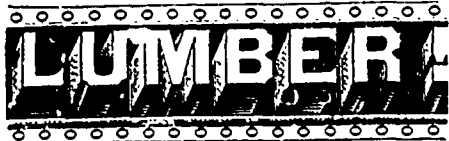
It seems that the dairy farmers of England are feeling the effects of competition from butterine. The British Dairy Farmers' Association has the draft of a bill to be presented to Parliament prohibiting the sale of imitation butter under the title of American butter, or any other terms indicated in the act.

A delegation is in Ottawa from Port Arthur to interview the Ministry concerning the creation of a new custom house and post office, an addition of two thousand feet to the breakwater and the granting of the Government reserve to the town as a site for public buildings. It is also understood that the deputation will ask the Government to guarantee the bonds of the Thunder Bay Colonization Railroad.

The Northwestern Miller, of Minneapolis says:—When the croakers were groaning, last year, about the falling off in our flour exports, we ridiculed them and predicted that the figures for 1885 would exceed those of 1884. The result fully justified us, the export to the United Kingdom, our leading customer, showing a gain of nearly 400,000 sacks, which was more than half of the total increase in the flour exports of the kingdom.

# BOYD & CROWE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN



MAPLE STREET,

**WINNIPEG.**

## North-Western Planing Mills

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

## SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

And General House Furnishing  
Made to Order.

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

**PATERSON & MITCHELL.**

## Winnipeg Warehousing Co.

## STORAGE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

BONDED OR FREE.  
Customs Government Bond in Building  
Freight advanced. Negotiable Receipts issued  
and Goods Insured. Charges moderate.

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

JOHN E. DINGMAN, Acting Manager.

## GLINES & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in

## OYSTERS, Salt Water Fresh FISH, &c.

92 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

## N. BAWLF,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

## Grain, Flour and Feed

Special attention given to

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Cor. Princess & James St. West, WINNIPEG

## City Roller Mills.

### D. H. McMILLAN & BROTHER,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

## ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR,

In the following Grades:

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

MILLS: FOOT OF LOMBARD ST.,

WINNIPEG.

## PARSONS & FERGUSON,

## Wholesale Paper Dealers

—AND—  
GENERAL STATIONERS.

AGENTS

**Canada Paper Company,**  
Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Papers  
&c., Montreal and Windsor Mills, Quebec.

**Alex. Pirie & Sons,**  
Manufacturers Fine Stationery, Aberdeen, Scotland.

**M. Staunton & Co.,**  
Manufacturers Wall Papers, Toronto.

GERRIE BLOCK, PRINCESS STREET,  
WINNIPEG.

## MOORE'S CHINA HALL

Direct Importers of

## China, Glass and Earthenware

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

Lamps, Cutlery and General House Furnishings

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

Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

## THOS. W. TAYLOR,

THE PIONEER PAPER RULER,

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

# THE GALT MINE COAL!

Now being delivered at any Railway point in the Northwest.

↔ Pronounced Second to None in Quality. ↔

Winnipeg Offices:  
453 Main Street.

**G. H. B. WAINWRIGHT,**  
General Agent.

## Dominion Organ and Piano Co.

AGENCY FOR MANITOBA & NORTHWEST.

Tuning and Repairing a Specialty.

Also dealers in Stationery and Fancy Goods.

**W. H. NUNN & CO.,**  
No. 589 MAIN STREET, - WINNIPEG.

## J. H. ASHDOWN,

Wholesale Dealer & Importer of all kinds of

## Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

STOVES AND TINWARE,

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,

## Railroad and Mill Supplies

The Trade furnished with our ILLUSTRATED  
CATALOGUE on application.

Corner Main and Bannatyne Streets,  
**WINNIPEG.**

## F. Osenbrugge,

Dealer in

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

Manufacturer of

Fur and Skin Rugs, Robes, Mats,

GARMENTS, Etc., Etc.

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

**HIGHEST MARKET PRICE  
PAID FOR FURS, SKINS, HIDES, PELTS, &c**

WAREHOUSES AND OFFICES:  
NOTRE DAME STREET EAST,  
WINNIPEG.

## The McClary Manufacturing Co.,

OF LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL & WINNIPEG,

Manufacturers of

## McClary's 'Famous' Stoves

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

**Tinsmiths' Metals and Supplies.**

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Warerooms: Cor. Rachel St and Point Douglas Avenue  
Sample Rooms and Offices: 7 Spencer Block, Portage Av.  
J. W. DRISCOLL, Manager. **WINNIPEG**

## GRANT & HAMILTON,

ELEPHANT PAINT AND PAPER HOUSE,  
—Dealers in—

## Wall Papers, Paints, Oils,

GLASS, COLORS, BRUSHES, ETC.

545 Main Street, - WINNIPEG

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 2, 1886.

## THE CHEESE INDUSTRY.

One of the new industries which has come into prominence during the past year in the Province of Manitoba, is the manufacture of cheese. But a short time ago all the cheese consumed in Manitoba and the Northwest was imported, principally from our eastern Province of Ontario; and this product was quoted in the Winnipeg market at from 13 to 15 cents, in round lots such as would be taken by dealers only. Now all this is changed. Cheese factories have been established at several points throughout the Province, and the production during the past year has been almost equal to the demand for that product. A small quantity of the Ontario article is still held in this city, but its sale is limited, and further importations will soon be as unnecessary and as impracticable as a paying business speculation, as would be the importation of any of the cereals for the production of which our country is so justly noted. Instead of having to pay fifteen cents per pound for imported cheese, any quantity of the home-manufactured article may be had in the Winnipeg market at from 9 to 11c, and even in the infancy of the industry, the native product is of as good quality and commands as ready sale as the imported of the same grades. Indeed, there is no reason why this should be otherwise. The abundant fodder found in the nutritious grasses and herbage of our prairies, is well known for its rich and prolific milk-producing capabilities while the vigorous and healthy condition of cattle in this country often under trying circumstances, is frequently a matter of comment of a favorable nature, as regards the suitability of the climate for stock-raising. These two important conditions being favorable, there is nothing to hinder the manufacture of all qualities of cheese, not only in sufficient quantity for our own use, but also for extensive exportation; and there is every prospect that in the near future, probably during the coming summer, there will be a surplus of cheese over home consumption. The experiment having proved successful during the summer of 1885, it is to be expected that many new factories will be put in operation during the present year. Alread

at quite a number of places preparations are being made to commence the manufacture of cheese with the return of warm weather and the growth of vegetation, and in a few years the cheese factory will be one of the institutions of every rural settlement. Thus it is likely that the cheese-producers of Manitoba will at no distant date, be compelled to compete with our sister province from which we lately imported, in the cheese markets of Britain. Lack of railway facilities for the transportation of our product, may at first work to the disadvantage of the Northwestern cheese manufacturer in such competition, but these will be remedied in time, and it may well be assumed that in the future the cheese industry of Manitoba will be one of the leading sources of wealth to the Province.

## THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

An exhibition will be opened at South Kensington, London, in the beginning of May next which will be unique in its character. It is not to be an exhibition international in its scope, but confined entirely to the Colonies and dependencies of the British Empire. It has been inaugurated with the view of bringing before the British public the resources of the Colonial and Indian field, and will serve a double purpose of commerce on the one hand and emigration on the other. It will show the merchants of the Old World what commodities are available for British wants and will also place in intelligent form before intending emigrants the varied claims of each competing colony. The promoters are to be congratulated on bringing to an issue so practical a scheme and the result will doubtless be, by the end of October, at which time the exhibition closes, a more complete knowledge in the Mother Country, of everything pertaining to the Colonies and India.

There, will be seen side by side, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and others less important, desirous of showing to each other and to home mercantile enterprise what products are available for export. There, the Colonies which compete against each other so keenly for emigration, will vie with each other in holding out inducements to the intending emigrant. Knowing the enterprise of the other Colonies it behoves Canada to "put her best foot foremost". It is

gratifying to know that through her High Commissioner in London every effort is being made to place Canada in the front rank of competing Colonies. That she will take the first place is a foregone conclusion if she only does her duty to herself.

In the matter of inducements held out either to commerce or emigration the Canadian Northwest must fill an important place. No other part of the Dominion can hold out such prospects to the agriculturist as Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Our soil and climate are unsurpassed in the matter of production of cereals and live stock, and pages might be filled showing the numerous advantages we enjoy in this former part of the Dominion of Canada. It is matter for congratulation that the exhibit from our prairies will be so complete at the outset. As the season wears on other products will from time to time be sent forward until it is safe to say that by the close of the exhibition our resources will be pretty fully illustrated. The exhibition will have an important part to play for us commercially. The quality of our cereals has already been well advertised but we are just now reaching the period in our product when we can begin exportation in earnest. The samples of our grains which will be seen at the exhibition will certainly draw particular attention to this part of the world and ought to induce millers and grain merchants to arrange for taking hold of successive crops for consumption in England. In a very few years the increase of our live stock will open up another range of markets, and our cattle industry will before long claim equal importance with cereals.

What will be displayed at South Kensington will do much to draw attention to Manitoba and the Northwest, but the work to be done, should be backed up by the presence at the exhibition of at least one representative from our midst, capable of showing to all the advantages we enjoy and who will make it his earnest duty to obtain for us the fullest good from the admirable opportunity there afforded.

## THE EXCHANGE BANK.

The recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the case of the defunct Exchange Bank, of Montreal, is indeed gratifying, when considered from a purely business standpoint,



and the commercial men of the Dominion are to be congratulated on the final result arrived at in the settlement of this long-pending case. Though through the decision of the Judicial Committee, the Government, and therefore the people, of Canada are the losers to the extent of many thousands of dollars, as well also as are the Provincial Government and people of Quebec, yet we imagine there are few, even amongst those who from political, or rather, party motives, could have desired an opposite decision, but will secretly regard the finding of the highest judicial tribunal in the empire as a happy one. That the case had a most important commercial and financial aspect none will deny; and that the decision is favorable to the same is equally apparent, while an opposite decision would have been most damaging, and such as to almost destroy confidence in our monetary institutions.

The history of the case is probably fresh in the minds of most of our readers, but a brief *resume* of its leading features may not be out of place here. At the time of the suspension of the bank, the Dominion and Quebec Governments were both heavy depositors with the institution. The claim was set up by the Governments that they were entitled to be paid before other creditors, on the ground that the Government have a prior claim against assets in the hands of their officials. The case was first entered in the Supreme Court of Quebec, and the Government were nonsuited, the liquidators contesting the claims. The case was then taken to the Court of Appeals, when the decision of the lower court was reversed, Chief Justice Dorion, however, dissenting. This decision did not entirely dishearten the liquidators, and they resolved to contest the matter to the end. The case was therefore taken to the Privy Council, with the result that the finding of the Court of Appeals was again reversed, and a decision given against the Government and in favor of the liquidators. Thus all the creditors of the bank were placed upon an equal footing. From the foregoing it will be seen what lack of confidence might have been created, had the Privy Council maintained the claim of the Government to prior rights in such matters. Under such a condition of things, any monetary institution known to hold extensive deposits from the Government, would certainly be in danger of having its credit considerably discounted, for few would

care about taking risks where there were great preferential claims.

There is another way of considering this question, and one which would make the claim of the Government appear in an unreasonable light. It is when we consider that the Government are supposed to be in a position to know the standing of the banks, that the absurdity of the claim for prior rights over ordinary depositors is made clear. Again the depositor is compelled to rely for security upon the published statements of the banks, which are first submitted to the Government, and therefore are sanctioned or endorsed by it to a considerable extent. On this account it would naturally be supposed that if any preference is given, it should be extended to the ordinary depositor, as against the Government.

This question of the liquidation of the affairs of the Exchange Bank is one which has caused considerable partisan soreness, on account of the statements that the Government deposits with the bank were something after the nature of a loan to that institution, made from personal motives. Be this as it may, with such THE COMMERCIAL has nothing to do; but in the general interests of business security, the result is what was most to be desired.

#### THE BOARD OF TRADE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, bearing upon the subject of the discriminating freight rates against this city, by the C.P.R. Co., were submitted to the city council, on Monday evening of last week. The resolutions are comprehensive, and the preamble shows clearly the disadvantageous position in which the wholesale merchants of Winnipeg are placed, in competing for the trade which naturally belongs to this city, as compared with the position of eastern wholesalers. The first clause declares that the policy of the C.P.R. Co., was such as to discriminate most unjustly against this city, and divert its legitimate trade to eastern points. Reference is then made to the fact that repeated representations have been made to the officials of the company in regard to the matter, and that although Mr. Van Horne had promised to adjust matters as soon as the north shore section was completed, yet nothing had since been done.

The last clause of the preamble refers to the monopoly regulations as follows:

And whereas, the Hon. the Minister of

Railways and Canals, in a speech in the House of Commons, session of 1884, in moving the House into committee of the whole for the consideration of the resolutions granting a loan to the Canadian Pacific Company, said that "when the line is constructed north of Lake Superior, the Government feel it will not be incumbent upon them to preserve the position they have hitherto felt bound to preserve—that of refusing to consent to the construction of lines within the Province of Manitoba connecting it with American railways to the south;" and that time having arrived, therefore—

Be it resolved, that it is of the utmost importance that immediate steps should be taken to secure relief from the injuries of the discrimination of freight rates against Winnipeg by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; and the most effectual way in which this can be successfully accomplished is competitive railway communication with the east.

And be it further resolved, that the city of Winnipeg should offer such inducements for the early construction of another railway east as would most speedily attain this result.

The speeches made by the deputation who waited on the council contained ample proof of the statements made in the preamble, and of the necessity for action on the resolutions. It was also shown clearly that little justice could be expected from the C.P.R. Company until we were in a position to compel such action by them as would insure the recognition of our rights. One of the speakers pointed out that representatives of eastern houses, who were working in the Northwest, used this question of freight rates to great advantage. Indeed, it is clear to the ordinary observer, that the success which has attended eastern travellers, as against local dealers, is largely due to a skillful representation by the former of the discrimination in freight rates against Winnipeg. Until this great obstacle to our commercial prosperity is removed, we cannot expect a very rapid development of our wholesale and manufacturing interests.

We are pleased to see that the city alderman fully comprehended the situation, as is attested by the motion passed by the council, and their further action is awaited with interest.



W. E. SANFORD & CO.

**Manufacturers of Clothing.**

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

**JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,**  
**Manufacturers of Clothing**

—AND—

Importers of **GENTS' FURNISHINGS,**  
HATS, CAPS AND FUR GOODS, GLOVES  
AND MITTENS,

72 and 74 Princess St., Winnipeg.  
VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL,

JAS. PORTER. W. M. RONALD.

**PORTER & RONALD,**

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

**CROCKERY**

**GLASSWARE**

**CHINA**

**LAMPS,**

**CHANDELIERS,**

**CUTLERY,**

**SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS,**

330 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

**REID, CLARK & CO.,**

**Wholesale Fish Dealers & Forwarders**

Owners of Steam Tugs "Ogema" and "Lady Ellen,"

CATHERINE BLOCK, 19 ALEXANDER ST. W.

**Arriving Daily:**

Fresh Salmon, Lake Superior Trout and Lake  
Winnipeg White Fish.

We keep full lines of Salt and Smoked Fish.

**PEDDIE & CO.,**

**Trade Auctioneers and Commission  
MERCHANTS.**

Have REMOVED to

**5 McDERMOT STREET WEST**

Next door to Lyon, Mackenzie & Powis,  
where they will hold

Auction Trade Sales of Dry Goods, Clothing  
and Groceries

**Every Wednesday & Thursday,**  
At 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

STEPHEN NAIRN,  
**Oatmeal Mills,**  
WINNIPEG.

Granulated and Standard Oatmeal at lowest  
rates to the trade, also Mill Feed and Chop.

MILLS on C.P.R. TRACK, Point Douglas.

**Dunn & Bennie,**  
**ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS**

Commercial & Financial Agents.

Corner Portage Av. and Fort St.

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

EST COLLECTIONS MADE, ETC.

**TORONTO HIDE HOUSE,**

88 Princess St., Winnipeg.

I am prepared to pay the Highest Market  
Price for

**HIDES!**

PELTS, WOOL AND TALLOW.

LEATHER FOR SALE.

Either at place of shipment or delivered in  
Winnipeg. Correspondence invited.

JAMES HALLAM, Proprietor.

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

—AND—

**WHOLESALE GROCERS.**

**METALS & HEAVY HARDWARE,**

Gerrie Block, Princess St., Winnipeg.

Winnipeg Furniture and Undertaking House  
285 MAIN STREET.

FURNITURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
Coffins and Caskets of every description in Stock. A great  
variety of Trimmings.

Undertaking a specialty. Undertakers furnished on rea-  
sonable terms. Connection by telephone.

**M. HUGHES & CO.**

**Sparkling Lager Beer!!**

Is now ready to the market at the

**REDWOOD BREWERY**

Delivered anywhere in the City at \$3.50 per  
EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED BEER.

**Fine Stock Ales a Specialty**

**EXTRA PORTER AND STOUT**  
In Wood and Bottle always on hand.

**REDWOOD BREWERY,**

The Largest Institute of its class in Western Canada

ED. L. DEWEY, Proprietor,

North Main Street, WINNIPEG.

**MACKENZIE & MILLS,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**TEAS,**

**CANNED GOODS**

DRIED FRUITS,

Pure Malt Vinegar, etc., etc.

CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CARBERRY & NIXON,  
WAREHOUSEMEN,

**Forwarders & Commission Merchants**

Office and Warehouse on C.P.R. Track,  
Foot of Princess St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

1885.

**GRAY'S JAMS  
AND  
JELLIES.**

**KIRKWOOD & RUBIDGE,**

50 KING STREET,

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

**Campbell, Spera & Co.,**

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

**GENTS' FURNISHINGS,**

Fancy Dry Goods,

**SMALL WARES, & CO**

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

Corner of William and Princess Streets

**WINNIPEG.**

**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

Any changes from the previous week in the monetary matters of the city have not been of a very eventful nature, and business at the banks has continued in about the same steady way. In regular commercial discounts there is generally a quieter feeling towards the close of the month, and the past week has been no exception to the rule. Since the resumption of the export trade in grain and flour there has been a considerable demand for money for this purpose, and this has been more active during the past week than for any time since the first of January.

From promiscuous sources there has not been any call for money of special importance. First class commercial paper is still quoted at 7 per cent; ordinary 7 to 9; promiscuous and one name 9 to 10 per cent. In real estate mortgage loans there has been about the usual call for funds, and interest is still being fairly well met. Rates of interest are quoted at the old figure of from 7 to 10 per cent, though better terms could be made on good rent producing property, for large sums.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

In the wholesale trade of the city during the past week, about the same disposition has been manifested as during the previous week. The work of filling orders previously booked for spring delivery has gone on slowly, and with slightly increasing vigor. Stocks are not yet complete in every instance, and this retards the filling of orders more rapidly. Then the weather has been quite changeable of late and inclined to a lower temperature than earlier in the month, accompanied by several storms, approaching the nature of blizzards. These have had a somewhat quieting influence on general business, and some lines of early spring goods, which were in better request during the mild weather, have again relapsed into a comatose state. These include principally builders supplies, hardware, agricultural implements, paints and oils, etc. The movement of staple commodities has also probably been lessened to some extent, and in these the feeling has been quiet. Little progress has been made in the work of booking additional orders for spring delivery, and it is now considered that the bulk of these are now in, with the exception of such country dealers as preferred to visit this market personally and buy from stocks instead of giving their orders to travellers. Few such buyers, however, have yet put in an appearance in the market, but they are expected to commence to arrive in the course of a week or so. In the meantime wholesalers are receiving the balance of their importations and preparing orders for shipment. As the season advances the effect of the keen competition with eastern houses is becoming more apparent on the wholesale trade of the city, and is being felt in nearly all lines. Local dealers are undoubtedly getting the safest portion of the trade, though all would have to suffer in any overstocking which it is feared may result. Very little paper has matured during the week, and collections have been about fair.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**

The slight activity which became apparent in this line during the mild weather has again subsided, and everything is dead again, the return of colder weather having dissipated the prospect of an early spring opening, at least for the present. No additional shipments have been made, and inquiry has about ceased. Collections are only fair.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

In this line orders for spring delivery have been nearly all sent out, and consequently dealers are having a quiet time. There is very little call for goods for immediate want, an occasional small sorting order coming in. The amount of paper maturing has been next to nothing.

**CLOTHING.**

The only stir in this branch is in making up and shipping orders previously booked for spring delivery, and this has been going on with considerable vigor during the week. Quite a portion of such orders have now been filled. At present few new orders are coming in. Collection fair.

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.**

There has been but a slight improvement in this line but business is considered good for the season. Improvement is looked for with a return of milder weather. Collections fair.

**DRY GOODS.**

In this staple line there has been some progress made towards making up and sending out spring delivery, but this work has not yet reached very great proportion, and the bulk of the larger orders are still in hand. Those sent out so far are mostly small lots and partake more of the nature of sorting orders than full season deliveries. There is a quietness prevailing so far as regards immediate wants and sorting demands, though a few calls are being made for staple lines. Outside buyers have not yet arrived in the market to any extent, but are expected in the course of a week or so. The effect of the keen eastern competition is becoming more apparent as the season advances though dealers are confident of being able to more than hold their own in the long run. It is expected that the present season will be the most trying, and that country merchants will soon see the advantage of having a wholesale centre here. Collections have not been as free as during the earlier part of the month.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

Some additional activity has been created by the supplying of two or three new stores now starting in the province, together with the usual regular demand. Collections good.

**FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.**

The only present source of activity is in making up and shipping out spring deliveries, which has progressed considerably during the week. A few small sorting orders have also been received, but trade was generally quiet in this respect.

**FISH.**

Only a few lots of frozen lake fish have been received in the city. Some car lots of Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba fish have been exported from outside points. The city trade

is fairly active and the usual trade is doing in salt fish. Prices are unchanged all around, quotations being: whitefish, 5c; pickerel 4c; jackfish 2c. Salt white, \$4 per bbl; Labrador herrings, \$3 per bbl; salmon, \$17 per bbl; mackerel \$1 to \$1.75 per kit; smoked haddocks, 11c per pound. Fresh sea fish are quoted:—haddock 7½c; cod 7c; herrings 6½c; smelts 8c; tommy cods 6c; lobsters 14c.

**FRUITS.**

A fair demand for most kinds has come from the city, but country trade has been reduced to small lots by express on account of cold weather. These have been confined principally to oranges and lemons. Apples continue in about the same demand and prices are steady, though some lots of off-stock have sold at \$3.75 per barrel. Spices sell at \$5.00. Valencia and Riverside oranges are now selling at \$8 to \$8.50. Quotations are as follows: Messina oranges, \$6.50; Riverside \$7.00 to \$7.50 per box. California pears are worth \$4.50 per box; Apples are in good supply and are worth about \$4 to \$4.50 per bbl for good qualities. Messina lemons, \$6 to \$6.50 per box; cranberries, \$8 to \$8.50; Valencia raisins, \$3.75; London layer raisins, \$4 to \$4.25; black crown, \$5 to \$5.25 walnuts, 15 to 20c a lb; almonds, 20c; filberts, 12½c; pecans, 16c; peanuts, 15c for roasted and 12½c for raw; figs 18c to 20c and dates mats 8 to 10c; golden 10c. Apple cider, \$10 per bbl.

**FUEL.**

Farmers have been bringing in wood very extensively for sale on the market, and dealers in the city have consequently been obliged to further reduce prices, which have been cut about 25c per cord all round. Large lots could probably be had considerably under quotations. Prices now are as follows: poplar \$3.25; oak \$5.50; tamarac \$4.50. Prices are for car lots, delivered. On track, 50c per cord less than above. Hard coal is worth \$10.25, and soft \$8. Gait coal sells at \$7.50 on track.

**FURNITURE.**

There is comparatively nothing doing in this branch, either in the city or for shipment to the country. No improvement is looked for before warmer weather sets in. Dealers complain of high freight rates and say they will be compelled to buy in the States, which they claim to be able to do, at a better profit, even after paying duties, than to pay freight from Eastern Canada.

**GROCERIES.**

Nothing unusual has occurred since our last report, and the same quiet feeling prevails. The movement in merchandise is light, though comparing favorably with the amount of business doing at the same time last year. Syrups are firm and a fraction higher in sympathy with eastern markets and low stocks. Low grade syrups are very scarce. Sugars are steady and unchanged, though the feeling is easier east. Teas firm. Domestic canned goods are firm and advancing at the factories. Quotations: Sugars raw, 6½c, yellow 6½ to 7c; granulated 8½c; lump 9½ to 9c. Coffees, Rio, 13 to 15c; Government Java 32 to 33c, other Javas 22 to 27c; Mochas 31 to 34c. Teas range, Moyune gunpowder 25 to 70c; pan-fired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired 25 to 40c,

Ping Sacy young hyson 20 to 30c; Moyune young hyson 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-86, 20 to 55c.

## HIDES.

Stocks have been accumulating in eastern markets and prices are lower. A drop of 3c has been made in prices here. Quotations are as follows: Steers. Winnipeg inspection, No. 1 7c; No. 2, 6c; cows, No. 1, 6c. No. 2, 5c; bulls, 5c. calf, fine haired real veal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 10; No. 2, 8c. Sheep pelts, 30 to 65c. Tallow 33c per lb.

## HARDWARE AND METALS.

There is still only a very moderate call for light shelf goods and sundries. Heavy hardware, metals and builders supplies continue dull and uncalled for. Collections are fair. Prices are unchanged and are as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.50 to \$3.75; I. 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, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot tin, 25 to 30c per lb., according to quality, bar iron, \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb; shot, 6 to 6½c a lb; tarred felt, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

## LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Trade quiet and unchanged. Prices are: Spanish sole, 31 to 33c; slaughtersole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to \$1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z kip, \$1 to \$1.10; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 65 to 75c; No. 1, wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plumb stock; American oak sole, 50c.

## LUMBER.

The change in the weather during the past week to a lower temperature, together with a disposition to storm, has had a quieting effect on the lumber industry, and fewer inquiries have been coming in. Only a few small lots have been called for during the week, and a return of milder weather is wanted to induce an active movement.

## PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

There has been slightly more activity in this ranch, but not of much proportion as yet, and will be some time before a general demand sets in. Turpentine has again advanced in price. Quotations are: turpentine 74c; linseed oil, raw 75c per gal., boiled 78c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb; lard No 1, \$1.25 per gal; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 26c; water white, 34c. Calcined plaster, \$4.25 per bbl; Portland cement, \$5; white lead, genuine, 7.75; No 1 \$6.75; No 2, \$5.25 and window glass first break, \$2.50.

## SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Business continues about the same in this line, and in fairly good proportion. Goods manufactured for spring delivery will soon be sent out, and the work in this department is being pushed vigorously.

## STATIONERY AND PAPER.

There is no special activity in this branch, but the aggregate of business doing is about up to the expectations of dealers. Collections are fairly satisfactory.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

There has been some improvement in the demand from the city, but little from the country. Quotations as follows: Gooderman & Wort's five year old, \$2.75; 7 year old, \$3.25; old rye, \$1.80; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet DeBouche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6 Henney, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$2.75; Port wine, \$2.25 and upwards; Sherry \$2.25 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$3.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6 per case; Martell and Henney's brandy \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

## THE MARKETS.

## WINNIPEG.

## GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The movement in grain has shown considerable activity during the past week, both in deliveries at provincial points and in the export movement. Elevators and warehouses throughout the province became well stocked with grain during the cessation of the export movement, and now that through shipments can again be made, there is a quantity of grain in store for that purpose. A few cars have gone to Port Arthur for storage, but the great bulk of grain in transit has gone through to eastern Canadian points. In provisions the season appears to be opening up and business is more active. Dairy products are steady.

## WHEAT.

Deliveries at provincial points have increased to some extent, farmers probably realizing that it is to their advantage to dispose of the balance of their stocks at once, and while the markets are firm and high. The export movement has also been pushed with vigor, and the large stocks gathered in elevators and warehouses during the blockade are being reduced as fast as possible. Nearly all the exports are of low grades and damaged lots, as prices here for choice samples are away above export value. However, we learned of one special train of thirty cars, all No. 1 hard, which was forwarded to Montreal during the week. The demand for high grades has continued good and prices have been firm. In values the situation is somewhat peculiar and Northwestern markets are relatively the highest on the continent, or for that matter at any point in the world where there is a wheat market of any importance so far as is known. Competition has been keen at provincial points, and in some instances prices have reached abnormal figures, so that it is difficult to give a correct average statement of the range of prices. At one point 99c was actually paid, which is the highest yet heard of, at several other points over 80c was paid, though of course wheat is not worth nearly so much for export, and could not go over 65c for that purpose at outside points. Prices for car lots on track here are not materially changed, quotations being as follows: No. 1 hard 80c; No. 2, 75c; No. 1 northern 75c; No. 2, 70c; No. 3, 60c. Frosted lots are worth from 30 to 70c according to quality. On the street here \$2 was paid for best samples of No. 1 hard, and as high as 70c for choice No. 1 frosted.

## FLOUR.

Stocks in the city have been heavy and accumulating during the blockade, both from the city and country mills. An effort is now being made to reduce the quantity in store by exportation, though eastern markets are dull and heavy. From Montreal comes the report of very weak and lower markets, and Manitoba strong bakers' is said to have sold there as low as \$4.70. Prices there have declined 20 to 25c per barrel since the first of the year, and the

market is loaded. Prices here are unchanged as follows: patents, \$2.45; strong bakers, \$2.15; XXXX \$1.70, and superfine \$1.30 to \$1.40.

## BRAN AND SHORTS.

These products rule easier on account of the increased output and receipts in the city from country mills. A few car lots have been exported during the week. Bran is now quoted at \$6.25 per ton and shorts \$7.25.

## OATMEAL.

The local demand continues satisfactory. Prices are quoted at the same figures of \$2.25 for standard and \$2.50 for granulated. The recent bulge in the price of oats has affected this industry and rendered it impossible to manufacture for export, as prices here went as high and higher than in Ontario.

## POTATOES.

There is no movement reported, though milder weather may bring some out. The quotation of from 35 to 40c is merely nominal.

## EGGS.

Have been somewhat scarce and firmer for strictly fresh, 28 to 30c, now being the quotation. Pickled are worth 24 to 26c.

## CHEESE.

In this product there has been a moderate demand, principally for the home manufacture. Prime is quoted at the unchanged price of 10½ to 11c, and medium at 9½ to 10c. Ontario manufacture now in the market is worth 11c.

## BUTTER.

Choice has been scarce and firm, with a good demand, at from 22 to 23c. There has also been considerable demand for medium qualities for lumber camps, and western shipments. Prices for medium range from 12½ to 10c.

## OATS.

The high prices paid for oats during last week induced heavy offerings, and prices are now off several cents. Prices at provincial points have been reduced to 20c and under, and car lots here may now be had at from 27 to 30c, though 31c was offered for one. On the street from 28 to 30c was paid.

## BARLEY.

There has been a slight improvement in the movement, and a few car lots have been exported, about all of rejected, though a few samples might grade No. 3. It is stated that some Manitoba rejected has graded No. 3 in Toronto. From 32c to 35c would be paid here for No. 3. Rejected ranges from 25c to 30c.

## BACON.

A fair trade has come from the city for breakfast bacon, and a good demand from the country for dry salt. Prices are firm. Quotations are: dry salt 8½ to 9c; smoked 9½ to 9¾c; rolls 12c; breakfast bacon 11 to 12c; old dry salt 7c.

## HAMS.

There has been a fair city demand, with country trade quiet. The quotation is now 12½c.

## MESS PORK.

Still quiet but higher. Prices range from \$16.00.

## MENS BEEF.

Light demand at the unchanged quotation of \$15 per bbl.

## LARD.

No change to note in prices. Quotations are: \$2.10 per pail; or 9¾c per lb for tierces.

## DRESSED HOGS.

Are not offered so freely, though quite up to the wants of packers. The quotation is \$4.75.

## DRESSED MEATS.

Full carcasses of beef are worth from 6½c to

7½c, according to weight. Mutton, 8c to 9c; veal 8c to 11c. Prices are for dealers quotations.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Stocks have now been considerably reduced and prices are firmer for choice, chickens and ducks scarce and higher. Turkeys are now worth 12½c; chickens 12½c; geese 10c; ducks 14c.

OYSTERS.

Only a moderate trade and unchanged, cans are worth 35c for standard; 40c for plain select, and 45c for extra. Bulk sell at \$2 to \$2.50 per gallon.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Though slow to respond to the changed feeling in other markets, the local market has firmed up and advanced and some operators have gone over to the bull side, though they are nervous and uncertain as to the future. One reason for this is found in the fact that the local stock of wheat has changed so little in size for weeks. A marked increase or decrease in it would have material effect on local sentiment. This is liable to come soon, advices being that country elevators are pretty well emptied, so that with prospects of an early and heavy increase in flour production, the local stock must begin to be drawn upon very largely within the coming fortnight. As to the legitimate situation, a close observer said to day:

"I shall not be surprised to see an advance of four or five cents in the next ten days, but I see no cause for it except manipulation. There are strong parties under wheat, and they seem to have it pegged, so far as a decline goes, but if legitimate influences had been allowed to work, it would have gone five or ten cents lower than it has been, some time ago. This advance doesn't look healthy to me. I am afraid it will shut off the foreign demand entirely and be followed by an extreme reaction. Crop scares may come which will help the bulls, but I consider the bulge premature and am sorry to see it."

Receipts for the week were quite large and shipments fair. A better demand for flour will undoubtedly increase the consumption of our wheat by mills to the south and east. The winter wheat is uncovered and in the wet, so that a cold spring, with frequent freezes, will make a picnic every day for market scalpers.

The highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on 'change during the week ending to-day, closing prices, and the prices one year ago were:

	Feb. 25.			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing	1885.
No. 1 hard..	\$77	85½	\$7½	\$1½
No. 1 northern	\$5	\$2½	\$5	77
" 2 ..	78	75	77	70½

May 1 hard opened at 91½c and closed at 92½c, with June 92½c. May 1 northern closed at 87½c. Coarse grains were quiet, corn closing at 31 to 32c, oats at 29½ to 30½c, rye at 49 to 51c and barley 45 to 75c by sample.

MILLSTUFF—Has been steady, with bran in active demand and scarce at \$10 per ton in bulk; shorts, \$9 to \$10.

FLOUR.—There is a very satisfactory improvement in the flour market and millers feel

much encouraged. The change came last Saturday, in the shape of orders from London at prices 3 to 6d above recent offers, and since then there have been heavy sales for export at even better figures, while the demand is growing. This is the healthiest sign apparent, for domestic trade is quiet, although there is a good trade in patents and prices are firm. If millers are careful and wheat manipulators do not kick the fat into the fire, we see no reason why we should not have a healthy and active flour market.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.70 to \$4.90; straights, \$4.40 to \$4.60; first bakers', \$3.70 to \$3.90; second bakers' \$3.20 to \$3.50; best low grades, \$2.10 to \$2.25, in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to \$1.60, in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 2½c per bbl for 250 and 140 lb jute bags, 2½c for 95lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24½lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

The mills on the Falls move along without any material change, the water power being sufficient to operate something over one-half of the capacity of the city. When an attempt is made to do more than this with it, the water usually recedes and all feel the effects of it at once. The decrease in the flour production for the week ending Feb. 13 was followed by a heavy increase last week. Although the power from Wednesday noon to Saturday was rather inferior, the mills made 91,600 bbls for the week—averaging 15,300 bbls daily—against 78,900 bbls the preceding week, and 73,000 bbls for the corresponding time in 1885. Mild weather has been the rule for several days, and no doubt the water supply is favorably affected thereby. There were 13 mills running at noon to day, representing 21,700 bbls capacity, but their output did not exceed 13,500 bbls. This list included the two largest concerns in the city, but in the case of one, two thirds of its capacity was idle, and in the other, one-half. At present there is no flour being made through the medium of steam power, though it is not improbable that one or more engines would be started up were the water to become lower. A considerable improvement is reported in the flour market. The demand on foreign accounts has become quite active at prices nearer the views of our millers, and their offers are being accepted quite freely. The domestic markets are also stronger.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	Feb. 23.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 9.
Wheat, bus ..	575,120	462,000	477,650
Flour, bbls ..	—	250	—
Millstuff, tons ..	85	160	137

	SHIPMENTS.		
	Feb. 23.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 9.
Wheat, bus ..	72,240	62,160	\$2,320
Flour, bbls ..	\$6,843	76,072	79,959
Millstuff, tons ..	2,525	2,419	3,614

The wheat in elevators in Minneapolis, as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is shown in the appended table:

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Feb. 22.	Feb. 15.
No. 1 hard ..	1,742,252	1,732,624
No. 1 northern ..	1,710,332	1,699,452
No. 2 northern ..	797,445	817,663
No. 3, ..	12,757	12,377
Rejected ..	37,830	39,987
Special bins ..	1,432,183	1,440,486
	5,732,799	5,742,589

ST. PAUL.

Elevators—	Feb. 24.	Feb. 17.	Feb. 10.
bush ..	1,112,000	1,128,000	1,132,000

DULUTH.

	Feb. 22.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 8.
In store, bus. ..	5,608,765	5,578,016	5,533,344
Afloat, bus. ..	124,521	124,521	124,521

Total, bus. . . 5,733,286 5,702,537 5,657,765  
—Northwest's Miller.

CHICAGO.

Business on the Chicago board commenced on Tuesday last week, Monday being Washington's birthday, and consequently a statutory holiday. The week has been marked by a gradual decline in price on every day since the opening. The first business day of the week developed unusual strength, and prices closed 1½c above the highest point reached during the previous week, but this was for a day only, and each succeeding day was weaker. The principal features of strength were in better cables, and a firmer feeling at New York in regard to the export movement. During the balance of the week there was no occurrence to give either strength or weakness to the market. Cables maintained about the same tone as for some time back, and showed no marked improvement in British and continental markets. Crop news unimportant. The export movement has also been without feature. On Feb. 20th, the grand total of wheat in store, afloat and in transit was 52,771,787 bushels, against 48,011,276 bushels for the same week last year. The decrease in the visible supply for the week ending Feb. 20th was 790,595 bushels. Corn and oats were quiet during the week and without interest. In pork the week has been an exciting one, and the market has experienced considerable manipulation by large speculators. On Thursday a loss of nearly 50c was made in prices, but values appear to be again rising. The fluctuations recorded seemed entirely due to manipulative influences, the crowd catching the inspiration of the moment, and surging one way and then another. Lard was lower in sympathy with pork.

On Tuesday May wheat opened at 85½c, or about ½c higher than Saturday's close. An advance immediately followed of about ½c, with good buying. After a period of brisk trading at steady values, another advance of about ½c took place, May climbing up to 86½c. The one o'clock closing was at the top. In the afternoon wheat again advanced, May reaching 87c, but receded and closed at 86½c. The feeling during the entire session was the most buoyant experienced in this market for many a day. Corn was dull and neglected. Oats quiet and

steady. Provisions heavy and slow, pork closing 10c off. Closing quotations were:

	Feb.	Mar.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.81½	\$0.81½
Corn .. .. .	37½	37½
Oats .. .. .	29½	29½
Pork .. .. .	10.92½	10.92½
Lard .. .. .	6.05	6.05

On Wednesday the wheat market opened easier, with a bearish feeling prevailing. May sold down to 85½c, with a number of fluctuations on the downward course. The principal cause of weakness was in a despatch from New York, that wheat bought for export had been ordered re-sold at any price. After the first drop, considerable distrust became apparent as to the reliability of the despatch, many concluding it was a trick to break the market. Trading again became more active and prices hardened, May closing in the morning at 86½c. The afternoon board was strong, but fell off before the close. Corn and oats were dull and unchanged. Provisions were flat and trading unimportant; Closing prices were;

	Feb.	Mar.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.81	\$0.81½
Corn .. .. .	37½	37½
Oats .. .. .	29½	29½
Pork .. .. .	10.92½	10.92½
Lard .. .. .	6.05	6.05

The wheat market opened strong and about ½c higher. However there appeared to be little sustaining influence, and prices soon receded to the starting point. The one o'clock closing was at the bottom. In the afternoon a further decline of ½c was made. The main cause of weakness appeared to be the increase of the amount of wheat on passage, cables were conflicting, though the general tenor was firmer. In the provision market there was considerable excitement. It was reported that some large pork operators were closing out, and immediately everybody wanted to sell. Under this pressure the market soon broke and closed 30c lower at one o'clock. In the afternoon the decline continued, May selling down to \$10.65, but a slight reaction took place before the close. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	Mar.
Wheat .. .. .	\$9.80½	\$0.80½
Corn .. .. .	37½	37½
Oats .. .. .	29	29
Pork .. .. .	10.55	10.55
Lard .. .. .	5.95	5.95

On Friday the market was weaker at the opening, though prices were held up for some time, finally declining to 84½c. A slight reaction then commenced, but the closing at 1 o'clock was again lower. In the afternoon wheat again opened lower and sold down to 84½c at the close. Corn was easier on account of increasing receipts. Oats quiet and unchanged, the chief interest again centred in the provision market. Pork opened 7½c lower, and prices ran up and down in most rapid succession. In the afternoon pork advanced. The movements of the large operators were closely watched for a clue to the probable course of the markets, and the feeling was generally uncertain. Closing prices were;

	Feb.	Mar.
Wheat .. .. .	79½	79½
Corn .. .. .	30½	30½
Oats .. .. .	29	29
Pork .. .. .	10.70	10.70
Lard .. .. .	5.95	5.95

On Saturday wheat was again dull and easier. Fluctuations were numerous, and the close ½c lower than yesterday. Pork was active and the market steadier, with a firmer feeling and more stability in the market. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	Mar.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.79½	\$0.79½
Corn .. .. .	—	—
Oats .. .. .	—	—
Pork .. .. .	10.70	10.72½
Lard .. .. .	5.93	5.97½

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market has maintained a steady and firm feeling during the week, and nearly all the leading bank stocks are quotable a few points higher. Sales of Northwest Land stock\* were made at ½ over quotations. Loan and Savings stocks were generally steady and without important change. bids of Feb. 24, as compared with Wednesday, Feb. 17, were as follows:

	Feb. 17.	Feb. 24.
Montreal .. .. .	207	208
Ontario .. .. .	109	109½
Toronto .. .. .	192½	193½
Merchants' .. .. .	119	119
Commerce .. .. .	122½	123
Imperial .. .. .	133½	133
Federal .. .. .	106	108
Dominion .. .. .	208	209
Standard .. .. .	122½	122
Hamilton .. .. .	127½	128
Northwest Land .. .. .	73½	75½

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Another week has passed away still no change has come over the grain market. The past week has been merely a repetition of what has transpired, or rather has not transpired, for a month back. Everything is as quiet as possible, and the market seems to be taking a long rest. Holders have continued to hold in apparent confidence of a higher range of values and shippers have not shown much disposition to do business in its present basis. Receipts have been coming forward more freely, and consequently stocks are considerably heavier.

WHEAT

This market has continued inactive and altogether without any important feature since our last report. Buyers and sellers have generally been apart and both apparently content to await further developments before making a move. No. 2 fall has been worth from 81 to 82c, and No. 2 spring and red winter are quotable the same.

FLOUR.

Offerings have been made less freely and the demand has improved. Sales were made early in the week at the old figures of \$3.60 for superior extra, and \$3.50 for extra; but later lot,

could not be obtained at these figures, holders asking an advance.

OATS.

Have been in fair demand, but somewhat unsettled in price. Sales were made at from 33½c for mixed to 35c for white, or 36c in bags, on track.

BARLEY.

In this grain there has been but a slight movement and receipts have been small. Prices have, however, been well maintained. No. 1 sold at 93c f.o.c. No. 2 seems to have sold at 81 to 82c. Extra No. 3 was taken at 71 to 72c, and uninspected, equal to No. 3 choice, lying outside, sold at equal to 65 and 67c. here. The market closed steady with No. 2 sold at equal to 83c, and good No. 3 at 58c f.o.c. Street prices unchanged at 60 to 93c.

PEAS.

Have been quiet but values steady, with buyers as before at 58c for cars of No. 2 on the spot, or equal to that price here for lots lying outside; a car of No. 2 sold at 59c f.o.c. at close. Street receipts small; prices 56 to 59c.

POTATOES.

There has been a better movement, with milder weather. Cars sold at the opening at 50c. with some choice lots at 55c.

APPLES.

Little offering and demand slow, one car sold at \$1.60.

EGGS.

Fresh moved freely at 20c, and all offered were readily taken. Salted were neglected.

BUTTER.

A good shipping demand has existed throughout the week, and sales have been large, and at steady prices. Lots of medium changed hands at from 6½ to 8c, with culls at 4c good store, with white taken out, sold at 9 to 10c. Really choice dairy continues scarce and in good demand, and at from 15 to 17c. Choice rolls have also been scarce and wanted at from 13 to 15c. The bulk offering were, however, poor. Stocks of medium have now been considerably reduced but are still ample.

CHEESE.

The market has continued quiet and easy. Fine has sold at 9c in small lots, and medium from 6½ to 8c.

BACON.

Long clear in car lots is usually held at 7c. tons and cases usually 7½c, but closed with an inclination to stand out for 7½c; Cumberland very scarce, and light bringing as much as long clear; long sides have been selling at 8½ to 9c; rolls, 8½ to 9½c, and bellies 10½ to 11c, with all these quiet.

HAMS.

The demand seems to have been improving, and holders very firm at 11 to 11½c. for small lots; but we should say that lots of not under 100 could have been bought at 10½.

LARD.

The demand has been slack and prices have been unchanged at from 8½c. for tinnets to 9½c for pails, with only small lots moving.

HOGS.

No car-lots offered, but they could have found ready buyers at \$6.25 for good quality. Street receipts have been rather on the increase, but all wanted and readily taken at \$6.25 to \$6.75, the latter price being for light weight.

POULTRY.

All sorts have continued to offer slowly. Turkeys have been worth about 10 to 10½c, and geese 7c per lb; fowl have sold unusually from 45 to 90c per pair; ducks not offered, but worth 65 to 75c per pair.

### Butter Exports.

The shipments of butter from Canada to the United Kingdom since the close of navigation have been very small, amounting to 2,626 packages, against 22,225 packages for the corresponding period last year, showing a decrease of 12,699 packages. From May 1st, 1885, to Feb. 13, 1886, the total shipments from Montreal to Great Britain were 75,863 packages, against 128,362 packages for the same period in 1884-85, or a decrease of 52,499 packages. This large falling off in our export butter trade is due to the generally poor qualities of Canadian dairies, a foreign outlet for which has been cut off by the immense quantities of Continental butterine used in the English markets, which is fresher and much more palatable than stale butter. Canada can only regain her declining shipping trade by abandoning the dairy mode of making butter entirely, and adopting in its stead the creamery system.—*Trade Bulletin.*

### Adulterated Food.

Adulteration of articles of food has become so common that the public no longer look upon the practice with the concern the seriousness of the subject demands, but have come to regard it as one of the necessary evils that are with us and that must be endured, the cure not being apparent. The cause, however, is more easily found and is attributable in no small degree to the increasing demand for cheap food products, and the resultant competition produces a class of manufacturers who subordinate all other considerations to the one purpose of making money, and some of the combinations turned out are simply villainous. We are told, in fact, that drugs are not infrequently used which, when taken in sufficiently large doses, are deadly in their effects, and the gradual accumulation of poison in the system by the use of adulterated will prove equally fatal.

Other lines of goods are mixed with less harmful ingredients, which, while reducing their quality and effectiveness, do not necessarily injure the health of consumers.

To what extent the law making power may regulate and govern this matter seems an open question, but it would undoubtedly be conceded by that legislatures have the authority to regulate and even prohibit the manufacture of deleterious food products, and prevent the sale of goods under false pretenses. But their constitutional right to restrain the manufacture or sale of substitutes for certain kinds of food, when made from clean and wholesome ingredients, the majority will probably question, although a proviso might be in order requiring them to be sold for what they really are. Take for instance oleomargarine, suine, etc., which some granger organizations are so unselfishly antagonizing in the interest of the "dear public." The bases of these substitutes (lutter, tallow, lard, etc.) appear on our tables in no less objectionable forms without a murmur. Then, too, they act as a balance wheel preventing the undue inflation of prices, and the passage of a prohibitory law would place the genuine and the imitation alike beyond the poor man's reach.—*Journal of Trade.*

### South American Progress.

There are banks in Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic, with capital greater than any in the United States, occupying buildings finer than any banking-house in New York, palaces of marble and glass and iron. The Provincial Bank has a capital of \$20,000,000, another has \$8,000,000, and several have \$5,000,000. They have a board of trade and a stock exchange where business is conducted on the same plan as in New York or Chicago, and with as great an amount of excitement. There are more daily papers there than in New York or London, twenty-three in all, and two of the dailies are printed in the English language, one in French, one in German, and one in Italian. The rest are in Spanish. The telephone and the electric light are used quite as extensively as in the United States, and the number of instruments engaged is larger in proportion to population than in any city in the world. The Argentine University, under the patronage of the government, is one of the best in America, and ranks with Yale or Harvard in its curriculum and standard of education. It has a faculty of forty-two professors, many of them Germans, with four branches: law, engineering, and scientific, and the ordinary classical course. The library has about 60,000 volumes, representing the literature of all languages, and the museum is quite extensive.—*Ex.*

### Wool.

Although the United States is the leading agricultural country in the world, and furnishes the largest contributions to the deficiencies of other countries, its position as a wool producer is not so conspicuous, and it is especially in marked contrast with that as a cotton grower. In the latter case its resources are available for supplying the wants of the world, were cotton produced nowhere else, while it does actually supply them to the extent of two-thirds; in the latter, only the bulk of home requirements are provided for from domestic resources, a considerable importation being necessary to furnish manufacturers with needed supplies. It is, of course, easier to multiply the cotton product than that of wool, and the wants of the world do not call for more than one pound clean of the latter to four pounds of the former. The wool clip of the world does not exceed 2,000,000,000 pounds in the grease, or half that quantity clean, which gives but little more than half a pound per inhabitant annually, to two and a quarter pounds of cotton, though as the use of wool is restricted by climate the average would be considerably raised by a similar restriction of the apportionment. Europe, including England, produces about one-half and consumes seven-eighths.—*Dry Goods Bulletin.*

### The Cash System.

We would like to see every grocer in the country selling strictly for cash. In some large manufacturing towns grocers are compelled to accept merchandise orders from employees of the manufacturer, but if the manufacturer in good there can be no harm in doing this. It is the unlimited credit system that is ruining half of the grocers whose failures

appear in the commercial papers of the day. There is scarcely an instance where a man who asks for credit cannot manage to pay cash if he is compelled to. It may seem hard at first, but we must come to it. The storekeeper who refuses credit may lose a few dollars by an indignant customer, but it will be amply repaid to him in saving from credit given dead beats. The loss of bad accounts does not always spring from the dead beat class. A man may run a bill with you who has for years been considered the best pay in town. Before your account falls due he has received some unfortunate business blow and is unable to pay your bill. What can you do? He never intended to beat you. If you had made a positive rule not to give credit to anybody, he would have been just as willing to pay cash when he received the goods. If a man owes you money and will not or even can not pay you, there is a feeling of distrust which you will always have toward him. In this cash system, as in all other important moves, it must be handled by a concerted movement of all retail grocers.—*Exchange.*

### A Trade Secret.

A trader who was fortunate in giving credit was asked the other day by a confrere, who, being less clever, always had a lot of failures on his hands, the cause of his success, and he replied: "When a new customer asks me for credit, if upon taking advice I feel justified in giving it to him, I subscribe for the local paper of his place and study closely the way he advertises. In the first place, this investigation shows me what profits he realizes on certain articles, and so indicates whether my customer works on a good basis or not. Besides this result, which cannot, however, be always exact, in view of the sacrifices that are made in some cases, I learn also from his advertisement what his standing is as well as if I opened his account books. As long as my debtor advertises energetically, his advertisements well got up, carefully looked after and in good position, he can get from me all he wishes—he is a good risk. But if I discover that his advertisements are badly arranged and defective I set myself about settling his account and stopping his credit.—*Journal of Fabrics.*

WISHART & Co., fruits and confectionery, Winnipeg, are endeavoring to come to an arrangement with creditors.

THE handsome and commodious depot of the C.P.R. Railway Co., Winnipeg, was entirely destroyed by fire, early yesterday morning, nothing but portions of the bare walls being left standing. The depot contained the head offices of the company for that portion of the road west of Port Arthur, as well as the branch lines in Manitoba, together with the offices of the land department. As everything was destroyed, with the exception of the papers in the vault, the loss and inconvenience will be very great. The building and furnishings were valued at considerably over \$150,000. The contents of the baggage room, where the fire originated, was destroyed as was also several thousand dollars worth of goods in the Dominion Express Company's Offices in the building. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but is thought to have been caused by some combustible substance amongst the baggage.



### Manitoba.

Wheat was bringing from 70 to 72c at Neopawa, last week.

A daily train will be run on the Manitoba Northwestern, commencing March 1st.

Wheat had reached the price of 82c at Oak Lake last week, and a lively business was doing.

The post-office at Brookdale, will be reopened on the 1st March next, on sec. 22, tp. 12, r. 16, west.

The Qu'Appelle roller flour mill, owned by D. H. McMillan & Bro., Winnipeg, was put in operation last week.

The new town site of Pilot Mound has been surveyed by the C.P.R. engineers, and buildings will be moved to the station at once.

The wheat market was said to be booming at Pilot Mound last week. As high as 82c was paid for wheat. Oats were selling at 20c.

A lot on the corner of Main St. and Portage avenue, Winnipeg, known as Donaldson's Corner, was sold last week for \$13,009, cash.

Agents for Minnesota nurseries have been canvassing the province and have had considerable success in selling fruit and ornamental trees.

The Stouewall News is responsible for the following:—Many farmers are girdling their wheat and barley into fodder, as they say there will be a big price for oats next spring. Very small quantities of oats are shipped out of the country and as there is abundance for home consumption we cannot see how the price can really go up to anything extraordinary.

### The Territories.

Grasshoppers are out in the vicinity of Macleod.

Prairie fires have been burning lately in the neighborhood of Maple Creek.

The land granted to volunteers who served in the Northwest rebellion totals about 340,000 acres.

The Government is considering a scheme for placing the Mounted Police force under the control of the military department.

John Somers, of Regina, has been awarded contract of school house to be erected on Pimaps Reserve, cost of building \$1082.00

A fox hunt took place at Macleod lately, a coyote being turned loose as the "fox." It was a gallant run, lasting about fifty seconds by which time the coyote got out of sight.

The "mills of the gods grind slowly." The Dominion Government has announced that it is now prepared to pay certified claims for food and billeting of troops, contracted during the late rebellion.

King, of G. C. King & Co., who has just returned from a visit to High River, states that the cattle in that district are in magnificent condition. The winter has been unsurpassed for cattle, the herds being even now rolling fat.

The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan railroad and steamboat company have applied for authority to build a line from the company's line to Prince Albert, to extend in

Regina to Wood Mountain and the Souris coal fields, to limit the bonding power to \$10,000 a mile, to change the company's name, and for other purposes.

A dispute having arisen as to the ownership of the Court house and jail at Brandon, a deputation from that town and one from the western judicial board interviewed the Manitoba Government on the matter. After hearing the arguments of both sides the Government decided in favor of Brandon, and also decided that the county should bear any expense over and above \$70,000—the amount raised by debentures.

The building operations at present going on in Calgary are of a class ahead of anything which has been done in that line since the town was located. Dr. Lafferty has hauled stone for his intended residence near Mr. Leeson's house. Stone is also being hauled for the block presently to be put up opposite the Royal Hotel by Messrs Bowen, Durme, Rankin & Allen. The new post office has been commenced under the contract given to J. G. McCallum, and the new bank will be commenced shortly. These building operations alone will aggregate some \$30,000.

### British Columbia.

Coal is selling in New Westminster at \$5.75 per ton.

Victoria merchants want a market building erected by the council.

The last account from Granite Creek the snow was four feet deep on the summit of Hope Mountain. Flour is \$10 per 100 lbs., beans 15 cents per lb., bacon 30 cents, butter 60 cents, tea 75, coffee 50, beef 10, and potatoes \$8 per 100 lbs.

The largest public meeting ever held in Saanich District took place last week, for the purpose of discussing the proposed scheme for the construction of a railway from Victoria to Shoal Bay. Speeches were delivered by some of the prominent residents of the district and others, all of them being strongly in favor of the road. A resolution in favor of the railway was passed unanimously.

The Victoria Standard says:—A great many miners have an abiding faith in Leech river as a placer mining district. During last year one or two well-known searchers for the cave of Aladdin found good pay out there and will return to their claims as soon as the weather will permit. Already a company has been formed to thoroughly test some of the other claims during the approaching season and it is gratifying to state with good prospects of success.

H. C. Beeton, agent general for British Columbia, in England, has just received two samples of fine white spring wheat from Okanagan Spallumacheen, district of British Columbia. This illustration of the wheat-growing capacities of the province can scarcely fail to attract attention now that all its resources are claiming increasing notice. It is said that in the district in question there are nearly a quarter of a million acres of land capable of producing wheat. The present sample comes from the farm of Mr. Lumby, on which a yield of some forty or fifty

bushels to the acre was obtained. It is hoped that before long the district will be in direct connection with the Canadian Pacific railway system by means of a branch railway and lake navigation.

### General Notes.

There are over 250 Chinese employed in New York as cigar makers.

The Brantford Starch Company has reduced the price of starch 1c per lb.

The price of Myrtle Navy tobacco has declined 2c per lb to 30c in bond.

Between \$18,000 and \$20,000 has been subscribed to the proposed cooperative nail factory at Milwaukee.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis road will put its engineer corps in the field very shortly for the Duluth extension.

The new Canadian Pacific Railway elevator at Montreal, with a storing capacity of 600,000 bushels has been opened.

The price of Anthracite coal at the mines has declined to figures which are actually below cost through unhealthy competition.

The Grand Trunk traffic receipts for the week ending 13th show an increase of over \$77,000 compared with the corresponding week of last year.

The Watson Manufacturing Co. of Ayr, Ont., purpose to send to the Colonial Exhibition one each of its grain reapers, hay mowers, and hay rakes.

Notice of application for a charter for the North American Telegraph Co., to carry on a general telegraph and telephone business appears in the Canada Gazette.

The liquor men are mad at the Ontario Government for again increasing the license fees, and say it will ruin the small hotels, and that they will charge ten cents per glass for whiskey in the future.

A very active business is in progress at most of the boot and shoe factories of Montreal, and it is now estimated that the volume of the spring trade will be at least 25 per cent larger than that of 1885.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Works, Oshawa, Ont., a statement was submitted showing a large surplus over liabilities. It was decided that an assignment be made.

The Government Savings Bank returns for the Dominion for January show an increase in the amount to the credit of depositors since January last year of \$2,188,496 Manitoba contributed to that increase \$165,974.

Congressman Parker of New York, has introduced a bill requiring that each package of artificial butter shall pay a tax of one cent per pound or fraction thereof, stamps to the proper amount being fixed and cancelled before removal from the factory. Dr. Swineburne says there is no disposition to discriminate against artificial butter, but the Committee will try to frame a bill which will prevent any deception in its sale, so that it may be offered to the public for what it is and on its own merits.



Thos. McCornick, biscuit manufacturer, London, Ont., entertained his employees at his residence, and afterward gave each \$5 per year for each year he had been in his service, one man receiving \$100. The total amount distributed was about \$2,000.

The possible competition of Spanish with British pig iron in the United Kingdom has been foreshadowed in the English press. It is now stated that vigorous efforts are to be made to push the introduction of Spanish iron in England, and samples have already been sent into Staffordshire.

There are no less than four projected railway lines commencing at Port Arthur as follows: The Ontario and Rainy River Railway Company, the Ontario, Minnesota and Manitoba Railway Company, the Lake Superior Mineral Railway Company and the Thunder Bay Colonization Railway Company.

It seems that the dairy farmers of England are feeling the effects of competition from butterine. The British Dairy Farmers' Association has the draft of a bill to be presented to Parliament prohibiting the sale of imitation butter under the title of butterine, American butter, or any other terms indicated in the act.

The Canadian Pacific returns for last year are as follows:—For twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1885, the figures are as follows—Gross earnings, \$83,684.93; working expenses, \$51,432.76; net profits, \$52,252.16; increase in net profits for twelve months ending Dec 31st over the same period last year is \$2,033,326; miles in operation, 3,527.

Foreign advices indicate that a proposed government monopoly of the sale of spirits in Germany will be brought before the Reichstag. The fact that this body refused to grant the government a monopoly of the sale of tobacco does not seem to have deterred the government from broaching the scheme. The general proposition as stated is that the state shall buy up all the raw spirits in the empire, and after refining, retail them at home and export them abroad. The granting of licenses to sell would naturally be a source of revenue to the government.

The collection of mineral specimens from the Thunder Bay district for the Colonial Exhibition is a magnificent one, according to the Port Arthur *Sentinel*. There are in the exhibit specimens showing some of the metals in their virgin purity and ores of most of the economic minerals, viz., iron ore, fit for Besemer steel, galena or lead ore with rock, and galena solid; zinc blende carrying upwards of 50 per cent. of metallic zinc; copper ores also rich in precious metals; copper in its native state; plumbago, barytu, asbestos, mica, various kinds of silver and gold ores, and gold and silver in their native state as found in the veins in the district. Precious stones are also exhibited, viz: garnets, greenstones, Thompsonites, amethysts and agates of exceptional beauty. Building, useful and ornamental stones are exhibited, viz: cement stone, glass stone, ordinary building stone, free stone, the beautiful Nipigon sandstone, red granite, gray granite, roofing slate and different kinds of marble.

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