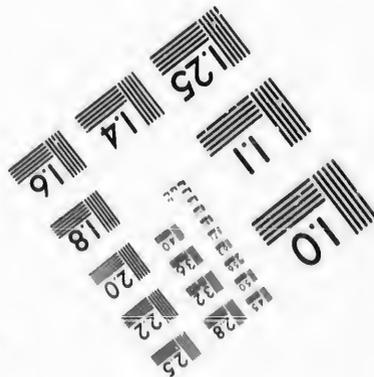
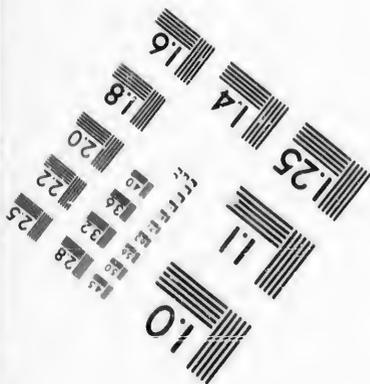
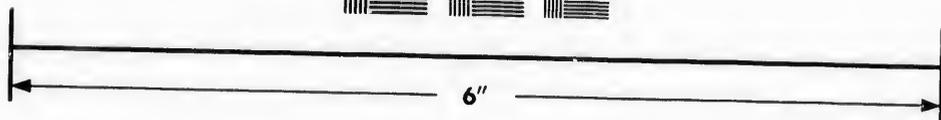
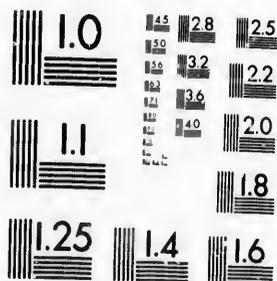


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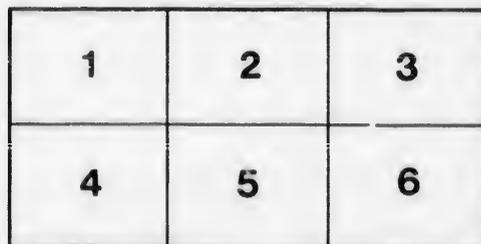
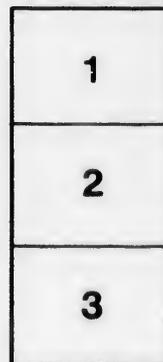
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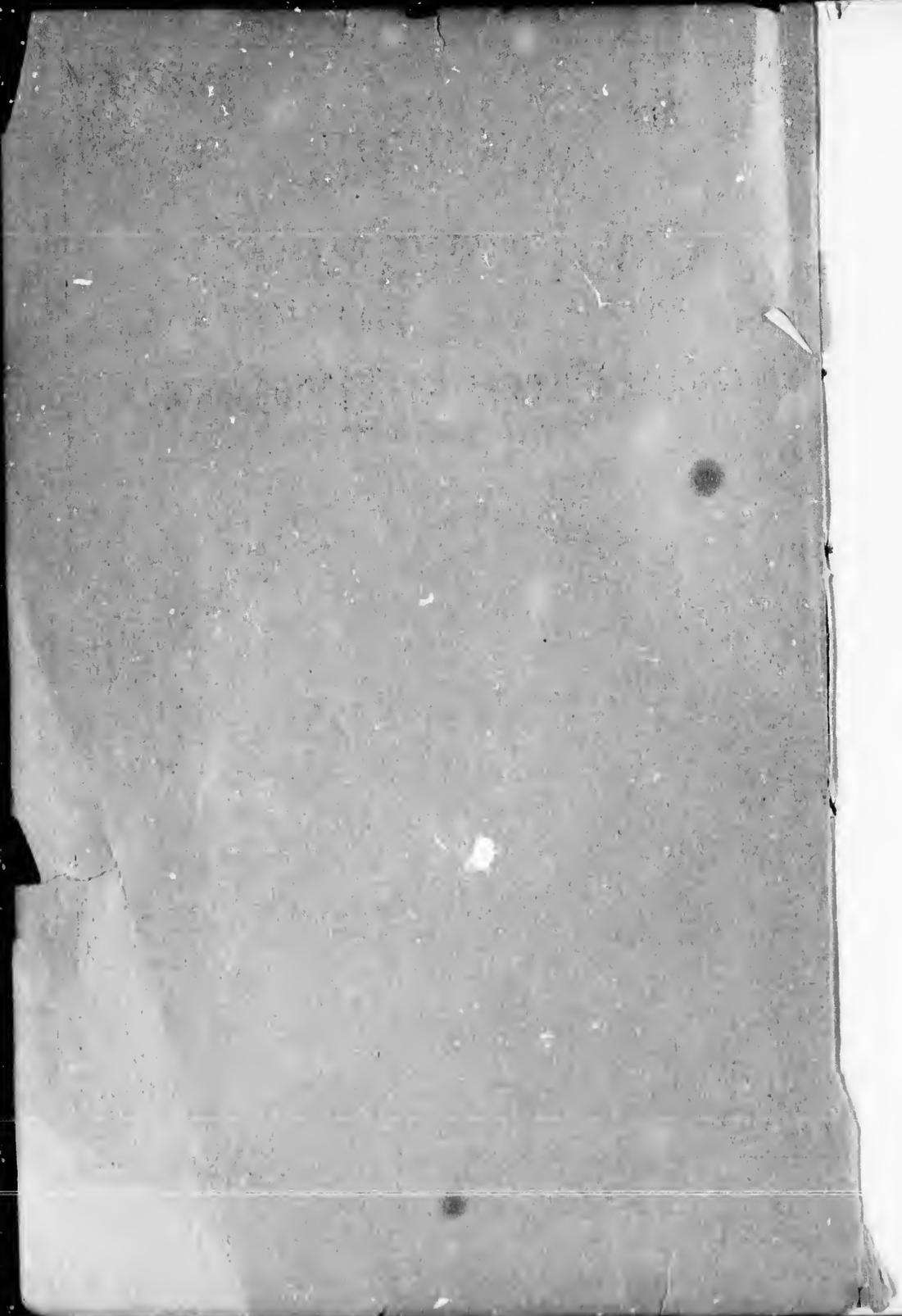
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PAST AND PRESENT DEVELOPMENT AND
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THOMPSON & BOYER, *Editors and Publishers.*

Winnipeg :

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF "THE COMMERCIAL," 4 AND 6 JAMES STREET EAST:

1886.

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Northwest
Northwest

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Osobony

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Parkin,
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Paulin
Perry, D.
Pettigrew
Phelan,
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Preston
Purson

Radford

Ramsay

Red Kay

Revere

Richard

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Rogers

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Ross D.

Rowlton

Russell

Rutter

Ryan, C.

Ross, A.

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Sanford

Sandue

Schmidt

Schmid

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Prefatory.

In placing this work in the hands of the public, the publishers feel no hesitancy in expressing the assured conviction that no volume heretofore issued, relating to Winnipeg and its industries, contains so great an amount of useful, if not indispensable information. The purpose of this publication is to present reliable and concise information concerning the City of Winnipeg and the various sections of country tributary to it.

For several months a staff of reporters and writers have been engaged in obtaining all possible facts within the compass of our design, and giving them a readable and orderly construction. No small expense has been entailed in providing the illustrations with which the work is embellished, and no effort has been spared to secure such excellence, so far as its mechanical production is concerned, as shall give it an attractive appearance to every reader. A careful perusal of this volume on the part of those residing at a distance or unfamiliar with the marvellous progress and the diversity of the resources of Winnipeg is earnestly commended as certain to excite interest and likely to suggest experimental relations, at least, that must conduce to the future profit of all parties.

As has well been asked before, what would it have been worth thirty years ago, to the then average business man or capitalist if he could have foreseen the growth of Chicago to its present proportions? How inestimable that glance into futurity would have been—the presentation of an unlimited opportunity for the acquirement of wealth and position! And it is the very purpose of these pages to indicate to the thoughtful mind just such an opportunity as was presented by that great metropolis a score or more of years ago. Herein will be clearly defined to the manufacturer a comparatively unoccupied plant, backed by a commercial development which has already made Winnipeg the metropolis of the Canadian Northwest. Herein the capitalist will discover a field for investment such as no other city on the American continent now presents: and such as Chicago alone has presented in the past.

To numerous friends, for substantial encouragement and highly valued assistance, the publishers return the most cordial assurances of appreciation, and, with the belief that their labors will prove not altogether ineffectual in conducing to the general welfare of the community, they subscribe themselves

W. T. THOMPSON.

E. E. BOYER.

WINNIPEG, December, 1886.

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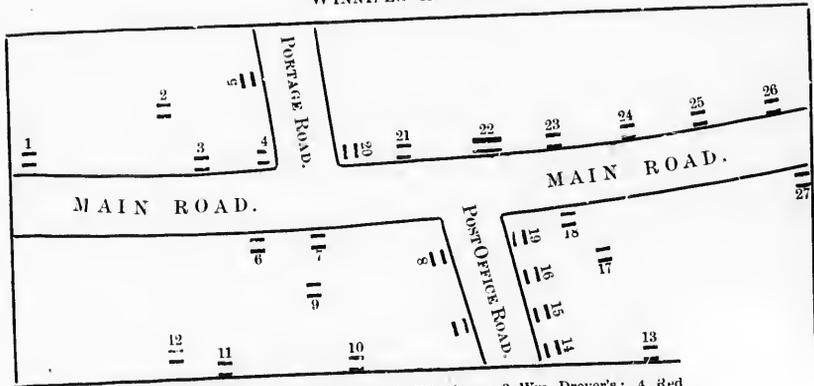
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Industries of Winnipeg.

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE REVIEW.

WINNIPEG IN 1869.



1, Fort Garry; 2, Hudson's Bay Company's store in Winnipeg; 3, Wm. Dreyer's; 4, Red Trinity Church; 5, Brian Devlin's; 6, Railroad hall block; 7, Onis Monchamp's; 8, Garrett H. McDermott's house, afterwards used as a convent; 9, McDermott's mill; 10, A. McDermott, afterwards used as a convent; 11, Wm. Dreyer's house, afterwards used as a convent; 12, Wm. Dreyer's house, afterwards used as a convent; 13, McDermott's mill; 14, A. McDermott, afterwards used as a convent; 15, engine house; 16, Post Office block; 17, A. G. B. Bannatyne's house, afterwards used as a residence; 18 and 19, Bannatyne & Begg's store; 20 and 21, H. McKenney & Larsen's store and storehouse; 22, Emmerting Hotel, afterwards Davis House; 23, J. Higgins'; 24, W. H. Lyon's; 25, Henry Coture, butcher; 26, W. G. Fonseca's store; 27, E. L. Barber's store.

I.—PAST AND PRESENT.

The history of Winnipeg, with its wonderful growth and marvellous progress, reads like a chapter from some work of romance. It seems almost miraculous that in the short space of fifteen years there has arisen here the city of to-day. Fifteen years ago no city, no railroad, no street, no church, no school-house, no home—nothing but a small post of the Hudson's Bay Co., where the native Indians gathered to dispose of their furs—to-day, the thirty thousand people, the twenty-five millions of business, massive mercantile blocks, railways connecting with the Atlantic and the Pacific and stretching to the great cities of the United States, church edifices of magnificent structure and proportions, elegant school-houses, miles of street railway, the mansion and residence, the electric light, the comforts and refinements of the highest type of civilized life. It is indeed one of the marvels of the age—a growth unprecedented, a progress unsurpassed in the history of the world. Nowhere on either hemisphere has there been a parallel case. Win-

Winnipeg stands alone in her onward march of development. Yet after all when all the facts are considered there is nothing strange in the circumstance that to-day, where but a few years ago the savage pitched his wigwam or chased the herds of countless buffalo, there has been built a city of metropolitan proportions. Explorers in this western land, wiser than others of their own generation, foresaw the brilliant result, and with wonderful intuition predicted that upon this spot, at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, there must of a certainty arise a city into whose lap would be poured the wealth and products of the vast and fertile country stretching to the far western confines of the prairie region. Col. Butler, in "The Great Lone Land," wrote: "It is impossible that the wave of life which rolls unceasingly into America can leave unoccupied this great fertile tract. The plain through which the Red River flows is fertile beyond description." And again in 1860, Mr. J. A. Dickenson, in a report to Prof. Hind on his exploration of the valley of the Qu'Appelle, said: "As I stood upon the summit of the bluff (he had ascended an elevation near Crooked Lake), looking down upon the glittering lake three hundred feet below and across the boundless plains, no living thing in view, no sound of life anywhere, I thought of the time to come when will be seen swiftly passing along the distant horizon the white cloud of the locomotive on the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and when the valley will resound with the merry voices of those who have come from the busy city on the banks of the Red River to see the beautiful lakes of the Qu'Appelle." The vision of the explorer has become a reality, and to-day, twenty-six years later, the iron rails stretch across the continent over Canadian soil, and through the busy city of Winnipeg on the banks of the Red River daily trains pass from the coast of the Pacific onward to the crowded seaports of the Atlantic, and ere many months have passed the products of this great western country will hence be taken to the shores of Hudson's Bay and there transferred to vessels bound for the shores of England. In 1860, standing in the State Capitol in St. Paul, William H. Seward uttered these words: "I find myself for the first time upon the high land in the centre of the continent of America, equi-distant from the waters of Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. Here is the place—the central place—where the agricultural products of this region of North America must pour out their tributes to the world. I have cast about for the future and ultimate seat of power of North America. I looked to Quebec, to New Orleans, to Washington, San Francisco and St. Louis for the future seat of power. But I have corrected that view. I now believe that the ultimate, last seat of government on the great continent will be found somewhere not far from the spot on which I stand." Were Mr. Seward living to-day, he would be forced to exclaim that in Winnipeg he had found that spot—that here in the heart of the continent, at the gateway to the greatest wheat fields of the earth, with a railway system stretching to the Eastern and Western oceans, to the great Northwestern States to the South, and now building to the shores of Hudson's Bay in the North—here, where not many years hence millions of people will find happy and prosperous homes, that seat of government must of necessity be. Winnipeg's position is supreme. It may please jealous rivals to deny it, but a glance at the map of the North American continent, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the great extent and resources of the vast Northwestern region to which it is the doorway, must convince the unprejudiced mind that no other place possesses such advantages of position. See Lord Lorne in 1881: "Unknown a few years ago, we now see Winnipeg rapidly lifting itself to the front rank amongst the commercial centres of the continent. We may look in vain elsewhere for a situation so favorable and so commanding—many as are the fair regions of which we can boast. There may be some among you before whose eyes the whole wonderful panorama of our Provinces has passed—the ocean garden island of Prince Edward, the magnificent valleys of St. John and Sussex, the marvellous country, the home of Evangeline, where Blomidon looks down on the

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Fundy, and over tracts of red soil, richer than the wald of Kent. You may have seen the fortified paradise of Quebec; and Montreal, whose prosperity and beauty are worthy of her great St. Lawrence, and you may have admired the wellwrought and splendid Province of Ontario and rejoiced at the growth of her capital, Toronto, and yet nowhere can you find a situation whose natural advantages promise so great a future as that which seems ensured to Manitoba and Winnipeg, the Heart City of our Dominion." Years ago Mr. Lindsay Russell, Surveyor General of the Dominion, exclaimed: "Winnipeg is situated advantageously as a railroad and commercial centre. It has before it as a city a great future. It will be the entrepot of one of the largest food-producing areas in the world." And the Hon. B. R. Langdon, of Minnesota, remarked: "In my opinion Winnipeg must be to the Canadian Northwest what Chicago is to the United States Northwest. You have competition both by rail and water, in the centre of the mining district, and at the gateway of the wheat-field, and in fact the half-way house across the continent." Sir A. T. Galt said: "Winnipeg is bound to be one of the largest cities of this continent. I do not see anything within 500 miles of this place which can compete with it as a commercial centre. I believe that Winnipeg will



A RED RIVER DWELLING.

always be the largest city in the Northwest." These have been the predictions of many distinguished men who have visited the city, and how correct were their estimates of the future the record to day shows. Winnipeg has gone ahead with a rush unprecedented in the history of cities in ancient or modern times, and as Earl Carnarvon aptly put it: "The opinion was expressed by Plato two thousand years ago that 'Time, infinite time, is the maker of cities;' but had Plato lived in these days he would have had to qualify his assertion if he had seen Winnipeg start into existence in two years." "It is sufficient to say," observed Rev. Dr. Cochrane, of Brantford, after a visit to this city, "that it is certainly the wonder of the continent. No American city can present such a rapid development." Writing two years ago, Archbishop Tache, than whom no man in the country both by virtue of his long residence here and his means of observation is better qualified to speak, made this prediction: "Basing the progress of the next ten years on that of the past decade I prophesy that at Christmas, 1892, we shall have a population of 100,000, with an assessment of \$100,000,000. We shall have twenty miles of street railways; the whole city will be lighted with electricity. There will be ten bridges across the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, the banks on either side of which will be lined with railways and dotted with warehouses. Winnipeg will be a great lumbering, manu

facturing, railway and distributing centre. The banks of the rivers and adjoining bluffs above the Broadway bridge will be covered with villas. It will be the centre of the collegiate and educational life of the whole Northwest. All the leading denominations will be worshipping in \$100,000 sanctuaries. There will be a railway in operation from ocean to ocean of which Winnipeg will be the half-way station, with a network of branches to the Saskatchewan, Peace River, Hudson's Bay, Prince Albert, Edmonton and Battleford; and it is my belief that at that Christmas you will see being completed, if not in actual operation, a second transcontinental railway, a great competing line with the Canadian Pacific. To the east and north will be great mining, milling, manufacturing and lumbering enterprises; on the west will be boundless fields of golden grain, with immense grazing plains under the shade of the Rockies." At no period has the future of this city been so bright with promise as now. All things conspire to maintain and enlarge the present commercial and manufacturing supremacy of the city and add to its business and wealth until it shall have few equals on this continent. The depression which was the natural sequence of the real estate "boom" of 1882 has passed away, and our business houses rest on a solid and substantial footing. Providence has bestowed upon us a bountiful harvest of golden grain, and the whole country about us is being filled up and cultivated by an intelligent and industrious population. In this work it is the endeavor to place before the world the story of the past progress of Winnipeg and to present facts and figures to show the opportunities now offered by Winnipeg to all persons who desire to take advantage of the phenomenal growth of the city and the wonderful development of the Canadian Northwest.

II.—THE FUR TRADERS.

The Jesuit Fathers Charles Baumbault and Isaac Jaques visited Lake Superior in 1641, but the first trader who is known to have erected his log hut at the mouth of Kaministiquia, was Daniel Greysolon Du Luth, who left Quebec in September, 1678, to explore the country of the Dacotahs and the Assiniboines. In 1731 M. Verandrye started out to establish a route to connect Canada and Louisiana with the sea-board of the Pacific, and though he never travelled far west himself, some of his people penetrated westward from Lake Superior and finally reached the Rocky Mountains. They followed the course of the River Winnipeg, and are said to have established several trading posts, among them being Fort Rouge, situated in the angle formed by the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. After them came other traders, who supplied the Indians with fire-arms and ammunition which they used with deadly effect against the inland tribes who were gradually driven farther back by the better armed natives. In 1670 the employes of the Hudson's Bay Company made their way to the Northwest, and under the charter granted to Prince Rupert and his associates took possession of the country around Hudson's Bay where posts were established by them. The consequence was that the Cree Indians who visited the trading posts on the shores of Hudson's Bay and the Assiniboines who in 1678 traded with Du Luth at the west end of Lake Superior, were about the same time put in possession of fire-arms, and within a few years, as if by common consent, they made a simultaneous movement inland, the former coming in a southwesterly direction and the latter in a northwesterly course, until they met in the region west of Lake Winnipeg and on the plains of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. Indian tradition says that during the first half of the last

century the Mundans occupied the country to the southwest of Lake Winnipeg, and that they had been forced by the united efforts of their invaders to abandon their old hunting grounds and to retire to the Upper Missouri. At any rate, it is an established fact that the Crees and the Assiniboines lived on the plains southwest of Lake Winnipeg for some years previous to 1780. Thirteen years later, or in 1793, the Hudson's Bay Company's servants made their appearance for the first time in the Red River country. Trading posts were established by them at various points, and among them was Fort Douglas. This was really the primal circumstance that led to the subsequent foundation of the city of Winnipeg, though many years elapsed before any settlement was formed. The Indians still retained possession of the country, with the exception that at widely distant points were scattered the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company whose officials were the only white men who lived in the vast region north of Dakota and west of the Kaministiquia. The original settlement of the country is directly due to the Earl of Selkirk, who, becoming a large holder of stock in the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1811 succeeded in obtaining from that company a patent for settling a number of families in the Red River Valley. In 1812 the first batch of Scotch settlers arrived after a tedious journey *via* York Factory on Hudson's Bay to Red River. Here these adventurous pioneers met further hardships. Since the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts, the Northwestern Fur Company, composed of French-Canadian traders, had also made their way to the country, attracted by the large gain to be made in trading with the Indians, with whom they had intermarried, as a result of which union had arisen the Bois-Brules or Metis. These people were bitterly opposed to the Hudson's Bay Co., and disputed their claim to the sole right of trading in the country. The arrival of the Scotch settlers was regarded by them as only a scheme on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company to still further establish their authority, and the result was the persecution of the innocent settlers who were compelled to remove to Pembina, but subsequently returned when Lord Selkirk arrived with another lot of immigrants. The troubles continued, however, and finally culminated in the murder of Governor Semple, of the Hudson's Bay Company, and twenty-one others. In 1817 Lord Selkirk named his colony Kildonan, a name which the district retains to this day, and took formal leave of the country, having with the aid of a small force of British troops, arrested Northwestern Company's agents, restored order and infused confidence in the people. Meantime, in 1816, Fort Garry was built on the north bank of the Assiniboine River near its junction with the Red River, and within a short distance from the spot where some eighty years before the followers of Verandrye had erected Fort Rouge. In 1819 Mr. A. McDermott, who had been in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company for about seven years, opened a small general store in the vicinity of Fort Garry, but except the Hudson's Bay Company that was the only business establishment in the settlement until 1848 when Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne opened another general merchandise store and established a business which exists until this day. The action of Mr. McDermott and Mr. Bannatyne in attempting opposition to the Hudson's Bay Company was rather courageous on their part, when it is recollected to what an extent they were in the company's power. That organization claimed an exclusive monopoly of the fur trade by virtue of the charter granted to Prince Rupert and his associates by the Imperial Government, and they endeavored to enforce that claim by the aid of force. The progress of the country was greatly hindered by the struggle between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwestern Fur Company, but the death of the Earl of Selkirk in 1820 facilitated a union of the rival corporations, and on March 21st occurred the amalgamation of the two companies which put an end to party strife and rivalry in trade, not only in the Red River district, but over the length and breadth of the land. The new company occupied Fort Gibraltar at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers where stores were opened and

goods sold to the Indians and settlers. All the traffic of the surrounding district centered at Fort Gibraltar, while Fort Douglas continued to be the residence of the Colonial Governor and the seat of government. The Swiss settlers, who several years before had been brought to the Red River by agents of Lord Selkirk, in 1821 settled among the De Meurons on the Seine River. Refugees who arrived from Pembina squatted down near the Swiss, while the Scotch people occupied what is now divided into the parishes of St. John and Kildonan. Protestants arriving in the settlements extended along the Red River and occupied the parishes of St.



WINNIPEG POST OFFICE, ERECTED, 1886.

Paul's and St. Andrew's. The season of 1826 was most calamitous to the colony. The winter had been severe and characterized by extraordinarily heavy falls of snow—as a rule, the snow-fall in Manitoba is very light—and in the spring a terrible flood occurred, which is said to have literally changed the valley of the Red River into a huge lake. The Swiss and the De Meurons left the country and settled down, after considerable wandering, on the Upper Mississippi. The Scotch and French-Canadians, however, were made of better stuff, and were not easily isheartened. They were not to be terrified out of such a fertile country by accidental events, and resolved to remain at Red River.

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III.—FIGHTING FOR FREE TRADE.

Governor Simpson was at this time at the head of affairs. The unceasing turbulence of the French half-breeds made him desirous of removing his residence from their immediate vicinity, and accordingly he caused to be erected a stone fort twenty miles farther north on the Red River, which is now known as Lower Fort Garry. In 1835 the Hudson's Bay Company purchased the colony from the heirs of the Earl of Selkirk, being desirous that the authority over the whole country should be concentrated with them. A council was then formed with Sir Geo. Simpson as president, and passed a series of laws for the government of the colony. On the 28th of April, 1836, the first jury was empanelled in Assiniboia. Louis St. Denis was arraigned for theft, found guilty and sentenced to be publicly whipped. A large crowd had gathered, attracted by the novelty of a trial by jury. It was ordered that the sentence be at once carried into effect. The flogger, who was a German, appeared defenceless before the multitude, who viewed with indignation the unusual spectacle of a white man tied to a cart's tail, stripped naked and flogged. One of them threw a clod or stone at the flogger, others followed suit, and the whole crowd began to call out, "Borrau! Borreau!" "Stone him! stone him!" The terrified Teuton fled and had not proceeded far when he fell into a pit, at which mishap his pursuers burst into shouts of laughter, mingled with hisses and execrations. The police interfered, took the German out of the pit and kept him in the fort until the crowd had dispersed.

From 1836 date the first constitutional or legal rights secured by the people. Communication with the United States had aroused the colonists to the difference between their position and that of their brethren across the line. In Minnesota, they learned from those who had visited that country, it was no crime to trade for furs with the Indians. The contract was so great with the position in which they were placed by the assumption on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company to the exclusive trade in furs that it gave rise to a number of collisions between, particularly, the French Metis of that day and the Hudson's Bay officials in Fort Garry. This claim was enforced in an overbearing manner, and the feeling was increased by the appointment of Dr. Thom, as recorder, by the Hudson's Bay Company, while he was given all the powers of a judge in Red River. Matters came to a climax when, in the spring of 1849, William Sayre, a French half-breed, and three other Metis were arrested for trading in furs. Sayre was placed on trial before Judge Thom. The Metis were determined that if he were convicted they would rescue him from the authorities, and gave due notice of their intention. On the day of the trial they collected in armed bands and surrounded the court house. They acted in the most orderly manner, making no disturbance, but they clearly intimated that their future action depended on the result of the trial. Sayre confessed that he traded in furs, and a verdict of guilty was found, but Sayre proved that he was given permission to trade by one of the Hudson's Bay Company's officers, and on that pretext he was discharged. The cases of the other three Metis were never proceeded with. So firmly were the people convinced, however, that at last this arbitrary injustice of right was broken that cries of "Vive la liberte!" and "Trade is free!" were heard on all hands.

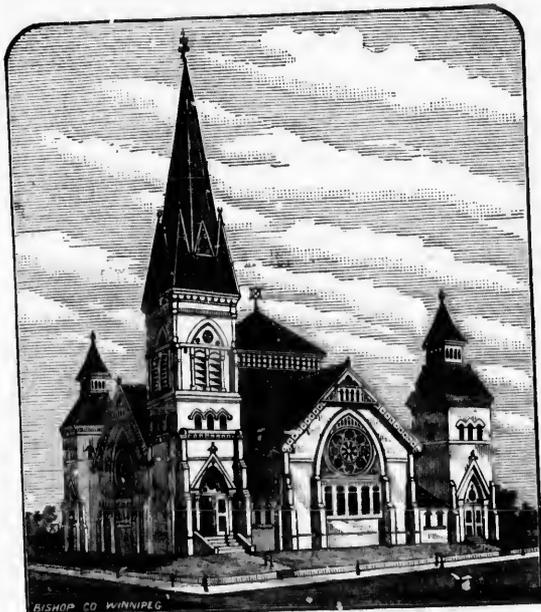
In 1863 considerable excitement was caused by the arrest of Rev. G. O. Corbett for attempted malpractice upon a young girl whom, it was claimed, he had seduced. He had many friends, and as he was an opponent of the Hudson's Bay Company, it was thought his arrest was simply a piece of persecution. On the trial, however, he was convicted by the jury, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. On the 20th of April the jail was broken into, and Corbett was released. James Stewart, a schoolmaster, was arrested as a ringleader of the mob, but in a few days was liberated. The year 1864 is memorable for the visit of

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a large body of Sioux Indians, numbering about 3,000, who, after receiving presents from the Hudson's Bay Company, returned to the United States. In 1866 a small body of Sioux refugees from the States, part of the band which participated in the massacre of 1862, visited Fort Garry, and as they were returning to Portage la Prairie, where their camp was, were attacked by a number of Red Lake Indians about a mile from the fort. Several Sioux were killed, and the rest fled. This was the last Indian fight in the neighborhood of the Red River settlement.



KNOX (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, WINNIPEG.

IV.—THE RIEL REBELLION.

When we look back at the history of this country, and dispassionately view the circumstances of the people and the treatment they had received for many years previously, we cannot come to any other conclusion than that the rebellion of 1869-70 was the result of the ignorance of the people regarding the form of government which was to be imposed upon them, and was, in point of fact, history repeating itself in the form of a people defending their territory from subjugation by those who, they conceived, had neither right nor title to it. This was the position of the people generally. Of course, the motives of Riel and his associates were not of this character, but on the contrary they used for their own personal ends the state of popular feeling which existed at the time, and the excitable Metis were easily led by them into acts which, left to themselves, they never would have committed. The colony had been in the first place sold to Lord Selkirk, whose heirs handed it back to the Hudson's Bay Company for a large consideration. The latter company were now proposing to sell their right and title to the territory to the Dominion of Canada. This transfer was being made without the views of the people residing

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in Assiniboia being asked regarding the form of government that they were to be given. Indeed, the people were completely in the dark on the subject, and the Hudson's Bay Company's officials (who for various reasons were dissatisfied regarding the sale to the Dominion) did not feel much pleased with the change, and if they did not attempt to embitter the feeling of the people, certainly made no effort to allay it. In view of all the circumstances, therefore, we cannot fairly condemn these people for making a protest against the way in which they and their families and lands were being "bought and sold," while they were allowed no voice in the matter, but, of course, we cannot uphold the deeds of Riel and his associates, who took advantage of the state of feeling to further their own personal ends. When the news came that the country was sold to Canada, and that Hon. William MacDougall, who had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor, was on his way to establish a government, both the English and French speaking inhabitants felt that they were not treated fairly. The French settlers held meetings all over the Red River district, the outcome of which was that they resolved to resist the entry of Mr. MacDougall. The story of that gentleman's arrival at Pembina and crossing of the line and subsequent retreat to the American side after being notified by a message from the National Government formed by Riel that he would not be permitted to advance farther towards Fort Garry, is too well known to require repetition here. Though the rebels had threatened to take possession of Fort Garry, the Hudson's Bay Company's officials, strange to say, took no precautions whatsoever, and on November 23rd Riel, with 100 men entered the open gates and captured the fort, meeting with not the slightest resistance from Governor McTavish. The Enfield rifles in the fort were seized and substituted for the shot-guns which Riel's force carried. Meantime the Canadians in Winnipeg to the number of about fifty assembled at Dr. Schultz's store, about eight hundred yards from the fort, to protect the property of the Canadian Government which was stored there. They were besieged by Riel with 300 men, and when nearly reduced to starvation were induced to surrender by a promise that when they handed over their arms at the fort they would be allowed to return to their homes. The promise, however, was broken, and they were all imprisoned in the fort. On the 10th of December the flag of the Provisional Government was unfurled over the fort in place of the Hudson's Bay flag. It bore the French *Fleur de Lis* on a white ground, to which the shamrock was afterwards added. At this time John Bruce resigned the presidency, but remained as a member of the council. The Provisional Government was now constituted as follows: Riel, president; W. B. O'Donoghue, treasurer; Lepine, adjutant-general; A. G. B. Bannatyne, postmaster-general. The territory was to have been handed over to the Dominion on December 1st, 1869, but the Government declined to accept it while in a state of revolt. A peace commission, composed of Vicar-General Thibault, Col. DeSalaberry and Hon. D. A. Smith, chief commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company, was appointed to proceed to Fort Garry and attempt to secure a settlement of the difficulties. After Mr. Smith's arrival a convention of English and French delegates from the different parishes was held on January 25th, when a bill of rights was drafted, and, at the invitation of Mr. Smith, Rev. M. Richot, Judge Black and Alfred H. Scott were appointed delegates to proceed to Ottawa. The Provisional Government was re-constituted, several English settlers being added, and Riel was again chosen president. In the meantime Dr. Schultz, who had made his escape from Fort Garry, had raised a force of about 600 armed men, and was joined at Kildonan by a party from Portage la Prairie, and a message was sent to Riel, demanding the release of the prisoners or to prepare for attack. Riel released the men from the fort, declaring he wished to avoid any trouble, but his treacherous nature was manifested a few days later when a party under Major Boulton, while returning to Portage la Prairie, were captured by a force sent out by Riel and imprisoned in Fort Garry. Sentence of death was passed

upon Major Boulton who undoubtedly would have been shot, but for the intercession of Hon. D. A. Smith, who, to save Boulton's life, agreed with Riel to use his influence with the English speaking population to induce them to elect delegates to the council. It was decided that Dr. Schultz should proceed to Canada, and he started on his long trip overland, and after many hardships reached Duluth. There he heard of the horrible murder of Thomas Scott by Riel's orders. Meantime the territory had on the 23rd of January been formally transferred to Canada, and Hon. A. G. Archibald was appointed the first governor of the Province of Manitoba which was created therefrom. A united force of English and Canadian soldiers, under command of General Wolseley, was despatched *via* Thunder Bay to quell the rebellion, and on the 24th of August reached Fort Garry which they found silent and deserted, Riel and his force having suddenly taken their departure a quarter of an hour previously on hearing of the approach of the troops. Thus was the rebellion crushed without a shot being fired.



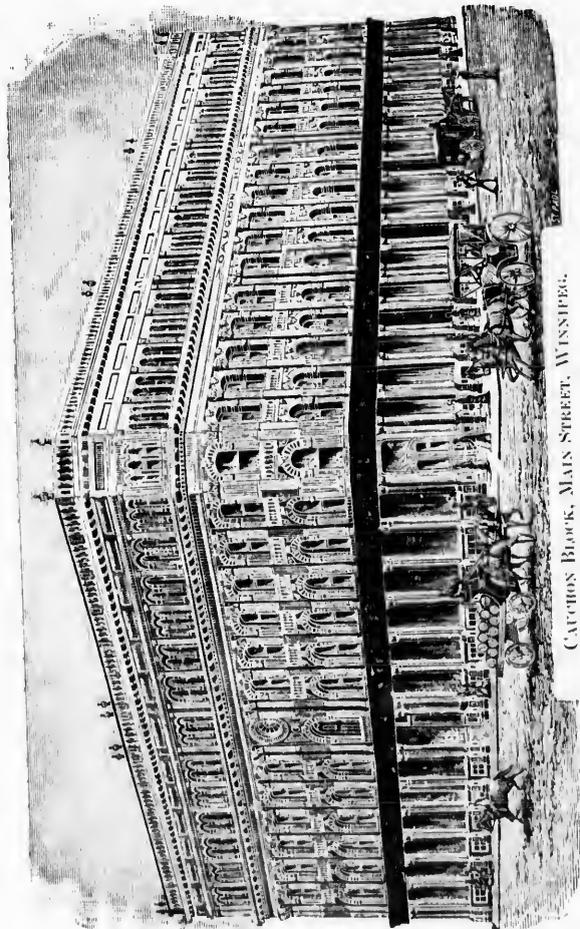
V.—MANITOBA.

The Northwest Territory, in which Manitoba was then included, was acquired from the Hudson's Bay Co. and added to the Dominion of Canada in 1870. A province was then created and the name of Manitoba, which had been applied by the Indians to the lake still so named, was bestowed upon it. Manitoba, in the Indian language, means "The voice of the Great Spirit," and the lake was so called by the Indians, it is said, from the fact that at a certain part of what is known as the "narrows" of the lake the rushing of the water produces a sound which was superstitiously said by them to be "The voice of the Great Spirit," (Manitou). Manitoba has been at different times in the history of the country, alluded to as the Red River country, the Red River settlement, Fort Garry, the Selkirk settlement, the Hudson's Bay territory, Rupert's Land and Assiniboia. Manitoba is often spoken of as the Prairie Province, and it is well so-called—prairies being its most striking feature—though, eastward from Winnipeg, it is true there is a region of almost unbroken forest, widely different from the kind of country extending for thousands of miles west of the city. Not only Manitoba, but the whole Northwest, has a romantic interest and a fascination about it which must inevitably be felt by all travellers who have the slightest appreciation of nature in her wild and untamed aspect. For many years it was considered that Manitoba was a cold and inhospitable land unfit for cultivation, and it is only within a comparatively short period that the great agricultural wealth and fertility of the country has been made known to the people of Eastern Canada, the United States and the old world. Yet Col. Butler, in "The Great Lone Land," a work which he published after an exploring tour through this country some twenty-five years ago, strongly testified to the fertility of the Red River Valley, and Prof. Hind in the same year wrote: "No fact is more satisfactorily determined than the adaptation of the climate of Assiniboia (now Manitoba) to the cultivation of wheat. Forty bushels to the acre is a common return on new land." The soil is a rich, deep, black mould or loam, resting on a deep and tenacious clay sub-soil. It is among the richest soil in the world, and especially well adapted to the growth of wheat. The wheat produced is very heavy, averaging from 62 to 65 lbs. to the bushel, and the average yield in the whole province is nearly 25 bushels to the acre, and in

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many instance 40 bushels. Referring to this subject, United States Consul Taylor in his last annual report to his Government says: "The cultivated area of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory of Canada in 1885 was probably 500,000 acres, of which 70 per cent. produced wheat. The crop was heavy, full 22 bushels to the acre; but reduced 10 per cent. in volume and depreciated in value by frost on the 24th of August. Estimating the population at 300,000, including Indians, and



the consumption for food and seed at 8 bushels per capita, there will remain a surplus for exportation of 4,500,000 bushels, marketable at an average to the producer at 60 cents per bushel, or \$2,778,000. A foreign demand for barley exists, supplied to a limited extent by the crop of 1885, but which will encourage a sensible extension of its cultivation in 1886. The reduction in quantity and quality of the wheat crop by the untimely frosts of 1883 and 1885 has induced much apprehension and discussion, but the best opinion is that the red Fyfe variety—indispensable to the production of No. 1 Manitoba hard—can be placed beyond

hazard by plowing for wheat invariably in the fall (possibly by sowing in the last days of October), and the gradual acclimitization of the softer and earlier varieties."

The population of Manitoba in 1881 was a little less than 66,000, and is now probably over 175,000. It is one of the healthiest countries in the world, being entirely free from malaria, and is a most pleasant place to live in. Its southern boundary is a little to the south of the parallel of Paris, or on a line with the southern portions of Germany, and in the summer season the weather is as warm as in those countries; while the winter weather is clear and bracing. It has a great future before it, and the northward movement of industry will speedily fill the land with happy and prosperous homes.

"The world's march of Commerce and Science and Skill,
In errands of blessing, their work to fulfil,
Move in the same course—northwesterly still."

VI.—RISE OF WINNIPEG.

The growth of Winnipeg dates from the close of the rebellion in 1870. When Col. Wolseley at the head of the 60th Rifles entered Fort Garry, this was the closing scene of the Red River rebellion and the march of progress was from that time commenced, by the then small village of Winnipeg. From "Ten Years in Winnipeg," published by Alex. Begg and Walter R. Nursey in 1879, we learn: "Several free traders—merchants—finding that Fort Garry had become a place of rendezvous for the plain hunters to exchange their furs for goods, and being aware that, unless they settled down in its vicinity, the Hudson's Bay Co. would have an advantage over them in securing the pelts, immediately determined to build stores as close to Fort Garry as possible. Andrew McDermott led the way and was quickly followed by Messrs. A. G. B. Bannatyne, John Higgins, W. H. Lyon, Gingras, Henry McKenney, Wm. Drever, Dr. Schultz, Geo. Emmerling, H. S. Donaldson, R. Patterson, Onis Monchamp, W. G. Fonseca, E. L. Barber and Alex. Begg. These men, therefore, and a few others not in trade, were the original founders of Winnipeg." The same authority enumerates the business houses at that time engaged in trade. There was the Hudson's Bay Co. prosecuting their business within the walls of Fort Garry. Next to them in importance was the firm of Bannatyne & Begg, who carried on a general outfitting establishment. Then there was John Higgins, who as a general storekeeper, displayed his sign over the spot afterwards occupied by the handsome establishment of Higgins, Young & Jackson. He was afterwards in partnership with W. H. Lyon, but the firm was dissolved in 1869, and each entered into business on his own account. Mr. Lyon afterwards erected a substantial store on the corner where Caldwell's block now stands, and in which he remained until 1879. Dr. Schultz, after practising his profession for many years, gradually devoted himself exclusively to commerce. H. S. Donaldson, one of the real pioneers of the Northwest, kept a stationery and book store, in which he greatly prospered. Robt. Patterson came to the country for the purpose of trading in furs and, being a builder by trade, afterwards erected some of the best buildings in Winnipeg. E. L. Barber and W. C. Fonseca both came from the States about the same time and carried on a small general business, also dabbling in furs, their stores being at Point Douglas, opposite

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what several years ago was known as "Fonseca's pump," on Main street. One of the most original characters of the day was Geo. Emmerling, hotel-keeper. He came to this country on "spec," and it is said landed in Winnipeg with a barrel of whiskey and two barrels of apples. He at once opened a hotel in one of McDermott's buildings on Post Office street. Acquiring property on the main road he erected that portion of what was afterwards the Davis House. Onis Monchamp came here a poor man but was industrious and when the troops arrived in Winnipeg could boast of a smart hostelry and bar on the spot, where the Hotel du Canada stands to-day. Wm. Drever did a small business in the house now occupied by the St. Nicholas Hotel. J. H. Ashdown arrived in Winnipeg shortly before the rebellion and started a small tinsmith's shop in a room in the building now opposite the Hotel du Canada, on Lombard street. He was imprisoned by Riel and his store being closed in consequence his business suffered considerably. He bought out one Moser, a tinsmith, and by strict attention to business and hard work, began to build up a good trade. Arch. Wright, though not one of the first pioneers, at the same time began business here as harness-maker in company with Mr. Stalker, before the rebellion, and, like Mr. Ashdown, suffered at the hands of Riel, by being placed in prison. In 1870, United States Consul Taylor arrived, his predecessor having been Major Robinson. Mr. H. J. Clarke, Q. C., also arrived from Montreal, and this gentleman was afterwards destined to take a very prominent part in the politics of the country, being the first Premier and Attorney-General of Manitoba. The population of Winnipeg was then 215, while in 1874 it numbered 3,700 and in 1875, 5,000. In 1862, the present city was commenced by McKenney & Co., who erected a store in the vicinity of Fort Garry, and in the following year other buildings were added by people attracted to the spot through their enterprise. W. G. Fonseca was at this time running a general store at Point Douglas, which was a separate village. Mr. Fonseca, it might be remarked, was the first merchant in the Red River settlement to import coal oil and lamps as well as hoop skirts, and so great was the demand for the first consignment that coal oil sold at \$5 per gallon and a common glass lamp at the same figures and the supply was not sufficient to meet the demand. He had some difficulty in introducing the hoop skirts, as the ladies looked on them with suspicion and as a questionable novelty, and could hardly be persuaded to wear them. Winnipeg during the last days of the Hudson's Bay Company's sway is thus described. In the vicinity of Fort Garry, the town of Winnipeg had grown to some dimensions containing as it did then over thirty buildings. Of these eight were stores, two saloons, two hotels, one a mill, and another a church, and the rest were chiefly residences. The town could boast of an engine house, post office and a small theatre, and at times, especially when the fur traders arrived from the plains, the vicinity of Winnipeg presented a very lively appearance indeed. Along the banks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers settlements had spread and everywhere could be seen signs of comfort and prosperity. Previous to 1871 the merchants of Manitoba were obliged to cart their goods over the prairie from St. Cloud, in Minnesota, to Fort Garry, but in that year, Mr. James J. Hill, of St. Paul, placed a steamer called the Selkirk on the Red River, to run between Moorhead and Winnipeg. This was the first regular freight and passenger boat placed on the route; and as an instance of the rapid increase in the trade of Manitoba, it may be stated that when the Pembina branch railway was opened for traffic there were no less than fifteen steamers plying to and from Winnipeg. In 1870, Winnipeg had only a weekly mail from the east via Pembina and a very irregular one at that, but in 1871 a stage line having been established between Moorhead and Winnipeg a tri-weekly mail was received which was still further increased in 1872 to be a daily one. When the Pembina branch was regularly opened the stage line was discontinued and postal matter was brought in by rail. On the 20th of November, 1871, telegraphic communication was established between Winnipeg and the east, when Lieut.-Governor

Archibald sent a telegram to Lord Lisgar, then Governor-General, congratulating him on the event. On March 15th of the same year, the first meeting of the Local Parliament occurred. This was a prosperous year for Winnipeg and witnessed the institution of many new places of business. The first barber opened his establishment in February. The first Customs broker was Samuel Fowler, while A. K. Gerald and Henry Cotu were the first butchers. The pioneer livery stable was started in May, 1871, by Mr. William Harvey, who has recently resumed the business. The first baker, John Hackett, made his appearance in the same year. A brick-yard was started by a Mr. Spice close to the main road (now Main street), a little north of the City Hall. The first saddle and harness-maker was Robert Stalker, who shortly afterwards went to Headingly and was succeeded by Archibald Wright, who continues the business to this day. On October 31st, 1871, a new school was started at Point Douglas, and our first real live schoolmaster was Mr. Luxton. A private bank was started by Alexander McMicken and until the Merchants' Bank established a branch here did a profitable business. Bishop



CENTRAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, WINNIPEG.

& Shelton in August, 1872, opened the pioneer furniture factory in a small building on Main street, and in the same year, the first photographer, Ryder Larsen, made his appearance. During 1871 and 1872 the number of buildings in Winnipeg were doubled, and business was in a most prosperous state.

The year 1873 witnessed the first attempt to secure the incorporation of the City of Winnipeg. After much opposition, a bill for that purpose was finally passed by the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council added an amendment and when the bill was returned to the Assembly, the Speaker, Dr. Bird, ruled that the amendment was unconstitutional as it affected the revenue of the Province, and on that account threw out the whole measure. An indignation meeting was held by the citizens and a deputation was appointed to remonstrate against this action. A few days later Dr. Bird was decoyed out of his house to see a patient and when near Point Douglas was taken forcibly from his cutter. A pail of hot tar was thrown over his face, head and shoulders. On the 25th and

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27th of January, 1873, Winnipeg witnessed for the last time within its limits the celebration of an Indian dog feast, when 200 Indians assembled at Point Douglas and indulged in the delicacy of roast dog. The first great fire occurred on December 3rd of the same year, when the Parliament Buildings were burned to the ground. In 1874, the Dominion elections being near at hand, a meeting was called to choose five delegates from the city to attend a Reform Convention. W. F. Luxton was chairman and J. R. Cameron secretary of the meeting. The following delegates were elected: Arch. Wright, W. B. Thibaudeau, W. F. Luxton, A. E. Wilgates and J. H. Ashdown. During that year, incorporation having been secured, the first meeting of the City Council was held on January 19th, 1874. According to the voters' list there were then exactly 308 voters in the city. In noticing the incorporation of the city, it will perhaps be interesting to state that the name of Winnipeg was borrowed from the lake or river of the same denomination and said to be derived from two Indian words *ouie nepique*, "dirty water." The number of buildings then within the city limits was over 900, twenty-seven of which were occupied by manufacturing industries, over one hundred by mercantile concerns, and the remainder by offices, hotels, dwellings, etc. The population was about 3,700, and the assessed value of city property amounted to \$2,076,018. The following figures showing the prices of lots in 1871, 1872 and 1874 will give an idea of the advance which had taken place in the value of city property:—

ESTATE.	1871.	1872.	1874.
H. B. Company	\$700 00	\$1,000 00	\$2 000 00
McDermott	75 00	100 00	400 00
Bannatyne	75 00	100 00	400 00
Morris	50 00	100 00	250 00
Schultz	50 00	100 00	500 00
Magnus Brown	10 00	25 00	50 00
Ross	50 00	75 00	350 00

At this time, as near as can be calculated, the number of buildings in Winnipeg was as follows: Dwellings, 408; hotels, 17; saloons, 7; boarding-houses, 23; manufactories, 27; miscellaneous buildings, 421; total, 903. The business houses were: 4 dry goods stores, 4 hardware stores, 2 watchmakers' shops, 5 book stores, 2 gunsmiths' shops, 2 banks, 4 livery stables, 19 general stores, 3 drug stores, 6 paint shops, 9 blacksmith shops, 2 barber shops, 4 harness makers, 2 tailors, 1 marble works, 4 carriage makers, 4 printing offices, 4 furniture shops, 4 auctioneers, 3 tobacco stores, 3 boot and shoe stores, 3 photographic rooms, 2 fur stores, 6 bakers and confectioners, 1 telegraph office, 3 millinery shops, 2 flour and feed stores, 3 butcher shops, 11 lawyers, 8 doctors, 1 soda water manufactory, 3 saw mills, 2 planing mills, 3 brick-yards, etc. In 1874, the city built 4,316 yards of sidewalks and graded 1,938 yards of streets. In 1875 the city assessment showed the value of real property to be \$1,802,567, and personal property \$801,212, making a total of \$2,609,779. The total population assessed was estimated at 3,031, and non-assessed 2,000, so that the actual number of inhabitants was over 5,000—a pretty good increase considering that in 1869 there were hardly 100 people in the place. Among the heavy ratepayers then were: Hudson's Bay Co., \$595,312; Bannatyne, \$84,225; McDermott, \$78,876; Macaulay, \$44,500, and Alexander Logan, \$53,000. In December, 1875, the finance committee's report showed the following disbursements to have been made: Sewers, \$4,100; fire department, \$18,283; market, city hall, etc., \$28,370; opening streets, \$3,158; grading streets, \$18,611; sidewalks, \$17,446; total, \$89,968. As showing the rapid increase in trade in the Province, it is interesting to note the following figures regarding freight: The shipment of goods from Moorhead for this Province in 1873 amounted to 26,613,036 lbs.; in 1874, to 37,626,200 lbs.; in 1875, to 76,078,680 lbs. In October, 1876, the mill of the Hudson's Bay Co., leased to Mr. J. N. McLane, was finished and began running. It contained four run of stones and without excep-

tion when built was the finest mill anywhere west of St. Paul, having a capacity of 1,350 bushels each twenty-four hours, which was considered pretty good for a young place like Winnipeg. McMillan & Basset's mill at the foot of Post Office street, originally begun with two run of stoves, was also running. The first shipment of wheat from Manitoba was made on the 21st of October by Higgins & Young to Steele & Bros., of Toronto, and consisted of 857 bushels, which was sold in Ontario for seed purposes at \$2.50 per bushel. To give some idea of the trade of the Northwest at that period one small order to Mr. J. H. Ashdown in March, 1876, may be mentioned. It consisted of 3,500 tin pails, 1,800 round pans, 1,500 oval pans, 1,800 pint cups, 1,500 half-pint cups and 400 tea-pots. In the early part of 1876 there were 5,522 inhabitants in the city. The value of real property was \$2,214,206; personal property, \$822,802, making a total of \$3,037,008, or nearly half a million increase in one year. As an evidence of the value of city property in that year, it is stated that a cash offer of \$3,000 was made for a small lot next to Dr. Bird's on Main street and refused.

In 1877 the value of imports from the United States into Manitoba was \$802,400, and the exports, chiefly furs, amounted to \$794,868, the one nearly balancing the other. Some idea of the extent of the milling operations of that period is gained from the fact that Macaulay & Jarvis in 1877 brought from Red Lake, Minnesota, four and a half million feet of white pine logs and thirty carloads of seasoned timber. Up to May 24th in that year there were 77 arrivals of flat boats, bringing in 1,327 tons of freight since the opening of navigation. The first shipment of Manitoba wheat, direct from Winnipeg to Europe, was made on October 17th, the consignors being R. Gerrie & Co., and the consignees Barclay & Brand, Glasgow, Scotland. The rapid strides that the place was taking towards becoming a city were evidenced by the fact that about eighty buildings of various descriptions were erected and completed, costing over \$250,000, while there were many others in course of construction—certainly not a bad exhibit for a city not even in its teens. During this year the matter of railway connection with the outside world seriously engaged the attention of the citizens, many of whom had grown weary of the repeated delays in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Lake Superior (while at the same time the Government were proposing to adopt the northern route, leaving Winnipeg out in the cold), and they looked southward for a connection with the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway which then extended as far north as Crookston, Minn., within ninety miles of the international boundary line. Numerous meetings were held and petitions were sent to the Government urging the construction of a road from Winnipeg to Pembina, which was the objective point of the St. Paul & Manitoba road. In February, the citizens at a mass meeting passed a resolution binding the city to pay a subsidy of \$200,000 to any company who would build a road, while at the same time petitions were prepared, asking the Government to give a land grant to aid in the construction. These efforts were rewarded by the Government undertaking the construction of the Pembina branch, and on September 29th the first spike was driven by Lord and Lady Dufferin who were on a visit to the Northwest. The work of construction went rapidly forward, and the people of Winnipeg rejoiced that at last they were to obtain the long desired boon of railway transportation. The road was completed in the following year, the last spike being driven on December 3rd. With this culminating act, so largely typical of our western progress, a new era was entered upon. During 1878 building operations, owing to high price of lumber, were less than they would otherwise have been, but despite these adverse circumstances amounted to \$200,000. The population of the city was then over 6,500, and the value of property assessed over three millions. In 1878 a number of merchants engaged extensively in buying wheat, and Messrs. Ogilvie & Co., of Montreal, made their first appearance in the country, offering 60 cts. cash for No. 1 clean wheat. In the course of an address in Montreal in

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1878, the Bishop of Saskatchewan said of Winnipeg : " In 1866 it was nothing more than a backwoods village, containing about 200 settlers. Now Winnipeg was a city of over 6,000 inhabitants. In the first seven years of its existence, dating from 1870, it had increased more in its population than had the city of Chicago in the first ten years of its existence."

VII.—THE BOOM PERIOD.

The great impetus which railway communication gave to business was attended by a rapid increase in the population. Early in April, 1879, the first batch of immigrants of the season arrived, and the eastern hegira set in. Numerous parties of immigrants arrived, following closely upon each other's heels, and an advent of strangers, heretofore unprecedented in the annals of the country, astonished the old residents with its overwhelming rush. Consignments of hardy agriculturists, from 200 to 500 strong, were landed at St. Boniface day after day, many of these parties bringing to this land of promise a combined capital of \$300,000 to \$400,000. It looked for a time as if the greater portion of the inhabitants of Ontario and the other eastern provinces were about to pull up stakes and remove to the great Northwest, while crowds poured into the country from the United States and Europe. Eastern merchants also turned their eyes in this direction, and perceiving the favorable location of the city many settled here in the spring. Business institutions of all kinds sprung up during the year by hundreds, and the price of city property went up with successive bounds. Before the year closed the population was over 8,000, and the dwelling houses numbered about 1,000, and the assessed value of property within the city limits had reached nearly \$3,500,000. Meanwhile the railway was extended westward, while progress was being made on the line from Selkirk to Thunder Bay. The tide of immigration kept up with unceasing flow, and new business houses multiplied with marvelous rapidity, while building operations were carried on as fast as labor and material could be procured. Early in the year, when the assessment was fixed, the value of property was placed at \$4,006,160; and in June the population was estimated to have increased to 12,000. Capital from all portions of the eastern provinces and Great Britain was seeking investment in real estate, mortgages and similar securities. The city contained over 400 business institutions of all classes, which included several wholesale mercantile houses, three chartered bank branches, two private banks, and numerous industrial institutions which gave employment to over 600 artisans.

With the opening of 1881 the prospects of Winnipeg were of the brightest description. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was assured, the rush of immigration was continued, and when the assessment was completed it was found that the value of taxable property was fixed at \$9,196,435, and the population increased to nearly 20,000 before the year came to a close. The city was making rapid progress. Mercantile institutions were rapidly increasing in number, and old established houses were extending their dimensions until at the end of 1881 the wholesale trade was represented by several institutions unequalled in magnitude north or west of St. Paul or Minneapolis, and at least one branch was represented by a larger concern than either of those cities contained. Industrial institutions also increased rapidly in number and dimensions, the Ogilvie Milling Company constructed the largest flouring mill this side of Minnea-

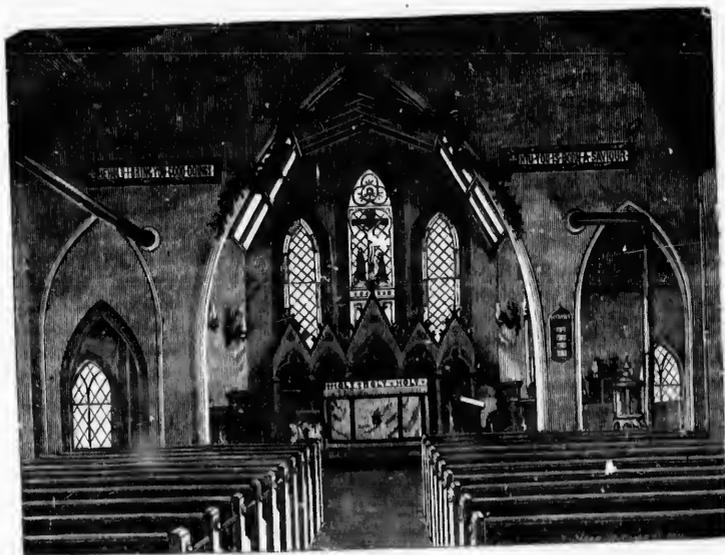
polis, while Mr. F. H. Brydges established the Vulcan Iron Works, employing fifty mechanics. An index to the enormous increase in the general business of the city is to be found in the following statistics, taken from a work published in January, 1882:—

“We find four chartered banks represented and doing business in Winnipeg, whose aggregate capital foots up to \$20,000,000, and whose reserve funds add to that nearly \$2,500,000 more. The private banking firms number six, and their aggregate responsibility, which in their case is practically their capital, amounts to close upon \$900,000. That all the different banking institutions are doing a thriving business may be judged from the fact that their offices give employment to 66 persons, including managers. Next in financial affairs to the banks, come loan and investment associations, of which there are eight who have their headquarters for the Northwest in Winnipeg, and their aggregate capital amounts to \$9,750,000. The funds of such institutions are invested in mortgages and such securities all over the Northwest, and this city may be considered their distributing point for that region. The funds so invested by them at the close of 1881 aggregated \$2,580,000, and in connection with these tall figures, it must be remembered that three of these institutions have been doing business only for about one year. In addition to these, there are two wealthy insurance corporations, who have between them over \$800,000 invested in similar securities. In approximating the amount of private capital invested throughout Manitoba, and through agents in Winnipeg, we shall confine ourselves to money invested in loans, mortgages and such like. The figures in connection with the purchase of real estate it is impossible to get at, and they would appear fabulous, could we reach them.

“We find some twenty-four different business men or firms in the city, who make a regular business of placing funds for individuals, and a careful approximation of the amount invested by them during the last year, would place the figures at a little over \$1,100,000. It must be kept in view, however, that of these twenty-four some seven have commenced operations within the last six months, and as many more during twelve months. The amount of funds invested in this manner by private individuals, and not through regular channels, we are safe in approximating at \$500,000, which would bring the total amount invested in Northwestern securities through Winnipeg agencies at \$4,980,000, over seventy-five per cent. of which has been invested during the year 1881. Huge as these figures appear, they are carefully compiled, and in every case are, we assert, within the actual facts, while the manner in which capital is now seeking investment in this city and province warrants us in predicting that the figures for 1882 will be fully double these of 1881. To give any idea of the amount of business done in real estate during 1881 would be simply impossible. Property changes hands so frequently that a record of business done is beyond our power of supplying. There are at present over 80 persons or firms whose regular business is real estate, and in summing up the aggregate value of the sales of 20 of the leading ones during the year we reach a sum of nearly \$9,000,000. Further investigation into this branch of business would be futile.

“The number of institutions in Winnipeg which can be classed as manufacturing is 93, although there are some 22 institutions such as butchers, bakers, and the like, who employ a considerable amount of skilled labor, but cannot be classed under this head. There are also a number of railroad and other contractors who, altogether, employ over 1,000 hands, but they cannot be reckoned as part of the manufacturing interest. The above number of institutions, therefore, are strictly manufacturing, and employ each and all male or female skilled labor. These altogether, give employment to 2,730 persons and the value of their products for the year 1882 amounts to \$6,976,000. In the number of hands employed the lumber business stands first, the employes connected with it numbering 695, while the value

of such manufactures for 1881 foots up to \$2,245,000. In these figures we include everything connected with the manufacture of lumber, goods or material, except the making of house furniture. The representatives of old Tubal Cain, by which we mean all institutions connected with metallic manufactures, carriage and wagon makers included, stand second on the list, the disciples of the antedeluvian artificer, number 296, while their products for 1881 had an aggregate value of \$1,093,000. There are several industries which compete closely for the third place, and among the number that of dress manufacture, in which we include every class of wearing apparel for men, women and children. This industry had its origin among the leaves of Old Eden, and it has lost none of its importance by its long travel to the metropolis of the Northwest, where it gives employment to 212 hands, male and female, the value of whose products for the year 1881 reached \$461,000. In connection with figures on the city's manufactures it must be borne in mind that 34 of



INTERIOR CHRIST CHURCH (EPISCOPAL), WINNIPEG.

the 93 institutions above mentioned have sprung into existence within the last 12 months, and 19 since the first of June, 1881, while several institutions of magnitude have been so recently started that they are not included, and among this number is the new roller mills at Point Douglas, whose manufactures for the present year will, in all probability, have a value equalling at least one-third of the entire manufactures of the city for 1881.

"In Winnipeg we have over fifty institutions that can be classed under the head of wholesale mercantile at present, while there are numerous others which are steadily gliding from retail into wholesale houses. The value of the sales made by the wholesale houses of the city during 1881 is \$6,236,000, and their area of operations extends from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Dominion boundary line to Hudson's Bay. There are twenty-six houses who send out regular travelling men, and these itinerant heralds of commerce hailing from Winnipeg number thirty-eight. In this latter figure we do not include casual travelling men, such as farm machinery agents, otherwise the number would be nearly

trebled. Nor do we include branch establishments or resident agents in other towns in the Northwest, of which there are over seventy, representing the mercantile interests of Winnipeg. The leading branch of the wholesale is groceries, while dry goods and hardware struggle hard for the second place. A number come forward for the fourth place, and among the rest there is a hard struggle between leather (including harness) and potent liquors, with the odds slightly in favor of whiskey and its associates. Of clerks, book-keepers, travellers and such like, the wholesale business of the city furnishes employment for a little under 400.

"It is impossible to do anything but approximate the amount of business done in the retail establishments of this city. A compilation of figures regarding two-thirds of the number and a careful approximation of the business of the remaining third would place the business for 1881 at \$5,908,000, while the number of institutions which are classed under this head is somewhat over 170, while the number of clerks, book-keepers, and so forth, that they employ is over 700. Last of all we have a profusion of business concerns which it is impossible to classify. These include hotels, saloons, livery stables, omnibus and dray lines, transportation companies, and such like, and they employ altogether not less than 450 hands, while the volume of their business for the last year is underrated at a value of \$1,300,000. In our wholesale summary we include nearly \$900,000, which figures also in the manufacturing department, but we are warranted in calculating that there are outside items of business beyond our reach which will fully make up that sum, therefore, we sum up the whole volume of business done during 1881 at \$20,120,000, a sum which represents only mercantile, manufacturing and strictly commercial transactions.

"Figures in connection with the above branches are a very reliable index to the trade of the city and we subjoin the following: The Canadian Pacific Railway Company received at Winnipeg during the last seven months of 1881, 130,655 tons of every class of freight, and forwarded 37,875 tons. The steamers of the Northwest Navigation Line carried from here during the season of 1881 about 3,360 tons and delivered here a little over 10,000 tons. The line operated by the Hudson's Bay Company, and the other three lines calling at this port, delivered somewhere near 35,000 tons, and received over 10,000 tons, making the steamboat freights received at the city over 13,360 tons, and delivered here over 45,000 tons. The value of imports at Winnipeg from outside of the Dominion of Canada during 1881 amounted to \$2,994,838, and the duties collected on same to \$652,898.28. The imports from Eastern Canada it would be impossible to estimate the value of; and the only index to their quantity is to be found in the foregoing freight statistics."

The figures for 1881 may thus be summarized: Chartered banks in city, 9; loan companies doing business, 8; manufacturing concerns, 39; wholesale mercantile concerns, 50; retail, 170; miscellaneous trading, 104.

Volume of wholesale trade, 1881.....	\$6,236,000
Volume of retail trade, 1881.....	5,908,000
Manufacturing, including tradesmen, 1881.....	6,676,000
Miscellaneous, 1881.....	1,300,000
Estimated loans at close of 1881.....	4,900,000

The year 1882 will be memorable as the year in which the first great boom resulted from the sudden appreciation by the world of the advantages offered by this country and the magnificent future in store for its inhabitants. So soon as the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway had been assured by the bargain with a strong company, enquiry concerning the Territories became widely prevalent, and the information supplied from a thousand trustworthy sources left no room to doubt that the finest grain fields of the world were at last open to settlement. A lively movement northwestward was seen before 1881 had taken flight,

and in the winter of 1881-2 it almost seemed that the world had made up its mind to come here in the spring. Colonization companies by hundreds were formed in the older Canadian Provinces and in Great Britain. Ontario farmers banded themselves together to form new communities in a more promising land. Capitalists and agriculturists set about acquiring tracts for immense wheat farms. Mechanics and laborers got their kits together for migration to the country with a future, to the city of high wages—Winnipeg—and keen speculators prepared to pick up fortunes from the foreseen rush. In consequence of the general excitement land in Winnipeg rose in value by jumps. To make money one had only to "catch on." Speculation became rife, some three hundred real estate signs were hung out before March came blustering in, and the Main street of Winnipeg was filled with a hurrying throng of operators. Before April city property had run up in most cases to the price warranted by full confidence in the future of the emporium of the Northwest, and in some cases beyond that figure. Lots in some outside places were as eagerly bought, and unscrupulous dealers were soon able to dispose of valueless paper towns to the gullible ones in England, Ontario and here. Referring to the "boom" Prof. Macoun, in his well-known work on the Northwest, says: "Nothing to equal it had ever before occurred on Canadian or British soil. Thousands of dollars were made by operators in a few minutes. Vast fortunes were secured in a day. The excitement spread like wild-fire all over the country. Cool-headed professors and business men (clerical as well as lay) left their callings in other parts of the country for the scene of the modern Canadian El Dorado. Real estate agents became as numerous as the sand on the seashore. The educated and refined as well as the illiterate took part in land transactions. No regard was paid as to whether the vendor had a right to sell or not; everything was taken for granted."

Another writer has well described the unnatural state of inflation and the mad speculation that prevailed, in the following language: "When the Syndicate bargain was consummated, an impetus was at once given to Northwest development. Immigration was stimulated, business increased immensely, the price of real estate rose, and everyone accepting the ratification of the contract as a guarantee that the future of the country was assured essayed to discount its coming prosperity. Cities and towns sprung up everywhere—at stations, or points which it was rumored were likely to be stations of the line—at places where it crossed rivers—at the intersection of streams because of the facilities for water communication in different directions—beside rapids, because the obstruction offered the advantage of being at the head of navigation—on rising ground because of the benefits of an elevated site and a commanding prospect—and in the middle of the broad prairie for the very obvious reason that they would have plenty of room to grow. Cities here, there and everywhere—

"Thou canst not find one spot
Whereon no city stood."

says Shelley's *Queen Mab*, and though there may be doubts as to its strict accuracy as a general observation, few who had any experience of the Manitoba boom will be disposed to question its truth as applied to that Province. These embryo communities, it is true, were for the most part destitute even of the rudimentary blacksmith shop and tavern that form the traditional nucleus of the Chicago's of the future. Nevertheless, their lots were held and not unfrequently sold at prices which, as compared with the cost of the land a year or two before, offered a sufficiently favorable augury of their destiny to allure investors. The moral of the 'boom' of 1881-2 is as old as the story of human credulity. Speculation ran high in connection with Winnipeg property, but in that case there was a tangible basis of actual value—it was simply a question of the probable extent and rapidity of the growth of a city with an assured future. In the case of the 'paper cities,' however, the very names of which have now been forgotten by all except the luckless investors, no man of ordinary foresight and intelligence ought to have been deluded into supposing that

such investments possessed any real value beyond the trifle which the land would fetch for farm purposes. As a matter of fact not many even of those who lost money were so deceived. The question of permanent value was the last thing they considered. They valued their purchases simply as counters in a gambling transaction and their only delusion was in entertaining the idea that the public would keep up the game long enough to enable them to win."

Then the excitement began to wane till it arose once more in the wild days of the memorable "Edmonton boom." A crash after that was anticipated by the knowing ones, but nothing like a crash really occurred. Winnipeg property in general, and farm lands had been most largely invested in, and by men who were seldom deceived in their purchases, and were well able to hold on. There is some reason to believe that the speculative spirit might have carried people much farther than it did had not two occurrences, regarded at the time as extremely unfortunate, checked the operations of investors. The early spring witnessed an extraordinary blockade of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway by snow of unusual depth forced into huge drifts by blizzards of unusual fury. About the end of March trains between St. Paul and the boundary line were delayed for four and five days, passenger traffic was much reduced by the reports published in the eastern papers, and this state of affairs continued for several weeks. The influx of immigrants and speculators was thus hindered early in the season, and before the railway block—due to snow and storm—had been anything like cleared away large portions of Minnesota and Dakota and the river districts of Manitoba were laid under water by floods unprecedented in the annals of a quarter of a century. Washouts occurred in many places. Emersen and other river towns had water several feet deep in the streets, and the lower portions of Winnipeg were gradually overrun by the rising water. Freight was so delayed that the stock of goods had run down almost to nothing. For some days in May it seemed pilesible that the food supply would be exhausted. Every siding for hundreds of miles south on the lines supplying Manitoba was filled with cars loaded with merchants' goods, immigrants' effects, contractors' supplies, farmers' implements, cattle and all manner of portable property. In spite of indefatigable efforts to clear the freight jam, it was not got away with till June had nearly passed. It seemed that the powers of nature had conspired to the injury of the country. Farming operations were retarded over large and very rich districts; travel rendered extremely difficult for weeks; the beginning of work on the Canadian Pacific Railway deplorably postpone for a length of time; and many industrious men kept out of all sorts of employments. Yet, in spite of all these unusual drawbacks, the year was one of amazing prosperity. Farmers delayed for two and even three weeks in sowing, nevertheless reaped enormous crops, and the average yield of wheat is said to have been over thirty bushels per acre. The retarding of work on the railway seemed to have no other effect than to rouse the contractors to energy previously unheard-of, and in the shortest open season ever known in the Northwest Messrs. Langdon & Sheppard, employing over 6,000 men, succeeded in pushing the railway more than 550 miles west of Winnipeg and within easy walk of the Saskatchewan crossing. It is estimated that at least 50,000 immigrants, many with considerable means, took up residence in the Northwest before autumn ended, and every part of the country was awakened to industrial life.

The amount of funds which flowed into the city for speculative purposes ran up into the millions, and it is said that at one time the deposits in the different banks of the city aggregated in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000, while it is estimated that \$2,000,000 was invested in the city during the year by loan companies. The late Col. Kennedy, registrar of deeds, estimated in December, 1882, that the year's real estate transactions would aggregate \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. Some idea of the rapid value in real estate values may be gained from the following statements which he made at that time: "Most of the large transactions were in

Main Street property. There was one transfer of Bannatyne Street property for \$50,000. The Hub corner changed hands several times. A few years ago a portion of that was purchased for \$15,000, and the purchaser was considered to be crazy. He sold sometime afterwards for \$41,000. Then it changed hands at \$50,000. A few months later it nearly doubled itself and sold for \$93,000, and now it has just been sold for \$115,000. In 1872 the site on which Arnett's store now stands sold for \$300. In 1882 it changed hands at \$125,000. In 1872 the site of Alexander & Bryce's store was purchased for \$338. In 1877 it sold for \$21,000, and in 1882 half of it was sold for \$25,000. There are only a few instances of the increase in value of Main Street property. But the increase has not been confined to Main Street. It has been proportionately great on other streets. In 1873 a lot on Rorie Street was purchased for \$1,250. In 1881 it was sold for \$5,000, and this year it changed hands twice—the first time for \$19,600, and a few days later for \$26,000. Let me give you another instance of the value of Main Street property. In 1870 the corner on which the Imperial Bank block now stands was purchased for \$250. In 1880 part of it sold for \$8,000. A small building was



ST. BONIFACE (R.C.) COLLEGE.

erected, and it sold at \$34,000. A year later the other part of the site sold for \$5,000. And during this year the site purchased in 1870 for \$250 sold (with buildings thereon) for \$118,000. As an illustration of the value of property in the suburbs, I may give you a couple of cases. One hundred acres were purchased in St. James for \$150,000. A small portion was almost immediately after sold for \$93,000. I know one operator who purchased largely in Fort Rouge for \$500 per acre. He sold for \$750, repurchased at \$1,000, and then sold in town lots at a good profit."

One of the largest operators in real estate was Mr. A. W. Ross, M.P., who thus described the increase in the value of property: "I began to buy in April, 1871. David Young and John McDonald commenced to operate at the same time. But it was difficult to get any one to go into the business then. I was considered very foolish when I purchased property on Main Street near the station at \$75 a foot. But people looked at it through different spectacles when I sold shortly

afterwards at \$400 a foot. The choice lots on Main Street which I then purchased for \$400 are now worth \$1,500 a foot. In April, 1881, I bought some Main Street lots (below Logan) at \$75 a foot and sold in June for \$100. People thought it a good spec., and I thought so too. Within six months the same property went for \$400 a foot. The first sales of land in 1881 were among the people of Winnipeg, and the money used was owned by them, but then lying idle. There had been a considerable movement of property in 1872 and 1873. The Morris, Ross, Hudson's Bay and Bannatyne estates then put on the market brought good prices. But the movement did not last long, and a very dull time followed. In 1873 I bought lots on Portage Avenue for \$120. They were absolutely unsaleable in 1880. The only property that changed hands between 1873 and 1880 was property actually wanted for building or other purposes. But in 1881 I sold those Portage Avenue lots for \$500 each, and had I held them until the fall of that year I could have obtained \$1,500 each. In May, 1881, Young, McDonald and myself began to operate in Main Street property. We formed a syndicate and purchased the site of the Davis House. Then they purchased farther north; and so did I. The first operators from Ontario were Joseph McKay, John Robertson and Robert McGee. They came up in the fall of 1879 or the spring of 1880, and purchased some of the best properties. They made money. Other Ontario speculators followed; but it was not till late in the fall that the army itself arrived. The boom was greatly exaggerated in every way, and all sorts of absurd stories were published in the eastern papers. For instance, a man might say, 'I have made \$30,000 to-day.' But half a dozen others might be interested in the transaction. You never could tell how much a man made. The eastern people had an entirely mistaken idea of the boom. The boom was not in central Winnipeg property, but in outside Winnipeg property and in country towns. The boom was purely speculative. The operators went into it on the presumed requirements of the coming summer and overdid it. The floods came, and the whole thing then collapsed. Real estate matters have been rather quiet since then, but there have been some heavy sales. I think the future of real estate here is all right. We shall have another boom in central Winnipeg property. It will not be a speculative, but a genuine boom. The city will continue to grow, and the demand will overtake the boom. Our future is assured." This was stated at the close of 1882.

While improvement throughout the whole Northwest had advanced during 1882 with leaps and bounds, Winnipeg more than kept in the van. Her population increased within the year by fully thirty per cent., according to the most trustworthy estimates. The extension of the city boundaries, the addition of Fort Rouge, the freeing of the bridges across the Assiniboine made much new property valuable and rateable; the land within the old boundaries rose rapidly in value, so that the result was an increase in the assessed property from \$9,000,000 to \$30,000,000 in 1882. Public and private works of great magnitude also changed the appearance, the comfort, and the healthfulness of the city infinitely for the better. Over \$5,000,000 worth of substantial buildings were erected during the building season; all over the Hudson's Bay reserve fine mansions were built by wealthy people; Armstrong's Point became as well built up and beautiful a quarter as would be found in any city in Canada; in the northern district of the city round about the Canadian Pacific workshops numbers of substantial and comfortable cottages were erected for workmen; and Main Street, adorned with fine blocks at intervals along its great length, already presented the appearance of a metropolitan street. Improvements by the corporation and public companies were pushed with no less energy. Many new sewers were laid down in prosecution of a comprehensive plan, approved by that eminent authority, the late Mr. Chambergo, C. E., of Chicago. The streets were so raised and improved that persons returning to the city after the absence of a year proclaimed that they hardly recognized the place. Wide sidewalks were laid not only on the business but on the

private streets. The electric light was established, and an excellent water supply furnished to the city. All manner of public and private enterprises were, in fact, pushed with that energy and confidence in the future, remarked as a characteristic of Winnipeg people, by the great number of visitors to the city.

The enormous increase in trade, as shown by the customs house returns, were in keeping with the development and general prosperity of the country. The following shows the value of foreign imports, including free goods, for each month, compared with 1881:—

Month.	1881.	1882.
January	\$70,021	\$103,296
February	49,649	413,384
March	174,266	494,247
April	183,137	446,014
May	384,596	711,253
June	466,343	1,074,388
July	200,272	929,267
August	292,756	968,532
September	290,267	1,335,189
October	257,300	694,908
November	237,925	512,310
December	220,808	398,050
Total for year	\$2,837,431	\$8,170,978
Total foreign imports, 1882		\$8,170,978
Total foreign imports, 1881		2,837,431
Increase, 1882 over 1881		5,333,547

The duty collected in 1882 amounted to \$1,585,456; in 1881, \$651,892; showing an increase in one year of \$933,564. An interesting comparison of the amount of customs duties collected at this port since its establishment in 1872 will be found in the following figures: 1872, \$47,840; 1873, \$48,074; 1874, \$67,474; 1875, \$171,421; 1876, \$1,253,046; 1877, \$192,480; 1878, \$223,530; 1879, \$265,828; 1880, \$316,718; 1881, \$651,892; 1882, \$1,585,456. The imports from the eastern provinces for the fiscal year ended June 30th aggregated \$10,575,770, and for the calendar year 1882 amounted to \$12,000,000, estimated as follows: Dry goods, \$2,000,000; groceries, \$1,500,000; liquors, \$300,000; settlers' effects, \$600,000; machinery, implements, etc., \$1,000,000; manufactures of leather, \$200,000; hardware, \$2,000,000; miscellaneous goods, \$4,400,000. The miscellaneous goods comprised lumber, ready-made houses, breadstuffs, furniture, animals, etc. This showed the total trade of the city for the year to have been as follows:—

Foreign imports	\$ 8,222,928
Inter-provincial trade	12,000,000
Total trade for the year	\$20,222,928

The value of goods entered for exportation was \$472,021. During the same time the excise collected by the inland revenue department increased largely. The collections in 1882 were \$185,276; in 1881, \$131,863—an increase of \$53,413. The revenue of the post office amounted to \$70,000, making Winnipeg the third revenue producing office in the Dominion. The deposits in the Dominion Savings' Bank during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1882, amounted to \$1,018,051, and the withdrawals \$662,027, leaving a balance of \$572,841 to the credit of depositors, and at the close of the calendar year that balance had reached the magnificent total of \$630,000. The aggregate volume of banking business was more than double that of 1881, and the following four new bank branches were opened: Bank of Nova Scotia, Federal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Lower Canada, and the Bank of Ottawa. The lumber trade of 1882 aggregated 75,000,000 feet, valued at \$2,-

250,000, and divided among the different firms as follows: Dick & Banning, 20,000,000 feet; Jarvis & Berridge, 15,000,000; Boyd & Crowe, 10,000,000; all others, 30,000,000. The statement of business at the customs house for the year, which will give some idea of the general trade of the city is as follows:—

GOODS IMPORTED.

Goods imported (dutiable).....	\$6,402,158 00
Goods imported (free).....	1,768,820 00
Total imported.....	\$8,170,978 00

GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

Goods entered for consumption (dutiable).....	\$7,454,231 00
Goods entered for consumption (free).....	1,768,820 00
Total for consumption.....	\$9,223,051 00
Duty collected	\$1,585,456.96
Goods entered for exportation.....	472,022 00



ST. MARY'S (R.C.) CHURCH, WINNIPEG.

The assessment had reached the enormous total of \$30,432,270, or \$-1,255,855 greater than in the previous, 1881—an increase of 289 per cent. in ten years. Such a state of inflation could not long exist, and before the year closed there were signs on all hands of the coming reaction and the inevitable depreciation of values. For the first time in three years the city furnished an insolvency record, there being twenty-eight failures in the Northwest in 1882, with liabilities aggregating \$290,000. Of these nineteen were in the city, and their liabilities amounted to \$201,000.

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VIII.—THE REACTION.

Then came the reaction. As was anticipated, 1883 was ushered in with a series of business failures that shook the whole commercial world of the Northwest. It was a year of crash, and the work of separating legitimate trade from speculation was attended naturally by the collapse of many who were in the early part of the previous year ranked as wealthy. The report of the Board of Trade a year later, referring to the matter, said: "That contraction should follow inflation is accepted as an axiom of commerce by many, and it was certainly the experience of the city of Winnipeg in 1883; and the city was only an index of the unsafe state of affairs all over the Northwest. When the 1st of April was reached, it was found that there had been 47 failures in the Northwest, and nearly one-half of the number in Winnipeg during the first quarter as the year; and the gross liabilities of the 47 exceeded \$400,000. During the second quarter the depression became deeper, and 45 failures were recorded, with gross liabilities of \$596,000. The month of July was entered upon with a dread of panic hanging over the country, and business men who were weak financially soon found it impossible to stand the pressure. Banks and other financial institutions which had encouraged and fostered the reckless inflation of boom days, were now mercilessly exacting in their demands, and many a man, who in a more confident state of trade could have weathered the pressure with honor, was forced to insolvency. Nevertheless, the number of men who reached failure through purely trade misfortunes was singularly small, over 90 per cent. of the insolvents having succumbed to the pressure of a real estate or other speculative load. There can be no doubt that a tremor ran through the whole fabric of Northwestern trade when the business misfortunes of the third quarter of the year were published showing 87 failures, with aggregate liabilities of \$1,458,000; and, as before, the city of Winnipeg had its full proportion of this crash. Depression then seemed to have spent its force; and although the last quarter of 1883 was one of great stringency, comparative safety had evidently been reached, and the number of failures dropped to 53, and their aggregate liabilities to \$415,000. The Northwestern failures in 1883 were thus 232 in number, and their aggregate liabilities amounted to \$2,869,000; while the proportion contributed by Winnipeg was 101 failures, with aggregate liabilities of \$1,750,000. While trade was making this black record, a great revolution had been going on in other affairs in the city. Speculative extortioners had been nearly all swamped in the crash, and rents of business buildings and residences dropped gradually down, until in the opening of 1884 they were at less than half their boom prices. Speculators who had figured upon cornering markets in necessities of life produced at home, were sadly disappointed, and the price of almost every commodity included in what is termed living declined rapidly in value, so that 1884 was entered upon with everything connected with trade affairs in a healthy if not a prosperous state."

The writer in a review of the year published in the *Winnipeg Daily Sun*, of December 31st, 1883, said: "It has been said that 1882 will long be remembered as peculiarly the Winnipeg year—memorable as the year in which the first great boom resulted from the sudden appreciation by the world of the advantages offered by this country and the magnificent future in store for its inhabitants. The year just passed will be recalled as the year of trial, when Winnipeg went through the fire of depression and reaction consequent upon the collapse of an unnatural and unhealthy real estate boom, and came out of the struggle purer, better and more solid than ever. The boom in real estate died a natural death, and with its collapse many firms, led away by the great business they had transacted for a few months during the excitement, have gone the way of the majority who indulge in over-trading. It was in the early part of the year that these reverses occurred,

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and the effect of bankrupt stocks thrown on the market to be sacrificed at any price was severely felt by the more stable firms. For a time indeed the prospect was disheartening, as firm after firm went to the wall and business became more and more depressed. But everything has an end, the darkest clouds have silver lining, and summer had not fairly arrived before it was felt that the bottom had been reached—that inflated values had sunk to their level—that the mushroom firms with but little capital, and selling at prices which left an insufficient margin for legitimate profit, had been weeded out—and that the turning point in the depression had arrived. The prospects of a bountiful harvest were of the brightest character, and for the first time in the history of the Northwest it was known that the country would have a large quantity of grain to export. Hitherto the balance of trade had been against us. For years and years the settlers had been importing largely, and there had consequently been a heavy drain of money from the Northwest, with but little or no return. Up to the past fall the people of this country had been virtually living upon each other, aided by the large expenditures made by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and capital invested by outsiders in building. The country itself had yielded nothing, however, in return for the money invested in it. Never had there been a surplus wheat crop to export, and the announcement of this event would occur in 1883 was hailed as an indication of the beginning of an era of solid and substantial progress. It was estimated that 100,000 acres had been put under wheat, and there would be a surplus of 2,500,000 bushels to export, which meant a return to the farmers of over one and a half million dollars. Here was a mine of wealth and prosperity, one which would be ever increasing from year to year with the settlement of the country, and the knowledge of this fact lent a feeling of confidence to capitalists and traders which did much to relieve the air of gloom produced by the reactionary effects of the spent real estate boom. Business began to assume a healthier aspect, merchants were more cautious in their dealings, and not inclined to buy recklessly, as in the past; retrenchment was the order of the day. To-day the faith of our people in the country is stronger than ever; the farmers are reaping the reward of their labors in golden returns from a bountiful harvest; our merchants have been able to meet their engagements, and report collections good, and improving; business had made a visible improvement in the past few months, and on every hand prospects are bright and encouraging.

Winnipeg, notwithstanding the depression, made material progress during the year, and while lying reports in eastern papers stated that "the bottom had fallen out of Winnipeg" and "Manitoba was dead," our people were quietly, but surely, adding to the permanent solidity and growth of the city. It is true the building boom of 1882, when five millions were spent in this city in that direction, did not exist, but still a walk over our streets made it apparent that the building trade was certainly not in a state of stagnation during the year. There were few streets in the city where new houses were not built, and it was a noticeable fact that a very large number of the buildings erected during the year were dwellings by workingmen who were bringing their families from the east and establishing their permanent residences here. But facts and figures will tell the tale more vividly and clearly than merely general statements. The fact is, that two-and-a-half millions of dollars were expended in buildings in Winnipeg and St. Boniface during the year—or nearly double the extent of similar operations in Toronto, which stands next on the list of progressive cities in Canada. Immigration during 1883 was very large, but Manitoba did not experience as much benefit from it as in 1882, although the volume was much greater. The extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the foot of the Rockies had opened up a vast stretch of country, hitherto accessible to the intending settler only by long and tedious journey over the Indian trails on the prairie. Hence there was a rush to those lands, but they were not found to be what was expected.

The trade of Winnipeg for 1883, as evidenced by the statistics obtained at the Customs House and other official quarters, maintained the position it reached in 1882. It would be incorrect to say that there had been any increase so far as imports from the United States and England are concerned for there was assuredly a large decrease. This was caused in a considerable degree by the opening of the Port Arthur route and a consequent increase in the imports of goods from the Eastern Provinces, to the exclusion of United States manufactures, but it is also a fact that the total imports of Winnipeg during 1883 were less than in 1882, merchants having been desirous of getting rid of the surplus stock on hand before bringing in new. The value of goods imported during the calendar year ended December 31st, 1883 was \$4,164,844. The following statement shows the value of goods imported, with duty collected thereon, including free goods, for each month of 1883:—

MONTH.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.	DUTY.
January	\$224,884 00	\$52,245 95
February	261,862 00	62,169 29
March	570,366 00	140,099 92
April	819,112 00	202,557 05
May	566,003 00	141,415 42
June	412,314 00	109,001 87
July	294,934 00	73,626 50
August	294,245 00	79,435 12
September	181,083 00	47,355 69
October	214,639 00	50,884 82
November	188,314 00	41,679 92
December	137,083 00	23,680 15
Totals	\$4,164,844 00	\$1,024,142 00

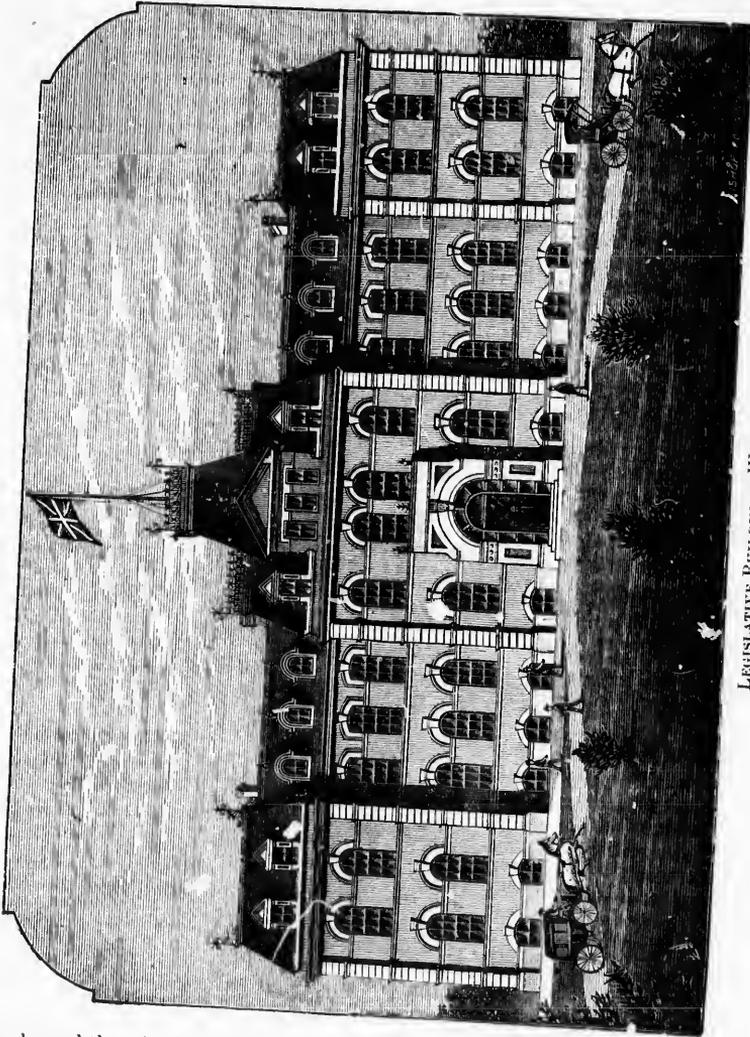
The value of imports in 1883, as compared with 1881 and 1882, is shown in the statement given below:—

MONTH.	1883.	1882.	1881.
January	\$224,884	\$103,296	\$70,021
February	261,862	443,384	49,649
March	570,366	494,247	174,266
April	819,112	446,014	183,137
May	566,003	711,253	384,596
June	412,314	1,074,388	466,344
July	294,934	929,267	200,272
August	294,245	968,532	292,756
September	181,083	1,335,198	290,267
October	214,639	694,959	257,390
November	188,314	512,310	237,925
December	137,083	423,467	220,808
Totals	\$4,464,844	\$8,196,305	\$2,837,431

In studying this comparison it must be remembered that the customs value of imports has been reduced this year by the opening of the Port Arthur route, as many classes of goods which in former years passed through the United States and consequently through the customs, came by way of Port Arthur and did not come within the jurisdiction of the customs department at all. Included in the statement of imports were \$86,457 worth of goods brought to the country free of duty under the special exemptions for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This was a great decrease from the previous year when the value of free goods for the C. P. R. reached \$1,263,698. It is impossible to learn the extent of trade with the Eastern Provinces as the greater bulk of the goods came *via* Port Arthur and thus avoided passing through the customs. The exports for the year reached \$600,000.

The Dominion Savings Bank record for the year was remarkable. When the "boom" died out and wages fell, while work grew scarce, it was but natural to

expect that there would be a heavy drain on the savings of the people—put by for a “rainy day,” or when circumstances interfered with the continuance of their weekly earnings. It would not have been in the slightest degree surprising had the statements of the bank shown that the withdrawals had considerably exceeded the deposits. But the figures told a different story, and on the 30th June, 1883,



LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS, WINNIPEG.

they showed that the depositors had been able to retain the credit from their surplus earnings, and carry over to the following fiscal year half a million dollars, truly a splendid showing in view of the exceptional circumstances, to which reference has been made. The following shows the balances at the credit of the depositors on the 30th June (the end of the fiscal year) from 1872 to 1883:—

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YEAR.	AMOUNT.	YEAR.	AMOUNT.
1872.....	\$18,731	1878.....	\$41,506
1873.....	58,974	1879.....	75,264
1874.....	60,564	1880.....	118,299
1875.....	44,191	1881.....	192,511
1876.....	40,685	1882.....	572,841
1877.....	32,053	1883.....	586,291

Much of the withdrawals during 1882-3 were from amounts deposited in 1881-82 and seem to stand against the deposits of 1882-3, but a fair idea of the actual work of the year can only be had by ascertaining the amounts actually deposited. Statistics at hand show that the deposits for the fiscal year 1882-3 reached the large sum of \$735,914. But owing to the circumstances before alluded to there was a heavy drain on the previous year's deposits, no less than \$729,747 being drawn, which was the means of greatly reducing the balance to the credit of depositors at the close of the year. At the close of the calendar year that balance had reached \$630,000.

The collections of inland revenue showed a falling off, as compared with 1882, but this was due in a great measure to the reduction of the duty on tobacco. Following is a comparative statement of the receipts during three years:—

Receipts, 1883.....	\$170,132
Receipts, 1882.....	185,553
Receipts, 1881.....	131,863
Decrease in 1883.....	15,421

While, as will be seen by the figures above, the receipts in 1883 were over \$15,000 less than those in 1882, the total amount for the fiscal year 1882-3 exceeded that for 1881-2 by over \$19,000.

The increase of post office business continued without cessation. For the fiscal year ended on June 30th, 1883, the total value of money orders issued was \$530,041.78—a very much larger business than was transacted at any post office in the Dominion, as will be seen by the following comparison:—

CITY.	AMOUNT ISSUED.
Winnipeg.....	\$530,041
Toronto.....	231,426
Montreal.....	217,503
Halifax.....	146,364
St. John.....	122,073
Quebec.....	74,955

The greater part of this vast sum went to Ontario and the United States but considerable was sent to England and Scotland, the amounts being transmitted in a majority of cases by men who were supporting their families in other cities in preference to bringing them here while living was high. When the price of living decreased, the volume of money order business was reduced. The revenue collected at the post office during the fiscal year 1882-3 reached a total of \$68,462, placing Winnipeg as the third revenue producing office in the Dominion, as will be seen by the following table:—

POST OFFICE.	REVENUE.
Toronto.....	\$208,280
Montreal.....	196,036
Winnipeg.....	68,462
Hamilton.....	58,516
Halifax.....	42,813
Quebec.....	38,750
St. John.....	35,218
Ottawa.....	34,571
Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	11,144
Victoria, B. C.....	10,905

The total expenditure of the city during the year amounted to more than three-quarters of a million. The capital expenditure included the following: Sewers, \$32,000; fire halls, etc., \$24,000; city hall, \$23,000; land expropriated, \$50,000; street improvements, \$44,000; bridges, \$43,000. During the year 38½ miles of sidewalks were laid, and 6.34 miles of sewers and flumes were built. The assessment increased to \$32,896,800, and the population was estimated at 25,000.

For the first time in the history of Manitoba, the province had during 1883 a large surplus yield of wheat for exportation abroad. Hitherto the amount raised had not been sufficient for the home consumption, but the numerous settlers that came into the country in 1882 and the spring of 1883 and put the land under cultivation, went actively to work, and the result of their labors was the largest crop in the existence of the country—sufficient for home consumption and millions of bushels to export. In September, however, the country was visited by a severe frost which did considerable damage to all late crops of grain, but the experience of this province in that respect was like that of the eastern provinces and the western states, the frost having visited a considerable portion of the grain districts of the entire continent. The average yield, however, was about 28 bushels per acre, while the quality was considerably above the average. During five years the average yield per acre of wheat in Manitoba was over 29 bushels, which is higher than that of any other wheat producing country in the world, as will be seen by the following record:—

COUNTRY.	BUSHELS PER ACRE.
Manitoba.....	28.
Great Britain and Ireland.....	27.62
Minnesota.....	14.51
United States.....	12.3
Ontario.....	11.5
South Australia.....	8.

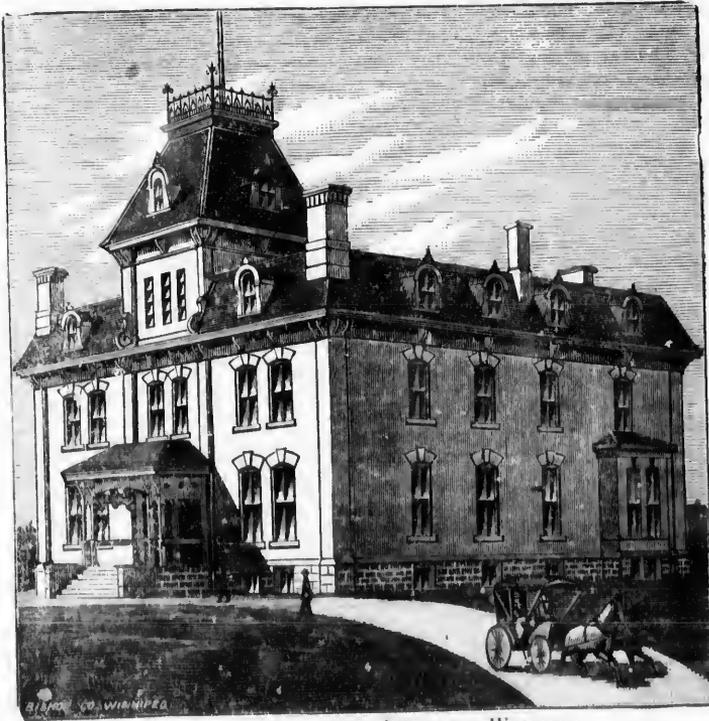
Yet the average yield of 28 bushels per acre does not represent what the soil of Manitoba is capable of producing. The average is pulled down from the fact that a large percentage of those engaged in farming are novices at the business, and conduct their operations with little or no knowledge of husbandry. The yields of 35 to 40 bushels per acre which frequently occur as the result of intelligent farming prove that with practical experience the average returns will increase to a point more in keeping with the capabilities of the soil.

IX.—SOLID PROGRESS.

Everything connected with trade affairs being in a healthy and prosperous state in the beginning of 1884, solid, if not rapid, progress was made during the year. During the first six months business was somewhat prostrated from the effects of the crash during the preceding year, but the work of recovery proceeded, and values steadily made their way from inflation to a normal level. By the middle of the year a sound state of trade had been reached, and a feeling of confidence returned to the merchants and citizens who had seen the city pass safely through the storm. The report presented to the Board of Trade at its annual meeting on February 3rd, 1885, thus referred to the city's trade for 1884:

"In endeavoring to reach statistics and other facts regarding the trade of the city during the past year two features stand out prominently to view. The first,

that the city is rapidly passing through a state of transition—from an importing to an exporting centre—and second, that caution has been the leading characteristic of the past year's transactions. On the surface we find the first proof of this in the customs returns for 1883 and 1884. In 1883 the value of our imports amounted to \$4,464,844, while in 1884 imports only reached the value of \$2,239,611. The duty collected in the former year reached \$1,024,142.70, while in the latter it amounted only to \$509,516.81. On the other hand the crude index which customs returns furnish as to exports, shows that in 1883 these amounted to \$584,049, while in 1884 they reached a total of \$979,719. The lesson learned by these figures finds verification in almost every branch of the city's trade. At the close of 1884 we find 912 trading institutions in the city, or about fourteen less than at the close of 1883. Of this number there are about seventy-five which can be con-



LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE, WINNIPEG.

sidered wholesale or jobbing mercantile houses, and about twenty-five of these are exclusively wholesale establishments. It has been a comparatively easy matter to reach the figures of the trade done during the past year, as information has been most willingly given in almost every case. Inquiry into the details of the work of the various branches here included shows the following results:—

“First in importance comes the grocery and provision trade, two practically inseparable branches. The thirteen houses in these lines show aggregate sales for the year of \$3,151,346. Second in importance comes the grain and milling interest. The seven houses representing these branches show an aggregate of business to the amount of \$2,955,522. Third on the list comes lumber and its manufac-

tures. In this line the nine institutions carrying on this business show an aggregate of sales amounting to \$2,559,300. Next comes dry goods and clothing. The nine houses engaged in this business show an aggregate of sales for the year of \$1,589,000. Following close upon this come hardware, stoves and metal goods, the ten houses in which show a turning over of \$1,503,600. Farm machinery ranks next in importance, the seven houses in this branch of trade having done an aggregate business of \$1,103,200. Boots, shoes, harness and leather goods are represented by five houses, whose aggregate business for the year foots up to \$550,500. Beyond this point there is considerable difficulty in making a classification. The remaining fifteen houses represent paints, oil and colors, crockery and glassware, stationery, wines and spirits, and other lines, the aggregate sales of which for the past year reach a total of \$804,600. The gross aggregate of the wholesale and jobbing trade of the city thus reaches the grand total of \$14,220,098. It must be remembered, however, that many of these houses do also an extensive retail business, for which a deduction of nearly three millions must be allowed. The net wholesale business would therefore be something in the neighborhood of eleven millions and a quarter.

"It is impossible to reach absolute facts in connection with retail business. It has therefore been necessary to reach figures by careful approximation. There are in the city 408 purely retail establishments, and of these only some 60 could be depended upon for exact figures. These 60 houses show an aggregate of sales amounting to \$2,309,600. The approximate figures of the remaining 348 are very considerable, and it will be below the mark to place the total in this category at \$2,750,000. To this should be added the estimate of the business done by the Hudson's Bay Company (that firm having refused the information), equal to at least \$750,000. This gives a grand total of sales in the city for the past year of \$5,809,600.

"The manufacturing interests of the city, if not very great, are varied, and range from the factory employing a hundred hands down to the blacksmith's shop with its single assistant. The milling interest is represented by three institutions having a capacity of 1,100 barrels per day, and employing 105 hands. The figures in this branch are included in the wholesale report. The lumber manufacturing interest is represented by five establishments, and gives employment to 280 hands. The figures in this branch also are included in the wholesale report. In iron and metallic manufactures there are 69 places of business, large and small, employing 407 hands. The products of this industry for the past year exceeded \$500,000. In addition to the foregoing there are 90 miscellaneous firms, mostly small, giving employment to about 275 hands. This is exclusive of branches such as tailoring and needle-work, in which about 140 persons, male and female, are employed. Neither does it include printing and its connections, in which 170 employes are engaged. To this may be added building and outdoor contracting, for which the tenders let in spring amounted to \$1,500,000, fully one-half of which has been carried through during the past year. The gross aggregate of the above interests, not included in the wholesale mercantile statement represents a turn-over of \$2,550,000.

"There are numerous establishments in the city, such as hotels, restaurants, storage warehouses, etc., which it would be almost impossible to classify, the total earnings of which for the year would certainly exceed \$500,000. The gross business of the city for the past year may be summed up as follows:—

Wholesale mercantile	\$14,220,098
Retail	5,809,600
Manufacturing and contracting (not included in mercantile)	2,550,000
Miscellaneous	500,000
	\$23,079,698

"The foregoing figures do not include any of the business of the Canadian

Pacific Railway connected with their workshops, round-house, or other arrangements, which maintain in the city a working population of nearly 2,000. During the past twelve months the Canadian Pacific Railway handled from stations on the western division 3,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,500,000 bushels of barley and oats, and 320,000 sacks of flour; and carried for export from the province 1,200,000 bushels of wheat, 550,000 bushels of barley and oats, and 50,000 sacks of flour. The record of commercial disaster may fitly close this report, as in it will be noted a comparison of figures which clearly shows that the city is making steady headway to a high standard of credit. The failures during 1883 numbered 101, with liabilities amounting to \$1,750,000; while the failures for 1884 show the number to be 42, with liabilities amounting to \$504,758.

"The figures contained in the foregoing report, while they give in dollars and cents the city's trade for the year, are after all but a crude index to its commercial progress. The first quarter of the year had scarcely passed, when it became evident that trade was fast rising out of the depths of depression in which it had been steeped. Insolvencies in mercantile circles became few and far between, and business men of every line began to gain fresh confidence. The work of reducing the cost of living had been going on steadily. Rents of business buildings and residences kept falling, until now they will compare favorably with those of eastern cities. The opening up of coal mines west of the city settled the question of a plentiful and cheap supply of fuel, and men began to look around for manufacturing enterprises in which to engage. During the year a linseed-oil mill, an oatmeal mill, a pork packing-house, and several minor industries were added to the city's list; while the old Hudson's Bay flour mill was cleared of its old-fashioned stone machinery and fitted up as a roller-process mill. Many of the smaller manufacturing concerns which had been silent since the summer of 1882 were again set in motion; and in many other ways signs of returning industrial prosperity were to be seen. The recovery which took place in every branch of trade during the summer months, when but little, if any, was looked for, was a source of agreeable surprise to many who in the spring predicted otherwise; and when at the close of the third quarter of the year it was found that the insolvency figures for the whole Northwest during that period were only 7 failures, with total liabilities of \$49,884, the business men of Winnipeg breathed freely, and rightly concluded that commercial danger was over. Altogether, 1884 was a year of training as well as transition in Winnipeg. While it was the year in which the city passed from commercial danger to safety, it was also the one in which its business men were purged from recklessness in every way and started upon a course of true economy.

The year 1884 was a season of trial. The frost of the previous year had caused disappointing crops, and the result of the harvest was, therefore, looked forward to with considerable anxiety. The crops, however, turned out well, and the reputation of the country as a wheat-raising district was fully sustained. Upon the whole, the harvest was very successful, although heavy rains interfered with the growth of the grain, and it was estimated that the amount of wheat available for export amounted to between 5,500,000 and 6,000,000 bushels. The average yield for the province was placed at 22.31 bushels per acre. An important feature of the year was the establishment by the Canadian Pacific Railway of experimental farms which have shown conclusively that a fertile section of country extends from Winnipeg to Calgary, and not as was previously supposed, including a portion unfit for agricultural purposes. During the year the project of a railway to Hudson's Bay engaged public attention to a considerable extent. The work of construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was meanwhile proceeding rapidly, and it was expected that the following autumn would see the completion of the great work. The question of opening up the Asiatic trade on its completion demanded considerable attention. The advantages of the Canadian route were shown by the following table:—

	MILES.
Coal Harbor to Montreal	2,062
Coal Harbor to New York, <i>via</i> Montreal	3,241
Coal Harbor to Boston, <i>via</i> Montreal	3,197
Coal Harbor to Liverpool, <i>via</i> Montreal	6,075
San Francisco to Liverpool, <i>via</i> Central Pacific	6,830
Yokohama, Japan, to Liverpool, <i>via</i> Central Pacific	12,038
Yokohama to Liverpool, <i>via</i> Canadian Pacific	10,963

The year was also one of substantial progress throughout the city. It was thought bottom had been reached in the previous year, but this had not been the case in all lines, and the work of levelling values went on. The city was provided with a sewer system, Main Street and the other principal thoroughfares were improved, a new city hall and a new post office equal to any in Canada were in process of construction, and the Parliament buildings were completed. During the year new buildings to the value of three-quarters of a million were erected, a record which was not excelled by any city of its size in America. A strong feature of the new buildings erected was their substantial character. Main Street was ornamented with a number of solid brick blocks, which added much to the architectural beauty of the city. One of the features in the history of the city was the departure on September 6th of the Manitoba contingent of the Canadian voyageurs who went to the Nile during the Soudan campaign. They were under command of the late Lt. Col. Kennedy, of the 90th Battalion, who died in London from smallpox while on his way homeward from Egypt. During 1884 the province was visited by Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. J. H. Pope, Hon. A. W. McLellan, Hon. John Carling, Hon. Wm. Mac-Dougall, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Mr. Alonzo Wright, M.P., Cyrus W. Field, the great New York capitalist, and also by a delegation of the British Association whose meeting that year was held at Montreal. They formed a very high impression of the Northwest, and their reports on their return home were expected to accomplish much good for this country.

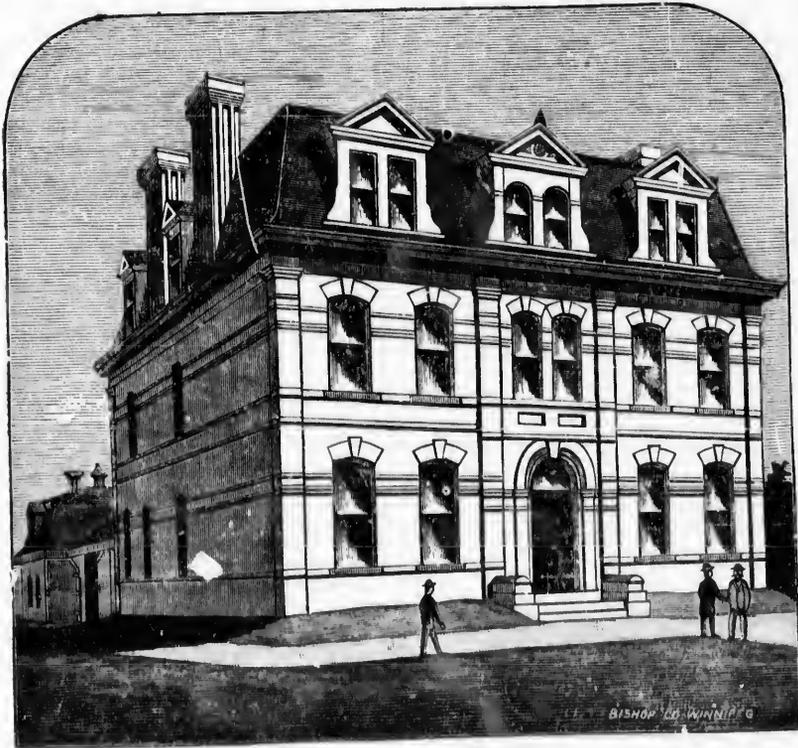
The customs returns showed that during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1884, the value of the imports amounted to \$2,388,642, on which the duty collected was \$557,652.24. The value of free goods which passed through the United States into this country was \$3,873,798, and the exports of the Northwest reached a value of \$651,246. For the three months ending with June and the succeeding months of the calendar year the statement was as follows:—

MONTH.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.	DUTY.
Six months ended June 30th	\$946,088	\$222,797.35
July	254,331	53,594.00
August	325,197	79,435.12
September	219,891	47,355.69
October	251,563	55,802.62
November	125,641	27,241.15
December	146,900	23,320.88
Totals	\$2,239,611	\$509,516.81

The value of exports for the calendar year was about one million dollars. The value of free goods which passed through the United States in 1884 cannot be definitely stated, as statistics are not obtainable for the whole year, but it is estimated that they were valued at about \$3,250,000.

The inland revenue collected during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1884, amounted to \$155,721. It was about the same amount, or probably a little less, for the calendar year. The Dominion savings bank statement for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1884, was as follows:—

Deposits for fiscal year ended June 30th, 1884.....	\$578,636.18
Withdrawals for fiscal year ended June 30th, 1884.....	534,309.60
<hr/>	
Balance to credit of depositors, June 30th, 1883.....	\$586,296.14
Deposits to June 30th, 1884.....	578,636.18
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$1,164,932.32
Deduct withdrawals during year.....	534,309.60
<hr/>	
Accrued interest during year.....	\$630,622.72
<hr/>	
Total to credit of depositors, July 1st, 1884.....	\$649,835.60



EDUCATIONAL OFFICES, WINNIPEG.

At the close of the calendar year the balance amounted to about \$700,000. The year 1885 will not be known in the history of Winnipeg as a "boom" year but it was one of solid, steady and substantial progress for the youngest and most promising city in the Dominion. It will ever be memorable as the year in which Winnipeg "found its bottom" and was brought to a solid foundation. It will always be remembered as the time when fictitious values were completely swept away, and when in all departments of business and in civic management economy and prudence were introduced and firmly established. The burden of depression was severely felt in 1884, but the real trial was experienced during 1885. It opened with almost disheartening prospects. Business firms that had struggled to exist from the time of the collapse of an unnatural and unhealthy boom showed

signs of going under; bankrupt stocks in large quantities were thrown on the market; ruination stared legitimate trade in the face; the money market was tighter than it had ever been before, and the silver lining which surrounds the darkest clouds was scarcely visible. For two years the people of Winnipeg had been struggling under depression and trying to "pull through" the period that was the inevitable result of the real estate inflation, and it is little wonder that with black prospects for 1885 some of them lost heart. But everything has an end, and summer had not fairly arrived before the silver linings to the clouds became brighter, and the confidence of our people was restored. The turning-point had at last been reached and the era of substantial rather than rapid progress was developed. The bright prospects of a bountiful harvest, the unwavering confidence of "our monied men," the favorable reports sent to the world of our position and prospects, all had their effect, and the golden sun of prosperity soon shone out with ever-increasing brilliancy, dispelling the clouds and showing a glorious future beyond. It was plain that bottom had at last been struck, and with renewed energy and lighter hearts the people of Winnipeg set to work to build up their city. It had gone through the struggle and had come out of it better and more solid than ever. Business soon began to assume a healthier aspect: business men while still acting cautiously regained nearly all their old-time confidence, and thus things continued to improve until the last day of the year.

The improvement in business during the year 1885 calls for something more than a mere passing reference. Figures never lie, and the figures furnished by Dun, Wiman & Co.'s financial agency show that during 1885 the number of failures and the amount of liabilities greatly decreased. In 1884 there were 81 failures with liabilities of \$787,000, and assets of \$514,943. In 1885 there were only 66 failures in the city, Province and Territories, with liabilities of but \$731,507 and assets of \$721,067. Dun, Wiman & Co. reported that the men who entered mercantile pursuits during the year were of a very desirable class, and they regarded the outlook as exceedingly favorable.

The customs returns for 1885 were most favorable. A comparative statement is presented which shows a considerable increase in the exports of 1885 over those of 1884. The imports decreased, but not nearly to the extent that was anticipated. Of course when the all-rail route through Canadian territory was opened a falling-off of the customs business naturally had to follow, the opening of the road putting big drawbacks in the way of imports and exports *via* the American system. Goods previously brought into the country and sent out of it, through American territory, were shipped through Canada and the customs therefore avoided, and of course this accounted for the decrease in imports. Following is the showing for 1885:—

MONTH.	IMPORTS	IMPORTS	DUTY.	EXPORTS.
	DUTIABLE.	FREE.		
January	\$94,908	\$15,059	\$27,330.26	\$17,577
February	120,582	8,644	33,380.36	193,928
March	77,695	10,482	27,068.36	13,577
April	226,982	61,626	60,088.88	5,995
May	255,905	18,734	75,479.65	23,813
June	100,132	34,652	34,749.78	44,853
July	158,624	2,364	47,859.26	29,248
August	156,266	14,193	42,210.69	56,664
September	156,235	15,362	44,924.82	231,241
October	158,717	19,255	47,113.41	224,087
November	94,753	40,895	31,797.30	24,254
December	73,022	130,980	23,314.81	20,576
Total	\$1,673,822	\$393,245	\$485,348.32	\$674,817

The receipts of the inland revenue department were largely on the increase during 1885. In the boom year they reached \$180,000 in consequence of the

large amount of liquor, etc., brought in at that time, but during 1883 and 1884 there was a tremendous falling off. The receipts for 1885 showed a large increase over the two previous years. The figures month by month were as follows:—

MONTH.	SPIRITS.	TOBACCO.	MALT.
January	\$7,724.25	\$2,238.12	\$653.48
February	6,421.31	2,513.23	568.04
March	6,872.61	2,922.84	843.26
April	6,423.77	3,245.35	882.55
May	14,852.14	9,125.98	759.07
June	5,115.06	527.28	706.36
July	3,855.15	12.00	859.00
August	6,261.87	1,289.80	987.02
September	9,847.79	1,430.40	499.00
October	10,483.42	2,210.80	158.57
November	12,771.12	4,498.70	731.07
December	8,245.51	9,632.50	511.67
Totals	\$98,874.00	\$39,887.00	\$8,140.00

An unmistakeable sign of prosperity was the continued increase in the deposits at the Government savings bank. The record for 1885 surpassed all previous statements. During the year there was an increase to the credit of depositors of many thousands of dollars, while the withdrawals were much lighter than during previous years, which in itself was a good sign. At the close of the fiscal year on June 30th, 1885, the balance at the credit of depositors was \$653,511, and at the close of the calendar year it amounted to \$808,418.06, or a much larger amount than ever before in the city's history.

It is a universally accepted fact that population is the true and enduring basis of the prosperity of a city. Of course, in 1882, when the boom was at its height, and when people from all parts of the world were flocking here to take part in the speculation then going on, the population reached large figures. Probably at one time it was from 30,000 to 35,000, but it is safe to say that 10,000 of this might have been classed as the floating population. When the boom dropped this class of course disappeared and houses that were "rushed up" merely as "places to live in" were vacated. In 1883 the population had fallen to something like 20,000, and there was an enormous number of vacant houses in all parts of the city. It cannot be said that much improvement was manifested in this particular during 1884, but throughout 1885 there was a steady and apparent increase in the population and gradual decline in the number of vacant houses. It was contended by those in a position to know that the population increased fully two thousand during the year. In 1884 there were, by actual count, nearly 700 houses vacant, and careful count in November, 1885, showed that this number had been reduced to 250. Then, of course, during the year many residences were erected, and it was quite plain that progress was being made in our population as well as in everything else. Of the 250 vacant houses, a very large proportion, probably one-third, were of such inferior construction as to be undesirable for habitation at any season of the year, and of the remaining two-thirds only a small number were in such a state of repair as would be necessary to attract tenants. Many of these so-called houses were little better than sheds or outbuildings, while the number of really desirable houses vacant at the close of the year did not exceed 50.

In the management of civic affairs great improvement was made during the year, and 1884 will always be memorable for the inauguration of an economic system of civic government. The council known as the citizens' ticket, with Hon. C. E. Hamilton as mayor, no sooner took hold of office than they began to change the reckless and extravagant system of government that had previously been in vogue. The salaries of officials, which were exceedingly high in many instances, having been fixed in the days of the boom, were cut down and the expense of

maintaining the various departments was reduced to such an extent that a saving of probably \$100,000 was effected.

The record of the health department for 1885 was very satisfactory, the improvements in the scavenging system, and the adoption of a complete system of sewerage having had their effect. The following figures compiled from the medical health officer's annual report speak out very plainly :

Number of deaths during 1885	287
“ “ “ 1884	445
Death rate, 1884	18.84
“ “ 1885	15.04

Of the deaths during the year 85 were caused by zymotic diseases and 99 by local diseases. Fifty-two were caused by developmental, and 42 by constitutional diseases. Only two cases of small pox were reported during the year, both of them coming from Eastern Canada. The number of deaths from consumption during 1885 decreased by one-half over 1884. There was also a marked decrease in the number of deaths from diphtheria and typhoid fever.

United States Consul Taylor's report for 1885 contains so much interesting matter that no apology is needed for the insertion of the following extracts at this point : "The foreign importations of the Winnipeg district have varied as follows since 1880 :

Year.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
1880	\$784,865	\$49,118	\$833,983
1881	1,381,083	115,303	1,496,386
1882	3,699,349	807,571	4,506,920
1883	6,368,849	1,868,366	8,237,209
1884	2,825,375	1,860,886	4,686,261
1885	2,763,445	898,369	3,661,814

"Except for the importation of munitions and supplies incidental to the campaign of 1885 against the Saskatchewan insurgents, the importations of 1885 would have been reduced to the aggregate of the year ending June 30, 1881, or to the normal relations of population and trade prior to the period of construction of the Canada Pacific Railway by a syndicate of capitalists to whom the completion of that enterprise was then transferred. The foreign importations of the Winnipeg district for the year ending June 30, 1885, were distributed as follows :

Port.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
Winnipeg	\$1,956,619	\$311,659	\$2,268,278
Emerson	284,284	169,801	454,085
Port Arthur	522,542	416,909	939,451
Total	2,763,445	898,369	3,661,814

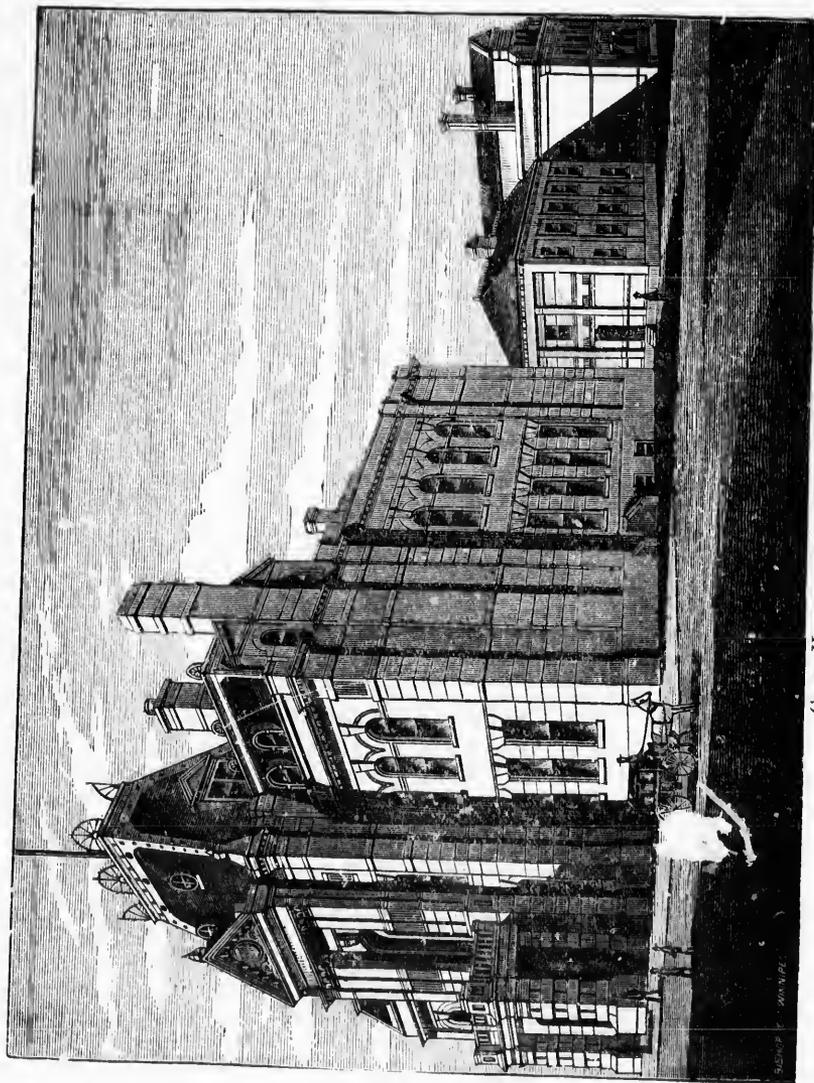
"The revenue to the Canadian treasury from the foregoing dutiable importation was \$680,151, or about 25 per cent. The duties of 35 per cent. upon agricultural implements, canned meats and fruits, and other articles indispensable in new settlements yet continue, with very depressing influence upon immigration. The following tabular statement of importations at Winnipeg, indicating the countries whence imported, will represent with sufficient accuracy the nature of the trade at other points above designated, and how far American exporters have succeeded in securing a market which is so convenient of access by them :

IMPORTS AT WINNIPEG FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1885.

Articles.	Value.	From United States	From Great Britain.
Ale and Beer	\$21,121	\$13,269	\$7,852
Animals, living. -horned cattle	20,340	20,340	.....
Horses	19,846	19,846	.....
Sheep	11,109	11,109	.....
All other	442	442	.....
Baking powders	26,587	26,554	33
Books, printed	23,939	16,574	7,245
Brass	4,168	3,755	413
Breadstuffs	74,171	70,406	3,759
Brick and tiles	10,593	10,549	44
Candles	4,614	3,406	1,205
Carriages	4,494	4,234	260
Cement	1,107	1,107	.....
Clocks	1,525	1,492	26
Coal	58,535	58,436	99
Coffee	13,872	13,760	112
Copper	6,362	914	5,408
Cotton	112,505	22,132	90,302
Drugs and chemicals	46,154	44,500	1,564
Earthenware and China	5,812	2,279	803
Fancy goods	18,275	2,180	14,556
Flax	12,075	326	11,699
Fruits, dried, and nuts	33,109	28,631	931
Fruits, green	56,878	56,874	4
Fur	6,136	5,456	680
Glass	23,296	8,956	2,917
Gold and Silver	6,762	4,541	2,218
Gunpowder and explosives ..	10,191	7,956	2,255
Gutta-percha	8,629	6,243	2,396
Hats, caps and bonnets	12,979	7,998	4,981
Iron	190,337	153,783	32,828
Steel	46,298	26,141	20,157
Jewelry	4,329	2,715	1,283
Leather	38,312	24,692	13,620
Musical instruments	6,368	5,590	571
Oils, mineral	12,182	12,182	.....
Oils, vegetable and other	7,326	5,400	1,926
Paints and colors	1,154	745	409
Paper	15,593	11,432	4,082
Provisions	386,491	380,842	5,649
Silk	36,454	2,467	33,849
Soap	5,620	3,505	2,095
Spices	1,632	1,114	518
Spirits	20,558	4,064	8,429
Wine	14,664	1,099	5,642
Stoves	1,187	527	660
Sugars, syrups and molasses.	8,654	1,401	7,253
Tea	4,500	4,500	.....
Tin	3,998	3,150	848
Tobacco	27,903	26,734	1,072
Twines	14,481	13,150	1,331
Vegetables	13,509	13,017	492
Watches and materials	1,537	1,416	128
Wood, including lumber	94,600	90,283	3,662
Wool	221,131	7,058	213,921
Miscellaneous	115,283	65,141	41,570
Total	\$1,958,747	1,335,483	563,897

NOTE.—The importations from foreign countries other than England were \$75,876 of which the principal items were \$2,726 iron and wood manufactures from Germany; \$1,206 fancy goods and varieties from France; \$11,232 glass manufactures from Belgium; and \$24,975 wines and liquors from France, Holland, England, Germany and Portugal.

The importations of free goods at Winnipeg were \$311,659, of which \$164,374 were from the United States, \$128,646 from Great Britain, and \$18,639 from other



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countries ; at Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, free goods from the United States were \$149,756, and \$267,153 from Great Britain ; at Emerson the free importations were \$169,801, entirely from the United States ; total, \$898,369. To the distribution of importation at Winnipeg above given, the following statement for the whole consular district is added for the purpose of comparison :

YEARS.	United States.	Great Britain.	Other.
1880.....	\$883,983	\$393,698	\$10,007
1881.....	1,496,986	503,937	10,052
1882.....	4,506,920	618,805	39,219
1883.....	8,237,209	1,539,240	59,265
1884.....	4,439,819	1,174,707	71,735
1885.....	2,606,446	979,490	75,878

“ With the increased facilities of the steamers on Lake Superior, connecting the railway lines of Eastern and Central Canada, added to the privilege of free transit in bond through the United States, the domestic imports from Eastern Canada amounted to \$7,823,628, or double the total of foreign importations as above ascertained. This proportion does not seem excessive, when a similar westward movement of domestic trade from the Atlantic to the Mississippi States of the American Union is threefold the volume of foreign imports. The exports to foreign countries from Winnipeg were \$1,058,097, of which \$895,232, including \$887,130 (all but \$8,102) undressed furs shipped by the Hudson's Bay Company, were to Great Britain ; and \$162,865 were to the United States, the latter being distributed as follows :—

Buffalo robes.....	\$2,396 05
Emigrants' effects.....	22,739 90
Empty beer kegs.....	5,444 20
Empty acid drums.....	2,860 00
Fish, fresh.....	44,758 77
Fish, salted.....	3,200 00
Furs, undressed.....	38,055 42
Jewelry and watches.....	13,646 12
Hides.....	22,946 50
Miscellaneous.....	7,088 04
Total.....	\$162,805 00

“ To these exportations should be added \$45,310 from Port Arthur and \$25,431 from Emerson to the United States. The exportation to Eastern Canada consists chiefly of wheat, although consignments of furs, hides, and barley are fully equal to similar shipments to the United States. It required twelve years from the organization of Manitoba before the leading staple of wheat was produced beyond the demands of the inhabitants for agriculture and subsistence. In 1882 the surplus available for exportation was 500,000 bushels ; in 1883, 1,000,000 bushels, and in 1884, 2,200,000 bushels. The exportation of the latter to Eastern Canada during 1884-85, at an invoice value of 60 cents per bushel, represents \$1,320,000, probably increased to \$1,500,000 by other exportations from Central to Eastern Canada. The total exports from the Winnipeg consular district were therefore as follows :—

To Eastern Canada.....	\$1,500,000
To Great Britain.....	895,232
To United States.....	232,109
	<hr/>
	\$2,627,341

against \$1,988,278 for 1883-84.

“ A general statement of the trade of this consulate is as follows for the year ending June 30, 1885 :—

WINNIPEG AND VICINITY.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
Canada	\$7,323,626	\$1,500,000	\$8,823,626
United States.....	2,606,446	232,109	2,838,555
Great Britain.....	979,490	895,232	1,874,722
France.....	23,009	.....	23,009
Germany.....	12,461	.....	12,461
Belgium.....	11,448	.....	11,448
China.....	7,834	.....	7,834
Japan.....	6,608	.....	6,608
Spain.....	4,714	.....	4,714
Holland.....	3,223	.....	3,223
Brazil.....	3,094	.....	3,094
Turkey in Asia.....	523	.....	523
Austria.....	456	.....	456
Switzerland.....	263	.....	263
British West Indies.....	259	.....	259
Italy.....	145	.....	145
Russia.....	114	.....	114
Total.....	\$10,983,713	\$2,627,341	\$13,611,054

"The material introduced during 1884 for the original construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway consisted of steel rails at Port Arthur from Great Britain, \$617,136; for materials and subsistence at Emerson, mostly from United States, \$863,091; and \$385,290, also from United States at frontier posts of the Canadian Mounted Police adjoining Montana, total \$1,874,447. During the year ending June 30, 1885, importations of this class either ceased or were transported in bond through the United States to a point in Idaho Territory nearest to the Columbia River, and thence transported in wagons and by steamer on the Columbia River to points in the Selkirk range of Rocky Mountains, where the work of construction on the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia was concentrated. It is quite remarkable that notwithstanding this diversion of railway materials and supplies, the importations at Winnipeg increased from \$1,795,594 in 1884 to \$2,268,278 in 1885. During September quarter of 1885 there was a construction of 150 miles of local railways, which will show a material increase in the trade returns of fiscal year ending June 30, 1886."

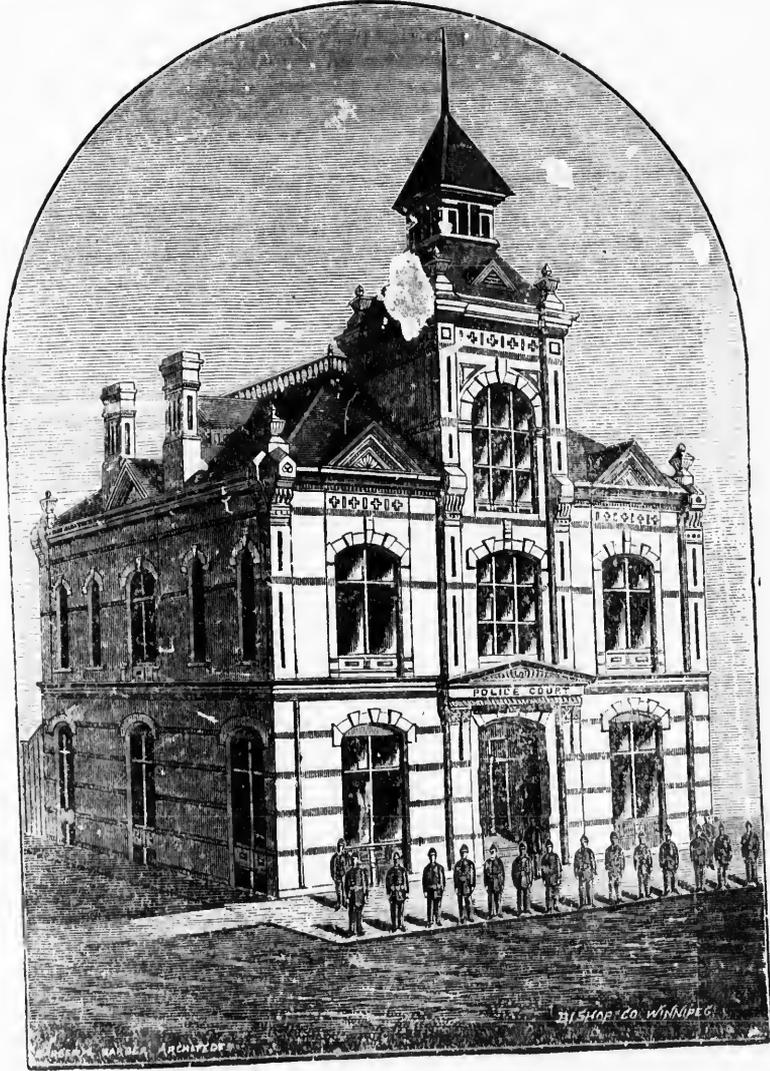
Business made considerable progress during the year 1885, although it was considerably interrupted by the outbreak of the rebellion on the Saskatchewan, because, although the scene of action was far distant from Winnipeg and hundreds of miles beyond the boundary of the province, the military preparations completely staggered many branches of trade. By the end of April the city of Winnipeg had sent to "the front" some two thousand men as soldiers, teamsters, etc., and this exodus naturally had a bad effect on the retail trade of the city. Industrial concerns also suffered, but the wholesale trade was not so unfavorably affected, unless it be the lines dependent upon building and contracting. After the close of the rebellion the city's trade recovered very rapidly, though, of course, quite a portion of the business which should have been done in the spring and summer, was crowded into the last four or five months of the year. The statistical report of the city's trade presented to the Board of Trade was as follows:—

"In entering upon statistics of the trade of Winnipeg for 1885, the further enquiry is prosecuted the more contradictory are the facts to those in former years. The year has been a peculiar one in many senses, and its effects upon trade have been in keeping with other spheres. On the surface of affairs there seems but little change in trade matters since the last report was presented to this Board. The number of trading institutions in the city has changed very little, there being at the close of 1885 some 898, or fourteen less than at the close of 1884. One or two institutions of moderate importance have disappeared, and others have taken their place, while the bulk of those which have fallen out have been very small concerns of no trade consequence. Nor does the change in the figures of the

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aggregate business of the city give any cause for wonder, although there has been considerable changing of places as to the importance of several branches. This is clearly discernible in the figures of some of the leading branches of wholesale trade, where reliable statistics can be obtained, and is shadowed if not made plain in



CITY POLICE STATION, WINNIPEG.

retail lines. The past year closed with 87 houses in Winnipeg which do more or less of a wholesale or jobbing business, which shows an increase of twelve over the figures of 1884. There have been no new concerns during the year, but fourteen

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have added jobbing to their retail trade, while two concerns have gone out of business. The 87 are divided as follows: In grain, grain products and milling, nine; in groceries and provisions, sixteen; in dry goods and clothing, eight; in lumber and lumber manufactures, including furniture, twelve; in hardware, metals and stoves, ten; in farm machinery, seven; in boots and shoes, harness and leather goods, four; and miscellaneous, nineteen.

"In 1884 the grocery and provision trade showed the largest aggregate of business, but this year it has to give place to grain, grain products and milling, which comes to the front with an aggregate business of \$3,518,452, divided as follows: Wheat, 3,455,400 bushels, at a cost of \$2,033,600; oats, 599,450 bushels at a cost of \$259,860; barley, flax and other grains and seeds to a value of \$141,100; flour, 474,160 bags at a value of \$923,892; oatmeal, bran, shorts, chopped grain and other grain products of a value of \$160,000. Groceries and provisions, although taking a second place during 1885, show an increase in aggregate over 1884, and figure up to \$3,397,846. The third in the list in 1884 was the lumber trade, but in 1885 that place is taken by dry goods and clothing, with an aggregate business of \$1,594,150. Lumber and lumber manufactures take the fourth place with an aggregate of \$1,257,000, and are very closely followed by hardware, metals and stoves with a total of \$1,226,000. Farm machinery takes the sixth place with a total of \$1,064,327, while there is quite a wide gap between that and the next on the list, namely, boots and shoes, harness and leather goods which foot up to \$517,000. The remaining nineteen houses are spread over a number of branches, including paints and oils, stationery, crockery and glassware, wines and liquors, fruits, etc., and they show an aggregate business for the year of \$1,263,000. Thus the aggregate wholesale trade of the past year foots up to \$13,848,075 or \$372,023 short of that of 1884, which reached \$14,220,098. This deficiency is made up as follows: Lumber shows a decrease of \$1,302,300; hardware of \$277,273; farm machinery of \$39,200, and boots and shoes, harness and leather goods of \$33,500; making a total of \$1,652,273 in these four branches. On the other hand the grain and milling business shows an increase of \$562,932; groceries and provisions of \$243,500; dry goods of \$5,450, and miscellaneous lines of \$158,400, giving a total increase of all lines of \$1,280,282.

"A very slight study of the events of the past year will furnish somewhat of a key to the above figures. The outbreak of rebellion in March last had a staggering effect upon trade of every kind in this city, and although some of the branches quickly recovered, those connected with building operations suffered severely for a long time, and it was only with the return of our victorious volunteers, when mid-summer had passed, that attempts were made to carry out a few of the building contracts, which, early in the year, it was the intention to have entered upon. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that there has been such a marked decrease in the lumber and hardware branches. The whole building operations carried on in the city during the past year had a value of not more than \$190,000, and if we add the full contract price of the new post office, somewhere about \$125,000, we have an aggregate of only \$215,000, the smallest for the city since 1880.

"The decrease in farm machinery, and the improved state financially of our farmers, compared with a year ago, can only be reconciled by a reference to that legislative monstrosity, the new exemption law, which has curtailed the farmer's credit, and benefited only the dishonest in the province. Before entering upon the retail or manufacturing interests, we shall refer to the export trade of the city, which has received special attention in the compiling of this report, and has been as closely sifted as the opportunity for securing facts and figures would allow. As a matter of course wheat is our leading article of export, and during the year houses in this city sent out 2,220,600 bushels at a value of \$1,422,690. The export of oats reached 110,500 bushels at a value of \$42,330. The exports of barley, flax and other grains and seeds reach an aggregate value of \$49,200. The

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year's exports of flour reached 210,765 bags at a value of \$416,600, while in oat-meal, bran, shorts, chopped feed and other grain products they reached \$85,000. The other exports from the city consist of linseed oil and oil cake, potatoes, butter, hides, furs, and fresh fish of which last named alone, nearly 1,500,000 pounds went out during the year. Exact figures as to those miscellaneous exports cannot be reached, but a careful approximation places them in the neighborhood of \$165,000. Thus the aggregate value of exports in 1885, so far as could be discovered, reached \$2,180,820, and in saying exports, only what was forwarded to the eastern provinces, the United States, or the Old World is included, and the shipments to the territories to the west and northwest of Manitoba are not taken into account.

"It must be acknowledged that the results of the whole year's retail trade are rather disappointing, if we start with the impression given by the general activity during the closing months of the year. It must be remembered that during the first half of 1885, when some 2,000 men from this city, as soldiers, teamsters and others were at the front, retail business generally was in a very depressed state, and although during fall and winter a very rapid recovery set in, the aggregate trade of the year furnishes no figures over which to be enthusiastic. As was done a year ago, we received figures from a fair representation of the leading branches, and have made a careful approximation of the business done by the balance, the only course by which the aggregate of business done can be reached in retail lines. The number of institutions has decreased some 20, the figures of 1884 and 1885 being respectively 408 and 388 concerns. The results of figures secured and general inquiries made show that over thirty per cent. of these show an increase of sales, a little more than thirty per cent. have fully held their own, while over thirty-five per cent. show a decrease, although in no instance have we found the latter very marked. Taking the last year's figures as a guide, namely \$5,809,600, it would be about fair to place the aggregate for 1885 at \$5,500,000.

"In entering upon the manufacturing interests, the same course of approximating has to be followed, although in quite a few branches reliable figures can be secured. The lumber firms of the city employed during the year about 200 hands, or some 80 less than in 1884. The total cut is included in the wholesale figures of the trade. In the milling business there has been an increase in the number of hands employed, the number in 1885 being about 120, while improvements have been made on some mills, which have raised the gross capacity of flour production to nearly 1,250 barrels a day. The value of manufactures in this branch is also included in the wholesale review. In iron and metallic manufactures generally, there has been a very pleasing change for the better since the beginning of 1885. The value of manufactures has increased at least 35 per cent., and the number of hands employed have increased in proportion, and now number about 500, while the value of output is in the neighborhood of \$675,000. Among other branches we have the printing press and its associates, which employ over 100 hands, and earned very close upon \$250,000. Brewing and the manufacture of aerated waters, cordials and so forth, employed nearly 100 hands, and show an aggregate business of about \$194,000. The other branches go to make up a total of manufactures outside of what is included in the mercantile figures of about \$2,200,000. The value of city trade for 1885 may be summed up in the following concise table:

Wholesale mercantile	\$13,848,075
Retail mercantile	5,500,000
Mixed mercantile	850,000
Manufacturers	2,200,000
Building, contracting, etc.	325,000
Miscellaneous institutions difficult to classify	600,000
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	\$23,333,075

"From the facts and figures placed before you there are points to be

drawn which it would be well to study. The most prominent one is that the work of exporting our products has progressed fairly well, and that of paying off the balance against the country has fairly commenced. Another pleasing feature is, that while in other affairs the city's trade shows a falling off from the previous year, in manufactures there has been an increase in value of the aggregate in most branches. Another point is strongly defined in the fact that our grain business has already shot ahead of all other branches in importance, and which is, that our greatest hope for future prosperity depends upon making the city a grain centre."

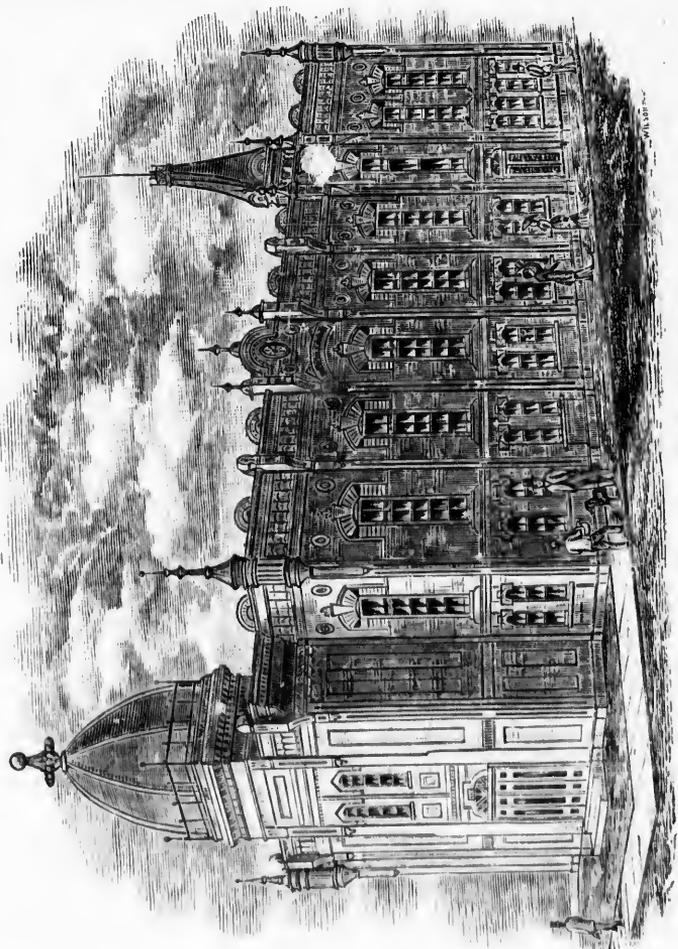
X.—THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

At this point it is proper that extended reference should be made to the great national railway which has been and ever will be indissolubly connected with the progress and prosperity of Winnipeg and the Northwest, placing it in direct connection with the Eastern Provinces and British Columbia as well as the United States. It has been the foundation of the great railway system of which Winnipeg is and will be the centre—a system which will continue to expand year after year. The Canadian Pacific Railway, it has been well said, is the child of Confederation. Had not the statesmen of Canada carried to completion the grand scheme of uniting in one common country the detached provinces of British North America, there would have been to-day no narrow band of steel reaching from Atlantic to Pacific, and drawing the entire British empire more closely together. The Northwest would still be a solitude. British Columbia would be an isolated British colony. As it is, from sea to sea there is activity and enterprise and life, and what was but a few years ago a mere collection of colonies, bound together by a political tie liable to snap under any severe strain, is to-day one common country, whose remotest ends are brought near to one another by the magic power of steam. This work of building a great national highway, without which our confederation was unstable, has taxed the intellect and the energy and the financial resources of Canada almost to the point of breaking, and now that it has reached completion, it is worth while to look backward over the enterprise, mark its inception, trace its progress, and sum up the cost. The Dominion of Canada, which came into existence in 1867, was a union of the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Great had been the triumph of the unionists, but they were not altogether satisfied, for their dreams had been of a unified nation, stretching from Pacific to Atlantic, and in that they had been disappointed, for the Northwest territories were not as yet redeemed from the Indian and the trader, while the rocky province of British Columbia with its sparse population was still a crown colony. The inhabitants of the latter province were indeed anxious to enter into the confederation, and a memorial was in 1868 sent to the Canadian Government by its inhabitants, in which the obligations, which Canada would be probably asked to incur, were noted down. One of them was that a wagon road should be constructed from Lake Superior to British Columbia within two years after the admission of the colony. Two years later, when the British Columbian delegates arrived in Ottawa to draw up the terms of the union, they only asked that such a road be constructed within two years, and after that \$1,000,000 be spent annually in constructing a transcontinental railway. Had these modest propositions been accepted the whole current of Canadian history might have been changed, but the

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Canadian Government in a fit of enthusiastic liberality offered to begin within two years the construction of a transcontinental railway which should be completed by 1881. The British Columbians immediately accepted this proposition and so Canada became bound to construct within ten years the Canadian Pacific Railway, an enterprise bearing in its train the political crisis of 1873 and the tremendous national expenditures of the last five years. On that understanding British Colum-



GRACE CHURCH (METHODIST), WINNIPEG.

bia entered the confederation in 1871, but not without many protests against the terms being made by the Liberals in the Dominion Parliament. Immediately, surveys to ascertain the route which the proposed road should take, were begun. Explorations were made in British Columbia, from Fort Garry to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Ottawa valley along the shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior to the Red River. In Parliament, Sir George E. Cartier, in explaining how the Government intended constructing the road, laid down two principles,

which dominated all Canadian Pacific legislation for many succeeding years. The first was that the road should be built without increasing the rate of taxation, that is, that it should not become a burden on the people of Canada. The second was that the road should be constructed by a private company. But time showed that the project of building a railway which the Finance Minister of that day, Sir Francis Hincks, estimated would cost \$100,000,000, without increasing the burdens of the country, was chimerical. In those days Canadian statesmen were nearly all optimists, and they believed that liberal grants of land would enable a private company to construct the road. The length estimated at that time was 2,500 miles, and the proposed subsidy 20,000 acres per mile for the entire distance. To aid in the construction of the road, British Columbia handed over to the Dominion Government a belt of land 20 miles wide on both sides of the railway. Mr. Mackenzie, the leader of the Liberal Opposition, enunciated his policy in an amendment to the union resolutions, that the route should be first ascertained by careful surveys, and the road then constructed as rapidly as the financial condition of the country would warrant. It would be found unnecessary to build the greater portion of the road for thirty years, Mr. Mackenzie said. The House differed with him, however, and his amendment was rejected. Immediately afterwards an Englishman, named Alfred Waddington, now dead, who had lived for many years in British Columbia and had an enthusiastic faith in the project of a transcontinental railway, interested some American capitalists in the subject, and ultimately a company was formed, with Sir Hugh Allan as its president, for the purpose of constructing the road. Most of the capitalists associated with Sir Hugh were Americans, among them being G. W. McMullen, of odorous memory, Jay Cooke and W. B. Ogden. They applied for a charter under the title of The Canadian Pacific Railway Company. A rival company of Canadian capitalists was soon afterwards formed at Toronto, under the name of the Inter-oceanic Company, with the Hon. (now Sir) D. L. Macpherson as its president, while its list of directors included the names of such well-known men as the Hon. William McMaster, Hon. John Carling, Hon. J. Thibaudeau and Walter Shanly. Between these two companies there was bitter rivalry and the friends of the Inter-oceanic Company raised the patriotic cry until Sir Hugh Allan found it expedient to drop, at least nominally his American associates. Both companies were incorporated with a capital of \$10,000,000, and when the House opened in 1872 each used all its influence to secure the contract for itself.

The Government, with a general election imminent, dared not offend either powerful company by giving the preference to its rival, and they accordingly introduced resolutions giving them the power to deal with either company, or an amalgamation of the two companies, or in case an arrangement could not be arrived at with a new company. The resolutions outlined the Conservative railway policy. The road was to be built from some point near Lake Nipissing to the Pacific coast, and to aid in its construction the Government were authorized to grant to the company undertaking it a money subsidy of \$30,000,000 and a land grant not exceeding 50,000,000 acres to be given in alternate blocks twenty miles square on each side of the line. The money subsidy, it was explained by Sir George Cartier, would in all probability be recouped to the Government by the proceeds from and sales in the Northwest. Unable to effect a compromise, the two companies dissolved, and a new one was formed, with Sir Hugh Allan at its head, and many of the persons who had been interested in the other ventures as members. To this company the charter was given, and in the subsequent general election it was announced to the public that the difficulty had been satisfactorily solved, and that the road would be immediately constructed by a rich and powerful company. The elections resulted in a Conservative victory, and everything pointed to an era of great railway development. Then the storm came and confusion reigned supreme once more. The first blow was the failure of the company to secure the support of

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European capitalists, as a result of which it went to pieces. Then came the charges of the Hon. Lucius Seth Huntington in the Canadian Parliament, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had advanced large sums of money to the Government to enable them to carry the elections in return for obtaining the charter. The Conservative government fell; a Reform administration took its place; a general election resulted in a sweeping Liberal victory, and the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie was given an opportunity to put his views on the construction of the road into execution.

Mr. Mackenzie, during the Conservative administration, had offered an unbending opposition to the construction of the road, but on his advent to power he felt himself bound by the actions of preceding governments to carry on the work. In his address to his Lambton constituents he outlined his policy. The road was to be built, but not before the route had been determined by accurate and extensive surveys, while British Columbia was to be asked to agree to some new arrangement more in consonance with the resources of the country, than the terms of the union treaty in 1871. Soon after their accession to office, the Mackenzie Government despatched an agent, J. D. Edgar, to British Columbia, to effect some compromise, as a fulfilment of the terms of 1871 was, a mechanical and financial impossibility. Nearly five years had passed and the most competent engineers had been unable to determine upon a route, while the construction had not been begun. The Local Government felt disposed to exact the amount of its bond, while Mr. Edgar demanded considerable concessions, and thus the two Governments found it impossible to effect any compromise, and the question was referred to Lord Carnarvon, the colonial secretary of the Imperial Government, for solution. He drew up what have ever since been known as the Carnarvon terms. The principal provisions were that a railway should be built across the Island of Vancouver from Nanaimo to Esquimault, that the moment the necessary surveys were completed at least \$2,000,000 would be annually spent in railway construction in the Province, and that by December 31st, 1890, the road was to be open from Lake Superior to Esquimault. The bill providing for the construction of the Island railway was thrown out in the Senate, and the project was never afterwards revived. The Railway Act of 1874, passed by the Liberal Government, again stipulated for the third time that the taxation of the country should not be increased by the construction of the road. While the act agreed in this particular with the policy of the preceding administration, it differed with it in this, that it provided for the building of the road as a Government work, in place of handing it over to a private company.

From this Act and the speeches made at the time by the Liberal leaders, we can get a clear view of the railway policy of the Mackenzie administration. Perhaps its most striking characteristic was the "magnificent water-stretches" idea, of which so much was heard during the election campaign of 1878. Briefly speaking, the policy consisted in postponing the construction of portions of the Canadian Pacific Railway by utilizing wherever possible the water stretches. Thus, a line was to be built connecting the Ontario and Quebec system of railways with Georgian Bay. The lakes were then to be utilized to Fort William. From this point there was to be a sort of amphibious route, partly on water and partly on land to the Red River. A railway was to be run from that point to the Saskatchewan, which was then to be utilized in reaching the Rocky Mountains. A road was to be constructed from that point to the Pacific Ocean. The scheme postponed for a number of years the construction of the greater portion of the road, so that almost the entire energies of the country could be devoted to the British Columbia portion, which it was estimated would cost \$35,000,000. There was also some provision enabling the Government to hand over the entire work or part of it to contractors on the following terms: Subsidy in money per mile, \$10,000; 4 per cent. guarantee during 25 years on a sum per mile to be named in the tenders;

land subsidy, per mile, 20,000 acres. Another prominent feature of his policy, was the extensive surveys which were made. A thorough and complete survey was in Mr. Mackenzie's eyes essential to the construction of the road and large bodies of engineers were kept at work from Nipissing to the Pacific coast. The lines from Fort William to Red River, from Winnipeg to Pembina, and from the Red River west were slowly constructed. By 1878 matters began to clear up, and preparations were made for a more vigorous prosecution of the work. After an expenditure of three millions and a half of dollars, the route was at last determined upon. Speaking in Parliament, Mr. Mackenzie announced that the route which had been decided upon ran from Thunder Bay, on the western coast of Lake Superior to Selkirk, on the Red River, *via* Rat Portage. Leaving Selkirk, it crossed Lake Manitoba, ran in a north-westerly direction to Northcote, and then struck due west to Battleford and Edmonton, and then through the Yellowhead Pass, down the Fraser and Thompson rivers to Burrard Inlet. During this session Parliament approved of a subsidy of \$12,000 a mile to the Canada Central Railway, in consideration of its being a connecting link between the eastern lines of railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway. This grant was important, inasmuch as it formed the precedent on which Quebec based its claim for a refund of \$12,000 for every mile of line it had built between Quebec and Ottawa. Immediately after the determination of the route, the Government called for tenders for the construction of the line from Kamloops to Yale, and subsequently called for tenders for the building of the whole line. Then there came one of the most momentous events in the history of Canada. The Conservatives returned to power. The Liberals had appealed to the country for an approval of their fiscal policy and had been met with an overwhelming defeat. When the Conservatives came into office again affairs stood thus: The line from Selkirk to Thunder Bay was completed with the exception of a gap of 185 miles, the line from the C. P. R. main line to Pembina was all graded and ready for the rails, and the road was built west from Selkirk one hundred miles or so, while the entire route from Callander to Port Moody was surveyed. Up to that date the enterprise had cost \$10,203,000.

For the first two years or so the Conservatives carried on the work on the lines laid down by the preceding administration. The contract, for which tenders had been called for in British Columbia, was granted to Onderdonk in 1880. The rails were laid on the branch to Pembina, and work on the line from Winnipeg to Port Arthur was vigorously prosecuted. In 1879 resolutions were passed reserving 100,000,000 acres of land in the Northwest to aid in carrying out this great work. By 1880 the labor attendant on the construction of the road was so great that the government reverted to the old policy of inducing a private company to undertake the work by granting liberal bonuses. In the summer of that year Sir John Macdonald, accompanied by Sir Charles Tupper and the Hon. J. H. Pope, went to England to confer with capitalists, and in the autumn of that year it was announced that an arrangement had been arrived at for the transfer of the task of building the road to a syndicate of wealthy men. Parliament opened in December, and the exact terms of the syndicate contract were made public. By this agreement the road was divided into four sections:

- (1) Callander to Port Arthur, 657 miles, to be built by the company.
 - (2) Port Arthur to Red River, 128 miles, to be built by the government.
 - (3) Red River to Savona Ferry, 1252 miles, to be built by the company; and
 - (4) Savona Ferry to Port Moody, 213 miles, to be built by the Government,
- making a total of 2,555 miles from Callander to the Pacific Ocean.

The syndicate were to receive 25,000,000 acres of land, \$25,000,000 in cash, and sections 2 and 4 completed by the government and valued by the government at \$30,000,000. The construction of rival roads was prohibited for twenty years: all material to be used in the construction of the road was to enter the country

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without paying duty ; a free gift of all land required for workshops and stations was made, and the entire property of the company was exempted from taxation for twenty years. The road was to be completed by May 1st, 1891. The capitalists forming this syndicate were George Stephen and Duncan McIntyre, of Montreal ;



HOLY TRINITY CHURCH (EPISCOPAL), WINNIPEG.

John S. Kennedy, of New York ; Marton, Rose & Co., of London ; Kohn, Reinach & Co., of Paris ; Richard B. Angus and James J. Hill, of St. Paul. Subsequently the syndicate resolved itself into a company, and shares were sold to whoever would buy them on the market. This contract did not meet with the approval of both political parties. The Liberals characterized the contract as outrageous and ruin-

ous, and great oratorical battles were waged in the House, the contending parties showing a keen rivalry as to which had the better stock of adjectives, the one of laudation, the other of denunciation. Parliament adjourned over the Christmas holidays, but there was no cessation of strife between the parties. The battle was transferred from the parliament to the platform, and members of both parties, from Mr. Blake and Sir Charles Tupper down, addressed meetings in various parts of Canada. During this interval, also, a number of Canadian capitalists, headed by Sir W. P. Howland, formed a syndicate and submitted a new proposition to the Government. They offered to build the road for \$22,000,000 in cash and 22,000,000 acres of land, without the privileges of a railway monopoly or exemption from taxation. This tender was vigorously denounced in parliament by Sir John as a "fraud," and "an attempt to destroy the Canadian Pacific railway," and an amendment in its favor was promptly negatived by a vote of 140 to 54, probably the largest majority ever secured for any measure in the Canadian Parliament. All objections against the original contract were voted down, the contract was finally ratified, and on May 1st, 1881, the road passed into the hands of the company.

The transfer was no sooner accomplished than the construction of the road was immediately resumed with much greater vigor than had been displayed by the Government. The company concentrated their energies on the prairie section, which was rapidly built westward from Winnipeg. The route selected by Mr. Mackenzie's engineers was rejected, and in place of running up the valley of the Saskatchewan to the Yellowhead Pass, the company ran their line nearly 200 miles south of it towards the Kicking Horse Pass, through which the road now runs. The year 1882 saw a great development of the C. P. R. The rails were laid on its prairie section at an average rate of two and two-third miles per day, and by the close of the season 450 miles were ready for trains and 600 graded. On the 19th of June the line between Port Arthur and Winnipeg was completed, and by the end of the summer there was a straight line of steel from Lake Superior to a point 450 miles west of Winnipeg. As yet, work on the line north of Lake Superior had not been vigorously prosecuted. Its starting point was Callender, an almost unknown place in the wilderness. The company recognizing the necessity of reaching the sea, during this year bought the Canada Central Railway, which connected them with Ottawa and Brockville, and the Quebec, Montreal and Occidental railway, which gave them connection with the seaport of Montreal. Work was then begun on the Lake Superior section, and in his annual statement in the House in May, 1883, Sir Charles Tupper announced that 1,132 miles were completed and that the end of 1886 would see the road open from Montreal to the Pacific Ocean. During 1883 two hundred miles of track were laid on the Lake Superior section, and nearly 400 on the section west of Winnipeg, the summit of the Rocky Mountains, 962 miles west of Winnipeg, being reached on Nov. 27, 1883. Three steamers were purchased by the company to ply on the lakes between Port Arthur and Collingwood, and the company either leased or bought a controlling interest in the Ontario and Quebec, the Credit Valley and the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railways, by means of which the Canadian Pacific obtained independent communication with Toronto, Collingwood and other points in Western Ontario.

By the end of 1883 the company had 2,963 miles under its control, nearly a thousand of which were of lines not included in the company's terms with the Government. The tremendous energy with which the road had been built told severely upon the resources of the company. The road was so far advanced in 1883 that the two additional years would only be required to finish it, although the terms of the arrangement specified 1891 as the date at which it should be completed. The funds of the company were nearly exhausted, and the hostility of the American railways depreciated its stock until it could not be disposed of in the money mar-

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kets. To enable the company to dispose of its shares, the Government in the autumn of 1883 guaranteed interest at 3 per cent. for ten years on the \$65,000,000 worth of stock issued by the company, receiving some \$14,000,000 as security for its guarantee. This did not have the results expected, and when Parliament opened in 1884 the Government submitted a proposition to grant the company a loan of \$22,500,000 until 1891, taking as security a first mortgage on the entire property of the company. The payment of some \$7,300,000 due the Government on the guaranteed fund was suspended for five years. This enabled the company to go on with their work, and by the end of the year the road was completed with the exception of a few gaps in the Rocky Mountains, and to the north of Lake Superior. The company again became financially embarrassed and to enable it to secure first class equipment for the road, the Government during the session of Parliament in 1885 authorized the company to issue \$35,000,000 worth of first mortgage bonds, \$20,000,000 of which were to be retained by the Government as security, and the remainder to be placed upon the market and sold. A temporary loan of \$5,000,000 was also made. The bonds sold at the unexpectedly high figure of 95, and the company raised enough money to pay back the temporary loan and carry the work to completion. At the next session of Parliament, an arrangement was made with the Government by which the company undertook to pay back in cash by the 1st July, 1886, the sum of \$20,000,000, secured by the \$20,000,000 in bonds, while in lieu of the balance owing, amounting, with interest, to \$10,189,000, the Government agreed to take over 6,793,014 acres of the company's unsold lands. This arrangement was carried into effect and on July 1st last, \$20,000,000 in cash was paid by the company to the Government. Thus has progressed step by step the history of this national work from its inception down to its successful completion.

In referring to this great undertaking, United States Consul Taylor, in his last annual report to his Government, said: "The completion of what may be properly termed the Union Pacific Railway of Canada is, next to Confederation, the most important event in the history of British America, and constitutes 1885 a memorable year. The division north of Lake Superior presented obstacles previously regarded as insuperable and far exceeding the transit of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada of the Pacific coast, but their conquest was intrusted to the most energetic engineer and contractor in North America, Mr. John Ross, originally from the Niagara district of Canada, and was completed and opened to traffic six months before the officers of the company were able to drive the last spike on the 9th of November, 1885, in British Columbia, 2,552 miles from Montreal, and proceed without change of cars to the Pacific coast. The distance from Montreal to the Pacific terminus at Port Moody is 2,891.6 miles, and the route includes five important divisions, as follows: (1) Agricultural and forest districts north of the St. Lawrence River and Lake Huron; (2) the mines of useful metals north of Lake Superior in the Laurentian formation and extending westward to the vicinity of Winnipeg; (3) west of Winnipeg 1,000 miles to the Rocky Mountains and 1,200 miles and northwest to the valleys of the Peace River and the other sources of the great Mackenzie; (4) the mines and forests of the Rocky and Selkirk Mountains; (5) the Okanagan district between the Kamloops Lakes and the international boundary, with resources for agricultural production fully equal to the wheat and fruit-bearing plateau adjoining, in Washington Territory. Eastward and southward from Callender, the charted limit of the above line of communication in the Ottawa Valley, extend numerous lateral lines, controlled by the Canadian Pacific Company which secure advantageous connections with the coasts of the great lakes, the Atlantic seaboard at Quebec and Halifax, and all intermediate districts. The total mileage to be operated during 1886 may therefore be stated as follows:

	Miles.
Main line Canadian Pacific Railway from Pacific coast to Callender	2,547.07
Branches in Manitoba.....	380.15
Eastern connections, including line from Montreal to Quebec.....	1,981.00
	4,908.22

"There are also operated in Manitoba and the Northwest Territory 264.08 miles of lateral lines connected with the main Canadian Pacific, but under separate organizations. The total mileage between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains is 1,980.23.

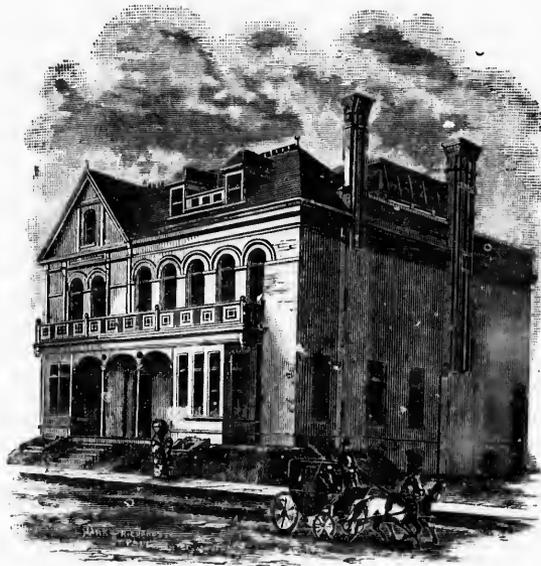
"The original policy of the Canadian Government was to restrict the extensions of American railway lines beyond the international frontier to the Canadian Pacific Railway; but in 1884, when the company appealed for a further subsidy of \$22,500,000 beyond the stipulations in favor of the syndicate deemed sufficient in 1881, Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways, met and appeased the Opposition in Parliament and the country to the measure by the following announcement, in his speech of February 2, 1884: 'I am glad to be able to state to the House that such is the confidence of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the power of the Canadian Pacific Railway to protect itself 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 railways to the south. I can give no better evidence to the House and the country of the advanced position which we consider this great enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Railway has attained than when I say that I feel it is consistent with what we owe to the people of this country and to that great national work that the Government should not deem it incumbent on themselves to pursue the restrictive policy within the Province of Manitoba which we have hitherto been obliged to maintain.' In addition to this welcome assurance, as an incident of the reconstruction of the direct railway communication between Winnipeg and Montreal north of Lake Superior, it is an interesting coincidence that a direct line south of Lake Superior to the Sault Ste. Marie to the cities of Duluth and Minneapolis will be completed during 1886, bridging the St. Mary's River by an international structure, and furnishing to the production of the great northwestern wheat district of the United States another and direct outlet by the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its connections to Atlantic cities and harbors. I regard it as a subject of congratulation that the numerous American railways converging from Chicago and Duluth northwesterly upon the very home of the wheat plant will not be arrested upon a political boundary, but can connect the commerce of the cotton and corn districts of the Mississippi Valley with northern interior Canada. It is now admitted that, except the 'black lands' of Southern Russia and the eastern slope of the Carpathian Mountains adjacent to Austria and Hungary, there is no district of the world which produces wheat of the flinty surface and glutinous texture known as No. 1 spring hard, except the northern portions of Minnesota, Dakota and Montana, including the uplands of Nebraska, and thence extended beyond the international frontier to Central Canada, embracing in that geographical term the present Province of Manitoba and the territories reaching west and northwest, or the future Provinces of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca. To this immense area of 500,000 square miles, equal to Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and France, the Northern Pacific Railways of the United States and Canada constitute base lines, resting on which the highest development of cereal and animal production is assured by all experience and analogy in the heart of the American continent."

XL.—WINNIPEG TO-DAY.

In the preceding portion of this work the progress of Winnipeg for the last fifteen years or more has been traced fully and minutely. Its advancement has been of no ordinary character, but has in its rapidity and solidity outstripped every other city in the world. Ancient or modern times fail to furnish a similar example of sudden growth and permanent prosperity, and the metropolis of the Canadian Northwest to-day stands unapproachable in its commercial supremacy. The present year, 1886, now drawing rapidly to a close, has been marked by continued development. The previous year's business, as been said previously, was sadly interrupted by the rebellion in the Saskatchewan which took about 2,000 men out of the city for several months. The early part of the present year was marked by an increase in business which was by many ascribed to the fact that it was a portion of what should have done in the early months of 1885. But the record of the succeeding months showed that this was a fallacy, that business had reached a solid and stable foundation, and was rapidly increasing its proportions. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the opening of the road to British Columbia opened up another field for our wholesale merchants, which they did not hesitate to enter, and the result has been a large addition to their business. As a wholesale centre, it is generally conceded that Winnipeg to-day is beyond all possible rivalry in the vast region naturally tributary to it—a territory "compared with which the area of the greatest empires in Europe dwindle into mere provinces—a territory not only wonderful in extent, but fertile beyond belief, blessed with all the natural advantages which constitute the foundation for future greatness, a land ready to receive and to feed a population larger by far than that of the British Isles, and capable of perfecting a manhood which shall show the highest development of the Anglo-Saxon race." This enormous area may be better realized when it is taken into account that the Province of Manitoba contains 123,200 square miles, the district of Assiniboia 95,000 square miles, that of Alberta 100,000 square miles, and Saskatchewan 114,000 square miles, while stretching away northwest along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the great Saskatchewan, lies the district of Athabasca, with an area of 122,000 square miles, including in it the famous Peace River country, which all authorities declare to be in the wealth of its undeveloped resources the most famous portion of this western land. This is the great territory that stands tributary to Winnipeg; a vast domain on the very threshold of development; a region of incalculable possibilities, but as yet more in its infancy than the territory which has made Chicago, was thirty years ago; an empire of natural wealth of forest, field and mine greater than any city on this continent ever had to its own exclusive advantage. Winnipeg is, by geographical location, the one absolute gateway to this field of future greatness in wealth and population. "Winnipeg," said Sir Charles Tupper, "must remain the golden gate of the Northwest. It is bound to be a great city." Northwestern trade and commerce cannot flow around Winnipeg—the railway system has settled that point forever—but must ever concentrate at this point. And it is not alone the trade and traffic of the territory east and west of the Rocky Mountains which is to make this city one of the mighty commercial centres of the continent, but, situate midway between the ports of entry on the Pacific of the products of the eastern empires of the old world and the ports of export on the Atlantic—and at an early day of the ports on Hudson's Bay—Winnipeg becomes by its very position the natural middleman between the east and the west. Whatever, then, the immense region embraced in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Athabaska, may in the future become, aggregating the greater part of the area of the Dominion. Winnipeg will be its chief mart and metropolis. In the United States the present generation has seen the preponderance of population, of production,

and of political power cross the Alleghanies, and it is now witnessing a daily transference of the seat of manufactures from east to west. A similar movement is now visible in Canada, and a few years hence will see the preponderance of population, production and political power west of Lake Superior. As surely as Chicago sought and won from New York, Boston and Philadelphia control of the markets of the Western States, so surely is the tide of progress sweeping westward in the Dominion, and bearing to Winnipeg the full measure of that commercial supremacy which is hers by right of continental location, and which the inevitable laws that govern the competition of demand and supply are now working out.

As an evidence of the basis of commercial solidity reached in the Northwest, the record of failures for 1886 may be viewed in a very encouraging light. The reports issued by Dun, Wiman & Co's mercantile agency show the total number of failures for the first half of the year to have been 22, with liabilities of \$139,699,



THE MANITOBA CLUB, WINNIPEG.

and assets of \$215,000. This gives an average liability of \$6,350, with average assets of nearly \$9,773, or an average excess of assets over liabilities of \$3,423. Dividing the record into quarters we find that during the first three months of the present year there were 14 failures, with liabilities of \$116,299, and assets of \$200,000. For the second three months the failures numbered only 8, with liabilities of \$23,400, and estimated assets of \$15,000. The most hopeful view of the situation, as presented by these returns may be seen from the standpoint of a comparison with former years. For the first six months of 1885 the failures numbered 38, with liabilities of \$488,684, or the latter more than three times in excess of the present year. For the same time during 1884 the failures numbered 49, with liabilities of \$457,560. For the first half of 1883 the failures numbered 102, with liabilities of \$996,000. The statistics for the last half of the present year have not yet been collated, but Dun, Wiman & Co. report that the number of failures and the amount of liabilities are smaller than during the first six months.

It will therefore be seen that the present year presents a record of commercial security far in advance of any year since 1882. This showing, therefore, cannot be taken otherwise than as a proof of increasing prosperity, and must make its influence felt in inspiring confidence in Northwestern enterprises and investments. The recovery from the peculiar depression under which the commerce of the Northwest has labored has indeed been rapid, when the circumstances attending the same are fully considered. Following an almost overwhelming collapse from a most extraordinary state of inflation and speculation, the commercial interests of the Northwest have had to bear up under three successive years of bad harvests, yet from the culmination of the crisis a marked improvement has been going on. The following review of the failures in the Northwest since 1881, the first year which furnished a record, will be of interest:—

Total for 1882	28	\$290,800
1st quarter, 1883	57	400,000
2nd " "	45	596,000
3rd " "	87	1,458,000
4th " "	58	415,000
Total	232	\$2,969,000
1st quarter, 1884	32	\$283,360
2nd " "	17	174,200
3rd " "	7	49,884
4th " "	24	276,455
Total	80	\$783,879
1st quarter, 1885	22	\$320,685
2nd " "	16	167,999
3rd " "	11	127,603
4th " "	17	106,000
Total	66	\$722,287
1st quarter, 1886	14	\$116,299
2nd " "	8	23,400
Total	22	\$139,699

Among the numerous houses doing business here, Dun, Wiman & Co. fixed responsibility as follows: Two houses, responsibility over \$1,000,000; 2 houses, over \$750,000; 3 houses, over \$300,000; 3 houses, over \$200,000; 4 houses, over \$125,000; 9 houses, over \$75,000; 28 houses, over \$40,000; and a large number, whose responsibility ranges from \$5,000 to \$20,000. The trade of the city for the present year may be estimated to be about as follows:—

Wholesale mercantile	\$16,000,000
Retail mercantile	7,500,000
Manufacturing (not included in mercantile).....	3,000,000
Miscellaneous	800,000
Total	\$27,300,000

It has been impossible to get the exact figures, owing to the year not being closed, but the above statement will be found approximately correct, possibly somewhat below the real amount of business done. There is no doubt but that in most lines a much larger trade has been transacted during this year than in 1885, and at the present time, in the last quarter of the year, the volume of business shows no cessation, while the prospects are exceedingly bright. In July last Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co. published the following from this city as the state of trade:

"From extensive inquiry and careful observation, we are led to the conclusion that at present the business outlook for this year is encouraging. Our wholesale men report sales considerably in excess of this date last year, and anticipate a satisfactory termination of the year's business. The completion of the C. P. R. to the Pacific Coast gives them an increased field, and certain concessions granted them in local freight rates enables them to compete with eastern houses. The country stocks are not too heavy, the system of giving credit has in many places been abandoned, and a very general improvement in this respect is visible. Money is readily obtainable for all legitimate business purposes and at from seven to eight per cent. A good class of immigrants have arrived this season, and in fairly satisfactory numbers. Our crop prospect is excellent, though more rain is needed; the average is far in excess of last year, and according to our Government statistics we have 380,000 acres under wheat, seven-eighths of which is Red Fife; the average of barley is 30 per cent. in excess of last year, and other crops in proportion. These figures only refer to the Province of Manitoba, though there has been a general increase through the cultivated portions of the Territories, while the cattle industry of the west is rapidly assuming vast proportions. Cheese and butter factories are being started all over the country, and there is a general tendency to go into mixed husbandry."

During the fiscal year ended on June 30th last, the amount to the credit of depositors in the Dominion savings bank was largely increased, standing at the highest figures in the history of the city which is a most gratifying circumstance, in view of the fact that the deposits in that institution mainly represent the savings of the working classes. The following statement shows the deposits and withdrawals during each month:—

MONTH.	DEPOSITS.	WITHDRAWALS.
July	\$37,350 00	\$23,577 00
August	53,745 00	28,349 39
September	53,454 33	27,584 89
October	52,386 00	37,927 28
November	56,360 98	29,058 70
December	65,724 94	45,058 63
January	48,549 00	26,386 62
February	32,288 00	28,152 88
March	51,794 00	50,814 00
April	31,008 00	31,111 06
May	41,630 45	51,667 36
June	75,471 00	44,945 59
Totals	\$599,668 70	\$424,636 09

The balance due depositors on the 1st of July, 1885, was \$686,927.44. The excess of deposits over withdrawals during the year was \$175,032.51, to which must be added \$27,343.51 accrued interest, showing the balance due depositors on 1st July, 1886, to be \$889,303.56.

The crops this year, though hardly coming up in quantity to the average of previous seasons, were unsurpassed in quality, the sample of wheat being spoken of in the highest terms and pronounced bright and hard. As compared with 1885, the harvest was completed from three weeks to a month earlier, the weather being all the time of the most favorable nature for the work. The average dates of the beginning and ending of harvest were August 2nd and September 2nd, as compared with August 27th and September 20th in 1885. In comparative quality the average over the province is 103, as compared with 88.7 in 1885, and 100.5 in 1884. The extremely dry and warm weather, which prevailed during the whole of the growing season, caused much of the grain to be thin on the ground and also short in the heads, but the crop suffered no other damage from the effects of the weather. The report of the grain examiners, presented to the Board of Trade on

July 17th, 1886, will prove interesting reading in connexion with the grain trade of the country, which is annually increasing to very large figures:—

"The result of the season's inspection up to the 10th of the current month according to a report taken from the books of the inspector and his deputy, are as follows: Grain of all kinds inspected here: 3,668 cars, containing 2,409,200 bushels. Of this 3,536 cars containing 2,298,400 bushels were wheat, 106 cars containing 84,800 bushels were barley, and 26 cars containing 26,000 bushels were oats. Up to the close of April last the movement eastward on the C. P. R. of wheat was 2,933,744 bushels. From that date to the present month exact figures as to the movement cannot as yet be had, but a fair approximation would raise the aggregate to about three and a quarter millions of bushels. These figures do not include wheat exported in a manufactured state, nor uninspected wheat used by the mills in the city of Winnipeg and other portions of the province. Nor do they include wheat now in storage at points west and in this city, so that they furnish no direct key to the surplus of wheat from the crop of 1885. The figures on flour exports are not within the scope of your committee's duties, but enquiries made at exporters place them for the season up to the 10th of this month as somewhat over 400,000 bags, which would represent over one million bushels of wheat. The exports of wheat from the crop of 1885 up to the date mentioned, manufactured and unmanufactured, may safely be placed at about four and a quarter millions of bushels, and inquiry shows that there is still about half a million bushels in store in the province, besides what is still held by farmers." The statistics regarding the crop raised in 1886 are, of course, not yet obtainable.

Living is cheaper in Winnipeg to-day than in Toronto. This may seem strange, and to some persons improbable, but the facts are on the side of the assertion. People have heard so much of the high cost of living in this city during and after the real estate "boom," that they had the opinion strongly rooted in their minds that it was necessary for a man to draw three times as large a salary here in order to live as comfortably as he could in the eastern provinces. This, however, is a land of rapid changes—yesterday importing everything, to-day entering on a large export trade of the very same articles which we were but yesterday importing. The conditions have changed with the advent of improved railway communication and the increased cultivation of the fertile prairie land, and the products of the country are for sale at prices below what are asked in eastern markets. The consequence is that people can live in Winnipeg at ten per cent. less expense than in Ontario, leaving fuel out of the question. Taking the cost of living and rents, throwing fuel aside, and it will be found that a family can live here cheaper than in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa or other Ontario cities. Four-roomed cottages for mechanics are now renting at \$8; mechanics' houses of seven rooms at \$8 to \$10, as low as the cottages; seven-roomed houses of a better description and in medium locality, \$10 to \$15; seven-roomed houses in the best locality, \$18 to \$25. Four-roomed cottages close to the centre of the city, within a block of Main Street, can be had at \$12. These figures are lower than what are asked in Toronto. Rents in Winnipeg are fully 30 per cent. less than in Minneapolis. Of course, the price all depends on the location. Two years ago rents were three times higher. Houses which have come down least have come down one-half. For instance, some houses then renting for \$75 now rent for \$25, \$40 houses for \$8 and \$10; \$20 for \$8. There are few houses now vacant, the town is rapidly filling up, and rents are steady at figures mentioned. The "shells" are giving place to warmly built, substantial structures. There have been great changes in the homes and home life of Winnipeg within the last few years. Here, where but yesterday the smoke ascended from the Indian wigwam, stately mansions and business houses now vie with each other in beauty of style and excellence of appointments. The advance of civilization has swept away the rude camp of the redskin and replaced it with the massive structure of stone and brick, the for-

mer being, indeed, in itself emblematic of its temporary nature, the latter by its solidity betokening its permanent and lasting character. The march of time has trampled beneath its feet the marks of savagery and savage life, and planted in their stead all the evidences of modern advanced civilization. First came the log hut, then the frame dwelling and afterwards the splendid buildings of stone and brick with which the city is filled. There is, of course, in Winnipeg the usual miscellaneous assortment of dwellings to be found in all cities, but at the same time there are others which at once attract attention and command admiration. A bird's eye view of the city brings to sight many such in the four corners and centre of the town, the south end, however, maintaining its supremacy as the location of the finest residences. But the decrease in the cost of living is not confined to rents: Great as has been their fall, the price of provisions has likewise gone down in a marked degree. Potatoes, which are now selling in Toronto at 50 cents per busnel in ear lots, can be purchased here at 25 to 50 cents. Eggs, cheese and butter sell at the same rates as in Toronto. Hams, bacon, etc., can be purchased by consumers here as cheaply as anywhere in Canada. There is a large supply of fresh fish from Lake Winnipeg. The white fish from that water is superior to any in the Dominion, the flavor being exceptionally fine, while the price is lower than in any other place. It is acknowledged that the vegetables raised in Manitoba are not surpassed anywhere in the Dominion or the Northwestern States, while they are much cheaper than in Ontario. Indeed, the prices here are from 30 to 50 per cent. below Toronto prices, this being caused by the very abundance of the yield. Small fruits, such as wild strawberries and raspberries, are very cheap. The prices of poultry are now down to the Ontario rates. In all these articles the tendency is toward lower prices, and without doubt in a very short time there will be no cheaper country on the face of the earth to live in than Manitoba. Groceries of all kinds, teas, coffees and meats are as cheap as in Toronto, and dry goods in many lines are cheaper. Hard coal, which now sells in Toronto at \$6 per ton, costs \$10 here, but this to be expected as it has to be brought 1,500 miles more by water and rail. Compared with the Western States, the showing is in favor of Winnipeg. In Grand Forks, Grafton and Fargo the prices are slightly higher, while in St. Paul and Minneapolis coal was \$10 until last winter, and was considered cheap at that figure. General fuel, however, is as cheap here as in the east. Good wood sells at from \$3 to \$5 per cord, about the same as in Toronto, while mill slabs which make good fuel, can be had at from \$2.50 to \$3. But the fuel question is one which is rapidly solving itself. Each succeeding year has shown a reduction in price, and the prospects are that the development of a number of new mines in the Northwest will soon cut the price to a much lower figure. The following table shows the wages paid in Winnipeg at the present time:—

DESCRIPTION OF LABOR.	WAGES.
Farm laborers, per day without board	\$1.25
Farm laborers, per week and board	2.75
Female farm servants, and board per month	10.00
Masons, per day	2.00
Bricklayers, per day	2.00
Carpenters, per day	1.50
Smiths, per day	1.50
Gardeners, with board per month	20.00
Female cooks, per month	15.00
Laundresses, per month	20.00
Female domestics, per month	15.00
General laborers, per day	1.50
Tailors, per week	12.00

The above will give a good idea of the prevailing rates of wages in all lines.

Since the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Pacific Coast, Win

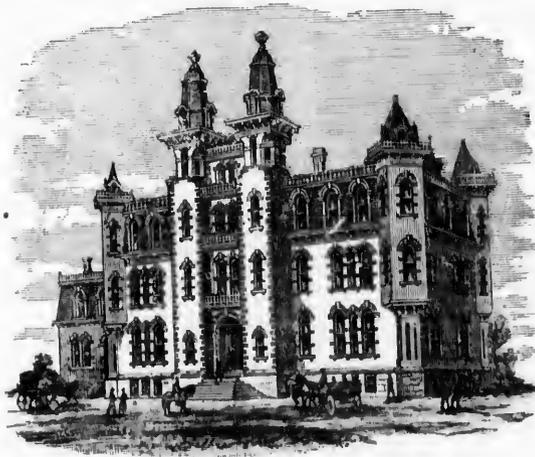
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Winnipeg has become an important tea market, and dealers here predict that this city will speedily become the principal distributing point for the chief products of China and Japan. Although the railway was not opened in time to permit of a fair showing in this line for the year 1886, the direct imports by our merchants from China and Japan have amounted to large figures. During the summer, it is stated, 12,496,187 lbs. of tea reached its market *via* San Francisco and 7,592,642 *via* Suez Canal. Although the Canadian Pacific Railway was only opened to through traffic on July 1st, the following is a statement, giving the cargoes of tea brought by the vessels named, which were carried over the road through this city up to the first of November :—

VESSEL.	LBS. TEA.
W. B. Flint	1,240,753
Flora P. Stafford	1,658,033
Zoroya	529,206
Carrie Delap	1,800,000
Bylgia	550,000
Eulora	1,100,000
Seventh vessel (name unknown)	1,000,000
Total	7,878,033



MANITOBA COLLEGE, WINNIPEG.

This represents \$2,000,000 worth of teas. Winnipeg is certain to become one of the great primary tea markets of America, if not the largest on the continent. The same may be said with reference to all the products imported into this country, *via* the Pacific. Great and prosperous as Winnipeg's wholesale trade has now become, it bids fair to be even more prosperous, and increase more rapidly during the next few years than it has at any time in the past.

The building trade showed considerable activity during the year, and it was noticeable that the greater portion of the buildings were of a more permanent and substantial character than in previous years. On Main Street many handsome blocks were erected, giving the business portion of the city a more stately and venerable appearance. Among the prominent buildings erected was the new Canadian Pacific Railway depot, which is built in the French casement style and

cost \$40,000. The dimensions of the new station, which is of stone and brick, are, length, 210 feet; width, 54 feet 4 inches. Then Hon. S. C. Biggs erected a fine brick terrace on James Street at a cost of \$20,000. The Freeman block, on Main Street, costing \$15,000; the Foulds' block costing \$25,000, and the Rowan block on the corner of Main Street and Portage Avenue, costing \$18,000, are also worthy of mention. Then the City Hall and the Post Office buildings were completed, and will compare most favorably with any similar structures in the Dominion. The total value of buildings erected during the year was about \$425,000. In addition to these improvements, the Market Square was paved, so that with Main Street and the square provided with a block pavement the appearance of the business portion of the city is greatly improved. It is conceded that Main Street, which is 130 feet wide and over a mile in length, paved its entire length, with street cars running, and lighted with the electric light, is now the finest street in the Dominion.

The assessment of the city for the present year is placed at \$19,286,905, and it may now be considered to have reached its proper level. From this time forward it will undoubtedly show a steady increase. The value of real and personal property in each ward is as follows:

Ward One.....	\$782,190
Ward Two.....	5,753,150
Ward Three.....	417,390
Ward Four.....	7,772,760
Ward Five.....	4,054,785
Ward Six.....	506,630
Total.....	\$19,286,905

Real estate, though still depressed, is in a more satisfactory condition this season than ever before since the collapse of the boom in 1882. In the city, a great change has taken place within the past twelve months in public opinion with regard to property here, which is the surest sign that the worst is over and we are starting on the upward grade again. For three years before then the owner of corner or other lots here was looked upon with a sort of pity as an unfortunate man, but now he is regarded as rather a lucky dog who will make a "pile" out of them in a few years, if he can hold on. In other words, property is beginning to be appreciated in Winnipeg as in other cities, as it ought to be. Capitalists are on the look-out through their agents for choice pieces, especially on Main Street, between Portage Avenue and the railway station, and if any "bargains" are offered within these limits they are soon picked up. Another good sign is the significant fact that so many people who formerly lived in tenement houses have this year built houses for themselves, or purchased lots to build on as soon as they can. All classes in the community have been doing this, but more particularly the workmen of the north end. It is estimated that over fifty of the Canadian Pacific railway employes and others there have purchased lots in Ward Five for this purpose in the last six months. As to prices, there has been more of what might be called readjustment than increase of values yet; that is, inside properties are valued mainly on an income basis, and not according to boom notions, and residence properties farther out by the locality and convenience to the business centre of the city. Rock bottom was evidently touched last fall, and since then the general tendency of values, except in the case of forced sales, has been upward, with a marked advance here and there. But farm lands around the city are still vacant to a large extent, and very little progress has been made in the settlement of them. Nor is there likely to be until a different policy is adopted for this purpose. The average Winnipegger is great on "schemes," and we have had all sorts of schemes for settling the Red River Valley in the past five years, but without effect, and, in the opinion of some persons who have given the matter considerable attention,

three things will have to be done before our vacant lands can be sold and settled on. We must drop all schemes that do not take into account and often run contrary to the plain laws of nature, and use a little more common sense. The first thing then is to abolish the present municipal system and cut down the taxes on farm lands at least one-half. Secondly, the most of the lands, in the Winnipeg district, if not in the whole valley, though dry enough this year, need to be drained before they can be cultivated in ordinary seasons. And, thirdly, a vigorous immigration policy by the Local Government is required to counteract the powerful influence of the railway and land companies, who are interested in sending people farther west where their own lands are. When these things are done we may expect to see our vacant lands taken up by incoming settlers and made to produce something more than high taxes, but not till then. There are thousands of acres of land lying idle around the city, which are offered for sale at very reasonable rates. The greater part of this land offers no impediment to cultivation, being open prairie ready for the plough. It is interspersed by numerous streams, the banks of which are fringed with woods of various kinds, while bluffs of timber dot the prairie at frequent intervals. The bottom land of the Red River is of unexcelled fertility. It is a rich, black mould, an accumulation for centuries of decomposed vegetable and animal matter, varying from two to four feet in depth, and practically inexhaustible. For ages countless herds of buffalo and other wild animals have roamed over this country, feeding on the nutritious grasses which grow here in such luxuriance. Myriads of birds have likewise made this trail their resting-place. Their droppings and carcasses have for centuries mingled with the rotting vegetation of each year to make up for the farmer of the present day, a soil capable of producing to perfection the cereals, root crops, and grasses, which form the staple food of man and beast. The testimony of experts like Sir John Bennett Dawes and Prof. Gilbert, and the published analytical reports of Dr. Stephenson Macadam, of Edinburgh, and Prof. Emmerling, of Kiel, go to confirm the high opinion formed of the wonderful fertility of Red River district. In connection with the analysis of the latter, Senator Klotz, of Kiel, writes as follows: "An- nexed I give you an analysis of the most productive soils of Holstein, whereby you will see how exceedingly rich in productive qualities the Manitoba soils are, and which fully explains the fact that the land of Manitoba is so very fertile even without manure. The chief nutriments are first nitrogen, then potash and phosphoric acid which predominate there; but what is of particular importance is the lime contained in the soil whereby the nitrogen is set free and ready to be absorbed in vegetable organism. According to the analysis of Manitoba soil there is no doubt that, to the farmer who desires to select for his future home a country which has the most productive soil and promises the richest harvest, no country in the world offers greater attractions than the Province of Manitoba." These remarks have special reference to the Red River Valley, and in the face of this and other important facts, such as close proximity to the commercial metropolis of the Northwest and a constant market for all kinds of produce, it is astonishing that settlers will continue to rush past them to the less fertile lands of the farther west. The only apparent reason for this is that the fallacious statements that these lands are held at fancy figures by speculators have not received sufficient contradiction and that the false impression in that respect has not been fully dispelled. Recently the Board of Trade of Winnipeg considered this important question and decided to take action towards settling these lands. In pursuance of this desire, the Secretary of the Board, Mr. James E. Steen, has addressed the following circular to the owners of all vacant lands within twenty-five miles of the city:—

"The Winnipeg Board of Trade having undertaken the collection of information, with a view to forming some organization, for the purchase and colonization of vacant lands for twenty-five miles or so around the city, I have to request that you would furnish me with a description of any lands within that limit you may

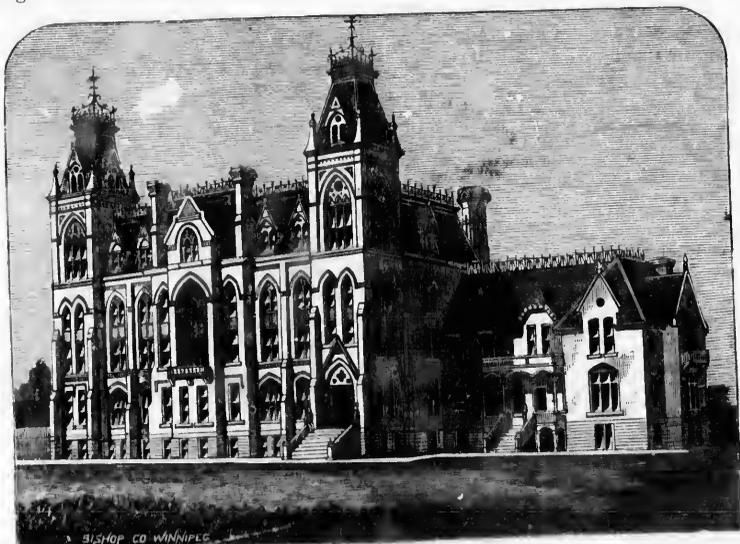
possess and wish to dispose of, also the price you want for said lands cash down, and the price payable November 1st, 1887. In view of the fact that former attempts have been made to colonize these lands without success, the Board wishes it understood that it has no connection with any such effort, except that made under its own supervision and control. Its first desire is to learn the extent of vacant lands in the market, and the prices at which these can be bought, so as to enable it to refute the statements, carefully circulated in the East and in Europe, regarding the fabulous prices lands are held at around Winnipeg, which have so long blocked the sale and settlement of these lands. The next aim is to devise some scheme for the colonization of these vacant lands. The Board can truthfully state that this movement is one by an organization of men possessing very little direct interest in the lands selected for colonization, and having no personal aims to serve beyond furthering the best interests of the country they live in. It is the Board's intention to make a determined and well directed effort for the colonization of the lands in question, and if the owners of the same will only meet them in a similar spirit, there can be little if any doubt as to the success of the undertaking. By filling up the enclosed blank form as marked therein, you will furnish the desired information, and I hope you will attend to this matter and mail the filled in blank to me with as little delay as possible."

This, of course, is only a preliminary step, and the devising of some plan of organization will come later. At the present date, many replies have been received and much valuable information has been obtained. Those who are pushing this matter are men of determination and energy and will not allow the subject to be dropped until some practicable plan has been devised. Among the largest land-owners in this district is Senator Schultz, who with other property-holders, has formed a company called "The Manitoba Lands Colonization and Improvement Company," with a capital of one million dollars, with a view to the improving, colonizing and disposing of these lands in the vicinity of Winnipeg. In a recent interview the Senator thus referred to the progress made: "We had reached that stage of preliminary work necessary for incorporation of a company on a large scale with power to issue improvement debentures sufficient at least to make the land present those attractions the lack of which at present I think is the cause of its not being sold to any of the many immigrants who daily pass through the province. It was the intention of those interested in the company to at once make up a capital of \$1,000,000 with lands which were suitable, not only from their contiguity to the city but by their joining upon each other, and which would stand the test not only of the surveyors' reports but of the actual visitation of settlers wishing to purchase. Knowing as we do that the land near Winnipeg comprises some of the best in the whole Northwest, and lying in the only place west of Lake Superior where the odd and even sections both could be bought, we have been endeavoring to find out to what extent blocks of land can be got to comply with the conditions of solid blocks, suitability, etc., within a limited range of the city. My illness of course prevented, in a great measure, proceeding with these enquiries, but I may say that in the four or five days between the time of the announcement in the papers that the company desired to obtain lands, and the illness which effectually prevented my working the subject up, we had offers of thousands of acres of excellent land, and we had ascertained that the improvements contemplated would cost at least thirty per cent. lower than any individual land holder had contemplated; for instance a quantity of four inch breaking was done at a cost of \$3.25 per acre. It was ascertained that a settler's house of three boards thickness, and built so as to be sufficiently warm for winter occupation, could be delivered at Winnipeg for \$120, and the average cost of transporting it to its destination, and putting it up, about \$20 more. It was found also that in the case of parties purchasing land from the company early in the spring or through the winter the company might safely undertake to plant for the new-coming settler ten acres of oats,

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\$30; ten acres of rye or peas, \$30; and five acres of potatoes, \$30, and by putting these improvements where four quarter sections join, a little group of four persons would start with all the material for mixed farming, and this little group would be at no greater distance from their nearest neighbor than one mile. I am of the belief that if there are a sufficient number sincerely anxious to combine their holdings in land not only will the company be in a position to offer this winter and ensuing spring farms to the immigrant of even a better class of land than can be found in the Northwest, but at the same time place themselves immediately within the reach of schools, churches and the advantage of being in the neighborhood of a large city and considerable villages. These lands would be sold, in my opinion, to the actual settler, at the very lowest price, who would be given from six to ten years to pay, and we should in fact encourage these groups of settlements of four by low prices, adding only the actual cost, for instance, of the buildings and of putting in grain, fencing and other matters, and we should only seek for profit on those portions of land which intervene between the settlements which I have described." There are tens of thousands of acres of the choicest lands right around Winnipeg that can be bought at very low prices, from two to twenty dollars (ten shillings to four pounds) an acre, part cash and balance payable in a term of years.



ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, WINNIPEG.

XII.—MANITOBA'S ENEMIES ANSWERED.

One of the most important events connected with the history of the Northwest during the present year has been the beginning of the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway. During the summer arrangements were made with a syndicate of English capitalists for furnishing the necessary funds for this great undertaking, the president of the Hudson's Bay Railway Company, Mr. Hugh Sutherland, M.P., who has for years labored unceasingly for this result, having at last accomplished his purpose. Though it was late in the season when the contract was awarded to Messrs. Mann & Holt, rapid progress has been made, and before winter set in forty miles of the road had been graded and ironed from Winnipeg. Work is to be resumed early in the spring, and the road pushed to completion. Dr. Robert Bell, of the Geological Survey of Canada, who has always regarded this route as the

natural outlet of the Northwest, has thus referred to its advantages: "The route from Liverpool by way of Hudson's Bay is by far the shortest one to the Northwest Territories of Canada. Churchill Harbor is situated near the centre of the North American continent, and yet, owing to the convergence of the meridians toward the north, it is actually nearer to Liverpool than either Montreal or New York. The distance from Churchill Harbor to Liverpool, *via* Hudson's Strait, is about 2,926 miles; from Montreal, *via* Cape Race, it is 2,990, and from New York, *via* Cape Clear, 3,040, showing 64 miles in favor of Churchill as compared with Montreal, and 114 miles as compared with New York. The fact of a seaport existing in the very heart of the continent more than 1,500 miles nearer than Quebec to the centre of the Northwest Territory has scarcely begun to be realized by the public; yet its importance can hardly be overrated. Churchill is only 400 miles from the edge of the greatest wheat field in the world, or not so far as from Quebec to Toronto. The lands of the Northwest capable of supporting an agricultural population exceed 200,000,000 of acres in extent. Should the route indicated be established, not only this vast region, but part of the United States to the south, would send their heavy freight over it, and a railway to Churchill Harbor from Lake Winnipeg (the centre of a vast system of inland navigation), or connecting in its neighborhood with other railways from the interior, would secure the business of almost half the continent." The advantages of this route in distance over the Canadian Pacific Railway are shown by the following comparison:—

	MILES.
Winnipeg to Montreal, <i>via</i> Canadian Pacific Railway.....	1,480
Montreal to Liverpool.....	3,000
Total.....	4,480
Winnipeg to Churchill, <i>via</i> Hudson's Bay Railway.....	650
Churchill to Liverpool.....	2,926
	3,576
Difference in favor of the Hudson's Bay route.....	904

The navigability of Hudson's Bay and Strait for five or perhaps six months of the year is now conclusively established. There is no doubt but that the route is open for as long a period each year as the St. Lawrence, while there are some enthusiastic supporters of the route who declare that it is navigable, with properly constructed steamships, during the entire year. The character of the country through which the railway is projected, is in every way adapted to the construction of the line, as the route follows the natural trend of the land. The road, after leaving Winnipeg, passes through a half-wooded into a completely wooded country between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba. From here to the end of the route the country is completely wooded. At present the proposed terminus of the line is at York Factory or Port Nelson, but it is considered probable that Churchill Harbor, situated one hundred miles further north, will be the ultimate terminus, as the harbor, situated at the mouth of the Churchill River, affords perfect shelter, deep water, and is easily accessible from the sea, while it is open at least five months in the year, from June to November, and perhaps for a longer period. The opening of this route has been delayed and hindered by the determined opposition of the press and people of the eastern provinces of the Dominion, who have viewed with jealousy the establishment of an outlet for the Northwest entirely independent of them, and which possesses the great advantage of placing Winnipeg hundreds of miles nearer to Liverpool than by way of Montreal. To this strong opposition are due the delays in connexion with the great undertaking, but the Northwest has triumphed, and with the co-operation of a strong and wealthy syndicate of British

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capitalists the work of construction, now begun, will rapidly be pushed ahead. Two years hence, there is not the slightest doubt, will see the opening of this great route to freight and passenger traffic. The effect of the consummation of arrangements for the building of the road must have a beneficial effect upon almost every industry in the Northwest. Winnipeg and Manitoba have regarded the immediate prosperity of the country as dependent upon its early construction, and already there are signs of benefit from the increased confidence felt on all hands. The effect on immigration must of necessity be excellent, and a large influx of settlers is looked forward to during the succeeding season. With the completion of the road to Port Nelson, a direct route to the Northwest from England will be opened, and it is confidently expected that emigration from the United Kingdom and the continent will be directed in that direction. In a recent issue the *London Times* said: "The chief obstacle in the way of the early settlement of the Canadian Northwest is the counter attraction which the United States offer to immigrants. It is very much a matter of fashion. Emigrants follow their leaders, as the tide continues to flow in the direction in which it has been accustomed to flow. On the other hand, we have good evidence that the lands along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway are richer and more tempting than those which the American routes have opened up. What are known as the 'American desert' and as the 'bad lands' to the south disappear almost entirely when the Canadian border has been crossed. The closing words of the report from vice-president Van Horne, which our correspondent quotes and endorses, are a complete statement of the case. After giving details about the excellence of the soil on the Canadian side of the border and about the mistakes or intentional misrepresentations which have given rise to an opposite belief, the report confidently affirms that the Canadian Pacific Railway has more good agricultural land, more coal and more timber between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast than all the other Pacific railways combined, and that every part of the line from Montreal to the Pacific will pay. We make no question as to the correctness of the above facts, or, with a due allowance of time, as to the correctness of the prophecy. The enterprise which has created the Canadian Pacific line may be trusted to find a use for it. In the rivalry between North and South, the day must come at which superior advantages will tell. Each new batch of emigrants will be at once the outpost and the forerunners of the great advancing host behind them, and when the tide has once turned it will continue to flow uninterruptedly to the regions which have most to offer, and where the best lands have not been already occupied by previous swarms of settlers. Where the keen-sighted, industrious Scotchman has established himself, we may be sure that the location has been good, and that it will be all the better by his presence in it." With the opening of the Hudson's Bay route a great point will have been gained in the struggle to turn the tide of emigration to Manitoba.

It is the custom of the numerous enemies of this country, particularly the immigration agents of railway companies having lands for sale in the United States Northwest to scatter broadcast over those countries which are the principal sources of emigration the vilest calumnies regarding Manitoba. One of the principal points on which they have never ceased to publish the grossest misstatements is the question of climate. They have invented, with marvellous ingenuity, exaggerated pictures of blizzards, snow and ice, compared with which the records of Siberian or Arctic explorations appear almost in the light of tropical adventure, and there is a certain class of journals in the eastern provinces which, for the sake of making political capital against the Government to which this country owes the means leading to its present wonderful development and advancement, have unpatriotically joined with the agents of these rival fields in circulating the most unfounded stories regarding the severity of our winters. The testimony of settlers in the country, however, shows how untrue are these statements. Out of 233 who were recently asked if the climate of the Canadian Northwest was healthy, and if they suffered any loss

in winter from cold, no less than 171 replied "climate healthy," or "very healthy," and "no-loss or hardship." The others replied at more length, and some of them are here given, though without exception, every one of them replied that it is healthy, and had no loss in winter from the cold when properly protected :

J. A. English, Grange, Manitoba.—"Very much so (healthy); better than in Ontario. No hardship or loss, no one need with care."

J. Drury, Rapid City, Manitoba.—"Very healthy, my family were always ailing until they came out here. No hardship or loss during winter."

J. Kyle, Douglas, Manitoba.—"Healthy; no loss. I rather like the winter season."

Rev. J. A. Marnie, Marringhurst, Manitoba.—"Very healthy; no hardship. Went through first winter with Old Country clothes."

R. B. Kirchoffer, Souris, Manitoba.—"Very healthy; never been better in my life. None (hardship) of any kind. Never saw stock do better in winter than they do in Manitoba."

O. Seebach, Seaborn, Manitoba.—"Healthy; no loss whatever. Forty degrees below zero is easier to bear here than ten degrees in Ontario."

A. Morton, Birtle, Manitoba.—"Very healthy, as there is very little cloudy weather. No hardship or loss."

G. McGill, Carrolton, Manitoba.—"Compared with Ireland or Ontario it bears the palm. No loss."

J. Barclay, Waneche, Manitoba.—"Yes healthy; there are some very cold days but I prefer it to Scotland's wet."

J. C. Bell, Craigilea, Manitoba.—"Healthy; I have much better health than ever I had in Nova Scotia. No loss."

These answers were from residents scattered all over this immense country. It is a peculiar thing that people who do not live in the Northwest know all about the climate and say it is dangerous to live or keep stock here, but residents are here by the thousand, year after year they live here winter and summer, raise children, keep cattle, poultry, bees, house flowers, visit in winter and enjoy the usual interchange of business and pleasure common elsewhere. The latter state that it is cold here in winter but that it is so dry that one does not feel it as much as less cold in a damper climate, and moreover that here it is almost continually bright, clear and bracing. In a paper recently read in the Conference Hall of the Colonial Exhibition, London, England, by Captain Clark, the Dominion Grain Inspector at Winnipeg, this question is fully dealt with. Captain Clark is a Scotchman, who visited Canada in 1876 and 1877 and again in 1880, when he decided to make it the land of his adoption. Since then he has closely followed up everything connected with the development of Manitoba, and has had exceptional opportunities in that particular. In the paper alluded to, he made the following observations :

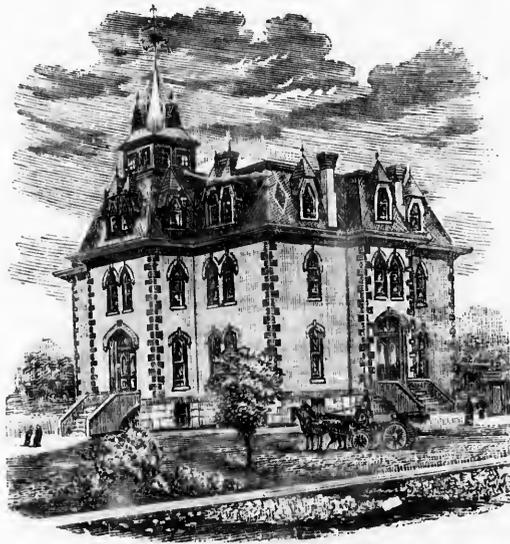
"The climate like everything else in the Northwest only requires, that the truth be told. It is not necessary to make it better or worse than it is. No country is without its advantages, none without its drawbacks, and if the winter climate of the Northwest is to be reckoned among the latter, it must be kept in mind that it is largely responsible for the many advantages which the country claims as a field for successful agriculture. The important part which winter plays can scarcely be over-estimated. Professor Fream, in speaking of this, says: 'The frost which locks up the land for months in winter is really a serviceable friend to the prairie farmer. The moisture which permeates the soil expands in the act of freezing, and this causes a minute separation or disruption among the particles of ploughed earth, so that when the thaw comes they fall apart in a desirable state of tilth, which it is well-nigh impossible to bring about by the work of any agricultural implement. Frost is a good thing to the farmer and one that works without pay. At home a winter without frost is regarded by farmers of arable land, particularly of heavy clay soils, as a misfortune; they know well that it means much extra work on

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their fallow lands for both men and horses, and that with all their pains they can not produce so effective a result as the frost is capable of bringing about.' Thus winter works for the prairie farmer, not at intermittent times as in England, but year by year pulverising the earth so that the ordinary seed-bed of the prairie equals that of the finest flower garden, and while this is going on the land enjoys absolute rest. The severity of the cold prevents vegetation from exhausting the soil. Winter is a period of recuperation. The balmy air of spring awakens the land like a giant from its long sleep strengthened to accomplish the work of the coming season. That the climate is extreme does not admit of doubt. So warm in summer that the thermometer will stand for days at ninety degrees in the shade, so cold in winter that it will go down to forty degrees, and, in isolated cases, to fifty degrees below zero. The average Britisher can understand ninety degrees in the shade, and endeavors to exist when such a temperature visits his island home, but he freezes in feeling to a miniature iceberg the moment he contemplates the lowest winter read-



ST. JOHN'S LADIES COLLEGE, WINNIPEG.

ings in the Canadian Northwest. He cannot understand, and never will, until he has proved it, that these thermometrical readings which mean misery and death in the moist atmosphere of the British Isles, are consistent with rude health and tireless energy in the dry clear air of the prairie. Accustomed to a climate where clouds are the rule and sunshine the exception, he cannot realise a land where, with scarcely an exception, every summer day from dawn to gloaming revels in unclouded light; where winter, holding the earth for months in his frosty grip, floods its snowy covering with constant sunshine, and where the moon, 'walking in brightness,' sheds a lustre so clear that, almost unperceived, the glorious winter day glides into the more glorious winter night.

"The climate so beneficial to growth is in the highest degree healthful. Probably it has not its superior anywhere. No healthier population can be seen, and instances can be multiplied to show the benefit that settlers have received from

having made the Northwest their home. The climate may be extreme, but being healthy, it should claim the first consideration in the mind of the intending colonist. It is only uttering a truism to speak of health as a prime condition of existence. With robust health the battle of life is more than half won—without it success practically becomes failure. The recent Northwest campaign undertaken to suppress the Riel rebellion, afforded valuable evidence in favor of the climate. My own corps, the 90th Winnipeg Rifles, was suddenly ordered on the 23rd of March last year, to proceed by rail to Qu'Appelle Station. On the arrival of General Middleton at that point a few days later, the march to the scene of the disturbance began, going by way of Fort Qu'Appelle, Touchwood Hills, the Salt Plains, and Humboldt, to the South Saskatchewan. From the every-day comforts of city life, the change to the hardships of a march at that season was such as might have told seriously on the health of the men. The marches were long and rapid, the camp at eventide was often pitched in snowstorms, the cold at night was severe, on one occasion falling to 15° below zero. We lived on soldiers' fare, marching through melting snow and swollen streams, growing stronger and cheerier as the task progressed, the marching chorus sounding loudest at the crossing of the deepest pools, till reaching the banks of the South Saskatchewan we rested a while—a bronzed and hardy corps, every man fit for duty—not a man in hospital. The healthfulness of the climate so apparent on the march was further illustrated in the experience of the field hospital after the engagements of Fish Creek and Batoche. Men who were slightly wounded were scarcely invalidated, and recovered with amazing rapidity. Many severe cases, which the surgeons declared would have been hopeless in ordinary hospital experience, were successfully treated, and not a few who were reported from the field as fatally wounded are alive and well to-day. Need I say that personally I rejoice in being able to stand here to testify to the surgical skill of our hospital staff and the curative and recuperative powers of the climate of the Canadian Northwest.

“The question of soil and climate naturally leads on to the consideration of the staples these elements produce. First among these we may take the ordinary range of cereal crops, and of these wheat claims the premier place. The excellence of any product depends upon fertility of soil and suitability of climate, and it is an axiom that all products attain their greatest perfection the nearer they reach the most northerly limit of their growth. These combinations account for the excellence of the wheat grown in the Canadian Northwest. The most valuable wheat belongs to what is known as the hard class. It is particularly rich in albuminoids, and is of that flinty matter which best suits the modern process of gradual reduction by rollers, which system, by keeping the granules intact, produces the finest quality of flour. Flour manufactured on this system from hard wheats always commands the highest price in the market, and wheat of this class is consequently in great demand. Although the growth of wheat extends over wide areas of every continent, the kinds produced generally belong to the softer grades. Hard wheat in Europe is confined to the south of Russia and the district which supplies the mills of Hungary. This class of wheat is grown in the United States only in Minnesota and Dakota, and it is from this source of supply that the milling centre of Minneapolis has built up its world-wide reputation. The Hungarian and Minneapolis millers require almost all that is grown in their respective districts, and, to obtain an adequate supply, British grain merchants and millers are now looking to the Canadian Northwest. The area there for the production of this class is practically unlimited, and, though enough of an inferior kind can be produced in other fields to supply the wants of Great Britain, it is only reasonable that she will prefer the best, and that demand will keep pace with production till the Northwest becomes the hard wheat granary of the world.”

These are the words of one who has resided in Manitoba for the last six years and has had extensive opportunities of personally experiencing all the phases of

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life in the Northwest. Surely his statements should have a little more weight than those of people who have never been in the county and have their own personal interests to serve by misrepresenting Manitoba and lauding their own lands. The fact is, that the climate in the Canadian Northwest in winter is not in the slightest degree more severe than in the Northwestern States. But people in England and other countries whence the principal number of immigrants come do not understand these facts, and the damage done can be effectually repaired only by the widespread publication of the experience of new settlers and old residents of the country. The fact that eastern and southern physicians recommend their patients who are affected with pulmonary symptoms to "try the climate of Manitoba," is evidence enough of the salubrity of atmosphere characteristic of the Northwest. The chief merit of Manitoba's atmosphere is its dryness, which precludes the pestilential "muggy" heat of more southern latitudes, or the chilling cold of the lake or ocean regions. This freedom from moisture does not come from rarity of the atmosphere, so fatal to persons who have a tendency to heart difficulties or disease, but is due to the prevailing winds, which, coming from the west, do not have opportunity to gather dampness from passage over a large body of water. The result is that the actual mercurial temperature of either summer or winter does not convey to the eastern or southern resident anything like a correct idea of the effect of that temperature upon humanity, animal or even vegetable life. For instance, a temperature of 98° in midsummer would not be so oppressive in Winnipeg as 90° would be in Chicago, as a point in the lake region, or New York, as a point on the Atlantic. On the other hand a temperature of 20° below zero in Manitoba in winter would not inconvenience a person or animal so much as zero would in the eastern provinces; that is, if it were possible to subject a person to a temperature of zero in Quebec for instance, and at the next moment subject him to a test of 20° below zero in Winnipeg, the individual so tested would undoubtedly say that he felt less discomfort in the Winnipeg temperature. There is so little dampness in the atmosphere of this region that there is no chilling effect even in the very coldest weather experienced. Animals bear abundant evidence of the salubrity of this climate, for they are seldom ever seen to shiver as they do in places where the air is laden with moisture. People who come here from the east, where great care is exercised to prevent vegetables from freezing in cellar in the winter time, are invariably surprised, after noting the degree of cold registered by their thermometer, to find that their cellars are warm and their winter stores safe. The reason of this is that the cold is not, to use the popular expression, penetrating; that is, there is no moisture-burdened cold to work its way through the very stones, and blast everything with its chilling breath. It is maintained, therefore, and the action of physicians in sending patients here to recuperate is proof of it, that the average winter climate of Manitoba is not as severe as that of the eastern provinces. So far as what is termed "pleasant weather" is concerned, Winnipeg and Manitoba may safely challenge comparison with any section of America. To illustrate, spring opens with bright, clear, warm days about the first or tenth of April. The sun shines, the air is balmy, and one feels that he is safe from the very possibility of death-dealing fogs and marrow-chilling mists. There has been no gradual breaking up of winter with alternate sleet, hail or snow, but a sudden transition it almost seems (strangers invariably comment upon this) from bracing winter weather to growing spring time. Anything like what is termed a "wet spell" in the east or south is almost unknown. From the time spring opens one is assured of delightful weather—the spring and summer rains are never protracted—until past the middle of November (and often far into December), the last few weeks of fall being termed "Indian summer" and providing the most exquisitely delightful days imaginable. When winter assumes control it is done quickly, and here again the transition is marked. But winter in Winnipeg does not signify daily and hourly dribblings of snow and sleet, but clean, crisp days with bright sunshine, and nights

of moonlight and starlight, such are never dreamed of in atmospheres surcharged with dampness. Cold weather, then, does not count against pleasurable existence, but favors it as compared with the changeable temperature and degrees of humidity of southern latitudes and eastern longitudes. In other words the winter climate is even, free from rain, and is advantageous every way to health, labor and business. It is desired particularly to call the attention of artisans and workmen to the fact that owing to the few rainy days of summer and the few blustering days of winter, that in all out-of-door pursuits a larger number of days can be put in during the year than in most other localities. The summer months are voted "perfect" by the large and yearly increasing throng of summer visitors, and if these same visitors would remain through the glories of an Indian summer and the health-giving months of a bright, crisp, invigorating winter, they would be unwilling to give up residence here for the mud, slop and chills of their own less favored localities.



VIII.—OPENINGS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Manufacturers disregard now-a-days traditions which once assigned them exclusively to sites upon water-powers, and seek commercial and financial centres; this with the knowledge that economic motive power *per se* cannot compensate for location apart from general business and railway facilities. Chicago presents the latest and best illustration of this fact, although St. Louis and Philadelphia afford evidence to the same effect. Even as the first named city offered, a score or more of years ago, the greatest possible inducements for the establishment of varied manufacturing industries—because of its position as the commercial depot of the American west and northwest—so does Winnipeg at this time present precisely similar opportunities in the Canadian Northwest. The arguments (presented elsewhere in detail) which go to prove the certainty of Winnipeg's future development and importance, are sufficient to convince the manufacturer that this is the site above all others for the location of any industry, the product of which is to seek sale among and patronage from the people of Manitoba, and the country west and northwest to the Pacific coast. It must be borne constantly in mind by the manufacturer who is now looking toward Winnipeg as a favorable site for this or that industrial enterprise, that the chief merit of the selection does not consist in securing an unoccupied field with the certainty of fair immediate returns—a good enough inducement in itself, one would say—but is due to the opportunity to develop capacity and production in the line operated, in proportion as the country tributary to Winnipeg becomes populous. It must be kept in view that the empire of the Northwest—aggregating the most fertile agricultural lands, the most extensive cattle ranges, the richest mineral region and the most valuable and extensive forests of the entire country—is equal in area to more than one-half of the Domi-

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nion, and that it is developing more rapidly than any other region on the continent. It must also be remembered that by reason of its railway facilities Winnipeg is the natural market of all this territory, a considerable part of which it is also connected by water communication; that the Canadian Pacific—with its headquarters for the Northwest here—is a main highway of all the region indicated, and the only and controlling route of trade and commerce for the greater portion of the entire area, while the Hudson's Bay Railway (now in course of rapid construction) will place this city in direct communication with Europe, and the Manitoba Southwestern, C. P. R. Southwestern, Manitoba Northwestern, and Regina & Long Lake-Railway and other roads carry the trade of the immense districts they penetrate to this point. The manufacturer, then, who locates in Winnipeg, is not dependent upon present trade conditions, favorable as they may seem, but is merely starting a plant that cannot but expand year by year as the country tributary grows in wealth, population and necessities. What Chicago is to-day as a manufacturing centre, Winnipeg, backed by its commercial, transportation and financial facilities, and the natural resources of the country tributary and accessible, will be within a very few years; and the time is not far distant when this city will rival in this regard every manufacturing place in the Dominion. There are few cities on this continent where greater advantages are offered for industrial undertakings. The days of extortionate prices for everything are gone in Winnipeg, and there is now an opportunity for a large laboring population to live comfortably, with a moderate remuneration for their toil. The food for a working community can be produced here cheaper than in any other part of the Dominion; so that the objection of too high labor cannot now be urged. Male, female and juvenile help can now be secured, while the scarcity of the two last-named was a serious drawback two or three years ago. Then the difficulty of a supply of coal at a moderate price is now solved by the opening up of rich mines in different parts of the Northwest. With the labor and the coal at hand, capital, enterprise and mechanical skill are all that are wanted to make branches of manufactures remunerative which many consider impossible. To the capitalist Winnipeg offers advantages to be found in few other cities in the Dominion. The days of corner lot and paper town speculation are gone, but the city is the centre of a growing commercial system, in the building up of which funds can be safely and profitably employed. Safety is one of the leading inducements now offered to the capitalist, instead of loss being one of the almost unavoidable consequences of investment as in "boom" days. While the city and its affairs were in the hands of reckless speculators, the funds of the speculative visitor were freely invested, and as freely lost here. But it is the funds of the thrifty and prudent that are now solicited, and investments suitable only to such people's ideas are offered. The work of wresting the city and its affairs from the hands of speculative schemers, difficult though it was, is now accomplished. They have been steadily weeded out of every branch of business, and in the month of December, 1884, the citizens, headed and led by the Board of Trade, at their municipal election, swept the last vestige of reckless extravagance and dishonesty from civic government, and placed reliable and competent business men in charge of their municipal affairs, thus dealing a death blow to a class, who had long weighed like a load upon the city and retarded its progress. Winnipeg has had its day of rule by gambling speculators and scheming adventurers, but that day is gone. Its merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, financiers, and such like are now the power that shapes its destinies. In short, Winnipeg is now safe in the power of its industrial population, and a city ruled by this class cannot but offer safe and profitable investment for the funds of capitalists. Throughout Manitoba and the Northwest, also, there are splendid opportunities for the investment of capital in a way which will assure a larger profit than can be gained elsewhere.



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THE FUEL SUPPLY.

Many eastern manufacturers have an erroneous opinion concerning the matter of fuel supply in this locality, believing that works requiring constant and heavy consumption of coal or coke cannot be profitably operated here. So far as the best anthracite coal and coke is concerned, it costs more at present to place it in Winnipeg, of course, than it does in Montreal and many other Eastern manufacturing centres. But this is only a question of a few months' solution, as mines of splendid anthracite, rivalling in quality and richness the best Pennsylvania coal, have been opened beyond Banff, in the Northwest Territories, and a wealthy company has been formed, composed of United States and Canadian capitalists, to develop them. In a very short time, therefore, just as soon as the mines are put in active operation, the finest anthracite coal will be placed upon the Winnipeg market at lower figures than the same quality is sold in Montreal or Toronto. In bituminous coal, the Northwest is rich with deposits, and two mines are now in active operation—the Galt mine at Lethbridge, and the Saskatchewan mine at Stair—and the coal is unsurpassed for heating and steam-producing purposes. Then, too, Winnipeg can secure anthracite coal and coke by way of the lakes to Port Arthur, and thence four hundred miles only by rail, at much less cost of freightage than the heavy manufactured goods can be shipped to this point. In fact, coal and coke of any variety can be delivered in Winnipeg at the present time within a small per cent. of the cost of delivery in Chicago. So far as charcoal is concerned it can be furnished in Winnipeg at far less cost than it can possibly be obtained in Chicago or Cleveland. In wood supply, Winnipeg can boast of unlimited quantities at lower prices than any eastern manufacturing city can now secure. Averaging cost, and Winnipeg can secure wood, charcoal and soft coal at as low prices as Chicago can. Last year, United States Consul Taylor reported to his Government upon this subject as follows: "The northern interior climate of the continent, although assuming the most favorable conditions for human activity and the highest rewards of agricultural industry, has hitherto imposed upon the settler a heavy expense for fuel, but simultaneously with the westward extension of railway communication, valuable discoveries of coal, mostly a superior quality of lignite, have combined, with importations through the lakes of Pennsylvania anthracite and Ohio bituminous coal, to reduce the price in Manitoba from \$22 to \$10 per ton. As the Canadian Pacific Railway is possessed of a land subsidy of twenty million acres, a material reduction of rates of transportation and of prices to settlers may be anticipated. Although deposits of lignite exist near the frontier in longitude 100°, yet the most valuable formation exists west of longitude 108°, while in the Rocky Mountains, 12 miles from their summit, the combination of heat and pressure has metamorphosed the coal into anthracite. The fuel question appears to be definitely settled, and no longer interposes any obstacle to the extension of settlements."

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

Pittsburg, Cleveland and Chicago iron workers will doubtless be surprised to learn that so far as nearness to first class Bessemer coals is concerned, Winnipeg actually has a decided advantage over either of the great iron and steel marts named; yet the statement is true, and in the proof here afforded may be information of great value to those directly interested. It is well known, of course, that Pittsburg is compelled, by reason of the inferior quality of its local ores, to combine many different mine products together—even securing ores for admixture from Missouri and Tennessee—in order to produce first class results. Cleveland is entirely dependent upon the mines of the peninsula of Michigan, while Chicago draws her supply from the same source. Cleveland and Chicago are compelled to use a

combination of both rail and water routes in securing their iron ores, or else all rail, as Chicago sometimes does. The fact that Chicago does receive some of its ores *via* all-rail proves that the iron makers there can afford to haul first-class ores a distance of over four hundred miles. But Winnipeg has a far better showing to make in this regard. There is known to be a large and apparently inexhaustible supply of the richest iron ore on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, which with the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway to that point will be less than thirty miles by rail from this city, while it is now made accessible by water communication. This raw material is said to be unsurpassed in quality by any other iron ore on the continent, and when it is stated that preparations are being made to start works at Fargo, eighty miles south of this city, to be supplied with ore from Lake Winnipeg, the greater advantages possessed by Winnipeg in this regard will be appreciated. Then another large deposit of specular hematite ores (the true Bessemer ores) is now being developed in the Vermillion Lake district, in Minnesota, only about 200 miles south-east of Winnipeg. The value of these mines is more conclusively and clearly demonstrated by the character of the men engaged in their development than by any paid-for analysis; and it is sufficient to state that the Towers, of Pennsylvania, the Elys, of Cleveland, and Breitung, of Michigan, are the iron men who have organized the company which is building the Duluth & Iron Range Railway through the heart of an absolute wilderness of forest, rock and swamp, in order to make this greatest iron discovery of the age accessible. The deposits at Lake Winnipeg, however, are very easy of access, and the small cost of the carriage of the ore to Winnipeg would place manufacturers here in a far better position than those of any other city in America. With these advantages in favor of Winnipeg, it is undoubtedly the best point in Canada to locate first-class iron and steel works. The time has come, indeed, either for the establishment of vast works that will have capacity to manufacture merchant iron and steel, rails, nails, all kinds of agricultural tools, fine-edged tools, saws, mill machinery, etc., etc., or else for works that can furnish the iron and steel for concerns that may make specialties of any of the lines above indicated. With so vast a field for all kinds of iron and steel goods and machinery; and with the northwest will soon present, works of the character specified are imperative. They would be profitable from the very start there is no doubt. So far as various requisites of fuel are concerned, it is self-evident that light coke can be obtained cheaper here than it is to transport iron ores to Cleveland, Chicago, etc., and freight back the heavy manufactured products. Winnipeg, by reason of its nearness to one of the richest deposits of the best iron ores of America, certainly has a decided advantage over places like Chicago, Erie, etc., where iron and steel works are the principal manufactures. A chief advantage of works located in Winnipeg would be their proximity to an exclusive market, which is growing greater and greater with marvelous rapidity. Of course it is only a question of brief time when iron and steel works of magnitude will be established in this city, and the manufacturers in this line who will investigate now and locate quickly will be the ones to profit most by the unparalleled opportunities here offered.

STARCH FACTORIES.

A starch factory could scarcely fail to be a profitable undertaking in Winnipeg. Year after year hundreds, if not thousands, of bushels of potatoes are allowed to freeze and rot on account of the expense of providing frost proof storage for them. The fabulous crops which can be raised of this root around the city make it a simple matter for them to be supplied at very low prices, and still be a profitable crop. The benefit of an ever-ready market is all that is necessary to stimulate potato-growing to an extent that would supply unlimited raw material for such factories, and at figures such as would make the industry profitable. If the manufacture of

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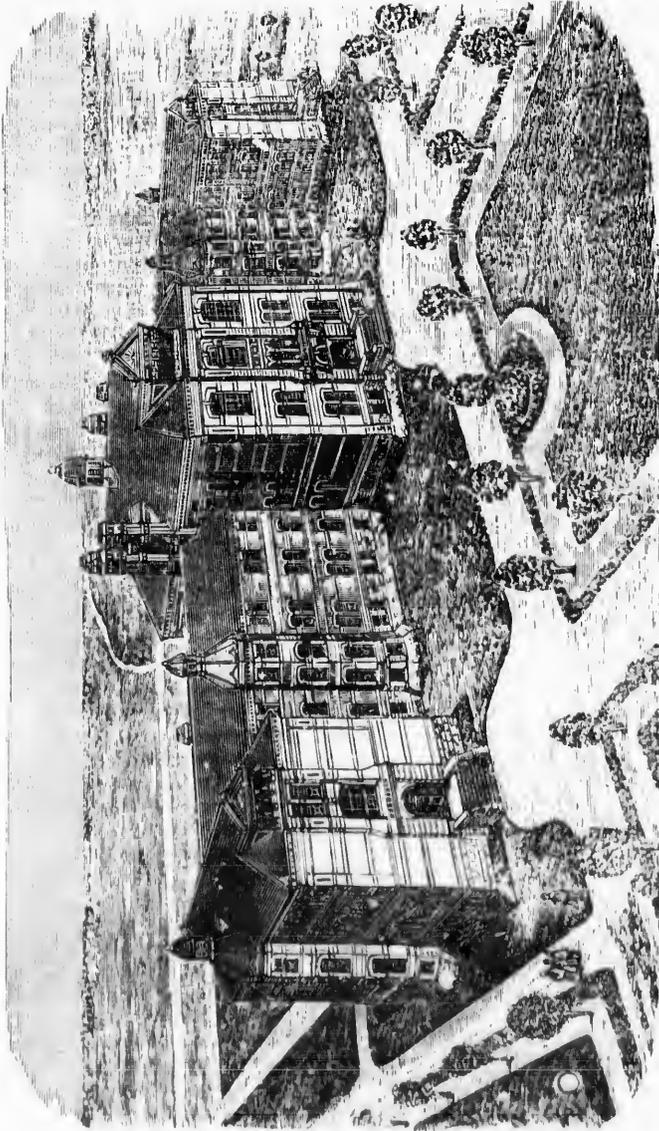
potato starch can be made profitable in any country it surely should in one where nearly eight hundred bushels of potatoes have been raised on one acre in one year, and four hundred and fifty bushels are only a good ordinary crop. Winnipeg lies in the very heart of such a country. Starch works would undoubtedly pay a large profit on small investment.

CANNED GOODS.

Southern and eastern people, visiting Winnipeg for the first time and noting perchance the stocks in mercantile establishments, are invariably surprised at the quantity of canned goods displayed for sale. Wholesale houses import this class of goods not only by tons, but by car lots, and the annual aggregate is represented in money value by hundreds upon hundreds of thousand dollars. The market is general among all classes of people, owing to the long winter season when canned vegetables and fruits must take the place of "early garden truck" procurable in southern localities. The largest invoices of this class are sweet corn and tomatoes, and in these, too, are said to be the largest profits. It so happens that the latitude and locality of Winnipeg is particularly favorable to the growth of both sweet corn and tomatoes. It is a recognized fact that these two garden products attain their best quality where their growth to maturity is most rapid; and in this is the secret of their pronounced success in this vicinity. Sweet corn, especially, is grown here to a degree of perfection seldom or never attained in more southern latitudes. The sun is hot while it is hot, and therefore both sweet corn and tomatoes flourish to the very best advantage during their season; in fact, small fruits and vegetables thrive as well as in any portion of the country, and most kinds acquire perfection of flavor not to be met with elsewhere. While the soil and climate are eminently fitted to produce the products necessary to profitable canning, and while here is one of the largest markets for canned goods on the continent, yet there is no industry of the kind in Winnipeg or vicinity. It is doubtful if any new enterprise would be more successful in Winnipeg than an establishment for canning small fruits and vegetables, especially sweet corn and tomatoes. The field is open and particularly inviting.

PACKING HOUSES.

Winnipeg, so far as location is concerned, occupies the same position with reference to the Alberta cattle trade that Kansas City does to the exportation of Texas beefs, and St. Paul to the shipment of Montana cattle, though a large percentage of the latter trade also passes through this city. It must be considered, however, that the vast ranges of Alberta and Montana are rapidly supplanting, in both American and European markets, the meat products of Texas, because of the marked superiority of the northern over the southern fed and bred cattle. The vital theory of the late Dr. Samuel Forry, of the medical staff of the United States Army, that the highest degree of production in quantity and quality is obtained at the most northern limit of the successful growth of plants, says United States Consul Taylor, has been illustrated in the development of domestic animals in the American territory of Montana and the contiguous Canadian district of Alberta. The census of cattle, sheep and horses in Montana now exceeds 1,000,000; that of Alberta is 100,000; but experienced parties from Montana express confidence that the vicinity of the Canadian Pacific Railway for 300 miles east of the Rocky Mountains will in five years contain 500,000 domestic animals, while a similar breadth of territory between latitudes 52° and 60° afford climatic and other conditions as favorable for animal as for cereal production. This region was the northern range of the buffalo, now being replaced by domestic herds or "bunches" (in local phrase) of cattle. Nothing is more remarkable than



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the progress of stock-breeding northwest of St. Paul in the last thirty years. In 1858 domestic animals were imported in Southern Minnesota from St. Louis; now Minnesota, Dakota and Montana not only export animals, but at the New Orleans Exposition of 1885 Minnesota received the first premium for butter. The grasses of Wyoming and Montana, in the United States, and of Assiniboia, Alberta and Athabasca, in Canada—the Eastern Piedmont of the Rocky Mountains—are seeded like grain and retain their nutritious quality in winter. This is now so well understood that at a late St. Louis convention of cattle-growers, or ranchmen, a proposition was strongly urged that a broad trail from Texas to the northern frontier of the United States shall be reserved from all occupation, except for the migration of southern herds, both for health and the accumulation of flesh. Already the ranchmen of districts north of the Missouri river find it advantageous to purchase calves or young animals in Texas and Colorado, and develop them for market in the more vigorous climate of Montana and Alberta. Such promises to be the profitable direction of the trade in meats with England—animals born in the south, raised between latitudes 45° and 60°, and thence transported to the Atlantic ports, live or dressed, by the routes of the Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Hudson's Bay Railways. The serious losses of cattle in Montana in late years have, however, demonstrated the superiority of the grazing lands on this side of the international boundary line, and many ranchmen in that territory have moved their herds into Alberta. It is now conceded that the future beef product of America will be most largely furnished by the Canadian Northwest; and over eighty per cent. of that product will pass through Winnipeg on its way to the markets of the world. At present the countless herds of Montana are shipped through Winnipeg and St. Paul by rail to the great packing houses of Chicago and other eastern and southern cities—every hoof, every hide, every horn and the fifty per cent. of oil all paying heavy tribute in freightage. Winnipeg, by reason of its being the northwestern headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the terminus of the Hudson's Bay Railway—over the lines of which the Alberta and Montana cattle must be shipped—the railway radius for all other lines, should become the packing centre of this vast and increasing product. If Chicago and Kansas City can profitably ship fresh meats by refrigerator cars to eastern markets, when their ice costs at least one-fifth as much as their meat, how much more profitably might the same business be conducted in Winnipeg, where there is no limit to the ice crop? Indeed, Winnipeg is by location and in fact the distributing point for Northwestern cattle, and there is every possible advantage offered to the establishment of packing houses at this point. Major Logan, of the United States Army, who is heavily interested in cattle ranching, recently visited Winnipeg, and in an interview expressed the opinion that there is no better ranching country on the continent than in the Canadian Northwest. People in Canada, he said, had no conception of the marvelously fine country they had here, but they would wake up some day soon to the fact. It was exactly adapted to cattle raising for it afforded magnificent grazing, and if feeding was necessary it could not be beaten, because it abounded in excellent hay. Cattle thrived excellently in this country, more particularly after they were acclimatized. Being asked his opinion as to where we would find our market, Major Logan said, he presumed it would be in eastern Canada, commencing about Windsor, Ontario, and taking all the towns and cities down the St. Lawrence, if good shipping facilities could be secured the export of grazing cattle to England, where they could be fed for slaughter, would prove a very extensive and most remunerative branch of business. American cattle could not be sent to England this way, as the quarantine laws provided that they be slaughtered within ten days after arrival, but it was different with Canadian cattle. Asked his opinion as to Winnipeg being the slaughtering centre for the cattle trade of the Northwest, Major Logan said he had studied the question, and it was just the point. There is now a surplus sufficient to supply houses with

a capacity of 500 cattle a day during seven or eight months of the year. Canning houses and other industries would be sure to follow the establishment of slaughter houses.

While in the future beef-packing will be the most important feature of houses that may be established in Winnipeg, there is a considerable and rapidly increasing hog product in the Northwest. In the establishment of packing houses, Winnipeg offers inducements to capitalists that no other city on the continent can equal. It seems a strange thing that Manitoba should be exporting thousands of live hogs at an average cost of three cents a pound, and importing dressed pork at ten cents. It is not denied outside that our pork is of the highest quality, and it is well-known that not only are our pigs of the choicest breeds, Berks, Yorks, Suffolks, Poland Chinas, etc., but that the climate and feed are of the very nature to ensure rapid growth, heavy weights, excellent meat, and almost perfect freedom from disease. To any one acquainted with the facts, it is matter for wonder that a pork-packing house on a large scale is not now in active operation at Winnipeg, not for the mere cutting and curing of dressed hogs, but for handling live hogs from squeal to bacon. It is here the profit lies when conducted on a sufficiently large scale in the most approved mode common in the United States, and Winnipeg offers now a splendid field for extensive ventures of that kind. Five firms have recently started in the packing business on a small scale, and not long since a large Kansas City dealer paid a personal visit to Winnipeg with a view to spying out the land, and a leading Chicago house, engaged solely in pork packing, has been interested to the extent of seeking for further information. Meanwhile, there remains a good opening in this line for firms of capital and enterprise.

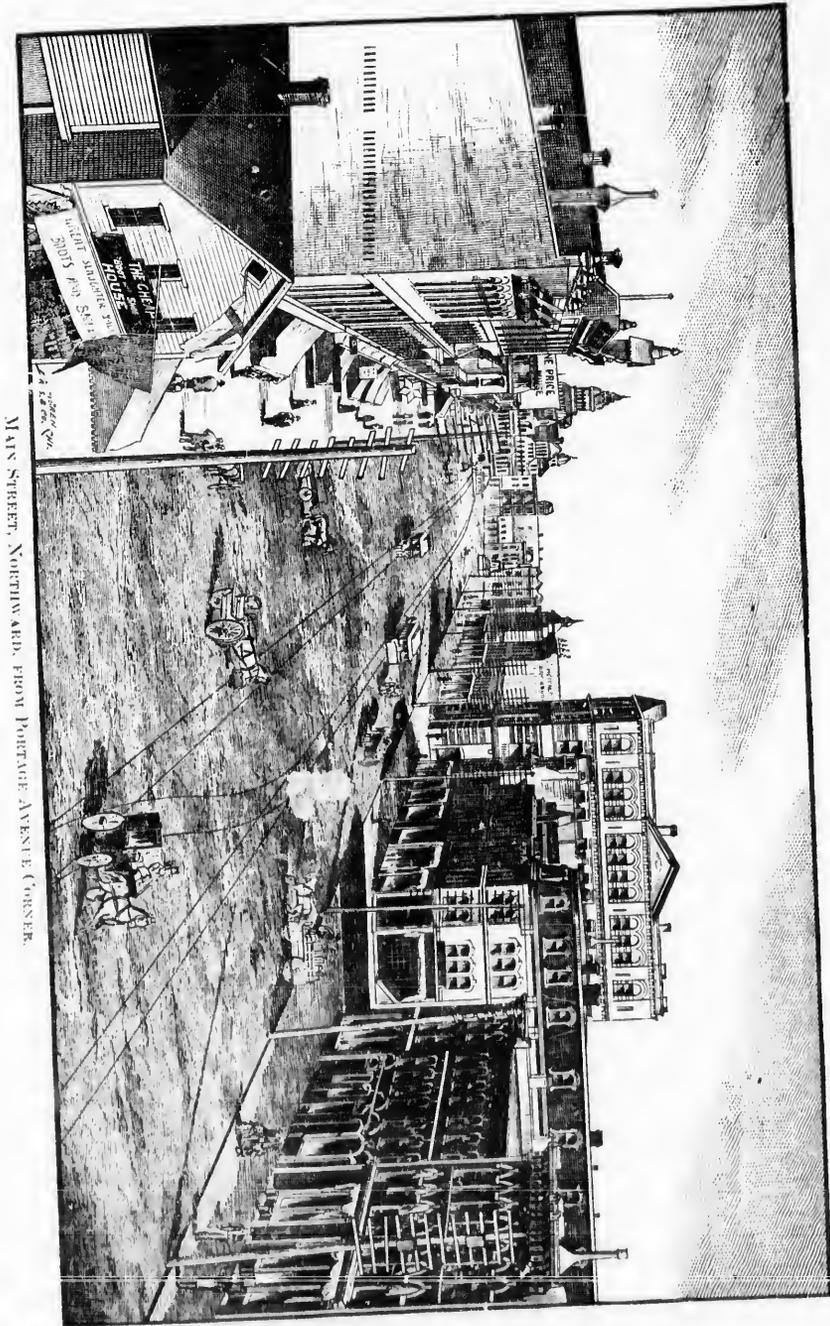
REDUCTION WORKS.

Works for the reduction of silver and copper ores have been successfully established and conducted in Omaha and Denver, in the west, and in several New Jersey towns, Baltimore, etc., in the east. Within the past few months, large quantities of silver ores have been transported from far western mines to New Jersey for reduction. Even at so great a disadvantage in length of haul and cost of freightage, the experiment has proved profitable to miners and reducers. Such being the case, it is very evident that reduction works in Winnipeg would be bonanzas of profit to investors in plants of that character. Reduction works, like physicians and lawyers, may count upon business in direct ratio as their reputation for intelligent and honest service is acknowledged; the miner feeling assured that it pays better to send his ores to the far east, if thereby he may secure skillful treatment of them and honest returns, than to trust to crude or extravagant methods often employed nearer the scenes of his labor. It is stated that if reduction works of the first class were established by capitalists of reputation in Winnipeg, there would never be cause to close them through lack of patronage. Not only would Winnipeg be able to displace eastern works in handling silver ores, but would certainly be able to compete with Chicago, or any other point, in reducing the copper and silver ores from Lake Superior. Winnipeg is in closer and more direct rail communication with the silver mines of the north shore of Lake Superior, which are daily coming into more and more prominence, and will soon afford revenue to reduction works. The Lake of the Woods district is also undoubtedly rich in mineral wealth, and silver mines of great promise have been discovered at Lake Winnipeg. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the consequent investigation of the mineral regions through which it runs, is bringing to light the great mineral resources of the country between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific and is affording daily proof that successful prospecting in that region has but just begun. No point in Canada to-day offers so splendid an opening for reduction works as is presented in Winnipeg.

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BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

As a rule the makers of malt liquors and high wines are quick to discover productive and favorable fields for their operation; yet the inducements offered for manufacture at this point have been in great part overlooked. There are two breweries in successful operation here now, but nevertheless large quantities of beer are imported from the United States, particularly Milwaukee. A Fargo brewing company has also a branch depot here. If it will pay these manufacturers in the States to pay heavy charges for freightage, in addition to a considerable customs duty, and allow a margin for profit, surely the establishment of other breweries to supply the local demand, which is constantly increasing, would be a good speculation. There is a steady supply of the best barley grown in the world, while the ease of securing ice and good waters are other points in which Winnipeg offers advantages to brewers. A distillery is an institution which also could be made very profitable in this city. The manufacture of spirits from wheat, which has been so successfully carried on in Ontario, would start here with double advantages in the matter of a supply of raw material. Distilleries located in Winnipeg would secure all the cattle they could feed every month of the year—one of the most important considerations in selecting a site for a distillery. The advantage in securing rye would offset the disadvantage in securing corn, and the extent of market would more than compensate for the supposed advantages of more southern localities.

STOVE WORKS.

Extensive stove works seem to flourish in scores of towns like Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Hamilton, London, etc., where it would seem as though their patronage—so great is the competition—must necessarily be limited; yet all thrive abundantly. Winnipeg, with its area of patronage, the empire of the Northwest, offers special attractions to the manufacturer of stoves, furnaces, radiators, etc. Heating apparatus may be ranked almost first on the list of family requirements in this region, yet eastern manufacturers have this great field practically to themselves. Stove works equal to the largest in the country would undoubtedly be taxed to their utmost capacity, if located in Winnipeg, to meet even the local demand. In the matter of securing scrap and broken iron, stove works operated here would find great advantage over those of eastern towns, for up to the present time old iron is a drug and a nuisance, not only in Winnipeg but all through the Northwest. With the opening of the iron mines at Lake Winnipeg, pig iron may be secured within thirty miles of this city, with the completion of the Hudson's Bay Railway for that distance. If stove works are profitable in London, Hamilton, etc., they certainly would be equally as profitable in Winnipeg.

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

The growth of this important plant has already become widespread here, the soil and climate being very favorable to its growth and harvest, while yield, demand and price are alike satisfactory. It is considered to be an exhaustive crop but with even ordinary crop rotation the soil, considering the extreme richness and depth of Manitoba lands would have little to fear from long growth of this safe, easily grown, and almost certain crop. At a conference in connection with the Colonial Exhibition in London, England, held recently, a paper was read by Mr. E. B. Bigger, on the "flax-growing and linen manufacturing capabilities of Canada." Special reference was made to Manitoba as a field for the flax-growing industry. The paper stated that three species of indigenous flax grow luxuriantly in the Northwest, and could be utilized to advantage in the manufacture of twine, etc. Mr. Bigger claimed that flax could be made more profitable than wheat-growing.

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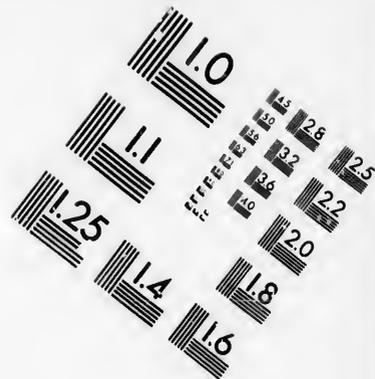
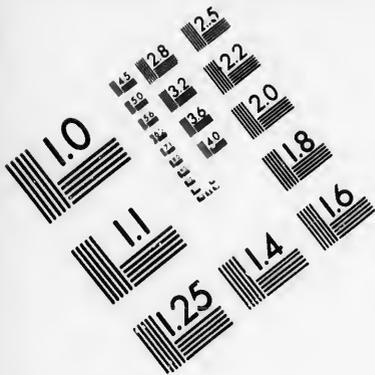
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He estimated that eight acres of land would produce a ton of the dressed fibre, of which the average value would be £41. In commenting on the paper read by Mr. Biggar, the *Canadian-Gazette* says, "that a gentleman engaged in the Irish flax trade will visit Winnipeg, with a view to the introduction of machinery for the preparation and working of flax fibre." Already in some districts of the province flax-growing has received considerable attention, but heretofore the product has been used only in the manufacture of linseed oils, meal and oil cake. In the manufacture of binding twine alone there should be a splendid field for investment and for the further utilizing of flax. Manitoba is now the chief source whence comes the demand for binding twine in Canada, and the demand is one which is constantly growing with every additional acre of land brought under cultivation. Winnipeg presents an unusually favorable opportunity for the establishment of cordage works. The raw material can be developed easily and cheaply, and the market is not the ordinary demand of our civilized community, but is enhanced by every bundle of grain grown on the Northwestern prairies, and cut by the harvesting machines which use twine in tying. The amount of twine used annually in Manitoba and the Territories in the harvest fields alone could not be supplied by any one cordage plant of ordinary capacity. The field of demand for the products of this industry is unlimited.

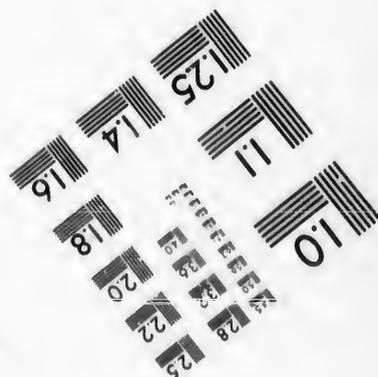
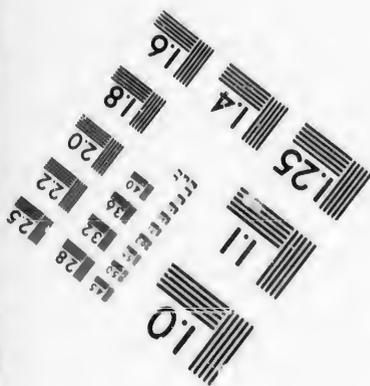
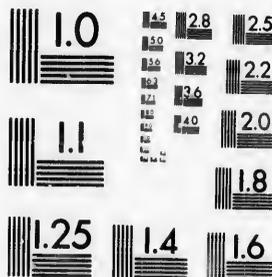
TEA IMPORTING.

The opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Pacific coast has furnished the shortest route between China, Japan and the Eastern Provinces and the Western, Middle and Eastern States. By reason of its geographical position, Winnipeg must become the leading distributing point for the tea trade of America. Reference has been made in another part of this work to the trade done during the present season, and next year it must assume much larger dimensions. The correspondent of the *London Times*, who recently visited this country, was much impressed with the importance of this trade, and, writing from Indian Head, said: "While journeying along over the prairie there passed us east-bound a train of freight cars laden with tea, on the through route from Japan by way of the Canadian Pacific to the Atlantic seaboard. This tea trade is an important matter for the railway, and is working a great change in the route taken to fetch teas and Japanese goods to Lower Canada and New York. I had an interesting conversation with Mr. Everett Frazer, of Frazer & Co., of Japan and China, who are the agents transporting these tea cargoes and kindred goods. One ship's cargo, numbering 20,000 packages, has already been passed over the railway in 47 days from Yokohama to Montreal, and 49 days to New York. This cargo required 50 freight cars to transport, and about half of it was left in Canada for consumption, while the other half went to the United States. The trains made the distance between Vancouver and Brockville, Canada, where the tea is delivered to the United States railways, in 137 hours. A second ship, with 30,000 packages of tea and other goods, arrived at Port Moody a few days ago, and the train passing us was carrying part of her cargo, 13 cars laden with tea. The entire consignment will occupy five or six through trains. Three other vessels, with 50,000 packages, are crossing the Pacific, the five cargoes being of an aggregate value of £400,000. A sixth cargo is now being arranged for, the intention being to start the ship from Shanghai, calling at Japanese ports. The delivery of this freight is accomplished ahead of the other transcontinental routes by moving the tea trains at a speed of about 20 miles an hour, which, added to the fact that the line across Canada is the shortest, gives the shipper much advantage. Compared with the Suez Canal route, the saving in time to Montreal and New York is 25 to 30 days, besides the advantage of avoiding transshipment at New York, which saves both expense and damage. The freightage to the railway is about £100 per car, making £25,000 or more for the whole shipment now *en route*. The distribution for the Western





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States is made from Winnipeg by the railways leading southward; while the eastern consignments, as above stated, are delivered at Brockville, on the St. Lawrence, just below Lake Ontario, whence they pass to the New York Central Railway system. This is the early development of a new trade route half way round the world that may become very important."

CLOTHING.

Inhabitants of a new country patronize the ready-made clothing merchants. Probably more goods, proportionately, of this class are sold in the agricultural towns of the Northwest and the cattle ranges and mining camps of the west than in any like area of Canada. While there are large clothing concerns here, it is a singular fact that there is not a clothing manufactory in Winnipeg. Yet the evident prosperity of the wholesale establishments now operated here is evidence enough that there is room for a manufactory. Concerns located here would have that advantage over Montreal and Toronto which personal and actual occupancy gives in any field of trade enterprise.

PAPER MILLS.

There are now fifty-nine mills in Canada, not one of which is located in the Northwest. Yet the quantity of paper of all kinds used here reaches a very large amount annually. All through the Northwest building paper enters into the construction of houses. Tons upon tons are used in every town, village and city, and there is a constantly increasing market. The raw materials, straw, rags, etc., are more cheaply obtained here than at any point farther east, and an industry of this sort established in Winnipeg would surely pay largely. Close beside the city thousands of tons of straw are annually burned, which could be used in the manufacture of wrapping paper, while the kind of timber necessary for the manufacture of pulp papers grows in abundance on the banks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers which form a junction in the city. The market for print papers in the Northwest now calls for nearly ten tons daily, and for wrapping and other cheap lines it is practically unlimited. The questions of raw material and a market for sales are, therefore, settled as far as this industry is concerned. Capital invested in this line would be certain of ample returns, and would build up an industry of magnitude.

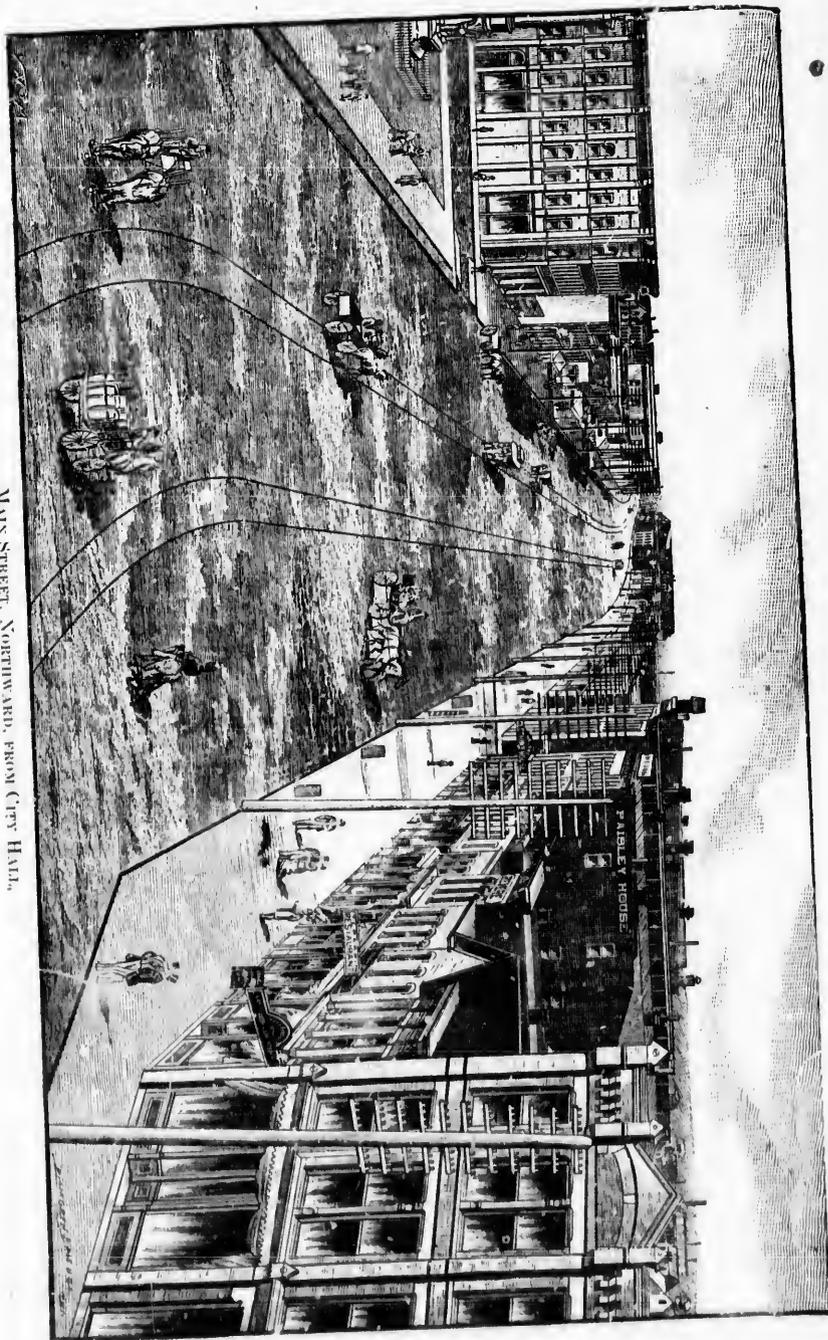
MATCH FACTORY.

There is an exceptional opportunity offered here for the establishment of a match factory. The field is entirely unoccupied, and consists of the whole Northwest. Materials are cheaply procured. It requires but small capital to engage profitably in the manufacture of matches, and surely no other locality can offer equal inducements with those now held out by Winnipeg.

WOOLLEN MILLS.

The statement that over one quarter million pounds of choice merino grade wool has been sent from Alberta this year shows that a woollen mill located here would be certain of a sufficient supply of raw material. The fleeces of Alberta should not be compelled to seek an eastern market exclusively, for they would certainly prove profitable in Winnipeg, where they would be nearer to both the raw material and the market for the manufactured goods. From Calgary to Rat Portage, or a stretch of one thousand miles, this country is evidently adapted to sheep, and the experience of those who have been engaged in the industry during the past three years prove the statement. The use of woollen clothing, both inside and out, is, from our geographical situation, very extensive, while the distance from eastern

MAIN STREET, NORTHWARD, FROM CITY HALL.



mills and the cheapness of production of native wool will enable effectual competition, a reduction in retail prices of the finished articles, an immense increase in the use thereof, and a general improvement in quality. Dealers have attested the excellence of our wool, both in length of staple and strength of fibre, evenness of growth and other desired points; and our breeders are adopting the breeds and treatment necessary for best results, the writer knowing of several Manitoba farmers who have brought in large bands of black faced breeds, chiefly Shropshires, this autumn. A prominent eastern woollen manufacturer says that he has used a few packs of Manitoba wool, and pronounces it to be the best he has ever used for the purposes of his business—the manufacture of knitted goods—that it is just the right staple, and needs no mixing with expensive imported wools to grade it up. “The only trouble,” he said, “is that I cannot get enough of it.” In fact, Manitoba is the New Zealand of America; and, as the growth of wheat and other cereals is thoroughly attended to, the production of wool must become one of the leading pursuits of the country.

For manufacturers with small capital there is a fine opening in the establishment of knitting works. Heavy knitted goods are a great and growing requirement, and there is no danger of overstocking or of injurious competition. The field is practically unlimited.

TANNERIES.

By virtue of favorable conditions, Winnipeg should, ere this, have become an important tanning centre; yet its great resources and facilities in this direction seem to have been entirely overlooked. It is, indeed, strange that this city should be the chief market of the numerous hides produced annually in the Northwest, and yet secure its leather from localities not nearly so well adapted to its manufacture. It will also be realized that in the rapid development of the Northwest, its hide product must vastly increase, and that so great a volume of raw material or resource cannot long flow past unheeded. Then, again, as the country develops, so increases the demand for the manufactured product; and it only remains for those practical manufacturers who now seize upon the opportunities here offered, to reap the first and best fruits of that which is certain to become, and within a very few years, a leading industry in Winnipeg.

BEEF SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Experts in sugar-beet raising, and manufacture into sugar, claim that the soil, climate, etc., of Manitoba is particularly adapted to the cultivation of the sugar-beet. If the venture can be made profitable anywhere, it certainly can in Winnipeg, with its ample facilities for reaching every portion of Manitoba and thereby securing the raw material.

TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.

Christmas comes as often in the Northwest as elsewhere, and owing to the general prosperity of the people and their well-known characteristic of spending money liberally if not lavishly, the holiday season at Winnipeg and all tributary points is made much more of than in localities farther east where there is less youthful blood astir in the depths of winter. The result is an invariably large holiday trade. A house devoted exclusively to the manufacture of toys would undoubtedly secure immense patronage, as it would enable all local dealers to order more in accordance with their positive needs than they are now able to do while compelled to patronize eastern factories and lay in large stocks or else run the risk of failing to meet the requirements of their trade; making the local business somewhat hazardous.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Few even in Manitoba are aware of the present importance of the dairy products here, and the rapid advance they are making. There are now about fifty thousand cows in the province, one municipality (Woodlands) alone having 800 and as the means of the farmers increase so will the milk cows. Already cheese and butter factories (creameries) are springing up in different sections, some of the former have been working the past two years with encouraging results. Until the introduction of systematic manufacture of dairy products by skilled hands, butter and cheese are always low in price and create a glut in the local market, but where the factory enters, the product being the best obtainable and of uniform quality, etc., commands a ready sale at good prices and opens the markets of the world. A delegate recently sent by the Winnipeg Board of Trade to Montreal to look after railway interests connected with the city, was informed by two leading butter and cheese exporters in Montreal that they looked forward to and confidently expected that Manitoba would within ten years completely revolutionize the dairy produce trade of Canada. Two years ago Nova Scotia shipped condensed milk to us; now we are in a position to return the compliment and export tons where we imported pounds. Owing to the growth of our dairy interests, the healthiness of climate for live stock, and the cheapness and richness of our wild grasses, the Northwest can produce milk of the first quality and in enormous quantities at a remarkably low cost. Thus article by article does the balance of inside and outside trade turn in our favor. Our present position between two oceans permits command of the dairy products of Australia and Britain, and it seems that our people are rising to the situation and will take the advantages offered. Condensed milk might now be properly and easily added to our exports, and the constant large demand for this article ensures a profit, where the conditions of large supplies of milk can be procured cheaply as may be here. This and other industrial openings would require to be gone about with ample knowledge of the case, with sufficient capital, and under expert direction; but these conditions are needed everywhere, especially in manufactures previously unknown in the country.

FLOUR MILLS.

The flour milling industry is reaching heavy figures already in our Northwest, there being one hundred and thirty mills, a goodly number of them of the roller process. The whole tendency of the day is forward, and people will not now eat the quality of flour their forefathers carried from the ancient grist mill door. The most approved machinery and scientific research are brought to work upon the wheat berry, and the saving in manufacture and improvement in product would have been thought impossible a generation ago. That there is a vast field for the rolls here is evident when one thinks that for twelve hundred miles northwest of Winnipeg hard wheat can be grown to perfection, and that the mills must come to the wheat, and not the reverse. The market for Manitoba flour is practically unlimited, and it commands a higher price than that of any other place, the quality being unequalled. The British Columbia market has recently been entered upon, and Winnipeg milled flour is driving out that from the Oregon mills. There certainly could be no more profitable investment than the establishment of several more large roller-process mills in this city. The supply of grain is rapidly increasing from year to year.

STORAGE ELEVATORS.

In this connection attention may be drawn to another good opening for investment in this city—the building of storage elevators. The grain exports of

Manitoba have risen in a few years from nothing to over 5,000,000 bushels, so that the necessity for such institutions must be very pressing. That Winnipeg is the point for their location may be assumed from the fact that every bushel of grain exports from the country west passes through the city, and is inspected here. The demand for Manitoba grain is unlimited. The barley is pronounced unsurpassed and commands higher prices than any other barley on the continent. At Paris and Brantford—great milling centres—the millers are using Manitoba hard wheat, which costs them \$1.05 per bushel; the current price paid for the best Ontario wheat being 83c. per bushel. Ten per cent. of Manitoba hard wheat added to that of Ontario, being sufficient to raise the quality of the flour to a very high standard. Millers everywhere are anxious to obtain enough to use constantly, but find it impossible to do so, the demand far outstripping the supply. The high value of this wheat will be maintained for all time, as no other than Manitoba and the Northwest can produce it. Ontario oatmeal millers are willing to give ten cents a bushel more for Manitoba oats than they are paying for the home product. Owing to the superior size and weight of Manitoba oats, they yield a much greater quantity of meal to the bushel, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

This is the largest industry in Canada, distributes more wages and employs more hands than any other branch of manufacturing. Thousands of pairs of boots and shoes are sold annually in the Northwest, and the consumption must continue to largely increase. Yet, notwithstanding the immense trade done here in this line by wholesale houses; there is not a boot and shoe manufactory in Winnipeg. On the present basis of trade the prospects of such a manufactory would be of the brightest description, to say nothing of the future growth of the Northwestern demand. There is every certainty that boot and shoe factories may be established here very soon, and they will step at once into a lucrative permanent trade.

OTHER ENTERPRISES THAT WOULD PAY.

There is room in Winnipeg for almost every kind of manufacturing industry, but the reader's attention is called particularly to the following, in which the prospects of such are very encouraging: Carpet weaving; fence works; furniture; wooden ware; gloves and mittens; glue works; ladies' furnishing goods; notions; linoleum, plaster, etc.; saddlery goods; tailors' trimmings. The manufacturer must consider, in conclusion, that there is not only a large market for goods, in all the lines named, at the present time, but that the field of demand is increasing in direct proportion to the wonderful development of the entire Northwest.

XIV. EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

It is fortunate for Winnipeg that the leading and governing minds in the public policy of the city have been in favor of unstinted means and measures for increasing and perfecting educational facilities, both public and private. The result is unsurpassed graded and high school advantages, and academic and collegiate opportunities. Persons who move from eastern cities to become residents of

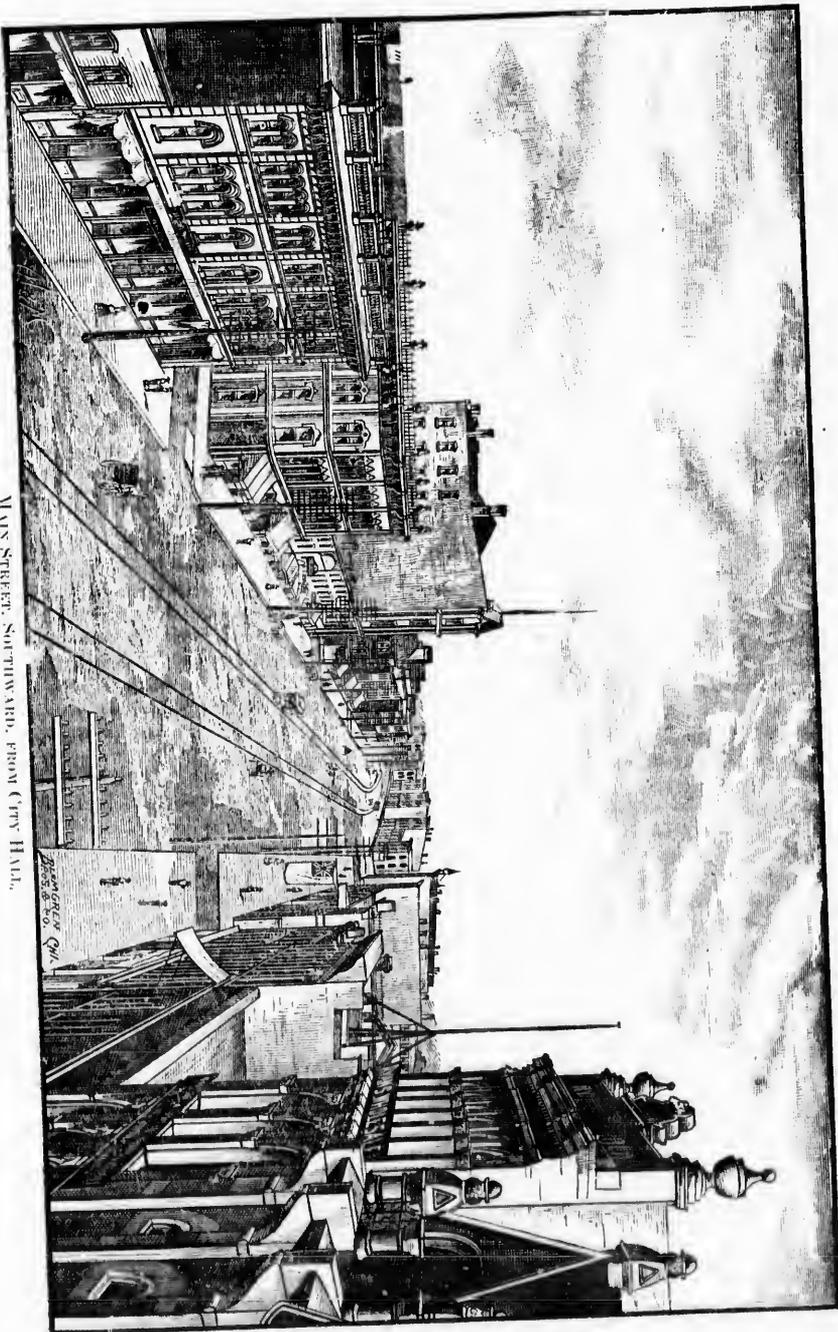
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Winnipeg are invariably surprised to find here finer, larger and more suitable school buildings than they have been accustomed to in their own cultured homes in the older cities. They look with surprise upon school edifices unsurpassed in size and convenience by those of any other city in Canada, and their possible anticipation of having brought their children into a country cross-roads district to be educated is at once dispelled. Indeed, they soon learn that Winnipeg, with the liberality, energy and common sense of new western towns, far surpasses the conservative expenditure of eastern cities in the direction of general education. The free school system of Winnipeg and of Manitoba is something of which our citizens justly feel proud. Wealth is acquired easily and quickly in a locality where development is so rapid as it is in the Northwest, and things which would be considered an extravagance in the older sections of the Dominion are here deemed of common necessity. This rule applies to an admirable purpose when it serves educational advancement, and nowhere is its application more evident than in Winnipeg. The aim, in fact, has been to develop here scholastic facilities equal to any to be found in the country. It has been a special endeavor of prominent and controlling citizens to make the schools of Winnipeg, embracing both Protestant and Roman Catholic sections, worthy the evident future of the city; and the success attained is a matter of just pride. In addition to the graded schools, there is a collegiate department and a normal school for the training of teachers. The facilities for higher education are most ample, embracing Manitoba College, St. John's College and St. Boniface College, which are affiliated with the University of Manitoba. These institutions rank with any in the Dominion in the ability of the teaching staff and the facilities provided for students. There is also a medical college in the city, which has recently been affiliated with the University, and is making rapid progress. Manitoba College is supported by the Presbyterian denomination, St. John's by the Church of England, and the St. Boniface College by the Roman Catholics. The Methodists have also taken steps for the institution of a college, and the Baptists have been giving consideration to the same subject. For female higher education, unsurpassed advantages are offered at St. John's Ladies' College.

An estimate of the wealth of the churches of Winnipeg places it at nearly twelve millions of dollars—a record in keeping with the marvellous progress in other directions in this city. The figures for each denomination are as follows:—

Catholic Church	\$10,000,000
St. John's, Episcopal	300,000
St. John's College, Episcopal	130,000
Holy Trinity, Episcopal	300,000
Christ Church, Episcopal	75,000
All Saints', Episcopal	10,000
St. George's, Episcopal	10,000
Knox, Presbyterian	150,000
Manitoba College, Presbyterian	90,000
St. Andrew's, Presbyterian	40,000
Kildonan, Presbyterian	5,000
Methodist Church	480,000
Baptist Church	40,000
Congregational Church	50,000
Total	\$11,690,000

The churches in the city have a seating capacity for about 16,000 people among the many handsome edifices is that of Holy Trinity Church, on the corner of Donald and Graham Streets. The building is cruciform in shape, with a nave 100 feet long and 52 feet wide, north and south transepts 27 feet wide, chancel 40 feet long and 52 feet wide, and organ chamber 36 by 20 feet. The massive square tower is surmounted by a spire 180 feet in height. The building is constructed of

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solid Selkirk stone, with Ohio stone trimmings. The church, which cost about \$50,000, will seat about 1,000 people, and is splendidly heated, lighted and ventilated. Knox Church (Presbyterian), on the corner of Ellice and Qu'Appelle Streets, is another handsome structure which cost over \$40,000. It is a commodious brick-veneered building with a spire rising over one hundred feet in the air. The new building erected by the congregation of Grace Methodist Church in 1883, is of white brick with stone dressing, and solidly constructed, with auditorium in amphitheatre style, 82x90, and comfortable and commodious galleries, having a total seating capacity of about 1,500. In the rear of the church proper is a school-room, parlors, class-rooms, etc. The total cost of the building was about \$50,000. The Congregational and the Baptist congregations have excellent church buildings. On Broadway Street is All Saints (Episcopal) Church, built of wood in the 13th century Gothic style, and which cost \$10,000. The progress of all these churches has been remarkable during the last five years, and the future is most promising. What it will be it is hard to tell, but in a recent paper Prof Bryce, of Manitoba College, took the following peep into futurity: "And now, again, it is 1900. We are back in the queen city of the plains. One hundred and fifty thousand people hurry on with their Christmas joys. This is the mother city of the far west. East and west and south and north through this point the currents of trade flow. It is near the eastern prairie limit; it is the depot of a large mineral region east; the river system, the railway system, point out the same centre as in the days of the early explorers, the Northwest fur traders and the Hudson's Bay Company. It is the centre of education, law and government. It is likewise the religious centre. If there are bishops west—the archbishop or metropolitan is here; if there are presbyteries west—the synod is here; here is the centre of religious newspapers of the Northwest, as well as the great dailies, influencing public opinion; the colleges and schools of this metropolis are models for Prince Albert and Edmonton; and now the University of Manitoba, with its half dozen affiliated colleges, turns out men to fill chairs in western institutions, and doctors and lawyers go forth under its favoring banner. The church, too, has its large band of missionaries educated now in this the second city of Canada. The million and a half of people that now live in and west of Winnipeg have become a mighty factor in the Dominion of Canada. There are now forty representatives to the Dominion Parliament. The people of the Northwest are largely homogenous, because the great district between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains is one. Its rivers, plains, grasses, forests, are almost identical in general features. The English language is the language of the people. Such Norwegians, Germans or Swedes as have come have all shown that in a generation or two they will be undistinguishable in the population."

The general character, appearance and professional rank of the newspapers of a city constitute a sure guide in estimating its people, their intelligence and their prosperity. Chicago was no less phenomenal in its newspaper development than in its commercial growth. The eastern press was taught more lessons in enterprise by the Chicago journals than were the eastern merchants by the energetic young business men of the western metropolis. The development of Winnipeg is evidenced in its newspapers as in other lines. Go where you will in Canada to-day, and in journalistic circles Winnipeg will be ranked among the first newspaper towns of the country. This result is not to be attributed wholly to either the progress of the town or the character of the newspapers, for each has assisted in the upbuilding of the other; each are examples of Northwestern energy, and the talent—business or literary—that is generated by action is the result of such energy. There are three daily newspapers published in Winnipeg, and all are prosperous and progressive. In addition to the daily press, there are seven weeklies and two monthly publications.

The *Free Press*, published both daily and weekly, is the oldest newspaper in

the city and the only morning journal. It was started by Messrs. Kenny & Luxton as a weekly in 1872, and in 1874 they published the first daily edition of a newspaper in the Northwest. Of course, the field was then small, and circulation was limited, but the enterprising publishers keep steadily advancing, and when the rapid development of the country set in they reaped the advantages resulting therefrom. They now have the finest newspaper property in the Northwest. The daily is an eight-column folio, and the weekly edition is the largest newspaper in the Dominion, averaging from 20 to 24 pages, and enjoying an immense circulation throughout Manitoba and the territories. The job printing office in connexion with the establishment is most complete, and the only lithographing office in the Northwest was recently purchased by the *Free Press*. The *Free Press* is Reform in politics, but is ever ready to support the interests of the Northwest in preference to party. The editor-in-chief, Mr. W. F. Luxton, is a prominent leader of the Reform party of Manitoba, and is a man of marked ability. The managing editor of the *Free Press* is Mr. Arch. McNee, and the business manager is Mr. D. McIntyre, who are both energetic and enterprising men.

The *Manitoban*, daily and weekly, is the Conservative organ in Winnipeg, and is published by the *Manitoban* Printing and Publishing Co., of which Mr. Acton Burrows is president, and Mr. W. B. Searth vice-president. It was started in 1885, in succession to the *Times* and the *Winnipeg Sun*, whose business was then purchased by the *Manitoban*. The daily is an eight-column folio, and is published every evening, except Sunday. The managing editor is Mr. W. E. McLellan, who is also a forcible and polished writer, and the business manager is Mr. A. J. Smith, while the whole establishment is under the management of Mr. Burrows, the president of the company. The *Manitoban* has the largest plant in the Northwest, and its book and job department is most extensive.

The *Manitoba Sun* is the latest addition to the daily newspapers of Winnipeg, having been started in April, 1886, by a joint stock company. It is Independent in politics, and is an earnest upholder of Manitoba's rights. As a newspaper it is unexcelled. The manager of the *Manitoba Sun* is Mr. T. H. Preston, formerly of the *Winnipeg Daily Sun* and afterwards managing editor of the *Manitoban*. He is an able newspaper man, and in his hands the *Manitoba Sun* will not be found lagging behind.

The *Commercial* is the name of the only commercial journal in the Northwest, which was started in 1882 by Messrs. Steen & Boyce, and subsequently came under the sole control of Mr. James E. Steen, its present editor and proprietor. The *Commercial* ably represents the interests of the mercantile community of Winnipeg and the Northwest, and to its outspoken utterances is due the redress of many grievances of which the merchants of this city had to complain. It enjoys a large circulation in every town and village in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, while among its subscribers are included many in the eastern provinces, the United States and Great Britain. As a medium for reaching the merchants of the Northwest, the *Commercial* is unequalled. Mr. Steen has also been secretary of the Winnipeg Board of Trade for several years, and has done much to place that institution in its present efficient state.

The *Winnipeg Siftings* is a weekly humorous paper started by Dart & Burkhart in 1883. It subsequently passed into the possession of Mr. Geo. B. Brooks, and during the present year was sold by him to Saults & Kirkland. Mr. Brooks remains as editor.

In August, 1882, Mr. Lud. K. Cameron, a member of the Cameron family who founded the *London Advertiser*, commenced the publication of the *Nor'-west Farmer*. Scotchman-like he believed in going canny at first, and the initial number contained just 12 pages, and the opening editorial announced the fact that the paper had "come to stay," and that the publisher was willing to cater to the wants of the somewhat lonely settlers of that time, feeling assured that at no distant day

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he could count his subscribers by the thousand from a dense population all over the land. His brightest dreams for the paper have been fully realized, although he has not had a hand in working out its destinies since early in 1884. At that date he was called to take the helm at the *London Advertiser* on account of the death of his brother William, who, with John, the present editor of the *Toronto Globe*, founded the *Tisier* away back about a quarter of a century ago. Captain Wm. Clark, one of the best known and most popular men in Manitoba, purchased the paper in January, 1884, and one year later formed a joint stock company to carry it on. The new company, known as the *Nor'-west Farmer Printing and Publishing Co.* (limited), started out with ample capital under the management of C. B. Keenleyside. Captain Clark remained as editor and remains so to the present day, and to his influence and ability a great measure of the editorial success of the *Farmer* is due. Mr. C. B. Keenleyside, the secretary-treasurer of the company, is a young man trained to newspaper work on the *London Advertiser*, and his strong point is work. He may be found early and late in his office, and to his energy and hard work is due the business success of the paper. From a paper of 12 pages the *Nor'-west Farmer* has grown in about four years of the most distressing times, bearing particularly heavy on the farmers, to a journal of from 32 to 50 pages, and literally counts its subscribers by the thousand. It is filled from cover to cover, not with clippings from other agricultural journals, but with original articles from the pen of practical men, who have had experience on the prairies, in the matters on which they write. It has a corps of a dozen or more contributors, enthusiasts in their own branches, and it is a moral certainty that so long as they are headed by Captain Clark, the tone of the paper will be high. In a new country where settlement is scattered, and the farmers are all struggling to place themselves in an independent position, from small beginnings, it is no light task to build up a journal to the proportions of the *Nor'-west Farmer*, and to the publishers is due great credit.

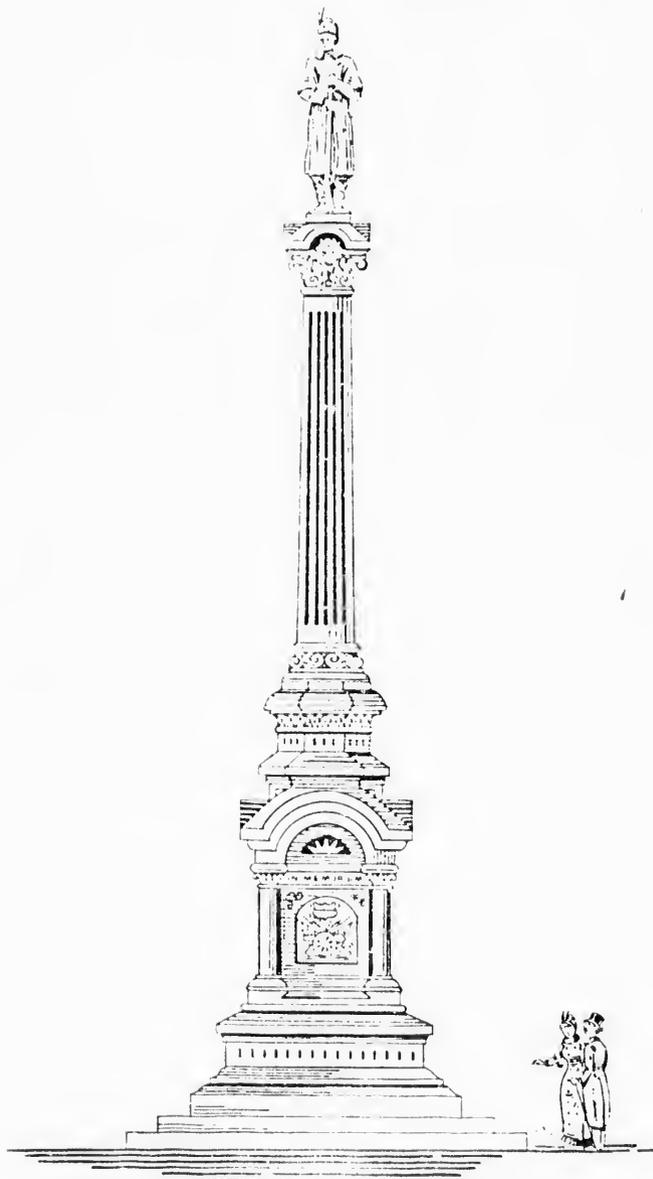
The other newspapers in the city are the *Northwest Review* (weekly), the organ of the Roman Catholic section of the community, published by Mr. J. J. Chadock; the *Industrial News* (weekly), published by the Knights of Labor; and the *Emigrant*, (monthly), published by T. A. Carman.

ERRATA.

16th page, 44th line.—For "W. C. Fonseca" read "W. G. Fonseca."

66th page, 42nd line.—Should read as follows: "Farm laborers, per week and board, \$5 to \$8."

68th page, 18th line.—The assessed values here given are on taxable property only. Including property exempt from taxation the assessment for the year amounts to \$22,362,025. The value in each ward is as follows; Ward One, \$789,710; Ward Two, \$6,661,450; Ward Three, \$445,090; Ward Four, \$8,554,260; Ward Five, \$5,236,785; Ward Six, \$674,730.



THE VOLUNTEERS' MONUMENT, WINNIPEG.

This monument, which was erected to the memory of the volunteers who fell at Fish Creek and Batoche, cost over \$5,000, which was raised entirely by subscriptions among the citizens. Its height, from the base to the head of the statue, is about fifty feet. The red granite pillars on the four corners of the base are from Nova Scotia, whilst the figure, column, pedestal and foundation are of Selkirk stone. The monument was unveiled on September 28th, 1886, by Lieut.-Governor Aikins, during an eloquent speech of Mr. J. H. Ashdown, who was chairman of the committee that undertook the erection of the memorial.

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To the People of Winnipeg.

BUSINESS MEN OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

Having sketched the history and development of Winnipeg as a commercial city, it is appropriate that the leading and representative business firms should receive becoming comment here, they having by their enterprise, energy and liberal spirit contributed in a marked degree to the general prosperity of this favored metropolis of the Northwest.

J. H. Ashdown, Iron and Hardware Merchant, Corner Main and Bannatyne Streets.—The remarkable growth and progress of the Northwest is reflected in the magnificent business establishments which in the various staple lines of trade have been permanently located in this city. Standing prominently at the head of the hardware trade is the house of Mr. J. H. Ashdown, which, both as regards influential connections, resources and volume of trade is thoroughly representative of true Northwestern energy and enterprise. This extensive business was founded in 1869 by Mr. Ashdown, who is one of Winnipeg's early settlers and first business men, having arrived here when Winnipeg was known as Fort Garry and was little more than a village. His capital then consisted of but \$1,000, and he began business as a tinsmith while he carried a small stock of hardware. The half-breed rising under Riel proved very disastrous to him, Mr. Ashdown being made a prisoner and kept in Fort Garry for months, during which time his store was closed. But he was early noted for his industry, reliability and business abilities, and, despite these serious reverses, made rapid and substantial progress, doing an unusually increasing business, which grew to proportions of great magnitude, until now it ranks second to none in the Dominion. In 1870 he was enabled to purchase his present business site, upon which he put up in 1871 a log building 20x40, two stories, and in 1875 built the corner block. He began to do some jobbing in 1875, and his wholesale trade

increased so rapidly that in 1881 he erected another fine brick structure on the corner of Albert and Bannatyne Streets. The buildings extend from Main to Albert Streets, with three flats and a basement, giving about 40,000 square feet of floor room, and form a very handsome architectural ornament to the city, while internally it is one of the best arranged and most handsomely finished hardware establishments in Canada. This structure is divided into two departments, the Main Street front being devoted to the retail business,

while the other half fronting on Bannatyne and Albert Streets is utilized for the wholesale trade. The manufacturing department includes the production of all kinds of tin and sheet iron ware. It is almost impossible to give a description of the varied stock of goods in this immense establishment. Suffice it to say that there is a complete stock of shelf and heavy hardware, iron, tin plate, and metals generally, tinners' stock and tools, stoves, ranges, saws, etc., including cutlery, razors, edge tools, etc., all of reliable quality from the best makers. The attention of the buyer is directed to the superior excellence of this stock, and its popularity is assured all through the Northwest, the establishment numbering among its permanent customers the majority of the leading hardware merchants of Manitoba and the Territories. Thirty-four employes are required to attend to the large business of this concern, and the monthly pay roll amounts to nearly \$2,000. Mr. Ashdown, who superintends the entire business himself, is too widely and favor-



ably known to require any extended comment at our hands. He has ever manifested a public-spirited policy and aided in all ways to promote Winnipeg's welfare and prosperity, and the growth of the Northwest, which he has materially aided. He is highly esteemed in commercial circles and has always taken a prominent position in the Board of Trade, of which he is at present vice-president.

T. H. Verner. Customs Broker, Freeman Block.—In 1884 the firm of Burn & Verner, customs brokers and general agents, was established, with offices in the Leland House Block on William Street. Recently Mr. Burn retired, and the business is being continued in the Freeman Block, Main Street, by Mr. T. H. Verner, who has justly gained a reputation for the highest integrity, and well merits the success he is achieving. Mr. Verner was formerly connected with the Customs Department, and thus gained a very intimate knowledge of the business in which he is engaged. His business amounts to about \$5,000 per annum.

S. A. Rowbotham and Co., Real Estate and Financial Agents, 496 Main Street.—There is no financial interest of such great importance as that involved in real estate, and there can be no better evidence of Winnipeg's revival in prosperity than the increasing demand for eligible property, coupled with a steady rise in values. Prominent among the active, enterprising and successful firms identified with the real estate interests of Winnipeg is that of Messrs. S. A. Rowbotham & Co., who have large and commodious offices in the Clements Block, 496 Main Street, a few doors south of the City Hall. These gentlemen possess ample practical experience, and are widely known in financial circles. Their facilities for transacting business are of an unusually complete character, enabling them to offer special advantages to customers, and to cover every department in the promptest and most satisfactory manner. They make a speciality of the care and management of estates and business blocks, securing responsible tenants, collecting rents, effecting repairs, and maintaining them at the highest standard of productive efficiency. They also negotiate loans upon bond and mortgage at lowest current rates, and do an extensive business in this branch. The firm have also large farm and city properties for sale. The business was started over three years ago by Mr. S. A. Rowbotham, and from a small beginning it now aggregates \$150,000 per an. ann. There is no better authority than he on the present and prospective values of Winnipeg realty. Intending investors who are guided by his sound judgment and judicious advice can rely on securing properties of advancing values and calculated to return a handsome income. Mr. Rowbotham has in numerous ways identified himself with the material development of this city, and no one is more worthy of the esteem and confidence reposed in him, nor of the success attending his well-directed efforts.

Confederation Life Association, Provincial Offices, 459 Main Street.—Prominent among solidly prosperous Canadian institutions is the Confederation Life Association. The head office is at Toronto, and the provincial offices are located at No. 459 Main Street in this city. The president of the company is Sir W. P. Howland, the vice-presidents Hon. William McMaster and Wm. Elliott, Esq., and the managing director Mr. J. K. Macdonald. This is essentially a home company, and for stability ranks second to none in the country. The guarantee capital is \$1,000,000. The assets of the company at the end of 1884 were \$1,415,944; at the end of 1885 they stood at \$1,676,334, showing an increase of \$260,390. During last year 1,385 applications for assurance were approved, which, with seven revived lapsed policies, represented \$2,297,038, and the year closed with 8,436 policies for \$13,009,715 on the books. The death claims were promptly met, the net disbursements on 47 deaths being \$82,525. The company possesses a cash income from premiums of \$380,733.15, from interest and rents of \$85,968.78, forming together \$466,701.93, while the cash assets have reached the large sum of \$1,676,344.68 which, if added the subscribed but unpaid capital, would amount to \$2,596,344.68. It is also noticeable that at the end of 1885 the company possessed the magnificent surplus of \$282,199.11 over all liabilities, or if subscribed capital be included, \$1,289,199.11. The surplus now amounts to over \$300,000 over all liabilities, which is a most excellent showing. The profit results given by this company are exceedingly handsome, and it may be stated that they have never been equalled within the same time by any company offering insurance to the people of the Dominion. The progressive character of the profits under this company's mode of division of surplus forms the best kind of tonic, without the danger of loss by forfeiture owing to inability to pay the premiums. The Confederation Life's income from its Manitoba business is the largest of any company operating here, the branch here having been established in 1879. As an example of its liberality it may be stated that next spring a large number of policies issued in Winnipeg will be self-sustaining on the profits, and they are on the ordinary all life plan of insurance. The general agent here is Mr. J. N. Yeomans; cashier and office manager, Mr. Chas. E. Kerr, and inspector, Mr. D. McDonald. All these gentlemen have been

in the employ of the company for years, and are well and favorably known throughout the Northwest.

Porter & Ronald. Crockery and Glassware, 330 Main Street.—The many advantages possessed by the city of Winnipeg as a commercial centre are evident from the large number of prominent houses established here during the past five years. Among the leading establishments is that of Messrs Porter & Ronald, wholesale and retail dealers in crockery and glassware, whose handsome ware-rooms are situated at No. 330 Main Street. This representative firm occupies the entire three stories and basement of this spacious building, which is filled from cellar to attic with a magnificently arranged and judiciously selected stock of fine cut glass ware, crockery ware, bronzes, silver ware, majolica ware, vases and articles of utility and vertu in almost endless variety. The retail sales-room is filled with the rarest novelties and oddities, the quaintest designs, and the most curious specimens that French, Austrian, English, German and American potters and artists ever contributed to the keramics of the world, including fine French china, creamy looking English wares, beautiful chamber sets, and glass and stone ware from all quarters of the globe. This house was established in 1881 by Messrs. Porter & Ronald, both of whom are natives of Toronto, and from the commencement their trade has constantly increased. Eight assistants are employed in this establishment and two travelling salesmen are kept constantly on the road between Rat Portage and British Columbia, their wholesale business being of a most extensive character throughout the entire Northwest and annually increasing. Among the Winnipeg firms pursuing the same branch of trade no house occupies a more honorable position than that of Messrs. Porter & Ronald, and none surpass it in a liberal, prompt and reliable business policy to which with its excellent quality of goods is owing the prosperity of the concern and esteem with which it is regarded.

W. Alexander. Dry Goods, Millinery, Mantles and Furs, 332 Main Street.—One of the leading houses engaged in the dry goods business in Winnipeg is that of Mr. W. Alexander, whose establishment is situated at No. 332 Main Street, and who has just reason to feel proud of the success which he has achieved in establishing himself in such a prominent position in connection with the dry goods trade of the city. The store, which is large and commodious and splendidly lighted, is filled with a very large, attractive and varied line of the best goods, and the stock is kept replenished with frequent importations of the newest patterns and latest novelties. In linens, dress goods, hosiery, white goods, silks, cloaks and shawls, curtains and domestic fabrics, etc., an excellent quality of goods is always to be found in this establishment. Centrally and prominently located Alexander's One Price House is the most popular establishment engaged in the dry goods business in the city. A full line of furs is also kept in stock. The millinery and dress making departments connected with this house are also worthy of special mention. The millinery department is undoubtedly the finest in that line in Winnipeg, and its openings are always attended by crowds of ladies, who are certain of finding here the finest display of pattern hats and bonnets, according to the latest Paris and New York styles. The dress making and mantle establishment is in good hands and has even an enviable reputation for good work and perfect fit. In short, this establishment is heartily commended to the public as affording facilities in this line of trade hard to duplicate in this or any other city. Mr. Alexander, who comes from Bowmanville, began business in Winnipeg five years ago as a member of the firm of Alexander & Bryce, and on the dissolution of the partnership in 1883, established his present business which at once sprang into public favor. He has merited and is in every way worthy of the generous patronage bestowed on him, which has been earned by just and honorable dealings and enterprise.



Whitehead and Co., Druggists, 474 Main Street.—In the Duffin Block, at the corner of Main and Bannatyne Streets, the handsome and attractive pharmacy of Messrs. Wm. Whitehead & Co. is located, and is stocked with the finest and most complete stock of pure drugs and medicines, perfumeries, fancy goods, toilet articles and everything pertaining to a well regulated establishment of this kind, in endless variety and the finest quality to be found in the city. The store is large and spacious, and the goods are arranged and displayed in an extraordinarily attractive manner. This is one of the most noted establishments in this part of the city, and enjoys a reputation of which Mr. Whitehead has a right to be proud. The business, which was founded by Mr. Whitehead in 1878 with small capital, has grown into its present handsome proportions through the untiring energy and enterprise of its proprietor, who is a highly popular gentleman, possessing the confidence of the business community, and enjoying the respect and patronage of an appreciative public. Mr. Whitehead is an experienced pharmacist, and pays especial attention to compounding physicians' prescriptions in a careful and accurate manner, using only the very purest and best ingredients. He enjoys the most unbounded confidence of the leading physicians of the city, and his prescription business is quite an important item. Mr. Whitehead employs several competent and experienced assistants.

J. F. Howard and Co., Druggists, 448 Main Street.—The Winnipeg Drug Hall, at the corner of Main and McDermott Streets and directly opposite the new post office, is the oldest drug establishment in the city, and must necessarily have special mention in a work which aims to show the rise and progress of business in Winnipeg. This house was established by Dr. Bird about fifteen years ago, the premises then occupied being where the Bird Block now stands. Mr. J. F. Caldwell purchased the business from Dr. Bird, and after some years built and removed to the present fine stand at No. 448 Main Street, and conducted it until the present year when he retired and was succeeded by the proprietors, Messrs. J. F. Howard & Co., Mr. Howard having been with Mr. Caldwell for the past five years. The Winnipeg Drug Hall is undoubtedly the finest pharmaceutical establishment in the Northwest, and is known everywhere throughout this country. The store is large and handsomely fitted up, and presents an attractive and elegant appearance. The firm carry a large and varied stock of drugs, chemicals and medicines, surgical instruments and appliances of the finest quality, toilet and fancy articles, perfumery, and such goods as are to be found in well-regulated establishments of the kind in great variety, all of which are handsomely displayed in numerous show-cases, counters and shelvings. The store is well located in the very heart of the city, and is doing a fine business that is increasing from time to time, in keeping with the city's growth. The proprietors are gentlemen of ability and energy, possessing every requisite of success in the business in which they are engaged. They are thoroughly skilled, scientific and practical druggists and pharmacists, enjoying a high reputation in this respect. The members of the firm give personal attention to their large prescription business, in which branch of the profession they stand unrivalled, possessing the confidence and esteem of the medical fraternity in an eminent degree, and their patrons may always rely that their prescription will be compounded carefully and correctly.

J. L. Blair and Co., Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, 480 Main Street.—The large, handsome and splendidly stocked establishment of Messrs. J. L. Blair & Co., is located at No. 480 Main Street, and is recognized as one of the most prominent dry goods houses in the city. The business was established by Messrs. Stobart, Eden & Co. about fifteen years ago. When they decided to give up the retail department, and confine themselves to the wholesale trade, the business passed into the hands of Messrs. Blair & Larmour, and eighteen months ago, on the retirement of Mr. Larmour, the firm became known as J. L. Blair & Co. The store is filled from end to end with as large, varied and attractive line of goods as any one could desire, and the stock is kept supplied with frequent invoices of all the latest novelties and newest patterns. The beautiful manner in which the goods are displayed, the perfect neatness in which everything in the establishment is kept, not a speck of dust allowed to accumulate anywhere, as is too frequently the case in many establishments, speaks volumes for the good taste, and the high appreciation of the advantages to be derived from an attractive and pleasant place in which to greet customers, of Mr. J. L. Blair, the popular proprietor, who takes much pride in this as well as all other features of the business. The new stock of dry goods, carpets, silks, mantles and fur goods just received by this firm, is the largest in the city, and offers to patrons a great variety of styles and designs. They have on hand an especially fine assortment of dress goods in every style and shade. Messrs. Blair & Co. are giving up the carpet departments, and in order to effect a speedy clearance have made some astonishing reductions in those lines. There is also in connexion with the establishment a dress-making department which is under the efficient management of Miss Cawston, acknowledged to be the most stylish dress and mantle maker in Manitoba. No house in the same line of business stands higher than Messrs. J. L. Blair & Co.

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for its trade and the uniformly excellent quality of the goods in which they deal. The premises occupied by the firm are perhaps the most spacious and elegant in the city—centrally and prominently located, every convenience and facility is afforded buyers, who by the extent of the annual trade freely attest the esteem in which this house is held. The business reaches very large figures annually, thirty-nine salesmen being kept busy in attending to the wants of customers. Blair's is known by everybody in the city, and the establishment is favorably mentioned on all hands.

R. Wyatt, Hardware and Stoves, 352 Main Street.—This old established and well-known hardware establishment was founded in 1880 by Mr. A. P. Horsman, when it was an important addition to Winnipeg's commercial interests. This gentleman, after a most prosperous business career, was succeeded by Messrs. F. R. Jacks & Co., and during the present year, 1886, the business was purchased by Mr. R. Wyatt, who now carries on an extensive trade in hardware, house-furnishings and stoves. He occupies a fine sales-room in an elegant brick building at No. 352 Main Street (adjoining the Bank of Montreal) 22x80 feet, and in connexion with the sales department he uses a large warehouse and workshops, three stories, with basement. Mr. Wyatt has a department devoted to the manufacture of tinware, and in conducting his extensive business employment



is given to seven men. He also furnishes jobbers, contractors, builders and traders with their supplies, and from his superior connexions with manufacturers is fully able to satisfactorily fill all orders. His stock of hardware embraces all the leading lines of goods from the best makers, while in house furnishings his assortment is complete in every particular. Special attention is paid to the trade in stoves, every kind being kept in stock, including the famous stoves made by the McClary Manufacturing Co. Mr. Wyatt has been a resident of Winnipeg for the past nine years, and has been most successful in business, and in his present commodious premises and with a large and heavy stock his prosperity will undoubtedly be still greater. He hails from London, Ont., where he was for ten years in the employ of the McClary Manufacturing Co., thus enjoying a long experience in the business. Mr. Wyatt is highly esteemed in business circles as a man of strict integrity, and fully deserves the success with which he is meeting.

Chicago Clothing House—(GEO. WEIR & CO., Clothiers, 548 Main Street.—One of the most active, enterprising and popular business firms in this section of the city is that of Messrs. Geo. Weir & Co., whose large store is eligibly located at No. 548 Main Street. They have been established in business since 1882, when they started with but small capital, and by strict attention, coupled with a straightforward system of honorable dealing, have built up a large and permanent patronage. Their spacious and commodious store is admirably arranged, and heavily stocked with a varied assortment of the finest imported and domestic woollens, cassimers, broadcloths and suitings in all the latest and most fashionable colors and patterns. The garments are unexcelled for fit, finish and workmanship and are fully equal to the best custom made goods. No matter what kind of a suit you want you can get here, of the best quality and at the very lowest prices. In addition, Messrs. Weir & Co. carry a splendid assortment of gents' furnishing goods, embracing all the newest styles. Popular prices prevail and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.

J. L. Coltart, Clothing and Gent's Furnishings, 342 Main Street.—One of the most complete and extensive stocks of ready-made clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods to be found in Winnipeg may be seen at the well-known "Beaver Hall," No. 342 Main Street, conducted by Mr. J. L. Coltart. The store-room, which is large, commodious and well arranged, is filled with a line of the most desirable and fashionable goods in the market. In ready-made clothing the assortment is most complete, embracing men's, youths and boys' suits in all sizes, designs and patterns, all the goods being of excellent quality and as well made and trimmed as custom goods. A perfect fit can be secured as well as if the material were cut to order, and at half the prices charged by merchant tailors. In the hosiery and furnishing line, special attention is given to fine imported goods, and the best selections are made from English, Scotch and Canadian manufactures. For fine goods, large variety, choice selection of goods, and reliability of guarantees, Mr. Coltart's house has a reputation of which any business man might be proud. Mr. Coltart came to Winnipeg from Chatham, Ont., seven years ago, having started in business here in 1879, and by enterprise and energy and strict attention to business, has built up a splendid and constantly increasing trade. He is a gentleman of high commercial and personal integrity, and is entitled to the esteem and respect of the community, with whose progressive development he has been so closely allied.

Carruthers and Brock.—Insurance, Financial and Real Estate Agents, No. 453 Main Street.—This business was established in 1874 by Mr. G. F. Carruthers, Mr. J. H. Brock being admitted into partnership in 1880, when the present firm name was adopted. They make a speciality of fire and accident insurance, coupled with offering superior facilities for the purchase and sale of real estate. They are prepared to promptly place at the lowest current rates the largest risks, with the most responsible and substantial companies. They represent the following fire insurance companies: The Phoenix, of England; the Phoenix, of Brooklyn; the Queen, of London and Liverpool; the Western, of Toronto; the British American, of Toronto; the Aetna, of Hartford; and the Hartford, of Hartford. They are also agents for the Manchester Plate Glass and Accident Insurance Co. Messrs. Carruthers & Brock have complete control of the Northwest business of the various companies they represent, and are able to offer not only very superior inducements, but to guarantee a sure and prompt adjustment of all losses that may occur. They also are agents for J. J. Taylor's celebrated fire and burglar proof safes. Both members of the firm have evinced special talents likewise for the real estate business, and are highly esteemed in financial circles for their executive ability and sterling integrity. Messrs. Carruthers and Brock also possess every facility for the negotiation of loans on bond and mortgage, upon the most favorable terms, and have developed a wide connection with capitalists and property owners, while they are agents of the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co., of Toronto. Mr. Carruthers has always taken a deep interest in the advancement of the city and during part of 1884 and 1885 was chairman of the finance committee of the city council, to which body he was elected. He is also a director of the Winnipeg General Hospital, Past President of the Manitoba Rifle Association, Past District Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic Order, Chairman of the Board of Underwriters, and was Captain of the Winnipeg Infantry Co., the first infantry organization in the city. Mr. Brock was formerly a member of the firm of Wylde, Brock & Darling, of Toronto. His genial manners and sterling business qualifications make him a general favorite with the business community.

W. R. Grundy, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, 490 Main Street.—One of the leading real estate and insurance brokers in the city is Mr. Wm. R. Grundy, who established himself here about five years ago. He carries on a general real estate business, buying, selling and exchanging real estate, collecting rents, negotiating loans, and taking full charge of property for non-residents. Recently he removed from 358 Main Street to more commodious

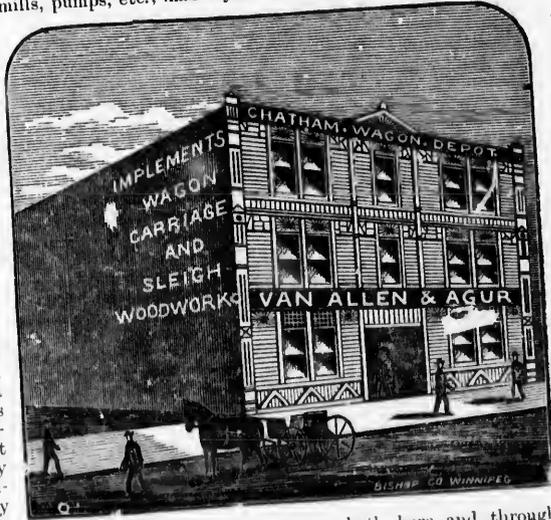
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quarters in the Freeman Block at 490 Main Street, where he has a fine office, excellently arranged for the speedy transaction of business, while the location is extremely favorable. His books contain large lists of very desirable property, both business and residential, for sale and to rent, also acre property and farms. Mr. Grundy has had an extended experience and is regarded as a reliable authority upon present and prospective values, and those intrusting interests to his charge will derive superior advantages from the connection. The instalment plan of building houses, which he originated, has been very successful, and to it may be ascribed much of the building of residences which has gone on during the past summer in the city. He makes a specialty of this plan, which gives persons with small capital an easy way of obtaining homes of their own. Mr. Grundy also possesses every facility for the negotiation of loans on mortgage, upon the most favorable terms, and has developed a wide connection with capitalists and property-owners. He also deals in mining stock, and has been most successful in building up a large business. During his residence in this city he has won the highest encomiums for his sterling business principles and equitable dealings, and his signal success is but the well-merited reward of energy, enterprise and perseverance.

Van Allen & Agur. Wagons, Carriages, Agricultural Implements, Wagon, Carriage and Sleigh Wood Goods, etc.—This firm was established in the spring of 1883, and then handled exclusively the wagons, sleighs and railway dump cars, made by the Chatham Manufacturing Company, of Chatham, Ontario. Their line has, however, increased so largely that they now handle the carriages, spring rigs and cutters made by the Gananoque Carriage Company, of Gananoque, Ont., also Chatham fanning mill, seeders, plows and harrows, feed grinders, feed cutters, land rollers, and all kinds of farm implements; they also carry a large stock of wind mills, both pumping and geared mills, pumps, etc., made by the Ontario Pump Co., Toronto, and have found it necessary in handling a large quantity of carriages to add to their line, single and double driving team harness of which they carry a large stock. They make a specialty of wagon, carriage, sleigh and cutter woodwork, and bent stuf of all kinds, and carry an extensive stock of this also. The firm a year ago erected a fine warehouse at No. 32 William Street, on the south side of the market square, where their offices are also located. The building is 30x95 feet in dimensions and is two stories in height. They have also a warehouse 30x50 feet, near the C.P.R. station, and a third one at the track, thus giving them ample accommodation for their stock which at times during the season is very large. The firm have established agencies at almost every point in Manitoba and throughout the Northwest Territories, and the business which they transact both here and through them amounts to very large proportions annually. The members of the firm, Messrs. E. W. H. Van Allen and R. H. Agur, are well known through the city and country as enterprising, pushing and wide-awake business men, and are highly esteemed in commercial circles.



Taaffe Bros., Clothing and Gents' Furnishings, 418 Main Street.—Among the most recently established business firms in the city is that of Taaffe Bros., who have just opened an establishment at 418 Main Street, in the new addition to the McIntyre Block, which is one of the handsomest and most eligibly situated stores in Winnipeg. The firm have on hand one of the most complete and extensive stocks of ready made clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods in the city, the store-room being filled with a line of the most desirable and fashionable goods in the market. A glance at the premises will at once indicate that this emporium of trade is an ornament and a credit to this portion of the city and will compare favorably with

any similar establishment in the country. Messrs. Taaffe are young gentlemen of great energy, and very agreeable and popular manners, and customers who may visit their establishment will be treated in the most cordial manner. The knowing how and where to buy a stock of goods is an important element in any business, and as the members of this firm possess this knowledge in an eminent degree they are enabled to give to their customers the benefit of their abilities. Such men will soon make for themselves a reputation worthy of record among the enterprising and successful men of the day. The members of the firm are Mr. W. J. Taaffe, who comes from Montreal, and Mr. E. H. Taaffe, who has been in business in the London district, and both are gentlemen of large experience in the clothing trade.

F. Osenbrugge, Furs, Hides, Pelts and Wool, Notre Dame Street, East, and Water Street.—Winnipeg is the seat of many important industries, yet it is strange that to very few of our citizens is the existence of many of them known. The preparation of this review of the commercial and industrial interests of Winnipeg has revealed the presence here of a much larger number than we had any idea existed in the city. A leading concern which has proved most beneficial in its features is the establishment of Mr. F. Osenbrugge, which is situated on Notre Dame Street east, and extends across the block to Water Street. Mr. Osenbrugge came from St. Paul and started business in this city in 1877 as a dealer in hides and furs, while he also conducted a retail store on Main Street. Early in 1881 he sold the retail business and entered into the wholesale, dealing in provisions and groceries and shipping beef hides and raw furs. Later Mr. Osenbrugge abandoned the trade in groceries and provisions, and has since devoted his attention solely to the buying of raw hides, furs, pelts and wool, and engaging in tanning, fur dressing and manufacturing. He has a very extensive establishment, 50 x 108 feet in dimensions, with three stories and basement, and gives constant employment to twelve hands. Mr. Osenbrugge is personally popular, while as a business man he sustains an excellent reputation for sterling integrity and honorable, well-balanced commercial methods, and he well deserves the high esteem in which he is held.

Jas. Robertson and Co.—Wholesale Hardware, 11 McWilliam Street East.—This wholesale hardware house ranks among the largest establishments of the kind in the Dominion. The business is a branch of the head establishment which is located at Montreal. The firm have also branches in Toronto, St. John, N. B., and also at Baltimore, Md., being very extensive manufacturers of lead pipe, shot, white lead, putty, linseed oil, saws, etc., also importers of tinmiths, plumbers and steam fitters' supplies, and dealers in metals of all kinds. The branch in this city was established in 1882, and its business has grown in proportion with the increase in the city, until now it reaches very large figures. The premises occupied by the firm at No. 11 McWilliam Street East, are very large and commodious, being 130 feet wide and 250 feet deep and embracing three stories. Here a most extensive stock of all kinds of hardware and metals is carried, including shelf and heavy hardware, iron, tin plate, and metals generally; also full lines of the best imported goods. The manager of the branch is Mr. W. D. Pettigrew, who is too widely and favorably known to need any extended comment at our hands. He is an active, energetic and enterprising business man, and under his management the business of the firm in this country has greatly prospered. He has ever manifested a public-spirited policy and aided in all ways to promote Winnipeg's welfare and prosperity and the growth of the Northwest.

W. D. Pettigrew and Co.—Wholesale and Retail, Hardware, Stoves and Tinware, 523 Main Street.—This well-known hardware house is one of the largest retail establishments in the city, while the firm also enjoy a very extensive wholesale trade. The business was founded in 1883 by Messrs. E. T. Smart and Co., and in 1885 it passed into the possession of the present firm, Messrs. W. D. Pettigrew and Co., under whose management the business has continued to largely increase, so that it now reaches very large dimensions. The wholesale trade extends from Port Arthur to the Rockies, and travellers are kept constantly on the road between those points. The retail business is very large, owing to the excellent quality of the stock and the low prices charged. The handsome premises of the firm are situated in Clements' Block, No. 523 Main Street, and embrace three flats, each 24x90 feet in size, while they have extensive warehouses in other parts of the city. The stock of hardware, etc., carried by the house is of the most complete character, excellent in quality, being the product of the leading manufacturers. The firm are also wholesale agents for Wm. Buck's celebrated manufacture of stoves, which have attained great popularity and a large sale in this country. The manufacture of tinware is carried on extensively. Over twenty men are employed in the various departments of this establishment. Messrs. Pettigrew and Co. are too widely and favorably known to need any words of praise at our hands. They take a leading position among the hardware merchants of the city and as regards extent and character of the stock have few equals in the Northwest.

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R. J. Whitla & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods, Corner McDermott and Albert Streets.—Of those houses engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade, it is entirely safe to assert that none in this city occupy a position more entitled to consideration than that of Messrs. R. J. Whitla & Co., both with reference to the high commercial standard upon which its operations are conducted and the extent of the business transacted and influence upon the market. Since its establishment in February, 1882, by and under the style of R. J. Whitla & Co., this house has always held a prominent place in the dry goods trade through all the changes incidental to a career covering the last four years. Conducted with every advantage to be derived from a straightforward business policy, the success of the house has increased with each succeeding year, until at the present time it stands at the head of all similar establishments in Manitoba. With such an established reputation, it is no matter of surprise that the house has always been a favorite one, appropriating a very large share of the trade transacted in this city and affording buyers certain advantages, the results of a long connection with the most extensive manufacturing firms in the country, that cannot easily be duplicated by any similar concern in the Northwest. The facilities, so far as regards the premises occupied, for the successful operation of the business, are all that could be desired, no house having a more ample, commodious or eligibly situated building. On the corner of McDermott and Albert Streets, in the very centre of the mercantile traffic of the city and convenient to all prominent points, is located the handsome edifice specially built for this firm and thoroughly appointed throughout. Here may be found at all times a very complete assortment of staple and fancy dry goods, foreign and domestic, embracing a wide range in the varied departments of textile fabrics and affording an opportunity for selection rarely attainable outside of the great markets of the country, the goods having been selected with a perfectly comprehensive knowledge of the business and nice discrimination as to the exact requirements of the trade. The firm have a staff of twelve employes, including two travellers, and their business extends from Port Arthur to the Rocky



Mountains. Messrs. R. J. Whitla & Co. have made their house a most desirable one with which to establish pleasant and profitable relations, no one understanding better how to secure for buyers, through a wide experience, the lowest prices and best terms obtainable. Cordially commending this house to the trade and the public, and directing attention to the manner in which it is conducted and the amplitude of its resources, it may properly be added that, as ranking among the first in the line of its contemporaries, the establishment of Messrs. Whitla & Co. is of that class which commands the respect of the trade and the consideration of the community at large. The members of the firm are R. J. Whitla and D. K. Elliott, both gentlemen of large business experience and prominent members of the Board of Trade. Mr. Whitla is captain of a company in the 90th Battalion and accompanied that regiment to the front during the recent half-breed rebellion on the Saskatchewan.

W. E. Sanford & Co., Wholesale Clothing, Whitla Block, Albert Street.—In recording any adequate account of the industries of Winnipeg, and the progress made during the last ten years in commercial and manufacturing importance, it would be impossible to omit mention

of the house of Messrs. W. E. Sanford & Co. This is a branch of the celebrated Hamilton, Ont., clothing firm, which has been established for the last quarter of a century. The Winnipeg house was instituted in December, 1882, the firm at that time being known as Sanford, Vail & Co. Fine, commodious offices and warerooms have been secured in the south end of the large Whitla Block at the corner of McDermott and Albert Streets. The resources and trade of this concern have more than kept equal pace with the general prosperity of the city, and under the able management of Mr. R. T. Riley, formerly connected with the principal house at Hamilton, the business has continued to assume larger proportions with each succeeding year. The firm deal almost exclusively in ready-made clothing of their own manufacture, nearly all the goods being shipped direct from the factory at Hamilton in bulk, the branch here being used as a sorting up house. Two travellers are kept constantly on the road, covering the ground from Port Arthur to the Rockies, the Hamilton house attending to the portion of the Dominion east of Port Arthur while another branch in Victoria, B. C., looks after the business on the Pacific coast. The goods manufactured by this firm comprise full lines of men's, youths', boys' and children's clothing. By virtue of the experience extending over a quarter of a century and the command of large capital, they are enabled to offer inducements to the trade, second to none in the Dominion. They also handle rubber goods, in which they do a considerable business. Conducting in so high a degree to the substantial benefit of the community, and identified so closely with the growth and commercial well-being of this city, the house of W. E. Sanford & Co. occupies a place in the general consideration, that redounds no little to the establishment of a reputation for Winnipeg in keeping with its real merits.

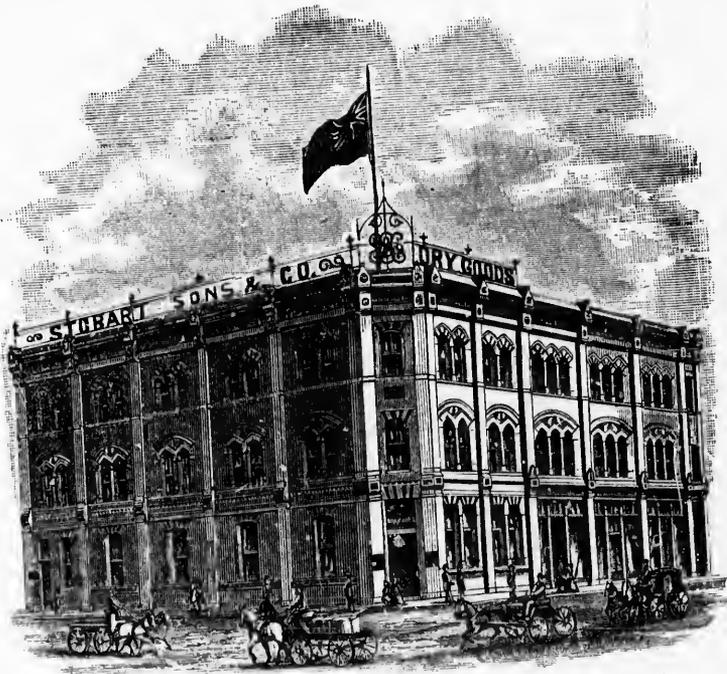
James Flanagan. Wholesale Provisions and Grain, 7 Queen Street East.—Among the representative industrial and commercial establishments of this city there is none more worthy of special mention than that of Mr. James Flanagan, wholesale dealer in provisions and grain, whose splendid premises are centrally situated at No. 7 Queen Street East. It is to such enterprising and reliable houses as this that Winnipeg is indebted for her commercial supremacy. Mr. Flanagan came to this city many years ago from Minnesota, and in 1879 started in the line in which he has since continued, meeting with large and uninterrupted success. The premises occupied by Mr. Flanagan are 30x75 feet in dimensions, the building being three stories in height, and they are stocked with a large assortment of fresh hams, bacon, apples, sugar, rice, soaps, etc., all the goods being guaranteed pure and fresh. A feature of the business of this wholesale establishment is that it is conducted on the cash principle, thus avoiding the accumulation of a batch of bad debts and giving less trouble in the handling of the trade. Mr. Flanagan has also a warehouse alongside the C.P.R. track, and does a large business in the handling of grain, which reaches very large proportions yearly. He gives employment to eight hands. Mr. Flanagan is too widely and favorably known throughout our leading commercial circles to require any comment at our hands. It is sufficient to say that he is universally respected.

Dominion Coal, Coke and Transportation Company, 400 Main Street.—One of the largest dealers in coal and wood in Canada, and by far the most extensive dealer in the Northwest, is the Dominion Coal, Coke and Transportation Co., whose offices are in the Dundee Block, No. 400 Main Street. This company was formed four years ago, when it succeeded to the business of the Northwestern Fuel Co., which had been established in Winnipeg for several years previous. The company deals in coal and wood, and practically controls the fuel business in this country, its operations being on a most extensive scale. The interests of this company in the Northwest are looked after by Mr. John L. Lewis, of Montreal, the president of the company, and Major J. M. Walsh, secretary-treasurer, and among its principal stockholders are the well-known firm of Bell, Lewis & Yates, of Buffalo, who have a controlling interest in several of the leading Pennsylvania mines and railways; A. G. Yates, of Rochester, and the Lehigh Iron and Coal Co., of St. Paul. It will thus be seen that the facilities and connexions of the company are of the best character, and they are enabled to offer special advantages to customers. The company have a branch house at Port Arthur, where they have also built immense docks of their own for the delivery of coal from vessels. In Winnipeg they have very large yards which are eligible in location, thus facilitating the prompt filling of the largest orders. The very best grades of American hard and soft coal are dealt in at lowest market prices. They also carry an immense stock of wood of all kinds, selling in lots to suit customers. Fully thirty men and twelve teams are given employment by this firm in Winnipeg, while at the docks in Port Arthur over seventy men are constantly engaged in unloading and shipping coal. The company have also an extensive business at all the principal points to the west of Winnipeg. Promoting the industrial interests of the community and conducing in no small degree to its general welfare, this company certainly deserving of the estimation in which it is held and the results attending its efforts and enterprise.

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Stobart, Sons and Co., Wholesale Dry Goods, Corner Smith Street and Portage Avenue.—An historical review of the mercantile and business interests of Winnipeg would be incomplete without a mention of that old established and thoroughly representative house, which has been identified with the growth and development of our city's commerce, and which to-day does the largest business in its line in the Northwest. We refer to Messrs. Stobart, Sons & Co., wholesale dry goods, corner of Smith Street and Portage Avenue. This house was founded by Mr. T. E. Kew about 1865, as a commission house, with branches all over the Northwest. In 1874, the firm became known as Kew, Stobart & Co., and in 1877 was again changed to Stobart, Eden & Co. In 1883, Mr. Arthur F. Eden retired from the firm, which then assumed the present name of Stobart, Sons & Co., the business being since then under the management of Mr. Fred W. Stobart. Probably no institution in the city has done more toward the rapid development of the Northwest than this firm, who have by the establishment of fur trading posts inserted the opening wedge for the advance of civilization. Formerly the firm carried on a retail business, in addition to the wholesale trade, but several years ago they disposed of that branch of the business to Messrs. Blair & Larmour and it is now carried on by



Messrs. J. L. Blair & Co., in Messrs. Stobart, Sons & Co.'s building on Main Street. In 1882, in order to accommodate their business which had grown to very large proportions, the firm erected the magnificent brick and stone building which they now occupy. The block is 120x100 feet in dimensions, with four flats and large basement, forming one of the most extensive business blocks in the city. About half of the block is occupied by Messrs. Stobart, Sons & Co., where they carry at all times a most extensive and complete stock of general dry goods, embracing all the latest styles and patterns. Some idea of the magnitude of the business may be gained from the fact that ten employes are kept busy attending to the demands of the trade, while two travellers are constantly on the road between Port Arthur and British Columbia. In addition to the business here, the firm have branches at Prince Albert and other points and fur trading posts throughout the northern country. The members of the firm are Mr. Wm. Stobart, who resides in England, and Mr. Fred. W. Stobart, who resides in Winnipeg and personally superintends the vast business. The latter gentleman is well known throughout the city as a public-spirited citizen who has manifested a deep interest in the city's

permanent welfare and prosperity. No further comment is necessary, and Winnipeg is to be congratulated upon having such a thoroughly representative establishment so permanently located in her midst.

Carruthers' Car Coupler.—G. F. Carruthers, 453 Main Street.—One of the most useful and beneficial inventions which has come under our notice is a safety car coupler, a patent for which has been secured by Mr. G. F. Carruthers, of the firm of Carruthers and Brock, of this city. Concerning this invention, the inventor states that it consists simply of a powerful hook, which is operated by a bar from the side of the car. The advantages secured by the improvement are as follows: The coupler may be of rough material with-

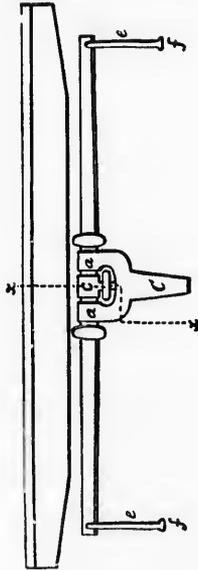


Fig. 1.

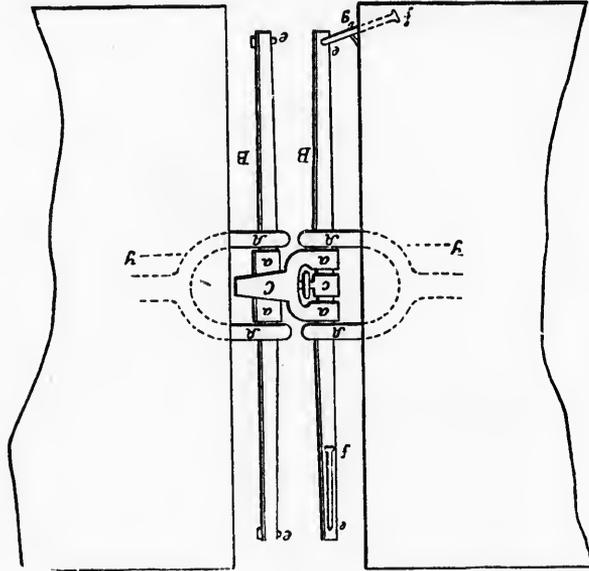


Fig. 2.

out any special finish, and with a small amount of machine work. It employs no springs and has no delicate adjustments; it is adapted for universal application, and can be operated without danger either with cars similarly equipped or with those having the old style of coupling.

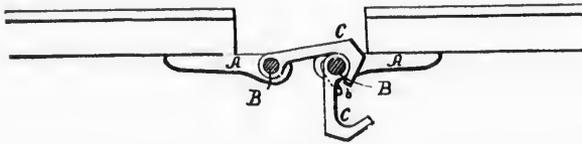


Fig. 3.

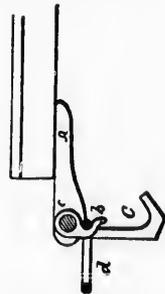


Fig. 4.

It requires but one hand of the man to operate it, which admits of his using the other hand for the purpose of signaling the engineer. It adjusts itself automatically to the vertical

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and lateral movements of the car, and when not in use hangs down vertically out of the way. It can be readily attached to cars at present in use at small cost. Fig. 1 is the front elevation of the improved car coupler. Fig. 2 is a plan showing the application of the improved coupler. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section of improved car coupler taken on line *y y* in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse section taken on line *x x* in Fig. 1. In iron buffers, A A project from the end of the car frame (which at the reverse end unites in a shaft secured to the ordinary draw-head spring), is journaled a bar B, which projects in opposite directions within a foot or six inches of the side of the car. Upon the bar B, between the buffers A A, is secured a hook C, having a broad base or boss *a*, which fills the space between the buffers, and is slotted to receive the arm *b*, which is provided with an eye *e*, received on the bar B, and is slotted in the slot of the hook C. The arm *b* is bent outward toward the face of the hook, and carries an ordinary coupling-link *d*, which is used when a car having the "Carruthers," coupler applied comes into contact with a car arranged for coupling with a link. The lower end of the arm *b* extends downward a short distance, over the inner face of the hook C, to give it additional support. The hook C is operated by means of the loosely swinging handles *e, f*, which are secured to the ends of the bar B. When two cars having the "Carruthers'" coupler applied are brought into position for coupling, the hook C of one car is dropped over the body of the hook of the adjacent car, the unused hook hanging vertically as is shown in the cuts. It is immaterial which hook is used in coupling, as the one on the stationary car or the moving one can be operated with equal facility, and as soon as the hook drops it is locked in position by securing the handles *e, f*, in a convenient fastening made to hold it on frame of car. This coupling was specially designed for freight ears, and is patented in the United States, England and Canada.

Holman Bros., Meats and Vegetables, 232 Main Street.—Among the leading business establishments of the southern part of the city that of Messrs. Holman Bros., dealers in meats and vegetables, at No. 232 Main Street, (in the Fortune block) takes a high rank. This is one of the most enterprising firms in this line of business in Winnipeg, and is eminently worthy of extended mention in a work devoted to a description of the leading industrial and business interests of the city. Messrs. Holman Bros. established themselves here in the spring of 1882, and by strict attention to business, coupled with a straightforward system of honorable dealing, have won their way into the front rank of our most substantial merchants. They were previously in the same business in Montreal and Colorado, and thus have brought to their

assistance the result of a lengthy and practical experience. The premises occupied in the Fortune block are very spacious and commodious, being 25 x 60 feet in dimensions, with a large basement, well arranged, and equipped with every facility and appliance for the transaction of business. Holman Bros. are packers of the choicest beef and pork, and also deal in all kinds of fresh and salt meats, sugared hams and breakfast bacon, vegetables, game in season. They do an

immense family trade, numbering among their customers the best class of people in this city and vicinity, and eight hands are required to look after their large business. They have ever maintained an excellent reputation for selling only the best quality of meat, and always at lowest prices. In connection with their business, the firm run a large cattle ranche at Beausejour, where they raise a large proportion of the meats retailed at their establishment. Holman Bros. have always given a liberal and public-spirited support to all measures, having for their object the welfare and prosperity of this city, and there is no firm more deserving than they of the substantial success they have achieved.



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A. Ramsay and Son. Paints, Oils and Glass, 5 McDermott Street.—This celebrated firm has been truly said to represent an industrial interest that is perhaps the largest, most varied and complete, of its character in British North America. Messrs. A. Ramsay & Son own and conduct the St. Lawrence White Lead and Color Works at Montreal, at which point they grind colors of every kind, and manufacture and grind white lead and mixed paints. The body material of all paints has been, since it was first invented, lead. It has been left for this house to invent and patent in Great Britain, United States and Canada, and place upon the market of the Dominion and elsewhere what they term concentrated zinc, which is to revolutionize the white lead trade. This is an entirely new pigment, possessing the most extraordinary body and displaying more than four times the strength of lead. This concentrated zinc is only manufactured by Messrs. A. Ramsay & Son, who also own all the patents on the same that have been issued in either continent for grinding and mixing paints. They manufacture chrome, chrome yellow, greens, reds, vermillions and all standard and fancy colors handled by the trade. A separate department is found in the manufacture of all kinds of stained and embossed glass used in public and private buildings, churches, etc., from original designs which they will create, if desired. They also manufacture varnishes, which are used by the leading manufacturers and cabinetmakers in the Dominion, and are found fully equal to any imported. For the general wholesale trade they always carry in stock full assortments of painters' supplies, inclusive of window glass, mirrors, plate glass of any desired dimensions, both in English and Belgian sheet, and polished plate. They are sole agents in the Dominion for Fourcault, Frison & Co.'s well-known Star Diamond and Double Diamond window glass. They are the Canadian agents for Winsor & Newton and Sharratt & Newth, London, Eng., and Pitet Ainc, Paris, the leading artists' material manufacturers of the world. In ready mixed paints those of A. Ramsay & Son are the acknowledged standard of the Canadian market. This firm make a special department of silvering mirrors, having the most perfect facilities of this kind in the Dominion. The branch house of the firm in Winnipeg holds the same relations at this point and throughout the territory to the west of us that the head establishment at Montreal enjoys in the east. The branch here, which was established in 1881, is under the able management of Mr. Chas. T. Roach, a former Montrealer, who has been instrumental in developing the business in this country to very large proportions. Mr. Roach is recognized in business circles as a man of energy, push and sterling integrity, and justly merits the esteem in which he is held.

Parsons and Ferguson. Wholesale Stationers, 60 Princess Street.—This firm ranks amongst the largest wholesale establishments in the city. The business was founded in 1878 by Messrs. Parsons & Richardson, having then both wholesale and retail departments as well as a branch for commercial printing and binding. In 1882 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Richardson continuing the retail, printing and binding business, while the new firm of Parsons & Ferguson took the wholesale department. About two years ago Mr. Ferguson retired and went to British Columbia, and though the firm name remains unchanged, Mr. S. R. Parsons is the sole proprietor of the business. The firm has extensive premises in the Gerrie Block, No. 60 Princess Street, embracing five flats, each 25x90 feet in size. Here a large and splendid stock of goods of all kinds pertaining to the stationery trade is kept on hand. In the basement is stored tons of printing paper of various grades, from the ordinary print to the best lines of white and toned book papers. The firm make a specialty of these lines, and supply nearly all the newspapers in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. There are also large quantities of manilla, straw and flax wrappings. The first floor contains the offices and packing room as well as a large stock of writing papers, ink and numerous supplies, all of which are purchased in the best English markets. On the second floor are piles of flat papers of all kinds, poster papers, cover papers, and such lines as are specially adapted to the wants of printers. On the next floor are found large lines of paper bags, twines, wall papers, carpet felt, straw-board, wall maps, and surplus lines of goods represented on the lower flats. The remainder of the building is used for general storage purposes. Mr. Parsons is agent for the Canada Paper Co., of Montreal, the largest paper manufactory in Canada, and which controls the greater portion of the paper business of the Dominion. Mr. Parsons also carries a heavy stock of old country and American fine stationery, blank books and school books of the latest series. A full line of the goods manufactured by Alex. Pirie & Sons, Aberdeen, Scotland, the most celebrated stationery firm in Great Britain, is also kept on hand. A large number of employes are required to look after the extensive business of this establishment, whose trade extends from Port Arthur to British Columbia, a travelling salesman being kept constantly on the road between those points. The reputation of this old and old reliable house is so well established that it unnecessary to refer to it at length in terms of praise. It is sufficient to say that it stands at the head of the wholesale trade in its particular lines, and controls the greater portion of the business throughout the Northwest.

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Hope & Co., Tents, Awnings and Mattresses, 9 McWilliam Street East.—Among the important manufactories in Winnipeg the tent works of Hope & Co., situated at No. 9 McWilliam Street East take a prominent place. In this country where tents were so much used by settlers and others the demand was very great, especially during the great rush of immigration in 1882, when Mr. Hope was unable to supply sufficient for purchasers. Of course the tent business has since fallen off in size, but there is still a very fair demand from surveyors, sportsmen and others.

The firm look specially to the manufacture of mattresses, in which none but the best and freshest material is used, believing that this portion of the business must grow to very large proportions as the population of the country increases. A large stock of awnings, camp furniture, etc., is also kept on hand, and in addition the firm do upholstering, re-covering old furniture, carpet sewing. Ten skilled workmen are constantly employed and frequently the rush of business requires the services of a larger force. This business was started by Mr. Hope in 1878, and during the eight years of its career has been most successful. The factory, which is located at No. 9 McWilliam Street East, is 34x60 feet in size and four stories in height, and is provided with all the machinery required in this business.

Hope & Co. have won a high reputation for the excellence of the goods they produce and the reasonable prices asked. Mr. Hope is an active and enterprising business man who is highly estimated by the citizens.



W. F. Buchanan, Commission Merchant, 11 Notre Dame Street East.—The steady growth and development of the commerce of Winnipeg indicates how surely her merchants are maintaining their business supremacy throughout the Northwest. The commission trade centred here is active and flourishing, and prominent among the most energetic and enterprising commission merchants of this city is Mr. W. F. Buchanan, whose office is centrally located at No. 11 Notre Dame Street east. Mr. Buchanan does a most extensive business, representing the celebrated firm of Armour & Co., of Chicago, and the Armour Packing Co., of Kansas City, whose goods are widely sold throughout the Northwest. Mr. Buchanan also represents the Minnesota and Ontario Lumber Co., whose mills are at Rat Portage, and the Royal Soap Manufacturing Co., of Winnipeg, who produce excellent qualities of laundry and toilet soaps. He has been engaged in business here since 1882, and has worked up a large and constantly increasing business, and brings to bear a wide range of practical experience, coupled with an influential connexion. Personally, Mr. Buchanan is one of the most popular and respected merchants of Winnipeg, his career has been alike creditable and honorable, and he eminently deserves the success which he has achieved, and the consideration in which he is held by all who know him.

Wm. Bell, Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishings, 288 Main Street.—The dry goods establishment of Mr. William Bell is one of the best known business concerns in Winnipeg, he having been located in the same building at the corner of Main and Graham streets for the last seven years. His success is an example of what push and energy, coupled with good business ability, will accomplish in the Northwest, as when he opened his establishment his resources were very small, his capital being mainly composed of enterprise and a determination to suc-

ceed. That he has been successful in the highest degree, a glance at his large and excellent stock will at once show. Mr. Bell carries a fine and varied assortment of all kinds of dry goods and gents' furnishings, of the very best qualities and embracing all the latest and most fashionable designs and patterns, and is constantly receiving the latest novelties in all lines of his business. He is a direct importer, and on this account is able to offer to his customers advantages which cannot be duplicated at but few other houses in the city. Extensive improvements have from time to time been made in his premises, which are about 18x60 feet in dimensions, and are now admirably adapted for his large and growing business, though the indications are that before long he will be compelled to still further enlarge the establishment. In all that goes to constitute a first-class dry goods house, Mr. Bell's has no superior in the class and quality of the goods shown and the low price at which they are offered. He is a native of Toronto, coming to Winnipeg in 1879, and is highly esteemed by all who know him, while in commercial circles he is regarded as a man of sterling integrity and honorable and fair in all transactions. This establishment can be heartily commended to the public, who will there secure advantages not readily obtainable elsewhere.

Grand Pacific Hotel. Opposite City Hall, Market Street.—In a detailed review of Winnipeg as a commercial and manufacturing centre, including elaborate comment upon her institutions of worthy mention, there is perhaps no line of houses more appropriate for special attention, or affording more universal interest to those engaged in all branches of business, who are called to visit our city, than our accommodations for the traveling public. As a railroad centre, and as a central point between the east and west, Winnipeg commands a position that essentially calls for first-class hotel accommodations. In this regard the city will be found in all respects capable of maintaining a reputation equal to any other leading city in the country. In confirmation of this assertion, it is only necessary to refer to the Grand Pacific Hotel, as an illustration of its correctness. This house stands in a most beautiful position facing City Hall square, and at the same time possesses the advantage of being almost in the heart of the business portion of the town while it is also in close proximity to the railway stations. The present proprietor is Mr. Harry McIntosh, who took charge of the house in 1884, when it underwent a thorough renovating. New improvements were introduced, the hotel re-furnished, and every modern convenience supplied for the comfort and enjoyment of the guests. Since then the Grand Pacific has done a splendid business, averaging from \$40,000 to \$50,000 per annum. It is a four story brick building, and contains fifty rooms well ventilated and lighted. A force of twenty employes is required in the various departments of the hotel. Mr. McIntosh was formerly in the hotel business in Wingham, Listowell and Stratford, Ont., and during the four years previous to coming to this city was proprietor of excellent hotels at Emerson and Gretna. To his affable manners and endeavors to make his guests comfortable may be ascribed the great and increasing popularity of the Grand Pacific.

Alfred Jones, Accident Insurance and Guarantee Cos., 343 Main Street.—The insurance system has been for many years a positive force in the progress of modern civilization, and the accumulation of material wealth. The companies doing business in Winnipeg pay many thousand dollars annually to widows and orphans, and in this connection it is a pleasure to make prominent mention of a reliable and successful corporation, and one which commends itself to every thoughtful man. We refer to the Accident Insurance Co., of North America, for which Mr. Alfred Jones, No. 343 Main Street, is the enterprising general agent for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The head office of the company is in Montreal, Hon. James Ferrier is its president and Sir A. T. Galt vice president, and Mr. Edward Rawlings the managing director. During the year 1885 over 25,000 policies were issued; the losses were nearly \$100,000, while the total losses paid to date amount to over \$525,000. This company was established in 1872, and is the largest and oldest accident company in America devoting its entire capital to accident insurance, while its system is the safest and most liberal in operation. Mr. Jones is also general agent for the Guarantee Company, of North America of which Hon. James Ferrier is president, Sir A. T. Galt vice president. Its capital stock is \$668,000; paid up in cash, \$300,000; assets and reserve, January, 1885, \$800,806. This company has paid over \$350,000 in claims to employers, and is everywhere recognized as the leading surety company in America, whose stability is undoubted. Those desiring accident insurance or guarantee bonds should call on Mr. Jones, under whose management the business of both companies has largely increased throughout the Province and Territories.

Cummings and Co., Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 498 Main Street.—This house was founded four years ago with a capital of \$10,000, and from the very start it has enjoyed a prosperous career. The premises occupied in the Clements' Block, south of the City Hall, are very spacious and commodious, admirably arranged and equipped with every facility for the transaction of business. The stock carried is valued at about \$8,000. It includes a full and

complete assortment of staple and fancy groceries, teas, coffees, canned goods and general family supplies, in addition to a fine lot of liquors and cigars. Only the best and purest goods are handled, and the reputation of the house in this respect is established beyond the requirements of praise. Another and successful branch of the business is the shipping of liquor under permits into the Northwest Territories. Orders, accompanied by permits, can be sent to this firm from any point in the Territories with the fullest confidence that only the finest goods in the market will be used in filling the orders. The firm make a specialty of this business and have established a reputation for fair and honorable dealing. The facilities of the firm for transacting business are of an unusually complete character, enabling it to offer special advantages to customers and to fill all orders in the promptest and most satisfactory manner. Of such houses it is unnecessary to speak any words of praise, their very existence being emphatic evidence of the honorable position they occupy and the long course of just dealing they have pursued. Both members of the firm, Messrs. W. Cummings, and A. E. Thompson, are energetic, clear-headed business men and are held in highest esteem for their integrity and sterling personal worth.



Wesbrook and Fairchild. Agricultural Implements, Corner Princess and William Streets, Market Square. Among a number of fine establishments engaged in the business of agricultural implements in this city there is no finer or more extensive house than Messrs. Wesbrook & Fairchild. This is probably the oldest established implement house in Winnipeg, having been instituted here in 1877, since which date its business has vastly increased. The house is in every way a representative one in this line, and has risen through the indomitable energy and push of its proprietors. In 1881 the business of the firm, which was formerly entirely retail, was enlarged so as to embrace a wholesale one also, and it was at once stocked with one hundred and fifteen carloads of farm machinery and implements. During the following year their importations were even greater, which will give some idea of the immense business transacted by this establishment. Messrs. Wesbrook & Fairchild now do a strictly wholesale and jobbing business, and sell direct to dealers throughout Manitoba and the territories, and as far west as British Columbia. They are the only firm handling the productions of the celebrated American agricultural implement firms. During the last few years they have also added buggies, carriages and cutters to their business, and have always a fine stock of these goods on hand. Their offices and sample rooms are located in the Henderson Block on the corner of Princess and William Streets, where they have very commodious and well arranged premises, and they have also a distributing warehouse at Point Douglas on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, whence goods are shipped to all parts of the Northwest. Among the numerous lines of goods handled by this firm are Deere & Co.'s and Frost & Wood's breakers, the Deere & Co., J. I. Case and Buford cross plows, and the Deere & Buford gang and sulky plows, as well as all kinds of cultivators, road scrapers, railroad and brush plows. They also handle threshers from the following firms: J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, of Racine, Wis., MacPherson & Co., of Fingal, Ont., and Joseph Sharman, of Stratford, Ont. In other lines they have the celebrated McCormick binder, manufactured

by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., of Chicago; the Lowrie wagon, made in Sarnia, Ont.; sleighs manufactured by the same house, and buggies, carriages, buckboards, dog-carts, phaetons, etc., made by Wm. Gray & Son, of Chatham, Ont.; while they have seeders produced by VanBrunt & Davis Company, of Horicon, Wis.; they also sell hay presses, feed cutters, feed mills, broadcast seed sowers, warehouse trucks and wheelbarrows, all made by the Whitman Agricultural Co., of St. Louis, as well as fence wire and binding twine. The members of the firm are Messrs. H. S. Wesbrook and F. A. Fairchild, who have enjoyed nearly twenty years' experience in this line of business. Mr. Wesbrook is so generally and favorably known throughout the Northwest that it is unnecessary to refer to him in more than general terms. He has always taken a deep interest in the development of the country and the advancement of the city, and the citizens of Winnipeg manifested their confidence and esteem by electing him to the mayoralty for 1886. Mr. Fairchild is a gentleman of much energy, possessed of many generous qualities that have in no small degree served to promote his own and the popularity of the firm.

C. H. Girdlestone, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer, 30, 32 and 34 Owen Street.—It is only by a careful review in detail of the industries of Winnipeg that any adequate idea can be gained in regard to the real magnitude of those interests which are of such vital importance, not only to this community, but the Northwestern public at large. It being the main object of this work to present such facts, brief descriptions of the principal manufacturing enterprises are not only proper but essential, and in this connexion the establishment of Mr. C. H. Girdlestone is entitled to more than passing notice. This business was established in 1882, by Mr. Girdlestone, and has gradually grown from a comparatively small concern into a business of very large proportions. When Mr. Girdlestone opened up here it was in a small room on Bannatyne Street, and his only capital was a large stock of practical experience and persevering energy, to which he owes his success. His experience has been gained during a twenty years' apprenticeship to the spice manufacturing business, having entered the employ of a large London firm in 1866. He started in business for himself in Windsor ten years later, but as it did not prove successful, he, nothing daunted, came to Winnipeg. He then possessed a coffee roaster and a mill, for which he personally supplied the motive power. The business gradually grew in size, his operations causing a vast improvement to take place in the class of spices and coffees sent to this market by eastern dealers, and it was not very long before Mr. Girdlestone found that the increase in his business demanded larger premises and increased facilities in the shape of steam power, machinery, etc. The result was that he secured his present premises at Nos. 30, 32 and 34 Owen Street, which he had specially arranged for the prosecution of his business. The office and sales-room is 100 feet deep, having 30 feet frontage on Owen Street. Adjoining it is a warehouse 60x90 feet, and an engine room 40x30 feet, the machinery being run by steam power. Mr. Girdlestone has all the latest and improved machinery required in his business, including an imported patent air-tight cylinder roaster, Burns' coffee cooler and patent blower, French hurr stone mills and tight sifter, Dean's coffee grinder, and a baking powder mill and mixer. The coffee air-tight cylinder roaster is one of the latest and best machines of its kind, and the cylinder being practically air-tight, the smallest possible amount of aroma is lost, while it is impossible for the gases from the fire beneath to enter the cylinder. When the coffee is roasted it is taken in a truck, having a false bottom formed of stout wire netting, and having a tube protruding from one end which, when adjusted to a steam fan, draws the cold air through the hot berries and the wire screen beneath, and outside into the open air, the coffee being thus rapidly cooled ready for sucking. This coffee roaster can turn out 150 pounds every half hour, and 3,000 pounds can be roasted per day. The steam coil mill has a capacity sufficiently large to grind all that is roasted. Nine hands are given constant employment in this establishment, which, it will be seen, in no small degree promotes the industrial welfare of the community. Two travellers are kept on the road, and Mr. Girdlestone's trade extends east to Rat Portage and west to British Columbia, embracing the whole of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Mr. Girdlestone's manufactures include vinegars, Canadian malt, white wine, pickling and other brands manufactured from spirits which have made a name for themselves in the market; roasting and grinding coffees, and grinding all kinds of spices; not forgetting the celebrated Victoria Cream Baking Powder, now so extensively used throughout the Northwest, and which, for strength, purity of quality and cheapness, is without a superior. Mr. Girdlestone's establishment enjoys the high esteem of the trade and the consideration of the general public, which derives such marked advantages from its enterprise and capacity.

Smith and Dunlop, Merchant Tailors, 415 Main Street. This concern was started by Mr. H. H. Smith, the senior member of the firm, in 1881, and is one of the oldest and best known tailoring establishments in the city. Mr. Smith came from Goderich, Ontario, and at first intended to operate his business as a branch of his establishment in Goderich.

but in view of the great success that he met with in Winnipeg he in 1882 closed his business in Goderich and confined his attention to this city. He remained in the business, building up a large trade, and in April, 1885, the present firm of Smith & Dunlop was formed, Mr. J. W. Dunlop taking an interest in the business. Larger premises were at once secured, and the trade of the concern was greatly extended, so that in a short time it was found necessary to remove to the present extensive premises at No. 435 Main Street, and it now ranks among the leading merchant tailoring houses in the city, if, indeed, it can be equalled in popularity. The business transacted is strictly merchant tailoring, and the customers include the best class of people in the city. The building occupied is a handsome brick structure, having a frontage of 25 feet on Main Street and extending back 75 feet, including three stories and basement. The salesroom, which occupies the entire first floor, is one of the most handsome and commodious rooms occupied by any firm, in this line, in the city. Here are displayed a large and elegant line of piece goods, embracing the finest foreign and domestic manufactured fabrics for gentlemen's suitings or separate garments, at bottom figures, and the workmanship has no superior in fit, style or excellence. To those desiring these qualities no further comment is necessary. Twenty experienced hands are employed in meeting the orders of the large patrons of this establishment. Both members of the firm are highly esteemed as energetic and enterprising business men and enjoy the confidence and esteem of the community.

The Massey Manufacturing Co., Harvesting Machinery, Corner William and Princess Streets, Market Square.—Among the most prominent manufacturing concerns represented in Winnipeg, the Massey Manufacturing Co. occupies a position that entitles it to consideration in this work. This is one of the oldest houses in the Dominion engaged in the manufacture of harvesting machinery, having been established in 1847 by Mr. H. A. Massey, the

president of the company, who during his honorable and active business career of nearly forty years' duration has studied closely the needs of the agricultural population for improved labor-saving machinery, and now enjoys the satisfaction of directing the operations of one of the largest works of the kind in Canada. The works of the company are located at Toronto, and are fitted with the most improved machinery and appliances, and in nearly every department the outfit is specially designed and made to meet the exact requirements of the company. They have devoted special attention to harvesting machinery, which they have vastly improved and made more effective and reliable in every way, with the result that their machines have rapidly grown

in favor wherever put in operation, and their superior merit has been recognized by high awards and medals at every exhibition where they have been shown. Among their machines which have attained a high reputation are the Toronto steel binder, the Toronto mower, and Sharpe's horse rakes, etc. The company began business in the Northwest in 1878, but it was not until three years later that a branch was established in Winnipeg by the present manager, Mr. T. J. McBride. From that date the trade of the concern was greatly extended throughout Manitoba and the Territories, and now amounts to very large proportions annually. In 1885 the present Northwest head office and warehouse of the company on the corner of William and Princess Streets was erected to meet the growing requirements of the business. It is of brick, three stories in height with basement, 30x95 feet in dimensions, and is one of the most solidly constructed and handsome business blocks in Winnipeg. The company have



also warehouses at Portage la Prairie, Calgary, Brandon, Virden, Moosomin, Qu'Appelle, Carberry, Greta, Morden, Pilot Mound, Killarney, and Deloraine and other points. They do through them an extensive business in harvesting machinery, and through Messrs. Van Allen & Agur, who have over thirty agents in the Northwest, dispose of a large quantity of plows, harrows, wagons, and all kinds of agricultural implements. Both from the extent of its operations, and the character of its products, this concern has achieved a conspicuous place among others in a contemporaneous line of business, and offers inducements that cannot be surpassed, and which buyers will find largely to their interest to favorably consider.

Vipond, McBride and Co. Wholesale Fruit and Produce, 15 Owen Street.—The wholesale fruit and produce trade forms a very important branch of industry in Winnipeg, and contributes materially to the prosperity of the city. Among the firms most actively engaged in connection with the business is that of Messrs. Vipond, McBride and Co., whose spacious warehouse is situated at No. 15 Owen Street, also a large and commodious warehouse on Princess Street. This is a branch of the Montreal firm of the same name who have been in existence in that city for the past eighteen years. The Winnipeg branch was established in 1882, and has built up a large and permanent patronage, shipping to all points in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. The firm are wholesale dealers in fruit and Produce and also do a general commission business. Their facilities and connections are of a strictly first-class character, enabling them to offer special advantages to customers, and to execute all orders in the promptest and most satisfactory manner. They receive large consignments of fruit and produce, and also are prepared to handle goods on commission, effecting immediate sales at best market prices, and make prompt and satisfactory returns to consignors. The premises occupied by the firm are very spacious, being 30x80 feet in size, including three flats and basement, and employment in given to six hands in the establishment, which since its inception here has enjoyed a very successful career, and stands to-day foremost among the leading houses in the trade. The members of the firm are Messrs. George Vipond, James McBride and M. W. Rublee, the latter being the manager of the branch here. Personally, Mr. Rublee is a genial, courteous gentleman, thoroughly devoted to business and highly esteemed in trade circles as an upright, honorable merchant.

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, A. R. McNICHOLO, Manager, McIntyre Block.—The object of this association which operates on the natural premium plan, is to provide for the families of deceased members a perfect indemnity, at the lowest cost, consistent with the greatest possible security. The system embraces a reserve fund as is done by the level premium companies, but not of so large an amount. The association was incorporated in February, 1881, being now in its sixth year, having a membership of 53,000, with \$150,000,000 of insurance in force. The reserve fund, which guarantees the payment of policies in full, is now over one million dollars. The total assets of the company are nearly two millions. The cost of insuring in this company for the last five years has been as follows: At the age of 25, the cost for death claims, reserve fund and expenses was \$6.90 per \$1,000; at 30, \$7.30; 35, \$8.08; 40, \$9.05; 55, \$11.80. One-third of this amount has been returned in profits to the policy holders. It is the first and only life insurance association in the United States to have a deposit of \$200,000 with the Insurance Department of the State of New York, and \$50,000 deposited with the Insurance Department of Canada for the security of its members. The total government deposits made by this company amount to \$350,000, deposits having been made in England and France, in which countries agencies have been opened. This association is purely mutual. No stockholders absorb profits, and no trustees divide surplus. The members have a voice and vote in the management. The books are open for inspection and examination, and members are invited to investigate for themselves. The head office is in the Potter Building, Park Row, New York, E. B. Harper being the president, and F. T. Braman secretary. The manager for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories is Mr. A. R. McNichol, whose office is in the McIntyre Block, Main Street. The branch here was opened in September, 1885, and during the period since that date Mr. McNichol has written policies amounting to over two millions, a convincing proof of the great popularity of this company.

W. T. Harris, Manufacturing Jeweller, 406 Main Street. No history of the industries of Winnipeg would be complete without reference to the trade in which the above house is engaged, and in which it is achieving so prominent a position. Mr. Harris started this business in 1885, a little over a year ago, and has achieved a success which is highly gratifying. The premises occupied by him in the McIntyre Block at No. 406 Main Street are most centrally situated, commodious and elegantly fitted up, and being filled with a large and expensive

stock of goods, present a handsome appearance, unsurpassed by any other jewellery establishment in the city. In addition to doing a general jewellery business, Mr. Harris carries on manufacturing, giving employment to five skilled workmen. The work turned out of this establishment is noted for its elegant appearance and originality of design, Mr. Harris being himself an experienced jeweller, having enjoyed many years' experience in the business. A specialty is also made of fine watch and clock repairing. The stock of goods is a very fine one, embracing the goods of the Waltham, Springfield and Elgin Watch Companies, whose superb products are known for their accuracy over the entire world, and are remarkable for the perfection of their construction, and matchless time-keeping qualities, being regarded as absolutely flawless in the latter respect. As an importer of jewellery, clocks, watches, silver and silver-plated ware, dinner sets, tea sets, etc., with every variety of goods suitable for all occasions, this establishment offers unsurpassed facilities.

Carscaden and Peck. Wholesale Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Furs, etc., Corner Princess and McDermott Streets.—Among the prominent wholesale establishments in Winnipeg, one of the largest is that of Messrs. Carscaden & Peck, whose very large and commodious premises are situated at the corner of Princess and McDermott Streets, where they moved a couple of years ago, finding that their former stores on Main Street were altogether too limited in space to accommodate their rapidly growing business.

The premises now occupied by them are about 75x90 feet in dimensions, and include three flats of the splendid brick building erected by the Odd Fellows of Winnipeg. The firm are wholesale dealers in clothing, gentlemen's furnishings, hats, caps and fur goods, and also deal extensively in raw furs. They manufacture all the clothing which they sell specially for this country, having a large factory at Montreal, where over 400 hands are given constant employment. In the establishment here ten hands are employed, and two travelers are constantly on the road from east of Rat Portage to Victoria, B. C., the result being the growth of a large and profitable business throughout the country. The members of the firm are Messrs. J. D. Carscaden and John W. Peck, who started in this business in 1880, and are highly esteemed in business circles and by the general public. Being men of extended experience in the clothing line, they are able to successfully meet the requirements of the trade in this country.



Andrew Colquhoun. Wholesale Wines and Cigars, 11 Queen Street, East. — For the past twelve years the name of Mr. A. Colquhoun has been identified with the business interests and material prosperity of Winnipeg. The extensive business house of which he is sole proprietor, was established by Colquhoun and Haskins, Mr. Haskins retiring in 1879, in October, 1874, and with the exception of two and a half years subsequent to the "boom" of 1881-2 has been continued by Mr. Colquhoun since that date. This is generally recognized as the most extensive as well as the most reliable and important establishment of its kind in the city. He imports largely of the finer qualities of pure wines, brandies and liquors, and deals extensively in the best grades of Canadian whiskies, etc. Among the firms whose goods are carried in stock by him, are the following: Wm. Dow and Co., of Montreal, brewers; Wheeler and Co., of Belfast, Ireland, bottlers of Bass' ale and Guinness' stout and aerated waters; Joseph E. Sengram, white wheat whiskey distiller, Waterloo; Conates and Co., "Black Friars" distillery, Plymouth, Eng., Plymouth gin. All these brands are unequalled for purity and excellence. Mr. Colquhoun also deals in cigars, of which he has always in stock a complete assortment of the finest domestic and imported brands. The firm occupies the spacious and commodious premises at No. 11 Queen Street, East, embracing two buildings, 52 x 66 feet in dimensions, two stories with cellars, and gives employment to three hands and a traveling salesman. His trade extends throughout the city and Province, Northwest Territories and British Columbia and is steadily increasing from year to year. As he aims to keep only the best and purest qualities of unadulterated articles, the trade can always rely upon procuring of him the most desirable goods and at reasonable prices. Mr. Colquhoun is a gentleman of long experience in this line and devotes his personal attention to the management of the extensive business.

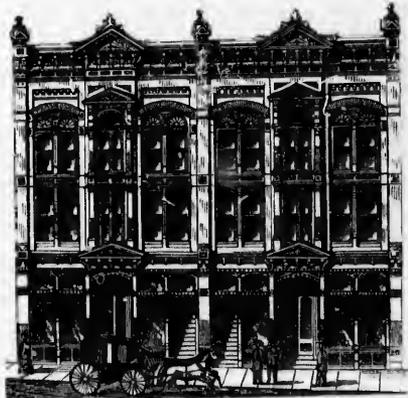
Philp and Co., Fruit and Commission, Corner King and James Streets.—The fruit and commission trade ranks among the most important industries in the city, and among the prominent houses engaged in that line is the firm of Messrs. Philp & Co., whose premises are situated on the corner of King and James Street, and well adapted for the successful handling of the business. This establishment was founded by Mr. Philp in April, 1885, and has prospered from the beginning. Mr. Philp occupies two stores 36x40 feet in size, and having large basements beneath, thus affording splendid facilities for the storage of goods. Mr. Philp has had a long experience in the business and thoroughly understands every detail and branch of the trade. He has been a resident of the city for the past five years, and was formerly connected with the wholesale fruit house of Macpherson & Co. Mr. Philp imports fruits of all kinds in large quantities, and also deals extensively in eggs, butter, hogs, chicken and produce, handling goods on commission and making prompt returns. His business is of large proportions, and besides having a large city trade, he does a large shipping business to all the principal points in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Mr. Philp is a business man of push and enterprise, and is justly receiving that measure of success which he deserves.

Geo. C. Mortimore, Books and Stationery, 347 Main Street.—This is the oldest business establishment at present in existence in Winnipeg, and its progress is closely interwoven with that of the city and the Northwest. When this house was brought into existence, Winnipeg had no existence, and the number of settlers in the Red River Valley was comparatively small. The founder was Mr. H. S. Donaldson, one of the pioneers of the country, who in 1867 opened the first book and stationery establishment in the vicinity of Fort Garry. Though the rebellion of 1869-70 seriously interfered with the business, it continued to increase in size and prosperity. In 1873 the firm was changed to H. S. Donaldson & Co., who in 1883 disposed of the business to Mr. Alex. Kennedy. He was succeeded in 1885 by Mr. Geo. C. Mortimore, the present proprietor, who had been bookkeeper with Mr. Kennedy for a year previous, when he came from Newmarket, Ont. The premises occupied are at No. 347 Main Street, corner of Queen Street, in a fine brick building erected in 1881 by Capt. Donaldson, and the commodious and well arranged sales-room is 26x80 feet in dimensions. Mr. Mortimore thoroughly understands all the details of the business, to which he gives his personal attention, and employs three assistants. He keeps on hand a large and splendidly assorted stock of books of all kinds, stationery in the latest styles and of the best qualities, and a large collection of fancy goods, usually carried by an extensive establishment of this kind. Mr. Mortimore is an honorable, straightforward merchant, who is highly esteemed in commercial circles and by all who have dealings with him.

Thompson, Codville and Co., Wholesale Grocers, 24 to 26 McDermott Street.—In a careful, accurate review of Winnipeg's leading business interests, that of the wholesale grocery trade at once attracts prominent attention. Both as regards the extent of the capital invested, extent and completeness of stock, and magnitude of trade, the leading houses in this line compare favorably with any in the leading eastern cities. Representative among the number is the widely known firm of Messrs. Thompson, Codville and Co., of Nos. 24 to 26 McDermott Street. This is a branch, established in December, 1881, of the well-known Quebec house of that name, the business here being under the management of Messrs. W. Georgeson and W. J. Thompson. The premises occupied are spacious, handsome and convenient, everything having been specially arranged to suit the requirements of their heavy trade, while the fittings and accommodations for display and storage of stock are unrivalled. A thorough system of organization pervades every department and their staff of twelve employees are thoroughly conversant with their duties, ensuring satisfaction to buyers and prompt filling of the largest orders. The firm's offices are finely fitted up in the very best style, in keeping with everything about the establishment. Messrs. Thompson, Codville and Co. are noted for the extent and variety of their stock. Everything required in a first-class grocery house can be had here to perfection and quoted at prices which command the attention of the closest buyers. They are leading jobbers in teas and coffees. Here is the headquarters for the choicest refined sugars, syrups and molasses; spices, foreign and domestic dried fruits; canned goods in vast variety. Another department is devoted to toilet and laundry soaps, washing compounds, starch, candles, etc.; another to baking powders, chocolates, cocoas, etc.; also cutsup, saucers, sult, pickles, flavoring extracts, blacking, farinaceous foods. In cigars and tobaccos, Messrs. Thompson, Codville and Co. have an established reputation, the brands handled by them giving entire satisfaction and embracing all the popular plugs, fine cuts, and smokings. The annual volume of their trade has attained proportions of the greatest magnitude, giving in employment to twelve salesmen and three travelers, their customers being found all over, including the leading grocery houses and dealers of the Northwest. The policy of this representative house has been of the most progressive and honorable character, and the managers of the Northwest branch, Messrs. Georgeson and Thompson, are highly regarded in the trade as upright and honorable business men.

A. C. Macpherson and Co., Wholesale Fruit Merchants, 65 King Street.—This is one of Winnipeg's thoroughly representative houses and since its inception in 1883 has transacted a large and constantly increasing business. The fruit trade of the Northwest is a most important interest, and with the increase of population its proportions must have a very rapid growth. Messrs. A. C. Macpherson and Co. are wholesale dealers exclusively in fruits of all kinds, both foreign and domestic. Their trade is principally of a local character, being almost solely confined to the city retailers, though they do send considerable shipments through the Province and Territories, but they do not seek specially for that line of business. The premises occupied by the firm are situated at No. 65 King Street, and are 30 x 60 feet in size, but they have also numerous warehouses and cellars for storage purposes in various parts of the city. Five hands are constantly employed in looking after the business. The facilities of the firm are of a strictly first-class character, enabling them to offer special advantages to customers, which cannot be duplicated by any other wholesale fruit house in the city. This house has established a high reputation for honorable, straightforward dealing.

James O'Brien and Co., Manufacturers of Clothing and Importers of Furnishings, 72 and 74 Princess Street.—The wholesale clothing interest is one which demands special attention on account of the magnitude of its operations in the Northwest. The firm of Messrs. James O'Brien & Co., one of the largest concerns in the Dominion, takes the leading rank in this line among the wholesale clothing establishments of Winnipeg. This firm, whose head office and factory are situated at Montreal, has been engaged in this business for the past twenty-three years and has gained a wide-spread reputation on account of the superior quality of the work turned out of its factory. The commercial and manufacturing pulse of the firm in Montreal is situated on Victoria Square, at the corner of Beaver Hill hill. It was built expressly for their use and the six stories embrace a floor surface of 43,200 square feet. The goods manufactured by this firm include full lines of men's, youths', boys' and children's clothing, and they are the largest manufacturers in the Dominion. By virtue of a quarter of a century's experience, the command of large capital, and general economy in the conduct of the enterprise, they are enabled to offer inducements to the trade, second to none in the Dominion. Their trade covers the entire Dominion, and for the accommodation of their western patrons a branch house was opened in Winnipeg in 1881, in order to meet the requirements of the trade in Manitoba and the Northwest. The building occupied here is situated at Nos. 72 and 74 Princess Street, and is a brick structure, 33x100 feet in size, including three stories and a basement, and is heated by steam and provided with every convenience. Seven hands are here employed, and two travelers are kept on the road between Port Arthur and British Columbia. The manager of the branch is Mr. Donald Fraser, who is well known and highly esteemed by the trade, and under his guidance the business has grown to very large proportions.



Robt. Strang, Fire Insurance, 38 Rorie Street.—One of the oldest established fire insurance agencies in the city is that conducted by Mr. Robert Strang, at No. 38 Rorie Street, having been started in 1876. He makes a specialty of fire insurance, and his facilities in this line are unsurpassable. Mr. Strang promptly places at the lowest rates, the largest risks, with the most responsible and substantial companies, while on favorably located parcels of property he can quote terms that are absolutely unrivalled. He is general agent for the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, the Fire Insurance Association of London, the Citizens of Canada, of Montreal, and the Royal Canadian, of Montreal, controlling the business of those companies throughout Manitoba and the Northwest. Mr. Strang is also manager of the British North American, of Manitoba, of which Mr. W. F. Alloway is president and Mr. Wm. Hespeler vice-president. These names are a sufficient guarantee of the stability, and as to the equitability of the company's methods; and when it is held to this, the high standing of Mr. Strang no words of praise on our part are necessary. The others are old and well known insurance corporations, and Mr. Strang is enabled to offer not only very superior inducements, but to guarantee a sure and prompt adjustment of all losses that may occur.

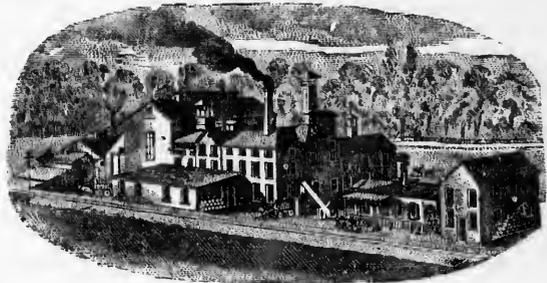
Carveth and Co., Pork Packing and Commission, 90 Princess Street.—There are few kinds of business which have the capacity of a wider range and scope than the business in which Messrs. Carveth and Co. are engaged. They commenced business in 1884, purely as commission merchants, and in August, 1885, added the important branch of pork-packing, and have, by their straightforward business transactions, established a flourishing trade, and, at the same time, won the confidence of all with whom they have had dealings. The gradual increase in the business made it necessary to secure more convenient quarters, and they removed to their present location at No. 90 Princess Street, in the opera house block. Their transactions embrace a general produce and commission business, receiving and disposing of consignments of produce, fruits or dairy products. We know of no house in this city to whom we could more cordially commend country dealers, nor any whose facilities are better for the disposition of products placed in their hands. As pork packers, Messrs. Carveth and Co. stand at the head of the trade, not only in the magnitude of their transactions, but in the excellence of all their products. The premises embrace one flat, 30 x 70 feet in size, with large basement, and are fitted with every convenience for the successful transaction of the business. Mr. J. S. Carveth is the sole proprietor of the business, and has had a long experience in the business. This firm is indissolubly connected with the advancement of Winnipeg and the development of its commercial and industrial resources.

Kilgour, Rimer and Co., Wholesale and Retail Boots and Shoes, 541 Main Street.—This is one of the largest as well as the best known boot and shoe establishments in the city. The business was founded in 1882 by Mr. J. J. Kilgour, who came here from Iowa, and two years later Mr. F. W. Rimer, of Winnipeg, became associated with him, when the name of the firm was changed to Kilgour, Rimer and Co. The premises occupied by the firm at No. 541 Main Street, Corner of James Street East, are large and commodious, embracing two flats, each 30 x 70 feet in dimensions, and well arranged in every way for the successful transaction of the business. Importing their goods direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Kilgour, Rimer and Co. are enabled to offer special advantages to their customers, and their establishment has become noted for the excellent quality of the goods and the low prices at which they are sold. Their trade is principally retail, but a certain amount of wholesale business comes to them wholly unsolicited and this they are prepared to handle. Their stock is a very large and varied one, embracing all kinds and descriptions of footwear for gentlemen, ladies and children and including all the latest and most fashionable styles. A specialty is made of Bell's fine shoes, of which the firm carry a full assortment in all sizes. Messrs. Kilgour and Rimer are genial, courteous gentlemen, fair in all transactions, and merit the success they have achieved. Of such houses it is unnecessary to speak any words of praise, their very existence being evidence of the honorable and substantial position they occupy.

R. M. Wanzer and Co., Wanzer Sewing Machines, 443 Main Street.—Among the eminent sewing machine manufacturers of the day none can rank ahead of the firm of R. M. Wanzer and Co., of Hamilton, Ont. Their machines are known wherever the English language is spoken, and whenever placed in competition receive the highest award which is in the gift of the judges. Gold medals from St. Petersburg and Moscow; Sydney, New South Wales; Chili and other South American States; London, Manchester, York and other exhibitions in England; Paris, France, and Vienna, Austria, and from the Centennial at Philadelphia, and the Industrial Exhibition in Toronto, and a thousand and one other places, all attest the excellence of the Wanzer Sewing Machine. None can claim precedence of the Wanzer. There are a number of special features in the Wanzer machines which are deserving of special mention. Among them are that all the working parts of the machine are of forged steel, and therefore of the most lasting qualities in every respect. Again, when any point is the least bit worn by long or bad usage, it can be adjusted by the turning of a screw so as to be as good as ever. Another very important feature is the entire absence of noise. The fittings are as near perfection as anything in this world can be. These are, first, an automatic bobbin-winder, which distributes the thread as evenly as on a regular thread spool wound in the factory and which requires no watching. The feed is a drop feed on both sides, ensuring perfectly straight work. The needle is self-setting and cannot be wrongly placed. The shuttle can be threaded in a moment, because the thread has only to be placed in certain slots, and not through any holes, so that a child can fix it in a few seconds. The tension is a flat one, entirely self-threading, and the machine in all is perfection. With the machine a large number of attachments of the very best and most improved kind are given, and the man or woman who desires a perfect machine for his house or his factory has only to call on R. M. Wanzer and Co. or their agents to get just what they desire. The general agent for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories is Mr. J. D. Conklin, who is an experienced and energetic business man, and he has numerous agents at work throughout Manitoba and the Territories. His office is at No. 443 Main Street, where samples of these excellent machines can be seen.

W. F. Doll, Wholesale Jeweller, Clements Blk., 525 Main St.—The wholesale jewellery trade of Winnipeg is one which exercises an important influence upon general business. Probably the leading and most extensive establishment in this line is that conducted by Mr. W. F. Doll, at No. 525 Main St., where he occupies the greater portion of two flats of the Clements blk., his sales and warerooms. Mr. Doll is a wholesale dealer and importer of diamonds, American and Swiss watches, English and American solid gold and roll plate jewellery, clocks, silver and electro-plated ware, watchmakers' tools and materials, optical goods, plush goods, novelties, etc. Mr. Doll is the only exclusively wholesale jewellery house in the city, and his facilities for transacting business are of a strictly first-class character, enabling him to offer special advantages to customers and to execute all orders in the most prompt and satisfactory manner. Mr. Doll has in his business capacities visited all the leading watch and jewellery factories in the world and has spent upwards of fifteen years at the jewellery business, 11 years of which he spent in the retail jewellery trade and four in the wholesale business at 55 and 57 Yonge Street, Toronto. Mr. Doll came to Winnipeg early in the present year opening his establishment on March 1st, and with a good staff of assistants, close attention to business and the wants of his customers has secured a large and prosperous and increasing trade.

Red River Valley Brewing Co., Depot and Bottling Works, Corner Main and Logan Streets.—The brewing interests of the United States are among the three of greatest importance. The growing of grain for bread, the raising of live stock for meat supplies, and the brewing of beer as a well high universal beverage, are the three colossal industries of America. The Canadian Northwest is almost solely devoted as yet to the first two great industries, while the third is beginning to assume a leading position. The consumption of malt beverages as shown by the last official census of the United States, has increased more than fifty per cent. in the last decade, forcibly demonstrating their growing and permanent popularity. In Canada their consumption has also largely increased. Prominent among the great corporations which do business in Winnipeg is the Red River Valley Brewing Company, whose brewery is situated at Fargo, Dak., where sixty men are employed in supplying the large and increased demand for the company's manufactures. The beer brewed there is recognized by the leading experts to be of the highest standard; the ingredients used are of the purest and best grade obtainable, the appliances and machinery are complete in every particular, this brewery being considered the most perfectly equipped in the Northwest, while it enjoys an enviable reputation for the purity of its brew, and the uniform high standard of excellence maintained for its beer. The business was founded in 1881, and has steadily grown in volume, and in addition to the Winnipeg branch, this company has now branches at Bozeman, Mont., J. G. Smith, agent; at Livingstone, Mont., J. G. Gurantoltz, agent; at Grafton, Dak., Myron G. Peace, agent; at Devil's Lake City, J. G. Phillips, agent; at Duluth, M. Golliah Kuntz, agent. The brewery, malt-house, etc., of the company are about 300x450 feet in dimensions. All the buildings are constructed in the most substantial and durable manner, while the greatest care is exercised to secure absolute cleanliness. The brewery contains every modern improvement, and the storage accommodations are of the most complete description, while there are large bottling works in connection. The president of the company is Louis Ruffing, of Fond du Lac, Wis., the owner of three of the largest breweries in the country. The vice-president is John G. F. Schmiedler, who was for fifteen years with the Phil Best Brewing Co., of Milwaukee, and another member of the company is J. Adam Klenkert, who was for seventeen years head brewer of the same concern. The Winnipeg branch was established during the present year, 1886, Mr. L. A. Willson being appointed general agent for Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. Since his arrival here Mr. Willson has worked up a large business, which is constantly increasing, and he has become very popular with the trade. His office and bottling works are situated in the Higgins' Block, corner Main and Logan Streets, where he has finely arranged premises. While in Fargo, Mr. Willson was connected with the brewing company for three years. Previously he was charge of the real estate department of the First National Bank of Fargo. Mr. Willson was also an alderman for several years, and was chairman of the bridge and building committee, discharging his duties to the complete satisfaction of the people.



Hunt and Dickson, Groceries, Wines and Liquors, 312 Main Street.—At No. 312 Main Street, adjoining the Ontario Bank, in a handsome and well located salesroom, piled up with a large, varied and superior stock of groceries, teas, provisions, etc., of the finest quality will be found the firm of Messrs. Hunt and Dickson, where they are doing a large, rushing and constantly increasing business. They started business in Winnipeg in the spring of 1882, and have since pushed it with greatest energy, rapidly running it up to its present very handsome proportions. Their premises are spacious and commodious, being about 25 x 120 feet, and are fitted with every convenience and facility for the transaction of the business. In addition to a choice assortment of the best staple groceries and provisions, Messrs. Hunt and Dickson also keep on hand every variety of the choicest wines, brandies, gins, whiskeys, ales, porters, etc., of their own importation. Their stock is selected with great care, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed. The members of the firm are Mr. P. J. Hunt, who was formerly in business at Pembroke, Ont., and Mr. W. F. Dickson. Both gentlemen are of considerable experience in the grocery and liquor trade, and devote their personal attention to the management of their extensive business, employing four assistants as general salesmen. They are highly esteemed in commercial circles for their sterling integrity and business ability.

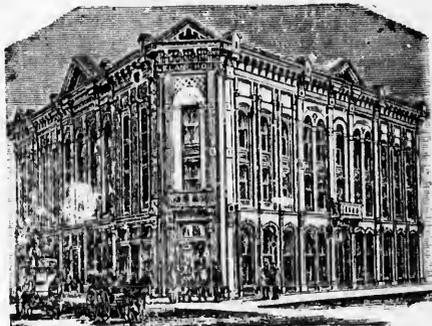
D. A. Ross and Co., Real Estate, Etc., 398 Main Street.—There is no financial interest of such magnitude and importance as that involved in real estate, and the steady demand for eligible city and suburban property, is the best evidence of Winnipeg's growing wealth and prosperity. In this connection it is a pleasure to make prominent mention of an old established and thoroughly representative house, which has been identified with the real estate interests of Winnipeg for eleven years, viz., that of Messrs. D. A. Ross and Co., real estate and money brokers, Dundee Block, No. 398 Main Street. This firm has built up the highest of reputations as talented and responsible brokers in all descriptions of realty. Their connections are of the most superior character, including as they do, among their customers, many leading Canadian capitalists and investors, and representing the British-Canadian Loan Co., of Toronto. Their facilities for transacting business are of an unusually complete character, enabling them to offer special advantages to customers, and to cover every branch of their business in the promptest and most successful manner. They buy, sell and exchange city and country property, and have upon their books descriptions of realty so varied as to size, location, price and terms, as to suit all classes of investors. The firm likewise negotiate loans upon bond and mortgage, at lowest rates. Honorable, well-balanced methods have ever characterized the career of this old reliable house. Mr. D. A. Ross, its head, has ever taken an active interest in all movements having for their object the welfare and prosperity of his fellow-citizens, and is now a member of the Protestant School Board, a position which he fills most creditably and satisfactorily. The other member of the firm is Mr. Geo. H. McFarlane, also was in real estate business for years in Toronto, a genial, courteous gentleman, whose career is alike a credit to himself and the city wherein he resides.

Mackenzie and Mills, Wholesale Grocers, Corner King and Alexander Streets.—This establishment was founded in 1883, since which time Messrs. Mackenzie and Mills have ably maintained a leading position in their line and number their customers all through Manitoba and the Northwest Territories as far west as British Columbia. Their establishment is most centrally located on the corner of King and Alexander streets, embracing two buildings, 50 x 75 feet in dimensions with large basements, and one of the best fitted up and arranged in the trade, a thorough system of organization pervading every department, and over all, the watchful care and trained skill and experience of the esteemed proprietors. Limits of space prevent our attempting to give the enormous list of choice food products carried here; the array in the salesroom includes everything in staple and fancy groceries from all quarters of the globe, while the firm dealing at first hands and in such round lots are enabled to offer special advantages to the trade regarding both price and quality. The canned goods department is of great magnitude, the firm handling only the most approved brands of those packers renowned for excellence of quality and honest weight of contents of cans. Much fruit, etc., is packed specially for their fine trade, and for saleable stock in the above important line and in dried fruits, no house offers such exceptional advantages as that of Messrs. Mackenzie and Mills. Without more than bare mention of the lines of fancy groceries and sundries, it may be said that all that ample capital and sound judgment can do, are manifest to everyone who inspects this fine stock. The firm do a large trade with city retailers, and travelers visit every point on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway west of this city. The firm possesses every qualification necessary to meet the enlarging requirements of the growing Northwest, and has influential and desirable connections. This firm are direct importers from China and Japan of special brands of the finest grades of teas, therefore being able to supply the trade as cheaply as any house in the United States or Canada.

B. D. Deering. Wholesale and Retail Boots and Shoes, 620 Main Street.—The handsomely and elegantly fitted store of Mr. B. D. Deering is eligibly situated at No. 620 Main Street, corner of Logan, and is most admirably arranged, being by far the finest establishment of the kind in the north end of the city. The stock carried is a large and varied one, embracing a splendid assortment of fine and medium priced footwear for ladies, gents and children. Here will be found all the standard shapes, correct styles and original patterns, and all the goods are warranted to be manufactured out of the very best material, a very important consideration in these days when "shoddy" goods are so frequently palmed off upon the unsuspecting public. Mr. Deering's stock is reliable in every respect, and those who patronize the establishment will never have cause to regret it. The business was founded by Mr. Deering in 1882, and by his energy and enterprise, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the business and the requirements of the public, he has largely increased it, and his annual sales reach a very respectable figure. Mr. Deering is well-known as an honorable, liberal and conscientious business man. He is held in the highest esteem both in social and commercial circles, and has achieved a well-merited success. The wholesale portion of the business is rapidly extending and bids fair to assume very large proportions in the near future.

Leland House, W. D. Douglas & Co., Proprietors.—This is the leading hotel of Winnipeg in all that pertains to a first-class house. It is the only prominent hotel built since the boom period and on that account does not partake of the flimsy character of the structures erected during that period. The building is four stories high, with large, fine rooms, spacious and elegant parlors, large dining room, furnished in the most tasteful and appropriate manner:

Electric bells are found in every room connecting with the office, and the building is splendidly heated by steam, being one of the most comfortable houses in Winnipeg during the winter, and on that account many persons make it their permanent residence during that period. The hotel has a larger capacity for guests than any other house in town, and no better evidence of its popularity with the traveling public is to be found than the fact that it is continually filled with guests. Indeed it is only a question of a short time, when the hotel will have to be largely increased in size, its present accommodations being frequently found inadequate to receive the crowds of people who desire to make it their headquarters. No hotel in the city is more admirably situated to suit the requirements of the commercial traveler, occupying as it does a position on William Street, near the corner of Main, and directly opposite the City Hall. No site could be better adapted as a centre for reaching the principal parts of the town in all directions, while it is almost in the very midst of the business portion of the city. To commercial travelers the Leland House also possesses advantages rarely duplicated in the line of fine sample rooms for the display of representative stock, having several apartments specially designed and arranged for this important purpose. In connection with the house is an elegant billiard parlor containing numerous billiard and pool tables of the most approved make, and there is also a first-class bar, where the choicest wines, liquors and cigars are kept. The dining room is large and airy, while its tables are at every season of the year supplied with the very best the market affords, the bill-of-fare being complete in every respect, and presenting a list of dishes and delicacies that must meet the approval of the most extreme epicure. A force of nearly thirty employes are required in the various departments of this hotel, and the excellent order and attentiveness attest how well each is taught to fulfill his part. The proprietor of the house, Capt. W. D. Douglas, is too well known to the public to make any personal mention necessary as to his capabilities as a hotel man. He came to Winnipeg in 1881, and at different periods since was part-proprietor of the Douglas House and later of the Grand Union Hotel, in both of which he was very successful, leaving the latter to assume the management of the Leland House when it was completed and ready for occupancy in 1884. Captain Douglas is one of the most widely known and esteemed citizens of this community. Previous to coming to Winnipeg, he was captain of a steamer running between Buffalo and Chicago. As proprietor of the Leland House, he is a considerate and genial host, never neglecting the well-being of his guests, and always promoting their ease and enjoyment, and retaining their esteem, to which he is richly entitled. His success as a hotel manager is seen in the fact that the Leland,



from its very inception, became by far the most popular hotel in the city both with the traveling public and residents. His career has always borne evidence of strict integrity and sterling personal worth, and he well deserves the esteem and respect in which he is held by every one. For these reasons, we are proud to refer you to the Leland House.

J. G. Hargrave, Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Provisions and Wood, 326 Main Street. —This ranks among the oldest established and best known grocery establishments in Winnipeg, having been started by Mr. Hargrave in 1880, and in a few years the fine brick block on Main Street (part of which is occupied by himself) was erected. From the very commencement, Mr. Hargrave has enjoyed a good and steadily augmenting patronage. He is a dealer in groceries, wines and liquors, provisions and wood, and has a roomy, well-fitted and well-stocked store, its dimensions being 25 x 80 feet, with a large basement. An important branch of Mr. Hargrave's business is the wood trade, in which he is extensively engaged, having a large yard at the corner of Princess and Fonseca Streets, where excellent wood is sold at the lowest market rates. In the grocery line, Mr. Hargrave aims to do a first-class family trade and the quality of goods he carries in stock is well suited for such. In groceries and provisions he keeps an endless variety, while his stock of liquid goods is as extensive as any wholesale houses, and includes a large variety of domestic and foreign wines and liquors. Mr. Hargrave is personally popular and is highly esteemed in business circles for his sterling integrity and reliability.

Kirkwood and Rubidge, Importers of Teas and Spices, 48 and 50 King Street. —Among the best known firms in Winnipeg are Messrs. Kirkwood and Rubidge, tea importers and dealers in grocers' specialties, whose establishment is located at No. 48 and 50 King Street, corner of McWilliam Street. This firm was the first to introduce Indian and Ceylon teas into the Canadian Northwest about which comparatively little was known till then introduced by Messrs. Kirkwood and Rubidge. While making a specialty of the above lines they also carry a full and complete range of China and Japan teas which they import direct from country of growth. Messrs. Kirkwood and Rubidge are headquarters for the Pure Gold Manufacturing Company, Toronto, Manufacturers of the celebrated Pure Gold Baking Powder, flavoring extracts, coffees, spices, etc., etc., which they sell at manufacturers' prices and guarantee every package to be *strictly pure*. They also represent William Paterson, of Brantford, Ont., the well known proprietor of the Brantford Steam Confectionery and Biscuit works, whose goods are second to none in Canada. They also represent Messrs. Bryant, Gilson and Co., Toronto, makers of the famous "John Bull" pickles and sauce. Messrs. Kirkwood and Rubidge have only been established in business in this city for two years, but during that time have built up a safe and progressive trade which is steadily increasing. The co-partners, Messrs. James Kirkwood and C. M. Rubidge, are both practical business men and have the confidence and esteem of the trade.

J. L. Wells, Wholesale and Retail Hardware, 566 Main Street. One of those representative concerns which so convincingly demonstrate Winnipeg's mercantile supremacy in the Northwest is the hardware establishment of Mr. J. L. Wells, situated at No. 566 Main Street. Mr. Wells has been established in business here since 1881, during which time he has built up a large and lucrative trade which extends to all parts of the city and surrounding country. The premises occupied are commodious and well arranged. Here will be found a heavy stock of ranges, stoves, heaters, hardware, tinware and a full line of house furnishing goods. Mr. Wells also makes a specialty, if such a term can be used with propriety in connection with a house which does so general a business, of galvanized iron cornice. He is an extensive manufacturer, and has a force of seventeen men in his employment, who are kept busy on roofing, plumbing and galvanized iron work. Mr. Wells carries one of the largest and best assorted stocks of shelf hardware to be found at any establishment in the city, as well as a complete assortment of cutlery for pocket and table use, of all patterns. Mechanics' and edge tools of any description known and required in any branch of industry can always be obtained here at lowest rates and guaranteed excellence of temper and edge. The attention of the buyer is directed to the superior excellence of this stock, and its popularity is assured all through the Northwest. Popular prices prevail in the retail department; everything kept in stock is of the best quality, and customers obtain advantages at this establishment which cannot easily be duplicated elsewhere. Mr. Wells is held in the highest estimation in commercial life for his many sterling qualities and strict integrity, and justly merits the success attained by his ability, energy and perseverance. Mr. Wells also has a hardware establishment equally as large as the Winnipeg house situated on Cumberland Street, Port Arthur, Ont.

Paulin and Co., Confectionery and Biscuit, 11 Ross Street.—Prominent among the manufacturing interests of Winnipeg is the confectionery and biscuit factory of Messrs. Paulin and Co., situated at No. 11 Ross Street. This is a most complete establishment in every respect, containing all the latest improved machinery used in the business, while its products are unsurpassed anywhere. This business was founded in 1876 by Chambers Bros., and from a small beginning gradually increased in its proportions. In June, 1883, the present firm took possession of the business, and since that date it has continued to grow in size and magnitude from year to year. Over one hundred varieties of biscuits are manufactured, and they have acquired a wide-spread reputation for excellence throughout Winnipeg and the Northwest. In confectionery, the products of this establishment will compare with any similar manufactures in the Dominion, for their superior quality, purity and flavor. The premises occupied as factory comprise a fine three story building with basement, 36 x 100 feet in dimensions, and an immense and finely assorted stock is carried. The building is supplied with full steam power, containing a splendid Corliss engine, the second of the kind ever brought to this country, and is fitted up in the best style with every appliance for the successful prosecution of the business. Twenty-eight hands are usually employed though at certain seasons of the year the force is increased beyond that figure. The members of the firm are Messrs. W. H. Paulin and J. H. Chambers, who are both thoroughly conversant with all the details of the business and are energetic and enterprising business men.

Whelan's Hotel, John Whelan, Proprietor, Main Street, near C. P. R. Depot.—Among the many good hotels for which Winnipeg stands pre-eminent in the Northwest, there is no more popular house than Whelan's Hotel, situated on Main Street in close proximity to the Canadian Pacific Railway station. This house was opened by the present proprietor, Mr. John Whelan, in March, 1882, and has done a very large business since that time. It is a brick

structure, three stories in height, with a large basement, and has 45 good, commodious and well furnished sleeping rooms. In connection with the house is a fine sample room, where the best brands of wines, liquors and cigars are always kept on hand, and there are also several excellent pool tables, and a fine large bowling alley, the only one in the city. The office, reading room and dining room are on the first floor and furnished in first-class style, while the two stories above are devoted to parlors and sleeping rooms, all elegantly furnished and fitted up with a view to comfort as well as appearance. Mr. Whelan is a gentleman of extensive experience in hotel business, and in this commodious house has given unmistakable proofs of being the accomplished host. Having been engaged in the hotel business all his life, he thoroughly understands how to conduct such an establishment in first-class style, as will be apparent to any one stopping at his house. He was formerly proprietor of a hotel in Toronto, but caught the "western fever" and came to Winnipeg in time to catch a large share of the immense business of the "boom" period, while since then he has continued to do a large annual trade. Mr. Whelan personally superintends the management of the hotel, neglecting nothing which can add to the pleasure or comfort of guests.



Kenneth Murchison, Dry Goods, 452 Main Street. The popular dry goods house of Mr. Kenneth Murchison at No. 452 Main Street (directly opposite the new post office) ranks among the leading establishments of the kind in the entire city, and is worth liberal mention in this work. No house in any part of the city offers greater inducements to the purchaser than this, and no establishment at least in that part of the city is more widely known or enjoys a finer trade. This business was started seven years ago by R. J. Whifla and was continued by him until he decided to devote his attention solely to the wholesale trade, when the business passed into the hands of Messrs. Alexander and Bryce. Afterwards, Mr. Alexander

retired from the firm and was succeeded by Mr. Kenneth Murchison, the name of the firm being changed to Murchison and Bryce. A few months later Mr. Bryce retired, and the business has since been conducted by Mr. Murchison alone. The popularity of the house is due to the liberal policy and prompt business habits of the proprietor and the cordial manner in which every one visiting his store is treated by himself and his employes, as well as the general excellence of the stock and the complete and choice assortment that is at all times displayed, and the low and popular prices at which the goods are sold. Mr. Murchison's goods are to a great extent direct importations from England, and he is consequently able to give values which cannot be surpassed by any other house in the city. Special attention is paid to the dress goods department, which is very large and comprises the very latest styles and the best qualities. A fine stock of carpets of the latest designs is always kept on hand. There is also a dress-making establishment in connection with the house, which is noted for stylish and thorough work. Doing a business that has reached large proportions, with a staff of nineteen employes, this house affords facilities for purchasers unequalled in Winnipeg, both from the advantages derived from its great resources, and its enterprise in importing and enlarged connections. Mr. Murchison is an industrious and energetic merchant, a social and genial companion and an upright, honorable gentleman.

Robert D. Richardson, Manufacturing Stationer, Bookseller and Steam Printer. Corner Main and Owen Streets.—The most extensive book and stationery house in Manitoba is that of Mr. R. D. Richardson, which is situated on the corner of Main and Owen streets, next the new post office. This business was established by Mr. Richardson in 1878, and by his energy, perseverance and enterprise has been increased to its present magnificent proportions. The handsome block which Mr. Richardson occupies was erected by him specially for his business and is therefore complete in every particular. It has a frontage of twenty-five feet on Main Street, extending back ninety feet, and is four stories in height. The lower flat is occupied as a printing press-room, where are to be found all the latest machinery in that line, including two cylinders and two Gordon presses. The ground floor is devoted to the retail business, while the upper floors are utilized for the publishing department and stock rooms. He does a very large business in the manufacturing stationery trade, particularly in municipal and legal lines, while printing, book-binding, paper ruling, etc., are also extensively done. Mr. Richardson is also publisher of the Manitoba Law Reports, which are indispensable to the legal fraternity. He has the exclusive contract with the Winnipeg school board this year, and is operating very largely amongst the schools in the Province and Northwest Territories in maps, school desks and general supplies. He employs about twenty-five hands in the various departments, and maintains the high standard of excellence in his blank books and other manufactures for which he has been so favorably known here for over eight years. He has succeeded in securing the highest award wherever he has exhibited, taking first prize for blank books at the Provincial Exhibition in 1881, 1883 and 1885; first prize for fine printing at Provincial Exhibition, 1883, and silver medal, highest award for blank book binding, at the Dominion Exhibition at St. John, N. B., 1883. Mr. Richardson is a very large importer of British as well as American goods and without doubt has the largest general stock in the country. He enjoys the patronage of the largest corporations and firms in the Province, and has earned for himself a high reputation for sterling integrity and honorable business methods.

Geo. D. Wood and Co., Wholesale Hardware, 22 and 24 Alexander Street East. The magnificent business establishments which in the various staple lines of trade have been permanently located in this city well reflect the remarkable growth and progress of the Northwest. Prominent in the wholesale hardware trade stands the firm of Messrs. Geo. D. Wood and Co., who are closely connected with Messrs. Wood and Leggat, of Hamilton, Ont., a firm of nearly forty years standing and ranking among the first of its class in the Dominion. The business here was established in 1880 by S. F. Johnson and Co., and on the 1st of March, 1885, was taken possession of by the present firm. The premises which they occupy at Nos. 22 and 24 Alexander Street East are of a most extensive character. It forms a solid brick block, having a frontage of 56 feet, and one portion of the building extends back eighty feet, while in the rear of this is another substantial building 49 x 70 feet. On the two floors of their buildings the firm have altogether 15,400 feet of floor space, and with their storage warehouse on the Canadian Pacific Railway track, added, the dimensions of which are 40 x 116 feet, they are certainly in a position to carry a stock in keeping with the extensive and widely scattered business they transact. Their premises on Alexander Street with the brilliantly lighted offices, and heavy hardware stock room on the front street floor, the metal stock room in the rear of the same, and the general shelf goods stocks on the upper floor, look a very mart of metallic goods, and are well worthy of a visit from those who are interested in the mercantile growth of our city and province. Altogether fourteen hands are given employment in this extensive establishment, and a traveller is kept constantly on the road throughout Manitoba and the Northwest, from Rat Portage to the Rockies.

E. Furner. Wholesale and Retail Millinery, 364 Main Street. —This house, which was established as far back as ten years ago, has taken a prominence in the millinery business that places it among those that stand at the head of the trade in this community, and entitles it to mention in a work of this kind. This has been the natural result of the enterprising and successful manner of its competition with other establishments. With a very comprehensive experience in the business, together with eastern and importing connections that insure every advantage that can be desired from a careful scrutiny of the markets, Mr. E. Furner is almost always enabled to offer extraordinary advantages to buyers, and is rapidly establishing this fact by the remarkable increase of his trade and the favor with which the Arcade is regarded by the best people of the city. The latest styles and designs in the millinery line are always kept on hand, and the Arcade's stock embraces a choice selection of trimmed hats, and others not trimmed, accommodating parties by trimming to order, which gives employment to a large force of trimmers. With handsome and commodious premises in the very best location at No. 364 Main Street, south of Portage Avenue, a numerous staff of assistants, and a stock noted for the good taste evinced in its selection, The Arcade is heartily commended to the public as affording facilities in that line of trade hard to duplicate in this or any other city. Mr. Furner, the proprietor, is highly esteemed in social and business circles, and will be found a pleasant gentleman to do business with. He imports nearly all his goods direct from the Old Country and crosses the ocean twice a year for the purpose of making purchases, and is thus enabled to sell at the very lowest prices and compete with the Montreal and other eastern houses, while he enjoys the advantage of obtaining the latest styles and patterns.

W. J. Mitchell. Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 350 Main Street and 17 Owen Street. —This business was established in 1875 by Messrs. Trott & Melville, and in 1880 the firm was changed to Messrs. Trott & Mitchell, when Mr. W. J. Mitchell became connected with the business. In 1883, Mr. Trott retired, and Mr. Mitchell became the sole proprietor of the business. The retail establishment is located at No. 350 Main Street, in the Morris block, one of the finest business structures on Main Street, being 21x75 feet in area, with a large basement. This is one of the leading drug stores in the city, and transacts a very large business annually, especially in the dispensing department which is in charge of the most experienced pharmacists. Only the purest and freshest drugs are used in the compounding of physicians' prescriptions, and in this respect the establishment enjoys the confidence of the entire medical profession of the city. A large stock of all the patent medicines is also kept, as well as a fine display of perfumery and fancy goods and all articles usually found in a first-class establishment of this kind. During the past few years, Mr. Mitchell has devoted considerable attention to the wholesale business, and his trade now extends to all portions of Manitoba and the Northwest. So great has been the increase in this department that during the present year Mr. Mitchell found it necessary to erect a fine building on Owen Street especially for the wholesale business. This building is a solid brick and stone structure, having a frontage of 26 feet and a depth of 80 feet, and embracing three stories and a large concrete basement. It is one of the handsomest wholesale warehouses in the city.



It is one of the handsomest wholesale warehouses in the city.

the front of red pressed brick being of especially fine design. Mr. Mitchell, in addition to handling all the leading American, English and Canadian patent medicines, is also sole proprietor of the following: Syrup Sarsaparilla, Blackberry Cordial, Rheumatic and Gout Cure, Syrup Wild Cherry and Spruce Gum, Infant's Teething Syrup, Honey Cough Tincture, Camphorated Eye Water, Mitchell's Botanic Bitters, Mitchell's Liver Pills, Mitchell's Fruit Salt, Mitchell's Carbolic Cerate, Urquhart's Worm Specific, Vegetable Worm Powders, Prairie Pain Relief, Prairie Black Oil, Prairie Condition Powders, Prairie Gargling Oil, Prairie Package Dyes. Mr. Mitchell had a lengthy experience in the drug business, and has gained the esteem and confidence of the trade. This is regarded as one of the most stable and reliable houses in Winnipeg, and parties entering into business relations with it will in every instance find their best interests conserved by this enterprising and honorable concern.

The Ames-Holden Co. Ltd., Wholesale Boots and Shoes, 35 Queen Street East. One of those large enterprises which have contributed materially to render Winnipeg the metropolis of the Northwest is that conducted by the Ames-Holden Co., Limited, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, No. 33 Queen Street east. This business was established here October, 1883, and is now one of the largest of its kind in the Northwest. The firm's factory is at Montreal, furnishing employment to 300 hands and showing a capacity of 1,500 pairs per day, and is a large five-story building fitted up in the most thorough manner with all the latest modern machinery and appliances. The equipment of this establishment is on a most complete scale, with all the latest devices, whereby the best results for fine work are attained. The premises in this city are very large and commodious, embracing four flats 90 feet by 24 feet in size, and admirably arranged for the business. Six hands are here given employment, and a traveler is kept constantly on the road throughout Manitoba and the Northwest Territories; while a branch house in Victoria attends to the requirements of the trade in British Columbia. The firm are jobbers of every description of boots and shoes, having in their immense stock every grade to suit all classes of trade, their laudable ambition to excel being abundantly demonstrated in the high standard of excellence ever maintained throughout their enormous stock. Their trade is of a very desirable character, including all the leading boot and shoe houses through the Northwest, with a heavy city patronage besides. The president of the company is Mr. J. C. Holden, of Montreal, the managing director being Mr. James Redmond, who resides in Winnipeg. Mr. Redmond is a progressive and enterprising business man, who is highly esteemed in commercial circles for his sterling integrity and honorable, well-balanced business methods.

J. G. T. Cleghorn, Wholesale Commission Merchant, 21 Bannatyne Street East. The wholesale commission trade forms a very important branch of industry in Winnipeg, and contributes materially to the prosperity of the city. Among the gentlemen most actively engaged in the trade is Mr. J. G. T. Cleghorn, whose office and warehouse is situated at No. 21 Bannatyne Street east, the building being 40x90 feet in size, embracing two stories. Mr. Cleghorn has been engaged in business for over two years past, and as he represents some very important firms, his trade is a large and growing one. The following partial list of the houses he represents here will give some idea of the immense character of the business: Alfred Field & Co., Birmingham, Eng., hardware; Pillow, Hersey & Co., Montreal, nails, spikes, tacks; H. R. Ives & Co., Montreal, stoves and hardware; Wainock & Co., Galt, Ont., edge-tools axes, carriage gear and springs, etc.; Doon Linnen Mills, Doon, Ont., twines, etc.; Geo. Ontman & Sons, Montreal, files; Robert Mitchell & Co., Montreal, brass founders; Peter R. Lamb & Co., Toronto, shoe blacking, sand paper, glue and oils, etc.; H. H. Warren, Montreal, hammers, hatchets, etc.; Dominion Paper Co., Kinsey Falls, Minn., wrapping and printing papers; Irwin, Hopper & Co., Montreal, asbestos packing, etc.; Dominion Type Foundry Co., Montreal, presses, type, etc.; Thomas Robertson & Co., Montreal, iron and steel; D. Richards, Woodstock, Ont., soaps. Mr. Cleghorn's facilities are of a strictly first class character, enabling him to offer special advantages to customers, and to execute all orders in the promptest and most satisfactory manner. He brings to bear sound practical experience, and is now doing a large and prosperous business.

Edward Boyce, Carriage Manufactory, 10 and 12 James Street West. The prosperity of a city is greatly enhanced by the encouragement of its manufacturers; its importance as a purchasing point is also increased, resulting alike in advantages to the manufacturer, merchant and citizen. Of all the classes that go to make up a community none is more deserving our regard than the manufacturer. He invests his capital, time and talents in producing that which gives employment to many. Among the noted manufacturers of carriages, wagons and sleighs in our city we take pleasure in calling attention to Mr. Edward Boyce, Nos. 10 and 12 James Street west, who has been engaged in this line here for four

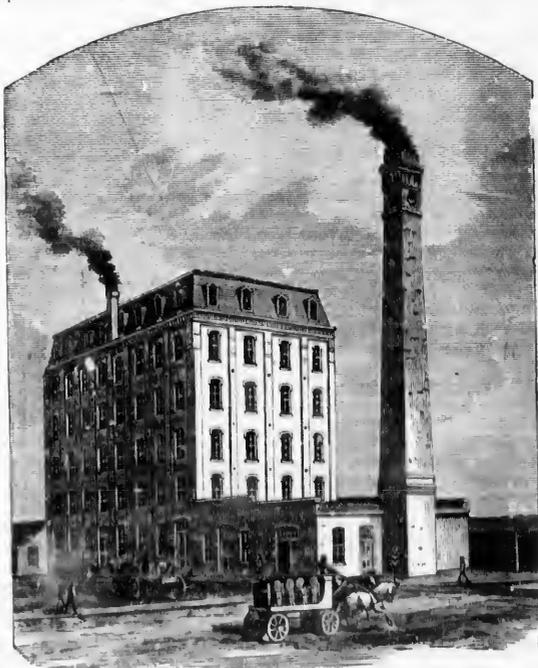
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years past. Mr. Boyce came to Winnipeg from Kingston, Ont., in 1879, and started in this business. He had only a moderate capital at the commencement, but that has undergone a large increase, and the yearly aggregate of his business now amounts to between \$10,000 and \$15,000, and he gives employment to about twenty men. His premises are 50x100 feet in size, and are rapidly becoming too contracted for his increasing business, and the indications are that at no distant date they will have to greatly enlarged. Mr. Boyce's success has been in a great measure due to the excellence of his work, everything turned out of his establishment being unexcelled by any manufactory in the country. He is an extensive builder of buggies, wagons and sleighs, and is ready to build any kind which his patrons desire. Horse-shoeing and general carriage work also form a large feature of his business, repairing being done most thoroughly and at the same time expeditiously. Mr. Boyce is highly respected, and has won an enviable reputation in his branch of business, and the large trade he has secured is the result of his earnest endeavors to do his work in the best style and at moderate prices. Those desiring carriages or sleighs, or wishing their old rigs repaired and made as good as new, will find this the best place to make a call.

The Ogilvie Milling Co., Point Douglas, and Corner of Alexander and King Streets. Milling has made great advance during the last fifteen years, previous to which time the same old millstones and grinding powers obtained everywhere. The Hungarians first began to use stone rollers, and Mr. W. W. Ogilvie was the first miller from this continent to visit Hungary and investigate the *modus operandi* there. This he did in 1868, and made some temporary improvements in the crude machinery he found at Pesth.

Subsequently the Hungarians devised a small porcelain roll, and a skilled millwright who was sent to Europe to acquire information about it, perfected in Zurich the now well known "W. D. Gray" roll. The Ogilvie mills at Montreal were at once fitted up on the complete roller process, including the Winnipeg establishment. The Ogilvie mills have a capacity of about 5,000 barrels per day, being the largest in Canada and the second largest in the World. The Ogilvie Milling Company first turned their attention to Manitoba in 1876, and purchased the greater part of our surplus wheat through an agent, but with the advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, began operations on a more extensive scale, and the large mill and elevator situated at Point Douglas were erected. The mill is a spacious five story solid brick structure, the power for which is supplied by an immense Corliss engine, and is fitted with all the most perfect appliances on the complete roller process, having a capacity of 900 barrels per day. In addition to the main building is a large frame addition, where the flour is packed in sacks and stowed away, and on the opposite side of the building is the sales office and book-keeper's room. The large elevator has a capacity of about 140,000 bushels. The main offices of the company are located in a spacious two story brick building on the corner of King and Alexander Streets. The company's operations cover the entire Province, embracing all principal points, and they have large elevators at Greta, Emerson, Niveville, Stonewall, Morris, High Bush, Portage la Prairie, Carberry, Brandon, Alexander, Virden, Oak Lake, Moosomin, Elkhor, Wolsley, Neepawa, Minnedosa, Morden, Thornhill, Manitou, Boissevain, Griswold, Deloraine, and Glenboro. Altogether about 54 persons are given employment by this concern in Winnipeg, and 75 at various points outside. The company are exporting considerable quantities of



flour, and they have large elevators at Greta, Emerson, Niveville, Stonewall, Morris, High Bush, Portage la Prairie, Carberry, Brandon, Alexander, Virden, Oak Lake, Moosomin, Elkhor, Wolsley, Neepawa, Minnedosa, Morden, Thornhill, Manitou, Boissevain, Griswold, Deloraine, and Glenboro. Altogether about 54 persons are given employment by this concern in Winnipeg, and 75 at various points outside. The company are exporting considerable quantities of

flour eastward, as well as grain to the Ogilvie mills in Montreal, and in addition are sending heavy shipments to British Columbia, competing very successfully with the millers of Oregon, whence, until the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the consumptive supply was obtained. The flour produced by the Ogilvie Milling Co. is unsurpassed by the products of any other mills in the world, and commands a high price in the eastern markets. The president of the company is Mr. John Ogilvie, of Montreal, and the managing director is Mr. W. A. Hastings, who resides here and who is highly esteemed in trade circles throughout the Northwest.

Campbell, Spera and Co., Gents' and Ladies' Furnishings and Small Wares, Queen Street East.—Prominent among the numerous wholesale houses whose presence in this city attest to the supremacy of Winnipeg as the commercial metropolis of the Northwest is that of Messrs. Campbell, Spera and Co., who have just removed to very commodious premises on Queen Street East. The building is of brick, 30x120 feet in dimensions, and contains two storeys and basement. This business was established by the present firm, who are closely connected with the well known Toronto house of Hyslop, Cornell and Co. They deal exclusively in gentlemen's and ladies' furnishings and small wares pertaining to the dry goods trade, and during the four years that the firm has been in existence here its business has grown to very large proportions and now extends to all parts of the Northwest. Seven employes are kept busy in the various departments, and three travelers visit the merchants between Rat Portage and British Columbia in the interest of the house. In trade circles generally and among their customers in particular, Messrs. Campbell, Spera and Co. are regarded as one of the most stable and reliable houses in Winnipeg, and parties entering into business relations with them will find their best interests conserved by this enterprising and honorable concern.

Geo. Clements, Merchant Tailor, 444 Main Street.—The leading tailoring establishment in Winnipeg is that of Mr. Geo. Clements, situated at No. 444 Main Street, adjoining the corner of McDermott Street. Mr. Clements is also one of the oldest established men of the city, and his business has grown and proposed as Winnipeg advanced in population and wealth. He may truly be reckoned among the pioneer merchants, having begun as a merchant tailor here in 1875, and he is now the leading and most successful merchant in that line in the city. Mr. Clements' store is both large and elegant, being 16x45 feet, two stories in height, and is fully equipped with every manufacturing convenience known to this important industry. His stock is extensive and well assorted, embracing the finest imported and domestic fabrics in all the latest and most fashionable shades, colors and designs, and durable qualities. Great care and good judgment have been displayed in the selection of the entire stock, which is so varied both in price and quality, as to fully satisfy the wants of all classes of the community. All kinds of custom work is here attended to, though fine work is made the leading specialty. Mr. Clements employs none but the best and most experienced workmen, having two other first-class cutters in addition to himself, and all garments leaving his establishment are marvels of artistic taste, elegance and perfect fit. Among his patrons are many of our most prominent mercantile and professional men. As many as thirty hands are employed by this enterprising and reliable concern, and no pains or expense are spared to fully merit and deserve the large and liberal patronage accorded it by the public. Mr. Clements is a genial, courteous gentleman, whose sterling integrity and liberal, public-spirited disposition have made for him hosts of friends, and he enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

G. W. Girdlestone, Insurance and General Agent, McArthur Block, corner of Lombard and Main Streets.—The insurance business ranks among the most important industries in the city, and there is no better known agency in Winnipeg and throughout Manitoba and the Northwest than that conducted by Mr. G. W. Girdlestone, whose offices are situated in the McArthur block, corner of Lombard and Main streets. Mr. Girdlestone started in this business here in 1879, and has succeeded in gaining a very large and lucrative patronage for the companies he represents. The capital represented at this agency amounts to the very large sum of \$63,000,000. Mr. Girdlestone is manager of the Northwest Fire Insurance Company, of Manitoba, the home office being in this city, and whose authorized capital and assets exceed \$500,000. He is also general agent for Manitoba and the Northwest of the Royal Insurance Company, of England, with capital and assets amounting to \$34,000,000; the City of London, England, whose assets and capital reach \$19,000,000. He is also agent for Lloyds for Lake Superior and all the lakes and streams west thereof to the Pacific, the head office being in the Royal Exchange building, London, Eng. Mr. Girdlestone is thus prepared to write policies for fire, life, marine and accident insurance, and has forty-three sub agents in

the province and the territories, while in the office here there are eight employes. Since the establishment of the agency losses to the extent of nearly \$100,000 have been paid. Mr. Girdlestone is also agent for the Cunard and Anchor steamship lines, and the Collingwood line of steamers. He is prepared to effect loans at most reasonable rates. Mr. Girdlestone may be counted as one of the old residents of Winnipeg, and is favorably known as a man of strict business habits.

Parke and Co., Dry Goods, 432 Main Street.—The popular dry goods establishment of the enterprising and driving firm of Messrs. Parkes & Co. at No. 432 Main Street, ranks among the leading establishments of the kind in the entire city, and is worth liberal mention in this work. No house offers greater inducements to the purchaser than this, and no establishment is so widely known or enjoys a better trade. The Golden Lion is one of the dry goods houses of which Winnipeg is proud, as it is an establishment which, in the excellence of the stock, is fully up to the high standard of the big dry goods houses of Toronto and Montreal, while none of them offers a wider selection in the latest designs and styles of all descriptions of dry goods and carpets. Messrs. Parkes & Co. makes a specialty of carpets, in which they carry on a very large business, keeping probably the most extensive stock in that line in the city. The store occupied by this firm is spacious and commodious and admirably arranged for making a good display of the large stock which is always kept on hand. The building is 28x109 feet, three story, with a large basement. The first floor is used as a salesroom for dry goods proper, the second flat for carpets, and the third for the dress and mantle-making department, which is under the able management of Miss Hughes, who has won a high reputation for her artistic skill as a modiste. In conducting this extensive business, Messrs. Parkes & Co. give employment to about fifteen hands, who are constantly employed in supplying their large and growing trade. This is an old established house, having been founded in the early days of Winnipeg by Higgins, Young & Jackson, who were succeeded by Mr. Louis Arnett, from whom the present firm of Parkes & Co. purchased the business in 1884. Popular prices prevail, and it is Messrs. Parkes & Co's endeavor to merit by a straightforward course of honorable dealing a continuance of the patronage now enjoyed. Mr. Parkes, the head of the firm, is an energetic, clear-headed business man, honorable and fair in all transactions and well deserving of the success he is achieving.



Alex. Taylor, Books and Stationery, 472 Main Street.—One of the oldest bookstores in the city is that conducted by Mr. Alex. Taylor at No. 472 Main Street. This business was established in 1879, the firm being then known as Benson & Taylor. A year later Mr. Taylor purchased the interest of his partner, and since that date has been the sole proprietor of the business. When the firm of Benson & Taylor started, they had a capital of only \$1,500, but the business has prospered greatly, and Mr. Taylor now carries a stock which is valued at many thousands of dollars, and his annual sales reach a very large figure. Mr. Taylor has occupied his present well-known stand since 1881, and it is probably the best known book and stationery store in Winnipeg. The career of Mr. Taylor for many years in his present vocation has given him an experience, the advantages of which are observed daily in the management of his business, which is steadily increasing. The stock of stationery carried by this establishment is most complete and well selected, always embracing everything desirable, new, rare or costly. In miscellaneous and Sunday or common school books the selection is equally wide, and includes an assortment in the purchase of which great care and judgment have been displayed. Besides these essentials, Mr. Taylor makes a specialty of supplying commercial books of all descriptions, blanks and printing of all kinds, evincing a taste and discrimination in this department highly conducive to the satisfaction of his customers and the healthy enlargement of his trade in that line. The minor articles pertaining to the business are by no means overlooked, and to fancy goods he has given particular attention. A supply of the latest issues of American and English newspapers and periodicals is always kept on hand, and the leading Canadian journals are here to be found on sale. Mr. Taylor personally is one of the most popular business men in Winnipeg, and is well entitled to the esteem that energy, reliability and talent always inspire.

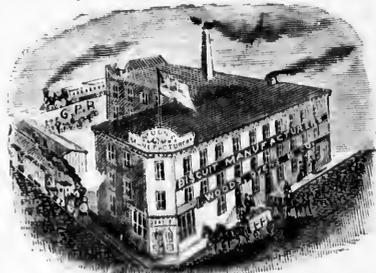
W. Roberts and Co., Wholesale and Retail Tobacconists, 474 Main Street.—This is one of the few houses dealing in tobaccos and cigars which weathered the depression following the real estate boom of 1882. Messrs. W. Roberts and Co. started in business in March, 1882, when they purchased Messrs. Geo. Wishart and Co.'s old stand at No. 474 Main Street (opposite the new post office) where they have continued ever since. The present solid position held by the firm is the result of curtailing expenses and adopting the cash system, when Mr. Roberts saw that the boom would certainly be succeeded by a period of great business depression. The firm have a large and splendid stock of goods on hand, which, being purchased for cash, they are enabled to sell at prices which must defy competition. The stock includes the very finest brands of domestic and foreign cigars, which are retailed at most moderate prices. This is one of the very few places in Winnipeg where a really good Havana cigar can be obtained. Messrs. Roberts and Co. have also on hand an immense assortment of pipes of all kinds and ranging in price from a few cents to many dollars. Everything can be found here, from the ordinary clay to the most expensive meerschaums. An extra fine lot of briar pipes is always kept in stock. All kinds of tobaccos can be had at this establishment, while tobacconists' sundries can also be obtained in every description. Mr. Roberts is a practical cigar dealer, and his lengthy experience in the business has made him fully competent to cater to the tastes of the smoking portion of the community. As a business man he stands high in the estimation of everyone.

Hodgson, Sumner and Co., Wholesale Dry Goods, Small Wares and Fancy Goods, 38 Princess Street.—This is the great retail house of the Northwest, and is a branch of the firm of the same name, which has been established at Montreal since 1857. The Winnipeg house was instituted four years ago, and has during that period increased the business of the firm throughout the Northwest to very large proportions. Two travelers are now kept constantly on the road between Winnipeg and British Columbia. The firm has developed a trade of the greatest magnitude, out-of-town merchants having long ago realized the fact that they can always order stock. Their premises, at No. 38 Princess Street, are 25 x 95 feet in dimensions, embracing three storeys and basement, handsomely fitted up, and conveniently arranged, embracing a system of organization pervading the entire establishment. Their stock is fresh and desirable throughout, having been selected with the greatest care by themselves in the eastern markets, and including the latest novelties in patterns, styles, etc., both imported and of domestic manufacture. The departments devoted to small wares, hosiery and gloves are complete and extensive, while the prices quoted command the attention of the closest buyers. Their stock of dry goods is large and varied and includes special lines for the Indian trade. In the fancy goods lines, we find china tea sets, tool chests, drums, china head dolls, India rubber dolls, toy pistols, mechanical toys, amberina, agate and rubina lacemade sets, china ornaments, jewellery, Christmas cards, plush albums, work boxes, dressing cases and photo frames, clocks, leads, etc., and almost every variety of goods suitable for the holiday trade. The firm are also agents for Grey's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum and Jacquot's Blacking. Thirteen employees are required in the various departments. The manager of the business here is Mr. J. McLeod Holiday, who is also a member of the firm. He is one of the city's most popular and enterprising business men, bringing to bear fine executive abilities and a thorough knowledge of the market. The firm has retained the confidence of leading commercial circles, and is in every respect a worthy exponent of its branch of trade throughout the Northwest.

A. W. Blesdell and Co., Druggists, 521 Main Street. One of the largest, best arranged and most popular drug establishments in the city is that conducted by Messrs. A. W. Blesdell and Co., at No. 521 Main Street, two doors south of Market Street East. The premises occupied are both commodious and well adapted for the business, and are 25x100 feet in dimensions, with a large storehouse in the rear. This business was established nearly five years ago by Mr. Blesdell, who was formerly engaged in the drug business in Searford and Hamilton, Ont. Since the institution of the business here, it has been continually increasing and expanding, and now ranks among the largest retail houses in Winnipeg. The handsome store contains a large stock of the best and purest drugs, with a complete stock of all the popular patent medicines and perfumery and fancy goods of every description. A specialty is made of the dispensing department, and physicians' prescriptions are compounded in the most careful manner by skilled and experienced men, and only the very purest and best ingredients are used. Mr. Blesdell is himself an experienced pharmacist and his assistants are all competent and experienced. In addition to his Winnipeg establishment, Mr. Blesdell has also started stores at Fort McLeod and Pincher Creek, which were necessitated by the rapid increase of population in those districts, and where a large business is being done. This firm is regarded as one of the most reliable in the drug business in the city, and enjoys an excellent patronage from all parts of the country. An accomplished druggist and scientific chemist, Mr. Blesdell richly deserves the popularity and confidence he receives.

Scott and Leslie, Furniture Dealers, 276 Main Street. Prominent among the old-established and widely known furniture and upholstery houses of Winnipeg is that of Messrs. Scott and Leslie, No. 276 Main Street. This business was founded sixteen years ago, and since its inception has enjoyed a most successful career. When Col. Scott started the business in 1870, the population of Winnipeg was very small. He pushed his trade with that vim and energy which always insure success and the business advanced in magnitude and importance with the city's and country's demand until it now assumes very large proportions. The premises occupied by this firm are spacious and commodious, admirably arranged and heavily stocked with a splendid assortment of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, upholstery, etc., making one of the finest displays in this line in the city. The stock of office furniture is also complete, some handsome roller-top desks and other descriptions of counting-room and office goods being shown. Messrs. Scott and Leslie also have ample manufacturing facilities and make to order fine cabinet work, while they do all their own upholstering, ten hands being given constant employment in the various branches of their business. Repairing is also promptly and artistically done. This old reliable house is so well known and has retained its old customers so long that its reputation for honorable dealing is established beyond the requirements of praise. Lt.-Col. Thos. Scott, M. P., the head of the firm, is a native of Perth, Ont., and came to Winnipeg with the Red River expedition under command of Lord Wolseley. During the late rebellion on the Saskatchewan, Col. Scott formed a battalion in the city and province which was called into active service. He is a most popular and esteemed citizen, and the confidence reposed in him has been evidenced by his repeated election to represent Winnipeg in the Provincial Legislature and later in the Dominion Parliament, he being the present member for this city. He has also filled the position of Mayor of Winnipeg for several terms. Mr. John Leslie, who became a member of the firm in August, 1885, hails from Milton, Ont., but was for some time a member of the firm of Scott, Bell and Co., furniture manufacturers, Wingham, Ont. He is a thorough-going business man, fair in all transactions, and is highly esteemed for his strict integrity and sterling personal worth.

Woods and Co., Lumber and Railway Supplies, Bisenits, Brooms, etc., Fonseca Street, East. This business was established in 1881, and has been most successful from its inception. The firm deal extensively in lumber and railway supplies, their business in this line extending all over the Northwest, and they do a larger trade than probably any other dealers in the country. They possess exceptional facilities and are therefore able to offer special inducements to buyers. A large stock of thoroughly seasoned lumber is always kept on hand and embraces all varieties, including spruce, pine, and oak. Since the commencement of this firm's business they have supplied the Canadian Pacific Railway with fully two-thirds of the timber and lumber used in the construction of their line, and now furnish that corporation with most of the lumber required by them in the Northwest. They supplied all the lumber for the immense elevator erected by the C.P.R. at Fort William. In carrying out these large contracts, the value of which alone runs into enormous figures, the firm gave every satisfaction to the Canadian Pacific authorities. No better evidence than this is required of the reliability and profitability of this firm. In addition to their lumber trade, Woods & Co. carry on the manufacture of bisenits and brooms in the building on the corner of Higgins Street and Fonseca Street East, where their offices are also located. The building is 160x80 feet in dimensions, forming three stories and basement, and is fitted up with all the necessary machinery for these important industries. Here about forty hands are given constant employment. Goods of the best quality are manufactured, and a large trade is done throughout the Province and the Northwest Territories. The firm is composed of Messrs. W. C. Woods and H. Woods, who are both active, energetic and enterprising young business men, and very popular throughout the city.



Drummond Bros. and Moffat, Financial Agents, Dundee Block, Main Street. This is one of the best known and most esteemed firm of financial agents in the Northwest. They began business here three years ago, and their transactions now amount to a very large amount annually. Among the companies represented by this firm is the Northern Assurance Co., which is one of the leading and most solid insurance institutions in existence. The firm have done and are doing a very large business in loans, representing as they do such large and wealthy corporations as the Dundee Mortgage and Trust Investment Company, the Dundee Investment Company, and the Canadian-American Mortgage Company, all of which now hold

extensive interests in this city. The members of the firm of Drummond Bros. & Moffat are all gentlemen of wide business experience, thoroughly versed in financial affairs, and are able to offer the very best inducements in the line of investment. They are largely interested in the City Water Works company, and are also connected with the work of inland transportation as stockholders, and Mr. C. S. Drummond is vice president and director of the Northwest Navigation Co., Mr. F. A. Drummond being the secretary of that company. This company own two passenger steamers, one tug and ten barges which do a very large freight and passenger business on the Red and Assiniboine Rivers and Lake Winnipeg. This company has been established for five years, and is extensively engaged in the transportation of lumber on Lake Winnipeg. The manager is Capt. Wm. Robinson, who is also a mill owner on Lake Winnipeg. Drummond Bros. & Moffat hold a leading place in the commercial and financial world of this city, and they have done a large share by their operations in the settlement and development of the country, as well as in adding to the material value of real estate in Winnipeg.

A. Monckton and Co., Chemists and Druggists, Foulds' Block, Corner Main St. and City Hall Square. — These very competent druggists have but recently commenced business, but in a way that plainly indicates their intention of remaining in it. The building occupied is the corner store in the new Foulds' Block, on the corner of Main Street and City Hall Square, and from its situation it has been well named The Central Drug Hall. The premises are 18 by 52 feet in dimensions, and are complete in all details of arrangement, evincing in every part the taste and culture of the proprietors. The establishment contains a full and complete stock of pure drugs and chemicals, etc. The members of the firm are thoroughly educated pharmacutists, and devote special attention to the careful preparation of family recipes and physicians' prescriptions, enjoying the confidence of the members of the medical fraternity throughout the city. Prescriptions are made a specialty in the fullest sense of that term, besides a great variety of articles of taste and luxury, such as toilet articles, etc., are found on the shelves and in the handsome cases of the establishment. The members of the firm are Messrs. A. Monckton and W. R. Inman, two gentlemen who have been long connected with the drug trade of the city, Mr. Monckton having been for several years with Mr. W. J. Mitchell, and Mr. Inman for the past eight years with Mr. J. F. Caldwell. They both possess that thorough knowledge of their business which is so indispensable to accurate and reliable druggists.

G. F. and J. Galt, Groceries, Wines and Liquors, 99 and 101 Princess Street. The wholesale grocery trade of Winnipeg includes several houses which in importance and magnitude are fully equal to those of any other city in the Dominion. Among these leading establishments stands that of Messrs. G. F. & J. Galt, which was opened here in the spring of 1882, and has assumed very large proportions unsurpassed by any other wholesale grocery house in Winnipeg. Their large warehouses are situated at Nos. 99 and 101 Princess Street, where they have large and commodious premises for the transaction of their immense business. The building is of brick, three stories in height, having a frontage on Princess Street of 50 feet and extending back 100 feet. The firm have also a commodious store house 50x100 feet in dimensions. The stock carried by this house is very large, and embraces a fine assortment of general groceries, wines, liquors and cigars. They make a specialty of teas, which are imported direct from China and Japan, and are also importers of Mediterranean goods, such as fruits, etc. Twelve employes are required to look after the extensive business of this establishment, two being travellers who cover the entire Northwest, from Rat Portage to British Columbia, the business extending even to the Pacific Coast. The members of the firm are Mr. Geo. F. Galt, formerly of Perkins, Ince & Co., of Toronto, and Mr. John Galt, formerly of the Bank of Montreal, Chicago. Personally, both gentlemen are very popular, while in business circles they are highly esteemed. The high standing of this house is so well known and recognized throughout the country that it is unnecessary to refer to it here in words of praise.

Robinson and Co., Retail Dry Goods, 402 Main Street. Among the number of very handsome stores and extensive establishments on Main Street, the dry goods store of Messrs. Robinson & Co. in the Dundee Block is deserving of more than passing notice. This house was established in 1881 by Mr. Jerry Robinson, and to-day is ranked among the largest in Winnipeg engaged in that line of trade. He has had a long experience in the dry goods line, is a careful and close buyer, a thorough judge of quality and value, and conversant with all the requirements of his business. The store-room occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Co., is a large and handsome one, including an area of 24x70 feet, the building being three stories in height, fitted up handsomely, and is stocked with as complete, varied and choice a stock of goods in this line to be found in the city, and the stock is kept up with frequent invoices of all the

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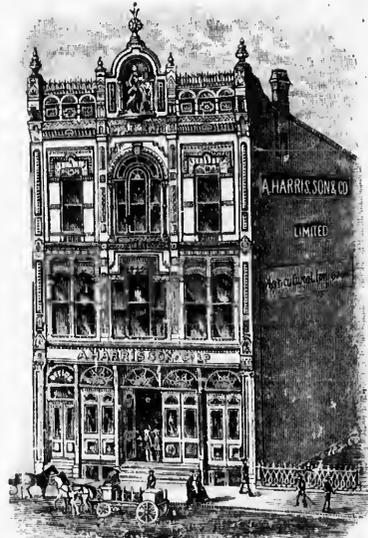
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latest novelties and most approved patterns, etc. There is always to be found in this establishment a large and elegant assortment of silks, dress goods in great variety, cloaks, shawls, etc. Six salesmen are kept fully occupied in attending to the wants of the numerous customers who throng the store. Mr. Robinson devotes his sole attention to the dry goods business, having neither dress-making or millinery departments, and by industry, application to business and unswerving integrity, has built up a large and increasing trade.

A. Harris, Son and Co., (Limited). Agricultural Implements, Princess Street.

There is probably no business concern known so well throughout the entire Northwest as that of A. Harris, Son & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements. The head office is at Brantford, Ont., where the extensive works of the Company are located. This business was established twenty-five years ago, and has gradually grown from a small beginning to its present giant proportions. The company's business relations with the Northwest dates back as far as 1872, when the late Mr. W. W. Banning was agent. Eight years later a regular branch was established in Winnipeg, and in 1882 the handsome building on Princess Street at present occupied by the company was erected. It is one of the finest business blocks in Winnipeg, and has a frontage of thirty feet and a depth of one hundred feet, embracing three stories and a basement. They employ about 40 men constantly. The company have also warehouses at Emerson, Morden, Pilot Mound, Deloraine, Morris, Indian Head, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Moose Jaw, Carberry, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Minnedosa, Rapid City, Battleford, Prince Albert, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria, B. C. They deal in all descriptions of agricultural implements, and all their manufactures being of a high standard have attained a splendid reputation. Included in them are the Brantford cord binder, the Brantford light mower, the Brantford light reaper, new Brantford seeder, Minnesota Chief threshers, Climax threshers, Little Champion threshers, agricultural engines, Pitts & Edward horse-powers, binder-cord and wire, wagons, plows, etc. The president of the company is Mr. John Harris, who resides at Brantford. The manager for the Northwest is Mr. L. M. Jones, who has been in Winnipeg since 1880, and Mr. J. H. Honsser is the secretary and treasurer. Both gentlemen are well and favorably known to the community. Mr. Jones has for two years past represented Ward Two in the City Council and is now a candidate for the Mayoralty, having been requested by a very large number of citizens to stand for that position, while his name has also been frequently mentioned with the representation of Winnipeg North in the Local Legislature.



Northwestern Coal and Navigation Co., G. H. R. WAINWRIGHT, Agent,

453 Main Street. One of the best known corporations engaged in the coal trade in this country, the Northwestern Coal and Navigation Company, is properly entitled to more than mere mention in this work. This corporation is mainly composed of English shareholders, who do not number at the most over fifteen persons. Their mines, which are known as the Galt mines, are situated at Lethbridge, N.W.T., to which point the company have constructed a railway from Dunmore, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a distance of one hundred and nine miles. Operations have been proceeding at these mines for the past three years, and over one hundred and fifty miners are now employed there. The company also use four of the Legg coal cutting machines which give great satisfaction. The mines are very extensive, and their product is the very best bituminous coal known to this market, and it is sold in Winnipeg at \$7.25 per ton. The president of the company is Mr. Wm. Lethbridge, who resides in England, and the manager of both the mines and the railway is Mr. E. T. Galt, who is to be found at the head offices in Lethbridge. The agent in Winnipeg is Mr. G. H. R. Wainwright, whose office is located at No. 453 Main Street. He is a man of comprehensive knowledge of general commercial business and affairs, and many positions of responsibility and trust have been filled by him with great ability. As conducting to the industry of the country, and reducing the former high cost of fuel in Winnipeg, this company has largely, and is entitled to the success which it has attained in this market.

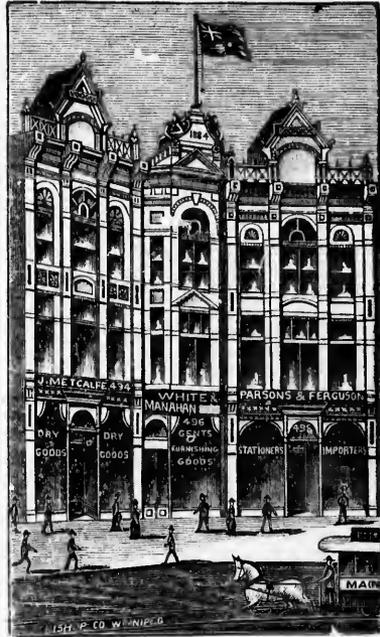
Mulholland Bros., Hardware, Stoves, etc., 468 Main Street.—Among the representative concerns denoting the mercantile supremacy of Winnipeg in the Northwest is the establishment of Messrs. Mulholland Bros., wholesale and retail dealers in hardware and stoves and manufacturers of tinware. Their premises are situated at No. 468 Main Street, in the centre of the business district, forming one of the best stands in the city. Here they have a large warehouse, 30x75 feet in dimensions, three stories in height, the lower floor being devoted to the retail business, while the upper flats are fitted up with all the latest labor-saving machinery for the manufacture of tinware, in which they have a large trade. In the retail department is a large and well assorted stock of shelf hardware, builders' hardware, tools, cutlery, saws, etc., as well as a splendid assortment of cooking and heating stoves and ranges specially suited for this country. These embrace all the most popular products of the leading manufacturers. In addition to the store business, Mulholland Bros. have a heavy wholesale trade, extending to all the leading points in Manitoba and the Territories, and have two other large warehouses to accommodate their extensive stock. Having superior connexions in the east with the principal manufacturers, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the business, the firm are able to offer exceptional advantages to their many customers. Fifteen hands are given employment in the establishment, and the total business amounts to very large figures annually. The members of the firm are Messrs. Joseph Mulholland and Henry Mulholland, who are numbered among our most active and public spirited citizens, and are recognized as energetic and enterprising business men, standing among the leading merchants of the city. They have always taken a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the city, and Mr. Joseph Mulholland is a director of the company now building the Hudson's Bay Railway, on the construction of which the prosperity of the country so greatly depends.

John B. Mather. Commission Merchant, Corner Princess and McDermott Streets.—A very important branch of industry in Winnipeg, which contributes materially to the prosperity of the city, is the wholesale commission trade. Prominent among the merchants who are engaged in this line is Mr. John B. Mather, whose office is located at the corner Princess and McDermott Streets, in close proximity to the business centre of the city. Mr. Mather was for about fourteen years in the employ of the firm of Frank Smith & Co., of Toronto, and thus gained a thorough knowledge of the various lines of business in which he is engaged. In 1882, when the real estate "boom" here was at its height, Mr. Mather came to Winnipeg, and has been prominently identified with the business interests of the city since that date, and has worked up a large and prosperous trade. Mr. Mather represents some of the leading wholesale houses of the Dominion, including the Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery; H. Walker & Son, distillers, Walkerton, Ont.; Chase & Sanborn, coffees, Montreal; J. Rattray & Co., tobaccos and cigars, Montreal; Osborne, Son & Co., liquor merchants, Montreal; Francis Peck, Winch & Co., teas, London, Eng., and a number of others. In all these lines, Mr. Mather does a large business, aggregating very large figures annually. He has a large warehouse on Lombard Street, which is 70 by 150 feet in area, for the storage of goods, while much of his importations are direct to buyers. Mr. Mather during his residence in Winnipeg has gained the confidence and esteem of the merchants as well as the citizens generally. He is a prominent member of the Board of Trade, and takes a deep interest in the success and progress of that body. Having unsurpassed connexions and a thorough acquaintance with the trade, he is able to offer special advantages to customers.

Turner, MacKeand and Co., Wholesale Grocers, 35 Bannatyne Street East. Representative among the number of leading houses in the wholesale grocery trade of Winnipeg is the widely known firm of Messrs. Turner, MacKeand & Co., of No. 35 Bannatyne Street East. The extensive business conducted by them was originally founded by James Turner & Co., of Hamilton, in 1872, and thus continued, steadily enlarging under a progressive and an honorable policy, until in 1879 the present firm succeeded to the business, which is thus one of the oldest established in the wholesale line in Winnipeg. The firm's premises are located at No. 35 Bannatyne St. East, where they occupy two buildings covering an area of 66x150 feet. The older building is composed of one story and cellar, while the new building, erected in 1882, embraces three stories and cellar, thus affording over 25,000 square feet of floor space. Both buildings are of brick, and are a creditable addition to the business blocks of the city. A more spacious, handsome and convenient wholesale grocery house cannot be found in the Northwest to-day. Within, everything has been specially arranged to suit the requirements of the heavy trade, while the fittings and accommodations for display and storage of stock are unrivalled. The staff includes eleven employes who are thoroughly conversant with their duties, ensuring satisfaction to buyers, and prompt filling of the largest orders. Three travelers are kept constantly on the road between Port Arthur and British Columbia, the firm's trade throughout the country being of a most extensive character. They keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of

staple groceries and provisions. They also handle Higgins' Eureka salt, which is specially imported for butter and cheese-making. The members of the firm are Messrs. James L. Turner and Alfred MacKeand, who are both known as honorable and progressive business men. Mr. MacKeand has been a member of the Council of the Board of Trade for many years, and is also Lieut.-Colonel of the 90th Battalion, having been in command of the gallant regiment during the campaign in the Saskatchewan district.

White and Manahan, Retail Clothing. 496 Main Street.—The business of this house was founded in the year 1882 by Messrs. W. J. White and E. C. Manahan. Their establishment, which contains a fine assortment of ready-made clothing, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods, is situated at No. 496 Main Street, in the fine brick block owned by Mr. J. R. Clements. The salesroom is stocked with a full and complete assortment of articles pertaining to the lines enumerated, the stock now carried being valued at about \$16,000. Their annual sales reach about \$45,000. For fine goods, large variety, choice selection of goods and reliability of guarantees, White & Manahan's house has a reputation of which any business firm might be proud. Special attention is given to fine imported goods, and the best selections are made from English, French, German, Irish and Scotch manufactures. Both members of the firm are gentlemen of large experience and thorough knowledge of all pertaining to the clothing trade. The firm have long enjoyed the highest esteem of trade circles for their upright, honorable dealing, and the reliable quality of their goods. Their store is one of the largest and finest on Main Street, and they are looked upon as among the most respected and deservedly successful merchants of the city.



Preston and Norris, Retail Dry Goods. 434 Main Street.—One of the finest retail dry goods stores in Winnipeg has just been opened in the Clements' block at No. 494 Main Street. They are carrying a magnificent stock valued at \$25,000, and composed entirely of new and fresh goods direct from the manufacturers. The members of the firm are Messrs. N. R. Preston and J. Norris, two young men who have had a thorough training in the dry goods business and learned all its details by practical experience. Both are courteous and popular gentlemen and knowing thoroughly the taste of the people in their line will assuredly meet with the success which their enterprise merits. They employ four clerks and will undoubtedly have to increase their force in a very short time. It is establishments of this character which are recognized exponents of Winnipeg's mercantile capacity, and they well deserve the success attending them. The premises occupied by the firm are perhaps the most spacious and elegant in the city—centrally and prominently located, and every convenience and facility is afforded buyers.

North American Life Assurance Company. WM. SCOTT, Manager for Manitoba and N. W. T., McIntyre Block.—One of the best known and most popular insurance companies which does business in Winnipeg is the North American Life Assurance Co., whose record since its organization has been one of continuous progress, having, as shown by its report for the last year, a larger amount of insurance in force, a larger amount of assets, and a larger premium income than any of its competitors at a like period of their history. During 1885, the company wrote nearly two millions of new insurance, a sum in excess of the amount obtained in any previous year in the history of this company, while the official reports show that very few companies doing business in Canada are able to write a larger amount of new business in a year. This is a home company, and it offers security not exceeded by that of any other company. For the security of policy holders the company holds assets amounting to \$346,396, and in addition an unadvised guarantee fund of \$240,000, making a total of \$586,396. From this deduct reserve and death losses amounting to \$241,890, and there is left a

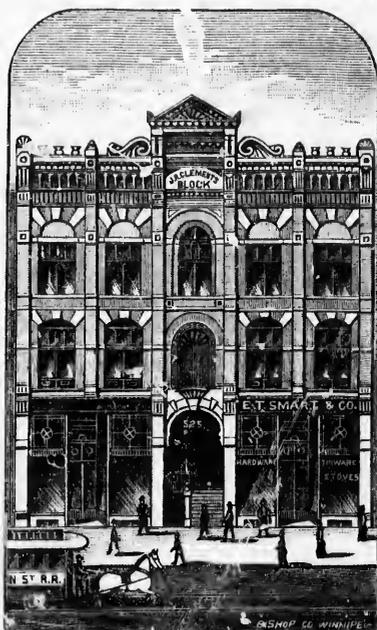
surplus on policy-holders' account of \$345,000, or \$2.42 of assets for each \$1 of liability. A most important feature is that the policies of this company are indisputable after three years from date of issue. In addition to the ordinary plans offered by other companies, the North American presents the commercial plan, which has become very popular, over \$300,000 of new insurance having been written under it in Manitoba and the Territories since May last. This plan is simply confined to collecting the cost of insurance with a fixed yearly fee for expenses, and can be recommended with confidence to all who need protection only in life insurance, more especially to persons of moderate incomes. The president of this company is Hon. Alex. Mackenzie (formerly Premier of the Dominion) and the vice presidents are Hon. Alex. Morris (ex-Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba) and J. L. Blaikie, Esq., (President of Canada Landed Credit Company), Wm. McCabe, Esq., L. L. B. P. I. A., being managing director. In addition there is an honorary board of directors for Winnipeg consisting of Hon. A. G. B. Banatyne, Hon. John Norquay and Messrs. Hugh Sutherland, M. P., R. J. Whittle, John McDonald and W. W. McMillan. Mr. William Scott, whose office is at room 6, McIntyre block, is manager for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and since he assumed the management in May last has greatly extended the business of the company throughout this territory.

A. G. Snow and Co., Wholesale Tobaccos, 118 Princess Street. — Among the numerous business industries of the city, the wholesale tobacco trade takes a leading position, and among the firms extensively engaged in that line none are so well and favorably known as A. G. Snow & Co., whose premises are situated at No. 118 Princess Street. The business was founded in September, 1885, Mr. Horace Snow, who was formerly a member of the firm of R. S. Bradley & Co., becoming manager, a position for which he is well qualified on account of his lengthy practical experience in the trade. This firm deals in cigarettes, cut smoking tobaccos and snuffs, representing the leading manufacturers in America. Among the firms they represent are Messrs. Wm. S. Kimball & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., manufacturers of the Vanity Fair, Three Kings, Cloth of Gold and Old Gold cigarettes, and Vanity Fair, Fragrant Vanity Fair, Old Gold and Black and Tan cut smoking tobaccos, and numerous other brands of which space will not permit mention here; Allan & Ginter, of Richmond, Va., manufacturers of Richmond Straight Cut, Richmond Gem, Little Beauties, Mash-cut smoking tobaccos; and Marling Bros., Baltimore, manufacturers of the celebrated Seal of North Carolina plug cut. The business of this house extends throughout Manitoba and the Northwest, and reaches very large proportions annually. It is their intention at an early date to add cigars and tobaccoists' goods to their business.

Moxie Nerve Food. GLINES & Co., Agents, Princess Opera House Block. — One of the greatest discoveries of the present age undoubtedly is the Moxie Nerve Food, which was first introduced into Massachusetts about one year ago from South America. The demand for it has been simply marvellous, and its sales now amount to about 15,000,000 bottles per annum. Its introduction into the city of Lowell, Mass., a year ago last July, was the most remarkable ever known. At the end of five months the proprietors were compelled to establish four large factories in New England and New York, and over 500,000 quart bottles were sold inside of that time. The demand continued to increase, and now thirteen factories barely afford a sufficient supply. It is claimed that this harmless and simple beverage will supersede the use of stimulants and nervines, and since its introduction into Winnipeg there have been many people restored to perfect health after drinking it but a short time. The liquor saloons say two-thirds of their customers drink it exclusively, saying it makes them feel better than stimulants stops the hankering for rum, and gives them great power of endurance, leaving no reaction, but solid, vigorous strength, a big appetite, and sweet good sleep. The women say it is just what they want. Nervousness and nervous exhaustion disappear like magic. But the greatest hope is, that it will supersede intoxicants. The discoverer of this great nerve food was Lieut. Moxie, who through speculation in oil lands amassed a great fortune. He inherited tubercular consumption from his mother, from which he died last May in Lower California. Last year, while hunting for health in the mountain regions of South America, he found the people using what they called the Food Plant, as we do greens. Surprised at its effect on his own nervous system, he shipped a bale to Dr. A. Thompson, of Lowell, Mass., asking him to determine its character. He found that it cured anything caused by nervous exhaustion, and after effecting some wonderful cures while using it in private practice, decided to introduce its merits to the general public. The result has been the marvellous demand which now exists for it. The agency for Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia is controlled by Messrs. Glines & Co., Princess Opera House Block, who have already disposed of a large quantity in this country.

F. A. Grieve, Stoves and Tinware, 253 Main Street.—Among the leading houses in this line is that of Mr. F. A. Grieve, whose premises are situated at No. 253 Main Street. Mr. Grieve came to Winnipeg about five years ago, and for over two years was engaged in his present line of business in company with Mr. H. Jameson. The partnership was dissolved about three years ago, and since then Mr. Grieve has conducted the business alone, and has met with most gratifying success. His establishment is large and commodious, being 25x70 feet in dimensions, and is divided into two departments, the front portion being occupied as a salesroom, while in the rear is the workshop, where all kinds of tinware are manufactured. Mr. Grieve, besides manufacturing tinware, does roofing, spouting and general job-work to order, employing three good workmen. He also deals in stoves, grates, etc., and has a fine stock on hand, embracing all the most popular makes and styles. Keeping desirable goods and selling at low figures, he has worked up a good established trade, to which he gives close attention. Mr. Grieve is a native of Cobourg, Ont., but has resided in this city since 1881. He is an enterprising and energetic business man, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all with whom he is brought in contact. This firm is justly entitled to a prominent position among the representative business houses of Winnipeg.

J. A. Wood, Wholesale Liquors and Cigars, 525 Main Street.—This firm was established in 1884, and already ranks as one of the representative business houses of this city. This is now generally recognized as the most extensive as well as the most reliable and important establishment of its kind in Winnipeg. The premises occupied are in the handsome brick block at No. 525 Main Street, embracing one flat 25x130 feet and a large and commodious cellar, which is used as Customs Bond, as they import direct. In this large warehouse will be found a full and complete assortment of the purest and choicest brandies, whiskies, wines and liquors to be found in the Northwest, which for purity and excellence are unequalled. The trade of this house extends to all parts of Manitoba and is steadily increasing in its proportions. The managers of the business are Messrs. W. P. Marter and P. Arnold, who are thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the wholesale liquor trade, and have a large number of friends among the retailers in the city and province who bestow their patronage upon this house. This firm employs two men in the warehouse, in addition to the force upon the road, and as they deal exclusively in the best and purest of foreign and domestic wines and liquors, dealers throughout the province may at all times be assured of securing the very best articles in the market at reasonable prices.



R. J. Nicholson and Co., Merchant Tailors, 542 Main Street.—Among the leading tailoring establishments in Winnipeg must be reckoned that of Messrs. R. J. Nicholson and Co. at No. 542 Main Street. Started only a year ago with small capital this business has grown monthly until now it has reached large proportions, giving employment to sixteen people. The firm have won a reputation for splendid fitting and good work, while their stock always embraces every variety of cloth to suit the taste and the pockets of their customers. They have at present on hand a magnificent assortment of the choicest French, English and Scotch tweeds to be found in the city, and fresh arrivals of the latest goods are always being received so that the most recent colors and patterns in suitings, trouserings and overcoatings are always to be found at this establishment. As a cutter, Mr. Nicholson is everywhere recognized throughout the city as one of the best and he never fails to give a perfect fit, which is the great essential in the tailoring business. He is a Canadian by birth, coming here from Montreal, and learned his business in the Canadian metropolis as well as in New York. His partner is Mr. W. G. Nicholson, who is also well qualified in every branch of the business. They are now doing a fine business, aggregating \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year, and the numbers of their customers are constantly increasing. Both members of the firm, who are personally very popular, are pushing, active, go-ahead young men, and are bound to succeed, ability and enterprise being in their case happily joined together.

A. A. Andrews. Insurance and Commission, 430 Main St. - Mr. A. A. Andrews started in the insurance and commission trade in 1882, when his business amounted to about \$5,000 per annum. It has steadily increased since that time, and now reaches \$100,000 to \$150,000 a year. Personally, Mr. Andrews is one of the most popular and respected young merchants of Winnipeg, his career has been one alike creditable and honorable, and he eminently deserves the success which he has achieved, and the consideration in which he is held by all who know him. He represents the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Co., of Toronto; W. Milchamp & Co., show cases, Toronto; Goldie & McCulloch, safes and vault doors, Galt, Ont., and is also agent for all descriptions of fire department supplies, including steam and chemical fire engines.

Hall and Lowe. Photographers and Photo Stock Dealers, 461 Main Street. - The leading photographic gallery in Winnipeg is that conducted by Messrs. Hall and Lowe at No. 461 Main Street. The great popularity of this gallery is evidenced in the large patronage extended to it, among its many customers being the leading people of the city. It is generally conceded that in all that goes to make a good portrait, Messrs. Hall and Lowe's products are unequalled by any other establishment in Winnipeg. Nor is this astonishing, when it is known that both members of the firm are thoroughly experienced in the business, whose details they learned in the leading photographic establishment of America, while they possess that natural artistic taste so essential to success in this line. Both Messrs. Hall and Lowe were for many years in the employ of William Notman, whose work carried off first prizes at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in competition with the leading photographers of the United States, and also at the Paris and London exhibitions, and the work which they turn out here is not one whit inferior in beauty of finish or fidelity to nature. They are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line from the smallest miniature to life-size heads direct, while in out-door views they have no superior. The operating room of this firm is by far the largest in the city, being over fifty feet long, and they have also finely furnished parlors and commodious work-rooms, while they are the only firm in the city having a store in connection where views of the Northwest, etc., can be purchased. A considerable business is also done in photo stock, a large assortment of which is kept constantly on hand. Five employees are required to attend to the business here, which is under the direct supervision of Mr. Hall. The firm have also a branch at Victoria, B. C., established in 1884, which is under the management of Mr. Lowe, and where equally fine work is done. The business in this city was established in 1881 by Johnson and Hall. A year later the partnership was dissolved, and the business has since been conducted by Messrs. Hall and Lowe.

Northwestern Planing Mills. PATERSON & MITCHELL, Main Street, Opp. C.P.R. Station. One of the leading and most successful enterprises in the city is that of Messrs. Paterson & Mitchell, whose extensive mill is located on Main Street, opposite the C.P.R. station, and is known as the Northwestern Planing Mills. This business was established in 1873 by Mr. R. D. Paterson, who must be ranked among the pioneer business men of Winnipeg. Up to 1880 his business was confined to contracting and building, and specimens of his skill in this branch are to be seen in the Dundee Block, the Duffin Block and Manitoba College, as well as a number of other fine buildings. In 1881 the Northwestern Planing Mills was built, being 66 by 70 feet in dimensions, including two stories and basement, and fitted with a full set of all machinery required for turning out everything in the building line, the whole establishment being run by steam power. Employment is here given to twenty-five skilled workmen, and every facility is at hand for executing the largest orders in the promptest and most satisfactory manner. In 1883 Mr. Geo. A. Mitchell entered into partnership with Mr. Paterson, when the firm became known as Paterson & Mitchell. The firm are contractors and builders, as well as manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, brackets and all kinds of wood work for buildings. They use only the best and most thoroughly seasoned lumber, and with the exceptional facilities at their command, are enabled to compete both in quality and price, with any house in the trade. Re-sawing, dressing and matching and turning are also done, and stair building is made a specialty. The affairs of this firm are conducted upon the soundest principles of mercantile honor and integrity, and its reputation for liberal dealing is established beyond the requirements of praise.

L. Vineberg. Auctioneer and Pawn broker, 705 Main Street. - This business was established by Mr. L. Vineberg in 1881, and its history has been a record of uninterrupted success since that time. Mr. Vineberg is manager of the Citizens' Trust and Loan Company, which takes a leading position among the city's financial institutions. Recently the company erected the large and commodious building in which Mr. Vineberg's office is now situated, at

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No. 705 Main Street. The company loans monies on real estate and all kinds of articles such as diamonds, jewellery, furniture, etc., and transacts a very large business in this line. This institution is a very great convenience to merchants and others. An extensive discounting business is done, and advances are made on warehouse receipts, and other first-class security. Mr. Vineberg, who was well known in financial circles in Montreal previous to coming to Winnipeg, has gained the regard and esteem of all entering into business relations with him, and it is to his ability and enterprise that the Citizens' Trust and Loan Co. occupies such an excellent position to-day. Mr. Vineberg is also transacting an extensive business as an auctioneer, and is prepared to receive and dispose of goods on consignment. He occupies a prominent position among the general public and is regarded as a man of sterling integrity and honest, straight-forward business methods.

Dick, Banning and Co., Lumber Dealers, Opposite C.P.R. Depot. This must be ranked among the pioneer business firms of Winnipeg, the concern having been established

early in 1872, or nearly fifteen years ago, and thus has been closely identified with the growth and advancement of the city. The lumber trade is an industry which has in the last six years assumed very large proportions in Winnipeg, consequent on the rapid increase of population and the large amount of building which has been going on, and no firm has been more largely benefitted thereby than that of Messrs. Dick, Banning & Co. This firm have a large yard, where their offices are located, opposite the Canadian Pacific Railway Depot, and are wholesale dealers in, as well as manufacturers of, all kinds of lumber, including laths, shingles, doors, sash and blinds. They have twenty-seven acres of land at Kee-watin, where their mill is. It is about 33x100 feet in dimensions, run by water-power, having a capacity of eighty thousand feet per day. Messrs. Dick, Banning & Co. take out a very large amount of timber annually, and during the season give employment to about sixty men in all. Having a thorough practical experience of many years in the business and possessing abundance of capital and superior facilities, they are able to offer special inducements to contractors, builders, etc. The members of the firm are Messrs. W. R. Dick and John Dick, and the estate of the late W. W. Banning, whose death a year ago was deeply regretted by the entire community, he being one of Winnipeg's most esteemed and respected citizens. Messrs. W. R. Dick and John Dick have for years been prominently identified with the business interests and material welfare and prosperity of the city, and are regarded as active, energetic and enterprising business men. As a large labor employing institution, as well as extensive manufacturers, this firm deserves special notice.



Louis Wertheim, Manitoba Cigar Depot, 543 Main Street. One of the best known cigar and tobacco establishments in Winnipeg is that of Mr. Louis Wertheim at No. 540 Main Street. For the past six years, Mr. Wertheim has been engaged in business in this city, starting on a small scale but ever increasing and going ahead. He has now on hand a stock worth \$61,000, and is doing a wholesale and retail business of \$20,000 per annum. Mr. Wer-

them carries a fine stock of imported and domestic cigars, manufactured tobacco and tobacconists' goods of all kinds. He makes a specialty of fine Havana cigars, and everyone who desires a first-class cigar always goes to the Manitoba Cigar depot. Mr. Wertheim is highly respected, and holds a prominent position among the people of his own religion, and acts as general agent for Russian refugee immigrants, many of whom have come to this country.

Paisley House. PAISLEY & SON, Proprietors, 509 Main Street.—The proprietors of this house have resided in Winnipeg for nearly five years past, having come here in March, 1882, in the height of the real estate boom. Paisley & Son are first-class, experienced hotel men, and the houses they have conducted here have always been run in the very best style. On the first of September last they opened the Paisley House at No. 509 Main Street, opposite the City Hall, where they have one of the handsomest places of the kind in the city. The premises, which were formerly known as the Northwest House, have been so greatly remodelled and refitted both inside and outside that no one would recognize that it was the same place. The great improvements made have completely transformed the house, and it now takes rank among the finest furnished establishments in Winnipeg. The house is 25x100 feet in size, embracing four storeys with large basement, and contains 25 sleeping rooms, which are elegantly and comfortably furnished, and have hot and cold baths and water-closets attached. The saloon is really a work of art, with its elegant bar settings. In the front and rear of the saloon are numerous ante-rooms splendidly furnished, which the wood-work is carved and painted in most attractive style. In the rear of the saloon is also a large dining room, which has been converted into a first-class restaurant, where the choicest meals, including all the delicacies in season, can be procured at reasonable rates. Both members of the firm are well and favorably known, and are very popular, attracting a large business to their really handsome establishment. Their enterprise is being deservedly rewarded by a gratifying success.

Hodges and Co., Groceries, Liquors, Crockery and Glassware, 351 and 353 Main Street.—The extraordinary growth and progress of the Northwest is reflected in the fine business establishments which in the various staple lines of trade have been permanently located in this city. Prominent among the retail business houses of the city stands that of Messrs. Hodges & Co., dealers in groceries, liquors, crockery and glassware and lamp goods. This establishment, which is situated at Nos. 351 and 353 Main Street, nearly opposite Portage Avenue, is divided into two distinct departments. One is devoted to groceries and liquors, of which a very large and fine stock is kept on hand, embracing the best qualities of teas, sugars, butter and general groceries, while the wines and liquors are of the highest standard. The assortment of crockery, glassware and lamp goods in the other department is especially fine and includes everything in those lines. The premises occupied by this firm are large and commodious, embracing two stores, 40x60 feet in size, and a very large business is here done, giving constant employment to two salesmen. Mr. Harry Hodges has been engaged in business in Winnipeg since 1873 and established one of the first crockery establishments in the city, continuing in that line solely for several years. He is an active, energetic business man, and gained the respect and esteem of the community, with whose business interests he has been so long identified.

J. B. Rutter, Auction and Commission Merchant, 593 Main Street.—As one of the most successful and enterprising auctioneers and commission merchants in the city, Mr. J. B. Rutter is deserving of mention in this publication devoted to a thorough business and industrial review of Winnipeg. Mr. Rutter is a former resident of London, England, and started in business in this city in 1885, and since the institution of his business has met with a very gratifying degree of success. His premises were formerly situated at No. 323 Main Street, but recently the growing demands of his business for greater accommodations resulted in his removal to his present stand at No. 593 Main Street. His rooms are well stocked with the choicest bargains in household effects, his assortment of stoves, all in excellent condition, being exceptionally good, and selling off as fast as they can be replaced. Mr. Rutter is very successful in the sale of household furniture, and while the disposal of bankrupt stocks is a specialty. His extensive patronage in this line is the best evidence of his success. Mr. Rutter also handles goods on consignment, and is prepared to make advances on or buy stock, stock-in-trade or furniture. Mr. Rutter is an energetic and active auctioneer and commission merchant, and has created a large and constantly increasing business. He is popular personally, and is highly esteemed in business circles for his honorable methods and integrity.

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Carson and Cowles, Butchers, 709 Main Street.—The growth of the meat trade of Winnipeg has been very considerable of late years. Formerly all meats consumed in the city were imported but now the country supplies sufficient meats for home consumption. The firm of Messrs. Carson and Cowles engaged in this business here last year, and already their trade has assumed very large proportions. This result is directly traceable to the fact that the members of the firm thoroughly understand the business and are good judges of beef cattle, and thus are enabled to secure the best meats for the benefit of their numerous customers. The premises occupied by the firm at No. 709 Main Street are very commodious, and equipped with every facility and appliance for the transaction of business. They do a large family trade, numbering among their customers the majority of the residents in the northern portion of the city. They have won an excellent reputation for selling only the best quality of meat, and always at honest prices. Messrs. W. A. Carson, formerly of London, Ont., and John Cowles, lately of Lowestoft, Eng., compose the firm, and during their residence in Winnipeg they have gained the regard and respect of all who have had business relations with them. They are fully deserving of the success they have attained.

New Douglas House. Wm. Bennett, Proprietor, Corner Main and Alexander Streets. —The traveling public cannot find a better conducted or more popular hotel at which to stop in Winnipeg than the New Douglas House. The proprietor of this popular hotel came to this city during the "boom" days and rented the old Douglas House at a rental of \$500 a month. The business for two years was carried on with great success, when a removal was made to a more central location, known then as the Hotel Hastings. The house is situated on the corner of Main and Alexander Streets, and is a fine specimen of the better class of buildings erected here during recent years. The building is one of the largest devoted to the hotel business in the city, having a frontage of seventy-eight feet on Main Street and running back eighty feet. It is three stories in height, and all the rooms are large and commodious. In addition to several parlors, there are forty-six sleeping rooms in the house, all large, airy chambers, well furnished in the most comfortable style. The dining room is a very spacious one, and the table is always provided with the very best the market affords and all delicacies in season. The billiard parlor is the most commodious in the city, and is fitted with numerous billiard and pool tables of the best makes and kept in excellent condition, while the bar is stocked with the choicest wines, liquors and cigars. The house is heated throughout with steam and is provided with all the latest modern improvements. Mr. Bennett is ably assisted in the management of the house by the head clerk, Mr. Fred Starkey, who has had a lengthy experience in the hotel business. A more genial or considerate host than Captain Bennett it would be hard to find, and he is justly popular with the travelling public and the residents of the city. A free bus and porter meet all the trains, and every assistance is rendered to guests on arrival at the station.



J. R. Tacey, Stoves and Tinware, 600 Main Street.—Mr. J. R. Tacey, whose hardware establishment is situated at No. 600 Main Street, started in business two years ago. At the beginning his capital was limited in size, but by good management, push and enterprise, he has accomplished with a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, it has been very largely increased, and at the present time Mr. Tacey's trade has reached very respectable proportions. His premises are very large and commodious and well adapted to properly display the fine stock of goods which is carried. In this establishment will be found a full and complete stock of cooking, parlor and office stoves, grate fronts, ranges, hollow ware and house furnishing

goods, in great variety, and manufactures every description of tinware, making a specialty of job work, tin roofing, conductors, and gutters. Mr. Tacey is also an experienced plumber, and guarantees to do the very best work in that line as well as in gas and steam fitting, in which he has had a lengthy experience, and is, therefore, well qualified to perform. A specialty is also made by this house of cheese factory furnishings, in which, owing to the large number of factories being started in the province, a large business is being done. Mr. Tacey does business on a cash basis, he makes no bad debts, and is able to give close figures in all branches of his business, and, therefore, offers special advantages to customers. He is Canadian by birth, and hails from Brockville, Ont., and since coming to this city has been known as an active and enterprising business man.

Kee and Hagne. Wholesale and Retail Groceries, Provisions and Crockery, Corner Main and Fonseca Streets. Prominent among the grocery and provision establishments in the city stands that of Messrs. Kee & Hagne, situated on the corner of Main and Fonseca Streets. This business was established in 1884 by the present firm, their place of business being located in Selkirk Hall on Logan Street. They found their increasing trade demanded larger quarters and a more central stand, and accordingly removed to the present commodious premises at No. 636 Main Street, corner of Fonseca Street, where they have every facility and convenience for the transaction of their business. Messrs. Kee & Hagne are both wholesale and retail dealers in groceries, provisions, crockery and woodenware, and have a large and varied stock, embracing a complete assortment in all the lines enumerated. They sell strictly on a cash basis, and thus are enabled to offer special advantages to their customers, having no bad debts to provide against. They import a quantity of their goods, and sell them at the lowest market rates, in some lines underselling all competitors. The members of the firm are Messrs. Robert Kee and George Hagne, who both devote their personal attention to the business. They are active, energetic and enterprising business men, who are working up a large business, and they well deserve the success they have attained.

John Elliott and Son. Agricultural Implements, 82 Princess Street. No branch of business ever sprang so quickly into prominence as has the agricultural implement trade of Winnipeg during the past six years. With the rush of immigration the demand for agricultural implements became very large. Among the leading firms who have been engaged in this business are Messrs. John Elliott and Son. For some time it was claimed that Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements were not equal to the American machinery and were not suited for use in a prairie country. This story, however, was short-lived, as Messrs. Elliott and Sons speedily put an end to it by improving their facilities in every way and producing agricultural implements which in quality and price could not be excelled by any firm in the United States. Among the productions of this firm are the Phoenix twine binder, Warrior mower, Champion hay rake, grain crushers, Randall harrows, iron harrows, Champion seeders, sulky plow with cross and breaker bottoms, Highlander steel beam cross plow, steel and wood beam hill plows, sleighs, etc. The works of the firm are at London, Ont., and were established in 1850. They have done business in this country for many years, at first through Messrs. Westbrook and Fairchild, until 1883, when they established a branch here under the management of Mr. John Williams. Their offices and show rooms are at No. 82 Princess Street, and they have an extensive warehouse, 125 feet long and 40 feet in width, which is situated on Point Douglas Avenue, adjoining the C. P. R. track. The firm have agents at every prominent point from Emerson to Calgary, and having during the past season shipped goods to British Columbia. Mr. John Elliott, the head of the firm, recently returned from England, where he was looking after the firm's exhibit at the Colonial Exhibition, which attracted considerable attention. Mr. Williams, the manager of the Northwestern branch, has been connected with the firm for several years, and thoroughly understands the business, which has increased to large proportions under his able direction.

Andrew Schmidt. Brass Foundry and Machine Shop, 32 and 34 Albert Street. As the only house in Winnipeg engaged in the manufacture of brass goods, the establishment of Mr. Andrew Schmidt is not properly to escape mention in this work. This important industry is located at Nos. 32 and 34 Albert Street, and is the only brass works between Minneapolis and the Rockies. The business was established in 1881 by Mr. Schmidt, who gained a thorough knowledge of the trade in Montreal, and has increased with a steady and prosperous development, the work turned out of this establishment having acquired a high reputation for first-class quality. The premises occupied include a machine shop, 20 by 50 feet in dimensions and two stories in height, containing machinery and appliances of the best modern description, and there is also a large warehouse in the rear. The premises are furnished with steam power,

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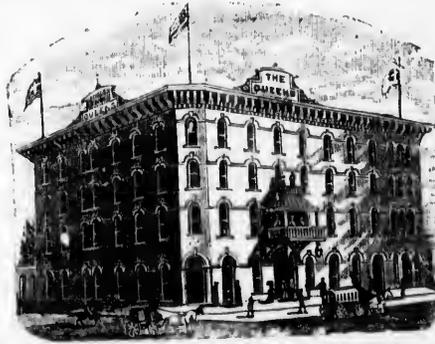
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and the moulding is done by the most skilled mechanics. Mr. Schmidt does almost every kind of fine work in the manufacture of brass, iron and steel, including all kinds of brass castings and finishings of every description. He also manufactures beer pumps of all patterns. Silver and nickel plating is a specialty, and particular attention is devoted to the repairing or surveying instruments, safes, vault doors, post office, express and cash boxes, combination locks, scales, soda water machinery and fountains, printing presses, lubricators, etc., and duplicate keys of all kinds are furnished on the shortest notice. Mr. Schmidt is prepared to place electric bells in hotels, residences and business blocks, and makes a specialty of models for inventions. He is also manufacturer of telegraph instruments, annunciators for hotels, and electric supplies, brass railings for banks and offices of the most artistic patterns; wire screens for churches, schools, stores, doors and windows; ornamental iron railings for house tops and billiard lamps of all descriptions. The beautiful brass railing in the interior of the new post office is a specimen of the excellent work of this establishment. The Winnipeg Brass Works deserves the success it is achieving, and is entitled to a leading place among the industries of the city.

The Queen's Hotel. O'Connor & Brown, Proprietors, Corner of Portage Avenue and Notre Dame Street. — Prominent among the hotels of Winnipeg and ranking in the list of the finest in the country is the Queen's, which is centrally and pleasantly situated on the corner of Portage Avenue and Notre Dame Street. This fine hotel is the property of Messrs. O'Connor & Brown, by whom it was built in 1879, and is now managed. It is a three story brick building, having a frontage of 109 feet on Portage Avenue and extending back 120 feet, and is one of the finest appearing hotel structures in the city. The house contains seventy-five bed-rooms

and suites, with elegant parlors, spacious corridors and large offices, all of which are furnished in the most tasteful and comfortable manner. The dining room is a large airy apartment which will seat over one hundred guests and is well arranged in every particular. Particular attention is paid to the table, and the menu is always of the choicest description, the cuisine being in charge of the most accomplished cooks to be obtained, while the attendance cannot be surpassed. Connected with the house are excellent sample rooms for the convenience of commercial travellers, many of whom make the Queen's their headquarters. The bar is stocked with a choice assortment of wines, liquors and cigars, and the well-conducted billiard parlor,

one of the largest in Winnipeg, is one of the favorite resorts of the city. Thirty employes are required in the different departments of the hotel. The house was opened on January 1st, 1880, and has always done a large and prosperous business, being a great favorite with the best class of the traveling public, the Queen's being well known throughout the Dominion as one of the most comfortable houses in the country. The proprietors are Messrs. James O'Connor and T. H. Brown, who are both highly esteemed by all who enjoy their acquaintance, and Mr. Frank Myers is the popular head clerk. The Queen's can be heartily commended to all visitors to the Northwest.



I. Bennetto. Photographic Stock, 460 Main Street. An important branch of commercial activity and one deserving prominent mention in this historical review of Winnipeg's mercantile and manufacturing interests, is the trade in, and manufacture of photographic materials. Among the few concerns in this line is that of Mr. I. Bennetto, at No. 460 Main Street. This business was established many years ago, and came into the control of Mr. Bennetto in 1880. He occupies spacious and commodious premises and his facilities for transacting business are of an unusually complete character, enabling him to offer special advantages to customers, and to execute all orders in the promptest and most satisfactory manner. Mr. Bennetto started in this line with limited cash means, but with the ample capital of practical experience, push and enterprise, and the result is that he now enjoys a splendid business, his trade extending over the entire west, and representing such firms as E. and H. T. Anthony; Seoville Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y., Optical Instruments; G. Cramer, dry plate works, St. Louis; with others too numerous to mention. Personally he is highly esteemed for his strict integrity and sterling personal worth, and well merits the success he has

achieved. Mr. Bennetto has also been regarded as a photographer of rare talent and ability, and that this fact is appreciated by the public, is evinced by the large and influential patronage he enjoys. Photography, in all its branches, is here executed in the highest style of the art. The work turned out is of artistic merit and at such reasonable prices as cannot fail to satisfy the inclination and taste of all patrons. Another line added is the manufacture of frames, wholesale and retail, figures being quoted at the lowest mark.

W. N. Johnson and Co., Wholesale Leather and Findings, 6 and 8 Logan Street, West.—The enormous amount of capital invested in the leather business, the extent of its operations and the general interests involved, impart to the manufacture and sale of this useful and indispensable article an interest and importance that place the trade at once among the chief branches of industry in the Dominion. An old established and well known firm in this line in Winnipeg is that of Messrs. W. N. Johnson and Co., whose premises are situated at Nos. 6 and 8 Logan Street, West. This prosperous concern was originally established at Peterboro, Ont., prior to being removed to Winnipeg, though Mr. Johnson formerly resided here in Montreal, where he received a practical training in the business. The business was begun here in 1882, with a fair-sized capital, and since that period its career has been a record of steady progress, until now it amounts to a very large amount annually, and the firm occupy two large stores at Nos. 6 and 8 Logan Street, where three hands are kept busily employed in meeting the demands of the trade. They carry a large stock, consisting of a full line of every description of leather shoe findings, belting, gum goods, belt rivets and lacing, fair skirting, pad skins, leather scraps, in fact every article pertaining to this line of business. Mr. Johnson has been identified with the business in which he is now engaged for many years and is thoroughly conversant with all its details, and under his management the firm has attained a prominent position among the representative business houses of the Northwest metropolis. He sustains an excellent reputation for honorable dealing, and is well known as a liberal, conscientious business man.

Samuel Spink, Grain and Produce Merchant, 16 Logan Street, West.—Winnipeg's favorable location as the centre of the railway system gives her many advantages in controlling such a large proportion of the commerce of the Northwest, but no factor is of such vital importance as the sterling enterprise and energy manifested by her leading representative firms. Prominent among the number is the old established house of Mr. Samuel Spink, whose premises are at No. 16 Logan Street, West. The business conducted by him has been developed since it was founded in 1882, to proportions of the greatest magnitude, in a ratio commensurate with the rapid growth of the grain trade of the Northwest, and based on the judicious exercise of energy and enterprise backed with ample resources. Mr. Spink is prepared to promptly fill the largest orders for the purchase or sale of grain, provisions and staple articles of produce. The closest attention is given to the markets, and customers' interests are faithfully attended to. Mr. Spink's arrangements are perfect, and no house is prepared to accord greater satisfaction. He has contributed very largely to Winnipeg's supremacy in the grain trade, and there is no better authority in the market than he, and he eminently deserves the success which he has achieved and the consideration in which he is held by all who know him. The reliability of this firm is too widely known to require any comment in this work, and in view of his lengthy business career, marked by the strictest rules of mercantile honor, Mr. Spink's is one of the most progressive houses engaged in the grain trade of the Northwest.

D. W. Fleury, Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, 562 and 564 Main Street.—The business of this house was founded in the year 1882 by Mr. D. W. Fleury, and it is now one of the most popular and best known dry goods and clothing establishments in Winnipeg, and is worthy of special mention in this work. The premises at Nos. 562 and 564 Main Streets are well arranged and admirably adapted for the business. No house in any part of the city offers greater inducements to the purchaser than this, and no establishment at least in that part of the city enjoys a finer trade. The popularity of the firm is due to the liberal policy and prompt business habits of the proprietor and the cordial manner in which everyone visiting the establishment is treated by him and his employes, as well as the general excellence of the stock and the complete and choice assortment that is at all times displayed and the low and popular prices at which the goods are sold. The store is supplied with a carefully selected stock of about \$25,000 in value; six men are employed in the different departments of the store, and the annual business reaches very large figures. Mr. Fleury, since his connection with the business interests of the city, has shown a spirit of enterprise that has achieved for himself and house an enviable position among the successful business men of the day. The store always contains a splendid stock of dry goods of the latest styles and best qualities, while the mammoth stock of men's, youths' and boys' clothing of every style and grade is one

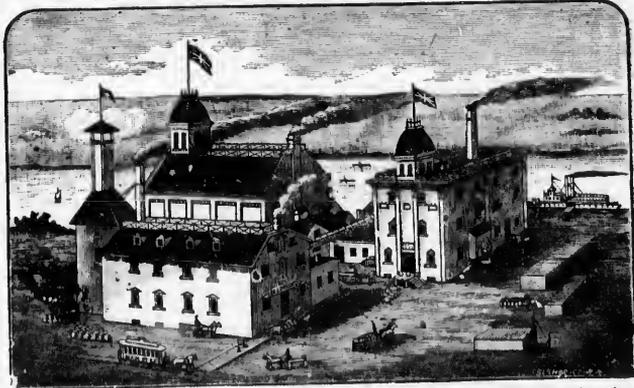
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of the largest and best selected to be found in the Northwest. A specialty is also made of gents' furnishings, of which an assortment in the latest styles and of the best qualities is always kept in stock. Mr. Fleury is a gentleman of large experience and thorough knowledge of all pertaining to the dry goods and clothing business, and has always enjoyed the highest esteem for upright, honorable dealing and the reliable quality of his goods.

E. L. Drewry, Redwood Brewery, Main Street North.—In a work devoted to a review of the commercial and industrial interests of Winnipeg, mention must necessarily be made of the famous Redwood Brewery, of which Mr. E. L. Drewry is the esteemed proprietor. The superiority of the ales, porter and lager beer manufactured here has for several years past been acknowledged by dealers and consumers throughout this section of the country, and the products of the extensive establishment have always met with a ready sale. Mr. Drewry, who was born in London, England, is the son of an extensive brewer in Newport, Wales, who in 1857 came to America and established the first ale brewing business in the State of Minnesota, which he still carries on at St. Paul. In his father's brewery Mr. E. L. Drewry obtained a thoroughly practical knowledge of the business in all its branches. In 1874 he removed to Pembina to manage a brewing business there, owned by Mr. Nathan Myrick, of St. Paul. Two years later he leased it and carried on the business in his own name until 1877, when he returned to Winnipeg and leased the business he now controls, which had been established in 1874 by Messrs. Herchmer & Botkins, but closed down on account of the grasshopper plague. From the very start Mr. Drewry's business prospered and has steadily developed since, until to-day the Redwood Brewery is the largest and most complete institution of the kind in the Northwest. In 1881 Mr. Drewry purchased the property out and out and at once began the

extensive improvements which he has made. The brewery grew larger and larger each succeeding year, and now has a capacity of 4,000 bushels of malt per month and has a storage capacity of 10,000 bushels. Over fifty thousand dollars have already been expended on buildings, and further extensive improvements are to be made at an early date. The establishment consists of a four and one-half



storeyed malt house 44x84 feet, a bottling and cask department, a kiln, brew-house, germinating house and other adjuncts of a first-class brewery. The extensive manufacture of lager beer, which Mr. Drewry entered upon a couple of years ago, necessitated the erection of an ice-house with lager beer vaults below. The whole establishment has over 40,000 square feet of flooring, and it resembles a village by itself when seen from the river. From twenty-five to thirty men are employed all the time and ten horses are steadily engaged delivering the product of the establishment to city customers. A very large shipping business is also done, and in every town throughout the province an agency has been established, whilst communication has been opened up with British Columbia, to which province several large shipments have been made. Mr. Drewry is also making arrangements for opening connections with Australia and will send the products of the Redwood Brewery to that distant colony. The products of this establishment are all of the highest standard quality, being manufactured from the choicest malt and hops obtainable, the Pilsner brand of lager being equal to any on the market. Mr. Drewry has always taken an active part in public affairs, always advocating those measures which were in the best interests of the city. In 1883 and 1884 he was elected to the City Council by acclamation, resigning subsequently owing to pressure of business. In 1885 he declined nomination for the Mayoralty. He was recently unanimously chosen as the Conservative candidate to represent Winnipeg North in the Local Legislature and was elected by a large majority.

J. A. McKerehar, Maple Leaf Store, Family Groceries and Provisions, 616 Main St.

One of the many Winnipeg houses whose history is well worthy of occupying a page in this historical review, and which enjoys a widespread reputation is that of Mr. J. A. McKerehar, dealer in family groceries and provisions, No. 616 Main Street. He is a Canadian by birth, coming from St. Elmo, Glengarry County, Ont., and has been established in business for the last five years, or since 1881. When he opened the Maple Leaf store, Mr. McKerehar had only a small capital, but from a small beginning, he has by industry, energy and honorable dealing, built up a large and permanent patronage. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, admirably arranged and equipped with every facility and convenience for the transaction of business. The large variety of articles embraced in the stock is such as directly relates to the general wants of the community, and includes everything in the line of staple and fancy groceries and provisions, the choicest teas and coffees, the best brands of flour, canned goods, fruits, etc. A specialty is made of choice butter and fresh eggs, two articles which are indispensable to the household. Mr. McKerehar's long experience in business has made him perfectly familiar with the public taste, and his facilities enable him to offer special advantages to customers. As a business man he is energetic and reliable, well deserving of the high esteem in which he is held. Mr. McKerehar was burned out at the Johnson House fire four years ago.

Canadian Pacific Tea Co., JOHN MORRIS, Manager, 654 Main Street.—The

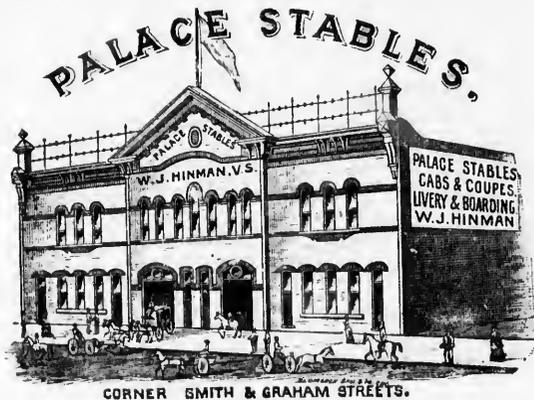
handling of teas and coffees is one of the most important branches of business carried on in Winnipeg, and the facilities for their distribution to customers, offered by merchants engaged in this trade, are annually becoming more extensive and complete. Chief among the leading and most popular houses engaged in that business is that of the Canadian Pacific Tea Co., No. 654 Main Street. This business was founded in 1885, Mr. John Morris being manager. The premises occupied are very spacious and commodious, admirably arranged, and fitted up in the neatest and most attractive manner possible. The stock carried is very comprehensive and well selected, embracing a fine assortment of the choicest teas, coffees, spices, baking powder, etc. The connexions of this house, both with producers and customers, are of the most advantageous character, and its trade extends throughout the city and vicinity. The manager of this establishment has had a long practical experience in the tea trade, thus giving the concern great advantages in buying goods, and large buyers and families will find it desirable and profitable to make their purchases from the Canadian Pacific Tea Co. The reason for this may be discovered in the first-class unadulterated goods, low prices, and the strict integrity which has ever characterized its transactions. The company make direct importation, and their teas, coffees, and spices are always fresh and of the best quality. Those who buy there will find their interests served in the best manner, and may rely upon receiving liberal and honorable treatment, such as has characterized the conduct of the business from its inception, and which has been the means of placing it upon its present substantial basis.

R. Wilson, Agricultural Implements, 31 King Street.—Mr. R. Wilson, whose estab-

lishment is at No. 31 King Street, has been a resident of Winnipeg for over ten years past, and must, therefore, be included in the list of the oldest inhabitants of this young city. He was formerly proprietor of a feed and livery stable, but in 1882 became a wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of agricultural implements and machinery, in which business he has prospered greatly. He keeps on hand a stock of between \$10,000 and \$12,000 in value, and is constantly receiving large shipments, as his business is most extensive, extending to all parts of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Mr. Wilson has agents at Emerson, Gretna, Niverville, St. Agathe, Stonewall, Argyle, Carman City, Morris, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Elkhorn, Flemming, Birtle, Prince Albert, Qu'Appelle, Medicine Hat, Mousomin, Edmonton, Battleford, Carberry, Pilot Mound, St. Norbert, Bird's Hill, Sturgeon Creek, Headingly, Poplar Point, High Bluff, Rapid City, Minnedosa and other points, at all of which he does a large and constantly increasing trade. Mr. Wilson has adopted as his motto that "the best is the cheapest," and consequently all his goods are of unsurpassed quality, efficiency and durability. Agricultural implements and machinery of every description are sold by him, including threshing engines and separators, of every binding harvesters, fanning mills, broadcast seeders, reapers, mowers, silky rakes, twin-crushers, hay loaders, sulky plows, harrows, waggon and carts of all kinds—in fact, everything required for use on a farm. Repairs of all kinds are constantly kept on hand, which is a great advantage to those who purchase from him, as no matter how good a machine is, something is liable to be damaged or get out of order some time or other, and Mr. Wilson is always able to provide the requisite repairs. Grocers' waggons and sleighs are also kept in stock, and a big business is done in barbed wire. Mr. Wilson brings to his business knowledge, experience and ability, and through an honorable and liberal policy has become entitled to and enjoys the respect of the trade and the consideration and generous patronage of the public.

J. J. Golden. Broker and Dealer in Bankrupt Stocks, 543 Main Street.—The success that has attended the business efforts of Mr. J. J. Golden in this city is a striking example of what ability and enterprise, backed by strong determination, will accomplish in the Northwest. Mr. Golden began life in this country in the railroading business, and in 1882 started in his present business in this city which he has continued with great success. Mr. Golden's establishment is situated at No. 543 Main Street, corner of James Street, and is 18x50 feet in dimensions. Mr. Golden has also several store-houses in other parts of the city. His store is filled with a large stock, embracing a complete assortment of almost every class of goods, including furniture, crockeryware, glassware, stoves, etc., and everything being sold at away below cost prices, it is a splendid place to secure bargains. Mr. Golden deals in bankrupt stocks, and his knowledge of the business enables him to offer good advantages to customers. He also does considerable broking. In the community he is highly esteemed as a straightforward, honorable business man. He has ever taken a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the city, and his name has been frequently mentioned in connexion with the aldermanship of his ward. He is president of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, and greatly aided the interests of that society.

W. J. Hinman, V.S. The Palace Stables, 177, 179 and 181 Smith Street.—There is no city of its size in America can compare with Winnipeg in the number of fine livery stables and excellent turn-outs. This fact is invariably remarked by strangers visiting the city, and the men who are extensively engaged in this business are worthy of extended mention in a historical and business review of this character. The leading stables in the city are the Palace Stables at Nos. 177, 179 and 181 Smith Street, which are without a doubt the largest and finest in the Dominion, barring none. The Palace Stables were built in 1882, and are about 180x200 feet in dimensions, giving ample accommodation for nearly one hundred horses and room for a large stock of coupes and carriages. The present proprietor, Dr. W. J. Hinman, has been a resident of Winnipeg since 1880, and has been in the livery business during the whole of the time since that date. On the 1st of May last he took possession of the Palace Stables, which he refitted throughout. He has now in the stables over thirty horses of his own in addition to a large number of boarders, while the stock of carriages, coupes, cutters, etc., is of the most complete description. The business includes livery, boarding and feed, and it is also a Veterinary stable. Dr. Hinman being regarded as one of the ablest men in the city practising the Veterinary profession. The Palace is the popular livery stable of the city and the annual business amounts to very large figures. Dr. Hinman is a thorough horseman, and if any one knows how to run the livery business he does. He is highly esteemed by all who enjoy his acquaintance, and well-deserves the success he is achieving.



M. B. Wood. The Woodbine Saloon, 466 Main Street.—Probably the best known and most popular saloon in Winnipeg is The Woodbine at No. 466 Main Street, of which Mr. M. B. Wood is the proprietor. Mr. Wood was formerly engaged in the wholesale liquor business, buying out the establishment of Mr. A. Colquhoun in September, 1882. He continued in this until the following year when Mr. Colquhoun returned to the city and purchased his old business. Mr. Wood then secured control of The Woodbine, which was formerly conducted by O'Connor & Chadwick, and at once converted it into the finest saloon in the city. The whole establishment was renovated and refurnished, and fitted up in the very best style. A fine billiard room, containing numerous tables of the best makes, was added, and everything done to make it the leading place of the kind. The Woodbine at once jumped into public favor, and has ever since enjoyed an excellent patronage. All the liquors are of the best kind, and the cigars are of the choicest brands to be obtained in the market. An excellent restaurant is conducted up stairs, where all the delicacies are to be had in season. Mr. Wood is a very

popular gentleman, and has always taken an active interest in sports, of which he has ever been a liberal patron, and his place is always the headquarters of those who take an interest in sports. The Woodbine has a splendid location in the centre of the business portion of the city and on the main thoroughfare, and is the rendezvous of the leading business men.

Seymour House, JOHN BAIRD, Proprietor, 37 Market Square.—Winnipeg has a good lot of hotels as a rule, and there is no better conducted or more comfortable house in the city than the well-known and popular Seymour House, situated at No. 37 Market Square. This hotel is 60x100 feet in dimensions, embracing three stories and basement, and is one of the best constructed hotel buildings in the city. It was recently remodelled and refitted throughout, and has been furnished in the neatest and most comfortable manner. The house contains thirty-seven sleeping rooms all well fitted up, with fine parlors, etc., and is provided with all the latest modern improvements. The billiard parlor contains several fine tables, and the bar is stocked with an assortment of the best wines, liquors and cigars. The dining-room is large and spacious, and the table is one of the finest in the city. Mr. Baird making this a feature of the house. Ten employes are required to attend to the different departments of the house. As a stopping-place for travelers or a permanent home for families we can warmly recommend the Seymour House for pleasure and comfort. The proprietor, Mr. John Baird, is an experienced hotel man, having been engaged in the same line in Prince Edward County, Ont., previous to coming here four years. He is a genial, considerate host and very popular throughout the city.

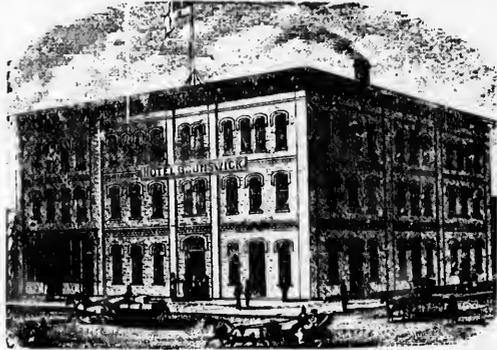
Body and Noakes, Linseed Oil Mills, Point Douglas Avenue.—A notice of all important branches of business of this city of the present day is of interest to all, and essential to a complete history of the progress and growth of the community, for the information and instruction of the present as well as coming generations. As pursuing a very important branch of industry bearing upon the general commercial prosperity and mercantile thrift of the city, therefore, the linseed oil mills of Messrs. Body & Noakes may not be overlooked in a publication whose special object will be attained in the proper display of the natural resources and acquired advantages of Winnipeg as a centre of manufacturers and productive trade. This establishment is also deserving of mention as promoting to a considerable degree the industrial welfare of the community. The mills were erected in 1884, and give employment to about ten hands. In addition to the mills, there is a large warehouse adjoining as well as an oil warehouse, the whole covering an area of 200x132 feet. The mills are fitted with all the most improved machinery required in the business, power being furnished by a fifty horse-power engine. The products embrace oil cake and linseed oil, which have a very extensive sale. This country is well adapted to the raising of flax, and there is no difficulty in the way of procuring a supply of raw material. The members of the firm are Messrs. J. A. Body and F. Noakes, who are both natives of England and have enjoyed an extended practical experience in the business. They are widely known to the community at large as active and enterprising men, and are in no small way aiding in various ways its development and prosperity. This firm enjoys a high and honorable reputation, and the mills have acquired a place in the consideration of the public to which they are most equitably entitled.

Stephen Nairn, Winnipeg Oatmeal Mills, Point Douglas; Office, 80 Princess Street.—This important industry was started about two years ago by Mr. Stephen Nairn, and has been attended with very gratifying success. The mill, which is situated at Point Douglas, is of solid brick, three storeys high and fifteen feet square, in addition to which there is a drying kiln and an extensive store room. The power is supplied by a fifty horse power Corliss engine and the premises are fitted with the most modern improved machinery for milling purposes. A side-track from the main-line of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs down to the mill, and there are equal facilities for unloading from the cars, and from farmers' wagons, whilst 30,000 bushels of oats, both raw and manufactured, can be stored without inconvenience. Being furnished with all the latest improved machinery for cleaning and grinding the oats, Mr. Nairn is able to manufacture all the different grades of granulated and standard oatmeal, and the mill has a capacity of fifty barrels per day. In busy times the mill employs eight hands, and equal to 10,000 sacks of meal of 100 pounds each, some of which was shipped east, while a large amount was consumed locally. The offal, or "mill feed" as it is called, is in great demand by farmers who have rapidly recognized the advantages to be derived from using it, and now the supply is far from equal to the demand. The outer shell of the oats is used as fuel and also is utilized to pack eggs. Mr. Nairn has recently established an up-town office at No. 80 Princess Street, where oatmeal, coarse grain and feed grain are sold in large or small quantities.

Wm. Armstrong, Horse-shoeing, 83 Fort Street.—Situatd at No. 83 Fort Street, closely adjoining the corner of Portage Avenue, is the horse-shoeing establishment of Mr. William Armstrong. He has been a resident of Winnipeg for the past eight years, having come here during 1876, and has been engaged in business on his own account for six years. In 1878 he entered into partnership with Mr. J. F. Dougall, and they started in the carriage manufacturing and horse-shoeing business under the firm name of Armstrong & Dougall. Four years later the partnership was dissolved, and both remained at the old stand, Mr. Dougall taking the carriage department, while Mr. Armstrong took the horse-shoeing business, which he has continued with great success, doing a large and profitable business. Mr. Armstrong is a horse-shoer of ample experience, and employs two first-class workmen, and all work done by him is of the most satisfactory description. His premises are 25x50 feet in dimensions, and are fitted with every convenience for turning out good work. In addition to the horse-shoeing business, Mr. Armstrong has invested extensively in live stock, and is conducting a horse ranche and sheep farm, which are proving very successful. He is an enterprising and energetic business man, and is highly esteemed by every one who knows him.

Hotel Brunswick, McLaren Bros., Proprietors, Corner Main and Rupert Streets. — The Hotel Brunswick was erected during the spring and summer of 1881, and is an imposing

brick structure, 50x80 feet in dimensions and three stories in height. The first floor is taken up by the office, dining room, baggage room, smoking room, bar room and billiard hall, and is thus very conveniently arranged in every respect. The dining room is tastefully furnished and well lighted and will seat over thirty guests at a time. The bar is stocked with a fine lot of wines, liquors and cigars, and the tables in the billiard hall are of the most approved make and kept in the best condition. On the second and third floors are elegant parlors and numerous sleeping apartments, giving accommodation for about one hundred guests. The building is constructed with a view to convenience throughout, and is splendidly furnished in every particular. Eleven employes are required in the various departments of the house. The hotel has proved a great boon to the travelling public, and ranks among the best houses in the Northwest. Its location at the corner of Main and Rupert Streets is very convenient, being within three minutes' walk of the C.P.R. Depot and in close proximity to the City Hall and leading business houses of the city. The proprietors are Messrs. Arch. McLaren, John McLaren and Alex. McLaren, Jr., while Mr. Alex. McLaren, Sr., acts as manager, a position which his lengthy experience well qualifies him to fill.



J. R. Cameron and Co., Merchant Tailors, 409 Main Street.—Among the oldest established and best known business houses in the city is the tailoring establishment of Messrs. J. R. Cameron & Co., No. 409 Main Street. This business was established in 1876 by Mr. Cameron, and has been very successful, though the proprietor has at different times during his career met with severe reverses by fire and otherwise. Mr. Cameron stands high as an artistic and fashionable merchant tailor, and his establishment is one of the most popular in Winnipeg. His premises at No. 409 Main Street, adjoining the new post office, are centrally situated, commodious and well adapted to the requirements of the business. The salesroom is 12x80 feet in dimensions, and in the rear there is a large work room where twenty hands are regularly employed. Mr. Cameron carries a full stock of fine foreign and domestic piece goods, in great variety and of the most desirable styles, and his suits cannot be excelled by any establishment in the city. He imports his stock mostly from the English and American markets, and has a large and carefully selected assortment of English, Scotch, German and American suitings. He is a practical and experienced cutter, and attends personally to that department, guaranteeing perfect fits and the most complete satisfaction. Mr. Cameron has been a resident of Winnipeg for the last twelve years, and is very popular personally, while he is held in the highest esteem in business circles. The confidence reposed in him by the citizens was manifested by his election as alderman for ward four for two years.

D. E. Perry, Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods, 417 Main Street.—This business was founded six years ago by Mr. A. C. Perry, who was succeeded by his brother, Mr. D. E. Perry, the present proprietor, in 1883. The store is very centrally located at No. 417 Main Street, a few doors north of the new post office which will be shortly opened to the public, making Mr. Perry's stand one of the very best in the city. The store is 20x45 feet in size, and is well adapted for the business, being admirably arranged in every particular and presenting a neat and attractive appearance. Mr. Perry carries a large and carefully selected stock, embracing every article usually found in a first-class establishment of this kind. The stock embraces a large miscellaneous collection in the province of general first-class literature, classical and modern, in addition to a varied assortment of all kinds of school books authorized for use in Manitoba. Mr. Perry also has on hand a fine stock of stationery of the best quality and in the latest styles and patterns, while he keeps on sale the leading Canadian and American newspapers. In fancy goods he does a large and constantly increasing business, importing all the late novelties as fast as they appear in the American markets. During the summer season a specialty is made of baseball and other sporting goods. Mr. Perry is a gentleman possessing business qualities of a high order, and is honored and respected by all who know him for his strict integrity and high character. He has an extensive acquaintance in the community, and is rapidly increasing his business.

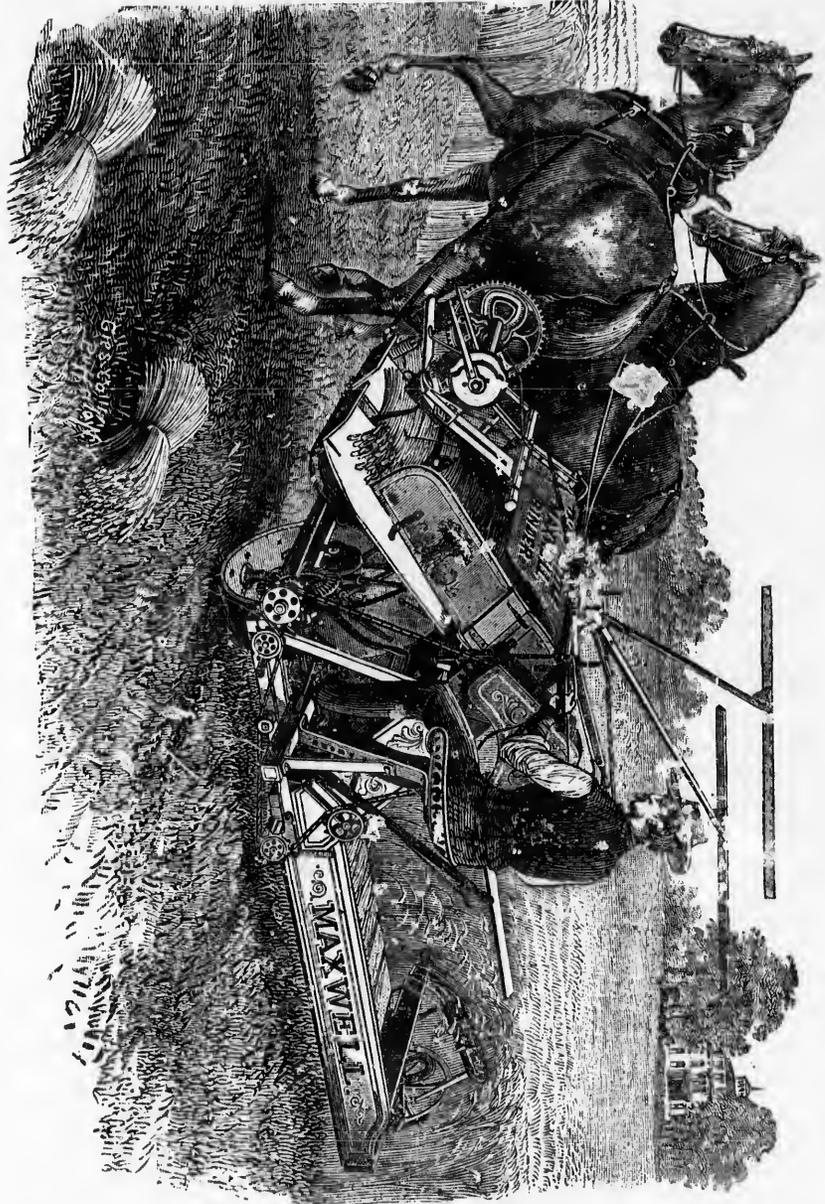
D. H. McMillan and Bro., Millers and Grain Dealers, Lombard Street.—One of the first additions to the manufacturing interests of Winnipeg was the Winnipeg City Mill, erected in 1876 by D. H. McMillan, which had a capacity of about 600 bushels a day, and from the very start held a leading position among the city's industrial institutions. This industry grew and prospered with the advancement of the country, and a few years later the firm was changed to D. H. McMillan & Bro., under which name it is still continued. The mill was also subjected to many changes, its capacity being repeatedly enlarged, until in 1882 it was entirely remodelled and fitted with the roller process system, making it superior to any mill north of Minneapolis. The mill is now 50x70 feet in dimensions, embracing five stories with basement, and is fitted up equal to any establishment of the kind in the Northwest, having a capacity of 250 bbls. daily. Adjoining the mill is a large elevator, having a capacity of holding 45,000 bushels of grain. The firm have also a large mill at Qu'Appelle, provided with the improved roller process system and capable of manufacturing 200 barrels of flour daily. The product of these mills is of the very highest standard, and Messrs. McMillan's brands of flour are unsurpassed by any other in the world. Wherever their flour has entered into competition with that produced by other mills, it has invariably been accorded the highest honors. In addition to the milling business, this firm are large shippers of grain, an immense quantity of which they annually send to the eastern provinces. In their mill in this city they give employment to twenty-five hands, and thus are important contributors to the industrial welfare of the community. The members of the firm are Messrs. D. H. McMillan and W. W. McMillan, who are both well-known and highly esteemed. Mr. D. H. McMillan, or Captain McMillan as he is more generally known, came to Winnipeg with the first expedition under General Wolseley, being in command of a company, and decided to make this city his future home. He has ever taken a deep interest in the welfare of the city, and represented Winnipeg in the Local Legislature from 1878 to 1882, when pressure of business compelled him to retire. Mr. W. W. McMillan has also been given evidence of the confidence reposed in him by the citizens by his election to the city council. Both are thorough-going, practical business men, and well deserve the success that has attended their efforts.

Teemseh House, M. HAVERTY, Proprietor, Opposite C. P. R. Station.—The Teemseh House on the west side of Main Street opposite the Canadian Pacific Railway Station, offers inducements to those desiring comfortable quarters, which can but commend it to the attention of the traveling public. This house was established several years ago by Mr. J. M. Ross, and passed into the possession of the present proprietor, Mr. M. Haverty, in the early part of the present year. It is a large three-story brick building, and is noted for its comforts and excellent accommodations. On the ground floor are the office, dining-room and kitchen arrangements, and a fine bar well stocked with the best wines, liquors and cigars. On the second and third floors are the parlors and large and well-appointed sleeping rooms. The house throughout is well furnished, and has an air of comfort about it which is pleasing to the weary traveler. Its close proximity to the C. P. R. station is an advantage which should not be lost sight of. The dining-room is capable of seating a large number of guests, and the tables are always supplied with the best the market affords and all the delicacies in season. Since Mr. Haverty assumed the management of the house, the business has grown considerably, and a large trade is now being done. Mr. Haverty is an old resident of the city, having been in business here for several years, and has an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, while he is well known throughout Manitoba and the Territories.

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David Maxwell, Agricultural Implements, 39 Market Square. - One of the longest established agricultural implement manufacturers in Ontario is Mr. David Maxwell, whose extensive works are located at Paris, Ont. Mr. Maxwell started the business in 1859, and from a small beginning it has gradually increased until now he enjoys a very extensive trade ex-

tending throughout the Dominion. He early perceived the great future that awaited the Northwest, and in 1879 established the Winnipeg agency, which controls the trade in Manitoba and the Territories, though the business is principally confined to this province. The firm occupies a large warehouse at No. 39 Market Square, where the offices are also located, and has in addition a commodious storage warehouse alongside the Canadian Pacific Railway track. The implements manufactured by Mr. Maxwell are of the latest improved character, and have gained a well deserved celebrity for excellence of quality and durability. He makes a specialty of harvesting machinery, among the popular machines being the Little Maxwell binders and reapers. Altogether from twenty-five to thirty hands are employed by this concern in Winnipeg and the province, agencies having been established at all the principal points. The acting manager of the business in the Northwest is Mr. James Maxwell, who is recognized as an active and energetic business man of large practical experience in the handling of agricultural implements. This is a staunch and reliable house that has well stood the test of time, and its products have already attained a standard reputation, and are in every respect triumphs of Canadian inventive genius and mechanical skill.

Weldon Bros., Groceries and Provisions, Corner King Street and Market Square.—This firm takes a leading position among the retail grocery establishments of the city. The business was founded by Mr. J. H. Weldon in 1881, and from its inception has prospered greatly. A year later Mr. Weldon associated with him his brother, Mr. J. P. Weldon, and since that time the business has been conducted under the name and style of Weldon Bros. The establishment is very eligibly situated on the corner of King Street and the Market Square, directly opposite the City Hall, and consequently is in the business centre of the city. The large and commodious premises are 30x60 feet in size, and are well arranged in every particular. Messrs. Weldon Bros. carry a large and complete stock of general groceries and provisions of the very best quality, and have deservedly gained a high reputation for the excellence of their goods and the reasonable prices charged. Both members of the firm are thoroughly experienced business men, and knowing where and how to buy are able to offer special advantages to their customers. This will be found a first-class house to deal with and will afford the utmost satisfaction.

C. D. Anderson, Groceries and Liquors, 245 Main Street.—Among the leading grocery and liquor establishments in the south end of the city that of Mr. C. D. Anderson at No. 245 Main Street is conspicuously worthy of mention in this work. Mr. Anderson has been a resident of the west for thirty years, having been in business in Chicago for sixteen years, subsequently coming to Winnipeg some fourteen years ago, and has remained here ever since. For twelve years he was in business here, in partnership with the late Mr. Suider, for whose large estate he is now trustee, and after a short interval once more started in his present business last spring, and is meeting with fair success. The premises occupied by Mr. Anderson are spacious and commodious, being 26x94 feet in size, and the building was erected by him several years ago. He does a large business, giving employment to four hands, and keeps a stock of the very best quality. He carries a full and complete assortment of goods in his line of business, including family groceries of all kinds, and the choicest brands of liquors and cigars. Mr. Anderson has been so long a resident of the city that his friends and acquaintances are legion, and he is held by all of them in the very highest esteem as a man of sterling integrity and honorable dealing. He is active and enterprising, and will be found a pleasant man to deal with.

Moore and Co., Importers of China, Glass and Earthenware, 430 Main Street.—Among the handsome business establishments that are to be found on Main Street, China Hall takes a leading position, both as regards its size and the large and beautiful stock of goods with which it is filled. This business was originally started by Messrs. Stobart, Eden & Co., and in 1882 passed into the possession of the present firm, Messrs. Moore & Co., who greatly enlarged its resources, and have largely increased the extent of its trade. The handsome showroom is about 28x90 feet in dimensions, and presents a very fine appearance on account of the elegant goods with which it is stocked. It is situated at No. 430 Main Street, directly in the rear of the building, and has also over three hundred feet of storage room in the stock embracing all lines pertaining to this business is kept. Fifteen hands are kept constantly employed in the main establishment, which is recognized as the leadingemporium for china, glass, crockeryware and earthenware. Included in the immense stock, which is unsurpassed by any other similar concern west of Chicago, will be found all the rarest, noveliest and most curious specimens of the French, Bohemian, English and American manufacturers, in addition to the more useful products of the potters and artists of those countries. In silverware the

stock is large and complete, and the collection of fancy lamps, etc., is varied and attractive. Everything pertaining to the ceramic art will be found here, and all goods are of the very best quality and most modern design. The firm, of which Mr. John A. Moore is the esteemed and popular manager, occupies a high position in the trade and commands the respect of the community. Its business operations are based upon a policy of honorable as well as liberal dealing, and can offer advantages to the trade that make it a most desirable house with which to establish relations, as can be testified to by their many customers between here and the Mountains.

Jos. Tees and Co., Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines, 324 Main St.—This establishment, which is better known as "Prince's Music Store," was originally founded in 1880 by the late Mr. Harry Prince, who built up a very large and constantly increasing busi-



WHY DO THEY WEAR THOSE MEDALS? BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
"ONLY" UPRIGHT "BEHRS."

ness. About a year ago Mr. Joseph Tees became connected with the business, and on the death of Mr. Prince, the firm name was changed to the present title of Joseph Tees & Co. Recently the firm removed to more commodious premises in the Hargrave Block at No. 324 Main Street, and have now the finest musical establishment in Winnipeg, six employees being required to look after the demands of the numerous customers. The firm are agents for some of the finest musical instruments produced, including the celebrated Behr, Emerson, Herr and Christie pianos, and the Burdett and Uxbridge organs—all of which are unrivalled for strength and purity of tone, excellent singing qualities and superiority of finish and durability. We would specially mention the great beauty of the Behr piano, of New York, of which this firm has the sole agency for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. There are now a great many in use, and they are becoming more popular every day. Mr. Harry Morgan, late of the firm of Messrs. Morgan & Co., music dealers, Quebec, has charge of the sheet music department, and the firm benefit by his experience as they have now as fine an assorted line of music as

would satisfy Mendelssohn himself if he walked into their warehouses. Messrs. Tees & Co. are also agents for the New Williams sewing machine, which during the comparatively short period it has been before the public in Manitoba has gained for itself a name and reputation that other machines have failed to acquire in twenty years. This pleasing result is due entirely to the transcendent merits of the new machine. The New Williams is constructed upon well established mechanical principles, some of which are embodied in other well-known and popular machines of the day, while it also contains several new and original devices, all of which are covered by patents, which prevent them from being used on any other machine. It runs quieter and easier than any other machine in the market and does not require any padding to keep it quiet. It will sew the finest fabrics, and not draw or pucker the work, and will sew heavy goods with a finer thread than any other machine. In addition to pianos, organs and sewing machines, Messrs. Tees & Co. keep in stock a large collection of musical instruments. Mr. Joseph Tees, the head of the firm, is a popular and energetic young business man, who is highly deserving of the large measure of success that he is attaining.

M. W. Camiff, Blacksmithing, Carriage-building and Horseshoeing, 876 Main Street. —This gentleman is located at No. 876 Main Street, north of the C.P.R. track, where he carries on business in horseshoeing, general blacksmithing, waggon, carriage and sleigh building and repairing. He has extensive shops and yard, his building 60 by 120 feet in area, and his institution gives employment to several experienced workmen. He attends to all classes of repair work, both wood and iron, and the excellence of his workmanship is attested by the large and constantly increasing patronage bestowed upon his establishment. Mr. Camiff is a thoroughly experienced and strictly first-class horseshoer, a fact which those who own valuable horses can thoroughly appreciate. He has gained a high reputation in this respect for superior work, shoes being made to order, and horses shod as may be desired. His establishment in this business here dates from 1st May, 1886, since which time he has built up a valuable trade, which is steadily increasing. He is himself a practical mechanic of many years' experience, personally superintending all work done on his premises, and with his evidently good commercial ability and enterprise, added to his mechanical skill, bids fair to advance to a front rank among the manufacturers of Winnipeg. Mr. Camiff is a native of Belleville, Ont., but came to the Northwest twelve years ago, and is well and favorably known throughout the community as an honorable and upright citizen who well deserves the success he is achieving.

John D. Burt & Co., Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines, 271 Main Street. —For the past four years the firm of John D. Burt & Co. has been known in Winnipeg as dealers in musical merchandise and sewing machines. The firm occupy the spacious premises at No. 271 Main Street, the main sales-room being 25x60 feet in dimensions, with store-room and stables in the rear. They are the agents in this city for the celebrated Heintzman piano, manufactured in Toronto, and which recently was awarded high honors at the Colonial Exhibition, being pronounced superior to any kind produced in England, and also for the well-known Kimball and Estey cottage organs, which are everywhere very popular. Messrs. Burt & Co. also hold the agency for the renowned Domestic sewing machine, which is claimed to be the representative of the sewing machine product of the world to-day. The following reasons are given why the Domestic leads all other machines: 1st.—Its construction is most perfect, therefore the most durable. 2nd.—It is simple, therefore easily understood. 3rd.—It is thoroughly reliable, therefore always ready for use. 4th.—It has the widest range of capacity, therefore adapted to every kind of work. 5th.—It is the leader in progress, therefore always embodies the latest practical improvements. 6th.—It is an established success, therefore no experiment. 7th.—It is the recognized standard of excellence, therefore the popular favorite. Its present standing is the result of years of practical experience, together with the employment of only the highest and most competent skill in its production. Its progress during the past ten years has been almost phenomenal, and when taken in connexion with the fact that nearly all of the improvements made during this time have originated within its organization, and that the persons from whom they emanated, are still in its employ, give the most positive assurance of the maintenance of this high standard of excellence. This firm are general agents for Manitoba and Northwest Territories for the Raymond machine, manufactured at Galt, Ont., and is recognized as being one of the most substantial machines on the market, while it contains all the latest improvements. Messrs. Burt & Co. are gentlemen of unquestioned business integrity, whose long experience in the business gives them advantages which are enjoyed by few, and the fact that they are doing a large and constantly increasing business is the best evidence of the esteem in which they are held by the community.

Boyd and Co., Sporting Goods, 16 and 18 Portage Avenue.—In a city of Winnipeg's prosperity and rapid growth we find many business establishments, in every way the equal, if not the superior, to similar concerns in the east, and one of the representative concerns thus referred to is that of which Messrs. Boyd & Co. are the esteemed proprietors. This business was founded in 1881, though Mr. Boyd was previously engaged in the same line in Montreal, and since that time the growth of the business has been of a permanent and legitimate character. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, being about 25x35 feet in dimensions, and well arranged, and filled with a splendid stock of all description of sporting goods, guns, revolvers, etc. The facilities of the firm for transacting business are of an unusually complete character, enabling them to offer special advantages to customers and to fill all orders in the promptest and most satisfactory manner. Messrs. Boyd & Co. have a thorough practical knowledge of their business, and are prepared to do repairing in their line at short notice and at very reasonable rates. The members of the firm are men whose sterling integrity and ability have won for them the esteem and respect of the commercial community. Their affairs are conducted upon a sound, well-balanced and honorable basis, and they are achieving a well-merited success.

W. Grundy and Co., Pianos and Organs, 460 Main Street.—A most important branch of commercial activity and one deserving of special mention in an historical review of Winnipeg's principal industries is the piano and organ trade. Prominent among the leading and most thoroughly representative firms in this line of business are Messrs. W. Grundy and Co.,

whose handsome and commodious warehouses are at No. 460 Main Street, opposite the new post office. They have been established for many years, and have built up a large and permanent patronage among the best class of citizens and throughout the Northwestern country. The firm are sole agents here for the celebrated Bell organs, which have been before the Canadian public for the last twenty years, and have won an enviable reputation for superior quality in tone, design and workmanship; indeed, such is the popular demand for these organs that the two large manufacturing factories at Guelph, Ont., are kept running twelve hours a day. Messrs. Grundy and Co. also keep in stock a large assortment of pianos from the best American and Canadian makers all being the very best products of inventive genius and mechanical skill. They are unrivalled for strength and purity of tone, excellent singing qualities and superiority of finish and durability. All these instruments are offered at special values and on the most favorable terms. Sheet music, music books and small musical instruments are also kept on hand, in short everything usually found in a first-class music store. The firm's facilities for transacting business are of a strictly first-class character, enabling them to offer special advantages to customers and to fill all orders in the promptest and most satisfactory manner. Mr. Grundy, the head of the firm, has lived in this city for many years and is a genial, courteous gentleman, and generally esteemed for his strict integrity and sterling personal worth. He was recently elected by the people to a seat in the City Council, and has shown himself as earnest and en-



acted by the people to a seat in the City Council, and has shown himself as earnest and en-

ergetic in the discharge of his duties as an alderman as in the conduct of his own business. The success of the firm is but a natural reflex of his energetic and able efforts in its promotion.

Alex. Black, Lumber Dealer, 820 Main Street. One of the most extensive lumber dealers in the city is Mr. Alexander Black, whose office and yard are situated at No. 820 Main Street, covering an area of 66x332, bounded by King, Sutherland and Main Streets. Mr. Black has always on hand an enormous stock of all kinds of lumber, including hardwood and pine, the whole of it being thoroughly seasoned and of a most desirable class. The excellent quality of the lumber and the low prices at which it is sold have naturally attracted the attention of contractors and others, and Mr. Black consequently has gained a large and prosperous trade, of which he has just reason to feel proud. He brings his lumber from Rat Portage, Lake Winnipeg and Minnesota, and as he imports in large lots is able to offer special inducements to purchasers which cannot be surpassed by any other firm in Winnipeg. Mr. Black came here in 1882 from Montreal, where he gained a thorough knowledge of the business, and his long experience has well served him in supplying the requirements of the building trade here. The immense volume of building operations in Winnipeg during the past four years has necessarily created a large demand for lumber, and Mr. Black's sales have been of considerable magnitude. Mr. Black's career bears evidences of his strict integrity and sterling personal worth, and he well deserves the esteem and respect in which he is held. The confidence reposed in him by the citizens is seen in the fact that he has been nominated by the people of ward five to represent them in the city council, a position which he is well qualified to fill.

Chambre, Paterson and Co., Land Brokers and Financial Agents, 343 Main Street.—There is no financial interest of such great importance as that involved in real estate, and there can be no better evidence of Winnipeg's growing wealth and prosperity than the demand for eligible property, coupled with a steady maintenance of values. Among the active enterprising and successful firms identified with the real estate interests of Winnipeg is that of Messrs. Chambre, Paterson and Co., whose offices are located in Donaldson's block, No. 343 Main St. This business was established in December, 1881, by Mr. H. W. Alan Chambre, and after several changes in the firm, he on August 1st, 1885, admitted Mr. A. R. D. Paterson as a partner, the business being since conducted under the name and style of Chambre, Paterson and Co. Both gentlemen possess ample practical experience and are widely known in financial circles. Their facilities for transacting business are of an unusually complete character, enabling them to offer special advantages to customers, and to cover every department in the promptest and most satisfactory manner. They have on their lists a large amount of city, suburban and farming lands for sale, and doing a very large business annually in this line, while they are also prepared to manage estates and business blocks, collecting rents, etc. They also negotiate loans upon bond and mortgage, having on hand a large amount of funds for that purpose at all times, while they are thoroughly competent valuers. The firm buy and sell volunteer and half-breed scrip, and do an extensive business in this branch. They have won an excellent reputation for honorable dealing and sterling integrity, and are achieving a well-merited success.

Lewis and Kirby, Insurance and Financial Agents, Corner Portage Avenue and Fort Street.—Prominent among the leading and most successful firms in the insurance business is that of Messrs. Lewis and Kirby, whose handsome offices are in the Manitoba Mortgage and Investment Company's building on the corner of Portage Avenue and Fort Street. This firm was established in 1880, and is regarded as one of the principal insurance and financial agencies in Winnipeg. They represent some of the soundest and most reliable insurance companies in Great Britain, among which may be mentioned the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, the Caledonian Fire Insurance Company, the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, the Standard Life Insurance Company, the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Company, and the British America Marine Insurance Company. They are also agents here for the Dominion Barbed Wire Company, of Montreal, and Mr. Lewis represents the Manitoba Mortgage and Investment Company, of London, England. The latter company has a capital of two and one half millions of dollars, and the chairman of the corporation is Sir Edward Statford. This company owns the handsome stone and brick building situated on the corner of Portage Avenue and Fort Streets which is one of the most substantial business blocks in the city, and has other large landed interests in the province and in the Northwest Territories. Messrs. Lewis and Kirby place both fire and marine risks at lowest rates and have won an excellent reputation as expert underwriters, and are highly esteemed in commercial circles. Mr. L. M. Lewis was formerly A. B. C. to the late Lieut. Governor Canchon, and Mr. W. T. Kirby was A. D. C. to Lieut. Governor Aikins, resigning that position recently. They are both very popular gentlemen personally, and have attained a leading position in the business world of the Northwest.

Brydon and McIntosh, Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines, 407 Main Street.—A most important branch of commercial activity and one deserving of special mention in an historical review of Winnipeg's principal industries, is the piano and organ trade. Prominent among the leading and most thoroughly representative firms in this line of business are Messrs. Brydon and McIntosh, whose handsome and commodious warerooms are at No. 407 Main Street, adjoining the new post office. This business was established about eleven years ago by Mr. J. R. Clements, and passed into the possession of the present firm five years ago, who have built up a large and permanent patronage among the best class of citizens and throughout Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Messrs. Brydon and McIntosh are agents here for the following excellent pianos: Chickering, Haines Bros., Ernest Gabeler and the Newcombe and the unrivalled English pianos manufactured by Dreaver, of Liverpool. In organs, they have the Estey, Shoninger and Doherty, which are noted for their purity of tone, superiority of finish and durability. They also hold the agency of the celebrated Household sewing machine, manufactured at Providence, R. I., which includes all the latest improvements and mechanical devices, and they keep in stock a full line of Butterick's well known and popular patterns. The firm's warerooms are one hundred feet deep, having a frontage of



eighteen feet on Main Street, and their facilities for transacting business are of a strictly first-class character. Mr. Wm. Brydon came here from Guelph about twelve years ago, while Mr. W. A. McIntosh, who hails from Montreal, arrived about two years later. Both members of the firm are thoroughly conversant with the business in which they are engaged, and all representations made by either may be implicitly relied upon.

W. Clarkson, Merchant Tailor, 344 Main Street.—Prominent among the leading and most successful tailors in Winnipeg is Mr. W. Clarkson, whose establishment is at No. 344 Main Street, near the Bank of Montreal block. He is a native of England, and has lived here upwards of 12 years, when he established himself on his own account. His establishment is large and commodious, in the midst of the best business centre, and is admirably arranged for the purpose. He carries a most extensive and well assorted stock, comprising all the latest and most fashionable woollens, cassimeres, and other suitings, both imported and domestic. Mr. Clarkson employs a staff of the best cutters and tailors to be had, and the garments made

at his establishment are unexcelled for beauty of design, superiority of workmanship and finish. His prices are very moderate, as he does a strictly cash business, and all orders are executed in the promptest and most satisfactory manner. By strict attention to customers' wishes, coupled with a straightforward system of honorable dealing, Mr. Clarkson has won his way into the front rank of his trade. This establishment is one of the first of the kind in Winnipeg, and is the resort of those whose taste demands the very best that can be procured, at prices that are now considered almost fabulously low. In style, make, quality and all these points that are absolutely essential in a perfect suit, this house is unsurpassed, while its experience and general character is the highest guarantee of satisfaction in every respect.



men. This firm was the first to introduce the famous Syndicate coal burning stove, which for beauty and comfort has no equal. This stove is regulated so as to burn hard or soft coal.

Brown and Rutherford, Pioneer Planing and Saw Mills, Point Douglas.—This well known firm are the pioneer lumber manufacturers of the Northwest. Their business was established in Winnipeg as far back as 1871, and since that date there has not been the slightest change in the composition of the firm. In that year they erected a small planing mill on Bannatyne Street, where their business gradually grew to large dimensions, and the factory was greatly increased in size. These works, however, proved too limited for the firm's fast increasing business, and in the spring of 1882 they erected their present large planing and saw mills at Point Douglas, near the Louise Bridge. It is 56x100 feet in dimensions, and power is furnished by a 75 horse-power engine. The mill is fitted with all the latest improved machinery, and all kinds of joiner work, turning and planing is done, employment being given to about twenty-five men. The planing mill in Winnipeg represents only a portion of this firm's business, as they operate a saw mill at Fisher's Bay, Lake Winnipeg, which they built in the spring of 1879, and which has a daily manufacturing capacity of 25,000 feet of lumber, and gives employment to about twenty-five or thirty hands. They have extensive timber limits in that district, and cut about a million and a half feet a year. Messrs. Brown & Rutherford also import considerable quantities of pine and oak from Minnesota, and purchase a large quantity of lumber in addition to what they cut themselves. The members of the firm are Messrs. Alex. Brown and Thomas Rutherford, and they have done much in building up the manufacturing of the city, and as the pioneers of the vast lumber industry of the Northwest are worthy of special mention in this historical work. They are both highly esteemed in business circles and by the entire community, and Mr. Brown was elected by the citizens to represent them in the City Council for several years.

Merrick, Anderson & Co., Wholesale Stoves and Tinware and Commission Merchants, 11 McWilliam Street East.—Prominent among the wholesale houses of Winnipeg stands that of Messrs. Merrick, Anderson & Co., whose offices and warehouse are located at No. 11 McWilliam Street East. This firm has been established in business here since 1882 and has a very large trade extending throughout Manitoba and Territories. As wholesale dealers in stoves and tinware, their goods are noted for superiority of material and finish, and they keep on hand a large and well selected stock of stoves of the latest designs and most elaborate patterns. Among the firms represented by this house are D. Moore & Co., Hamilton, stoves, tinware, etc.; Crathern & Caverhill, Montreal, heavy hardware; Caverhill, Learmont & Co., Montreal, shelf hardware; Burrow, Stewart & Milne, Hamilton, scales; Dominion Barb Wire Company, Montreal, wire, etc.; J. W. Paterson & Co., Montreal, tinned iron, etc.; Hamilton Industrial Works Company, wringers, etc. These are the leading houses in their lines in the Dominion, and their products are everywhere recognized as of the very best quality. Through Messrs. Merrick, Anderson & Co. they do a very large business in the Northwest. Merrick, Anderson & Co. occupy three stories at No. 11 McWilliam Street East, but even those extensive premises are insufficient to accommodate their large stock, and they have warehouses in other portions of the city. The firm is comprised of Messrs. Geo. A. Merrick and T. A. Anderson, both thorough practical and wide-awake business

M. Conway, Auctioneer, 349 Main Street.—This well-known and popular auctioneer came to Winnipeg in 1882, and has taken a prominent position among "the knights of the hammer" since that date, working up a large business which is constantly increasing. Mr. Conway was formerly a resident of Guelph, Ont., where he filled the position of deputy sheriff for twelve years. The fame of Winnipeg attracted his attention, and he removed to this city and at once entered upon the auctioneering business in which he has been very successful. He is an active and energetic man, with a good, clear voice, which is an indispensable portion of an auctioneer's stock-in-trade, and to-day he conducts all the leading sales in the city. His offices and ware-rooms are situated at No. 349 Main Street, on the corner of Queen Street east, where he has large and commodious premises for the display of goods sent there for sale and for the hundreds of people who congregate at his weekly sales. Mr. Conway also conducts sales of furniture at private residences, and gives the utmost satisfaction to all who favor him with their instructions in this line, while he has also the faculty of pleasing the purchasers. In addition to this line, Mr. Conway does an extensive business in the sale of horses, cattle, etc., and never fails to get good prices. For several years Mr. Conway's services have been in demand as pool seller at the summer and fall meetings of the Manitoba Turf Club, and has established an excellent reputation in this regard. Mr. Conway is highly esteemed throughout the city for his sterling personal worth, and is a most genial and liberal man with whom to do business.

James H. Rogers, Furrier and Hatter, 296 Main Street.—One of those great representative concerns which so convincingly demonstrate Winnipeg's mercantile supremacy in the Northwest is the establishment of Mr. J. H. Rogers, furrier, No. 296 Main Street, which has long held the lead in this important line. Next to the Hudson's Bay Co., Mr. Rogers is the largest dealer in furs in the country, and his annual shipments of these valuable goods amount in value to a very large sum. The business, which has now grown to proportions of such magnitude, was originally established here four and a half years ago, and is a branch of the celebrated house of James H. Rogers, of Toronto, which has been in existence for the last seventy-one years, having been founded in 1815. This is consequently one of the oldest and most thoroughly representative concerns in the Dominion, and has for many years enjoyed a reputation in keeping with its extensive and increasing business. The retail establishment,



which occupies the large and handsome brick building at No. 296 Main Street, is one of the finest business places in Winnipeg, and the display of goods is unequalled by any other house in the same line. Mr. Rogers is likewise a manufacturer of furs, and gives constant employment to about thirteen hands. The stock embraces all descriptions of fur including otter, seal, beaver,



raccoon, buffalo and every other known variety, made up in every form and style in coats, sacques, caps, gauntlets, etc. His purchases of raw furs are on an extensive scale and hundreds of bales are every year sent to Germany and the other principal points of shipment. This house also carries the most complete stock of English and American soft and stiff felt hats offered in this market, imported direct from the leading factories, including John B. Stetson & Co's fine soft felt hats and Woodrow's Sons hard felt hats, as well as Lincoln and Bennett's celebrated silk hats. The advantages of dealing with such an enterprising and reliable house are thus apparent. No further comment is necessary, and Winnipeg is to be congratulated upon having such a thoroughly representative establishment so permanently located in her midst. Mr. Joseph Rogers, who manages the extensive business here, is highly esteemed in commercial circles as an energetic business man, whose sterling integrity and honorable business principles are too worthy to need praise here. The Toronto house is the oldest fur establishment in the Dominion, having been founded in 1815 by Mr. Joseph Rogers, grandfather to the present manager of the Winnipeg house. It gives employment to sixty hands, all in the fur business, and employs seven of the best fur cutters in the country, and the goods manufactured by this concern are noted for the excellence of the workmanship and the superiority of the finish. The establishment is situated on the corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto, in the centre of the business portion of the city, the building being of brick, 30x90 feet in dimensions and four stories in height. Mr. James H. Rogers, who manages the Toronto house, is one of the best known business men in the Dominion, and has a high reputation in the commercial circles of the eastern provinces.

A. E. Mandeville. Livery, Hack and Feed Stable, Corner Fort and Graham Streets.—This is one of the finest livery, boarding, hack and sale stables in the Northwest, and was opened on May 1st, 1885, by Mr. A. E. Mandeville, and contains every modern improvement. The building is 55x100 feet in dimensions, the interior arrangement is perfect, no expense having been spared in equipping it with every convenience and facility. In the front is located the carriage repository, office and waiting room, while in the rear are stalls affording accommodation for a large number of horses. The ventilation and sanitary arrangements are perfect, and the welfare of the stock is carefully attended to by a corps of experienced groomers. Mr. Mandeville has some of the finest and most stylish equipages to be seen in Winnipeg, and a stock of thoroughbred driving horses which can be hired for business or pleasure, day or night, on moderate terms. He is also importing a fine lot of sleighs and robes for the coming winter, while he runs several handsome hacks. Mr. Mandeville takes horses to board and on sale, and his facilities for the care of the same are of a strictly first-class character. He is a native of St. Thomas, Ontario, and thoroughly understands the livery business. He is held in the highest estimation by all classes of citizens for his geniality of disposition and inflexible integrity, and is well worthy of the liberal patronage he enjoys. He is an active competitor for legitimate business, energetic, honorable and fair in all dealings, and is very popular throughout the city.

Brown and Coblentz. The Globe Clothing House, 618 Main Street.—As a firm of the highest standing in this community, and one closely connected in its history with the progress and development of trade in Winnipeg, the house of Messrs. Brown & Coblentz at No. 618 Main Street is entitled to more than passing mention in this publication. Founded in 1882 by Messrs. P. Brown and A. B. Coblentz, the firm has always been recognized as occupying the very highest position, and maintaining it by the superior character of its goods and work, and the signal intelligence of its management. In the various departments of custom work, merchant tailoring, men's, youths' and boys' ready made clothing, rubber and gents' furnishing goods, etc., this house has acquired a reputation, perhaps unequalled in the city, for cheapness, variety, excellence, and perfectly fitting, well-made garments. As contributing in no small degree to the industries of the city, this concern employ not less than twenty-five hands, and at times considerably more. The premises occupied by this firm are very large and commodious, 22x70 feet, while the building is three stories in height. The stock of goods carried by this firm is of the very best description, having been bought on its merits as to beauty, style and quality, while the assortment is most complete in every department. An effort has been made in the buying of this stock to secure every article at the lowest possible price, and as the firm believes in "quick sales at small profits," no first-class goods will be sold cheaper anywhere. Mr. P. Brown, the senior member of the firm, is a native of Germany, and came to this city from Montreal, Mr. A. B. Coblentz (who is a native of France) coming from St. Paul. Both gentlemen are highly esteemed in commercial circles for their strict integrity and sterling personal worth.

Scoomes and Co. Auctioneers, Real Estate and Valuers, 309 Main Street.—The finest auction and show-rooms in the city are those of Messrs. Scoomes & Co., situated at No. 309 Main Street, corner of Water Street. The firm occupy a two-story building, having a frontage of fifty feet on Main Street, and extending back sixty-four, and the premises are splendidly arranged for the business. The spacious offices are located on the ground floor, and there is ample accommodation for furniture and stoves and other descriptions of goods brought there for sale. Mr. T. J. E. Scoomes came to Winnipeg in 1882 from South Africa, and has been eminently prosperous in his business, having a high reputation as a first-class auctioneer, while he has always been esteemed in business circles and by the community generally for his honorable, straightforward system of dealing. The Royal Auction Mart, as the premises of the firm are styled, has been recognized as the place to obtain bargains in all kinds of household furnishings, while those sending goods for sale there are always sure of speedy and satisfactory returns. Mr. Scoomes also conducts live stock sales, having a special yard for this purpose at the corner of Princess and Jemima Streets, and many head of cattle change hands weekly at these sales. The firm also deal in real estate, in which they are enabled to offer special bargains, and their services are frequently utilized as valuers, in which position they are well qualified to act. Mr. Scoomes has always taken a leading position in every movement in the interests of the city and of the Northwest. It was due to his efforts that the Manitoba Live Stock Dealers' Association was formed in June, 1882, for the purpose of redressing grievances in relation to charges by the railways on car lots of cattle from Ontario, which resulted successfully. He holds the position of treasurer of the Manitoba Rifle Association, in which he takes a deep interest, and is also secretary of the St. George's Society, representing the English community, and has always taken an active part in the promotion of sports of all kinds. Mr. Scoomes is held in high esteem, and richly deserves the success he has achieved.

T. T. Smith and Co., Dealers in Bankrupt Stocks, Auctioneers, etc., 517 Main St.—This is a business interest which has grown greatly in its proportions in this country during recent years, though for the past twelve months the number of bankrupt stocks thrown on the market has been very small. One of the oldest established dealers in goods of this kind is the firm of Messrs. T. T. Smith & Co. Mr. Smith has been in business in this city for the past three years, and in September, 1886, removed to his present large and commodious quarters at No. 517 Main Street, almost directly opposite the City Hall. The store is 18x75 feet in dimensions, well arranged, and admirably suited for the carrying on of the business. In addition to dealing in bankrupt sales, Messrs. Smith & Co. are also auctioneers and general commission agents, being prepared to handle all kinds of goods on consignment, effect sales at the best market values, and make prompt and satisfactory returns. They possess excellent facilities, which are not surpassed by any other establishment of the kind in the city. Mr. Smith has during his residence in Winnipeg won the confidence and regard of all classes of citizens, and in commercial circles is held in the highest esteem.

J. G. Soper, Pioneer Art Gallery, 341 Main Street.—Amongst the many prosperous business enterprises which line the great trade artery of the city and attract attention, that of Mr. J. G. Soper, 341 Main Street, occupies a very prominent position. The Pioneer Art Gallery of the city was established in 1881 when Mr. Soper came here from Toronto, where he had been conducting a similar establishment. His business has had a steady and healthy growth from its institution until he has been forced to move into the present more commodious and central premises. This spacious and elegantly fitted up store is 24x80 feet in dimensions, well lighted with immense plate glass front, rendering the conditions for the display of works of art most favorable. The gallery is continually thronged by the art loving citizens, who appreciate the large display of meritorious works which are to be found there, the walls being literally covered with works from the world's greatest masters; whilst resting upon the easels are to be seen many gems in water colors from E. B. Low, Lait, Verner and many other well-known artists. Amongst Mr. Soper's collection are some very fine English steel engravings which attract considerable attention. These engravings with many other goods he recently imported direct from England; and also a specialty to which great attention is paid is the supply of artists' materials of which a large stock of the best quality is constantly maintained on hand, and comprising a full assortment of Winsor & Newton's and Reeves & Sons' celebrated colors in oil, water and dry, as well as an endless variety of brushes: camel hair, Siberian hair, black, brown, red and Russian sables, badger, fitch hair, roonah and bristle; Whatman's world renowned drawing paper, crayon, transfer and tracing paper; academy, Bristol and canvas boards; Mohl stick, mahogany, satin wood and China palettes; porcelain, wood and composition plaques; cards, stands, etc., suitable for all manner of decorative purposes. A large stock of Xmas cards have been received from Raphael, Tuck & Co., Prang and others. Mr. Soper, being a practical carver and gilder and employing skilled workmen, is enabled to turn out work that compares favorably with any establishment of a similar nature on the Continent. He manufactures all kinds of picture frames, such as fine bronze, gilt and plush mountings, etc. A large stock of mouldings is kept constantly on hand. Mr. Soper's long experience and natural artistic tastes have eminently fitted him for the successful conduct of his business, and through his upright and honorable dealing, able and energetic management, this enterprise has attained its present proportions of a leading prosperous city industry.



T. H. Schneider, Insurance, 436 Main Street.—One of the best known life insurance men in Winnipeg is Mr. T. H. Schneider, who is general agent for Manitoba and the Northwest for the Federal Life Assurance Company, whose head office is at Hamilton, Ontario. The guaranteed capital of the company is \$700,000, and the government deposit is \$54,633. The Federal Life does business on the Homans' plan, furnishing insurance at cost, based upon the actual deaths experience. This plan was devised by Mr. Sheppard Homans, who was for eighteen years actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, and is the author of the American experience table of mortality, which is the basis of calculation used by nearly all American companies, and is scientifically correct, and conducted by experi-

enced men on the true business principle of the lowest cost consistent with absolute safety. This is a yearly renewable insurance system, more like fire insurance, and the charge is made according to the man's age, the premiums increasing gradually. It is in short a yearly contract, instead of a life-long contract as by the old system, which enables the company to give three times the amount of insurance for the same amount of premium. The unmsed portion of the premium of any one term or period is credited as cash in the renewal account of the succeeding period. The premiums include provision for a 25 per cent. mortuary, or pure insurance reserve, as an additional safeguard and guaranty fund, to promote cohesion and provide reward for persistent members, who are entitled to withdraw the amount in cash with interest accumulations in ten years, and annually thereafter. The investment portion of the old reserve system not being required for insurance proper, is eliminated, its annual cost kept in the pockets of the assured, and the heavy losses it entails on discontinuance are avoided. To show the increasing popularity of the Homans plan, it may be stated that over \$2,300,000 of new insurance was written under it in 1885, and about \$1,000,000 in the first quarter of 1886, and the indications are that the new business of the current year will nearly, if not quite, equal the largest amount ever written in Canada by one company in any single year. Mr. Schneider has held the agency since the fall of 1885, and during that time has written a very large amount of insurance. Under his able management the business of the company is bound to prosper in the Northwest.

A. G. Morgan. Boots and Shoes, etc., 412 Main Street. — Prominent among the retail houses of the city, in the boot and shoe line, is that of Mr. A. G. Morgan, situated at No. 412 Main Street, in the McIntyre Block. It was founded about four years ago by Mr. Morgan with limited capital, but has prospered greatly, owing to the tact and high business qualifications of the founder, and to-day he enjoys the patronage of most of the leading families of Winnipeg. Mr. Morgan has a commodious and well arranged store, and carries a most complete and varied stock of fine goods. Here can be found a splendid assortment of fine footwear for ladies, gents and children, including the standard shapes, original patterns and correct styles. Only the best and most reliable goods are kept in stock, and the same are sold at very reasonable prices. Custom work and repairing in all its branches are attended to promptly. Mr. Morgan's facilities for transacting business are of a strictly first-class character, enabling him to offer special advantages to customers. He also deals in trunks, valises and traveling bags, in which he does a large and steadily increasing business. The store is splendidly located in order to obtain the trade of the southern part of the city, and this Mr. Morgan has secured by keeping on hand the very best lines of American and Canadian goods. Personally, Mr. Morgan is universally esteemed, and in business circles is held in high respect. He is a genial gentleman, fair and honorable in all transactions and richly deserves the success with which he is meeting.

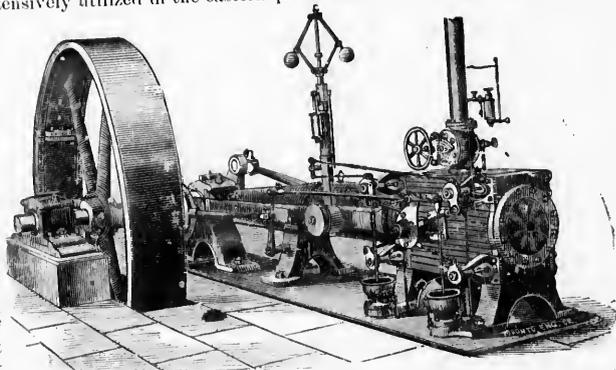
E. D. Phelan. Fruits and Confectionery, 404 Main Street. — More than any other line of business, perhaps, does the fruit trade demand a thorough practical training on the part of any one who desires to carry it on successfully. There is no more perishable article, and the supply and demand from day to day must be calculated to a nicety beforehand. That Mr. E. D. Phelan, whose well-known and popular place of business is at No. 404 Main Street (McIntyre Block), has succeeded so well, is due to the careful manner in which he has attended to his business, coupled with the knowledge supplied by a thorough practical experience. Mr. Phelan started in this line four years ago, and from the very start did a business aggregating many thousands a year, and giving constant employment to three hands. He also deals extensively in confectionery, in which he keeps only the best and purest kinds, which are entirely free from any poisonous adulteration. Mr. Phelan's store is huge and neatly arranged and well adapted for his business, being most eligibly located on the main thoroughfare of the city. Mr. Phelan personally is highly popular, and as a business man is held in the highest estimation for his strict integrity and sterling personal worth.

J. Parkin. Popular Photograph Parlors, 434 Main Street. — The tendency of an occupation of this nature is to develop in the artist the most critical and analytical distinction of lights and shades; but only that native genius which belongs to the true artist can properly comprehend the true effect of each in its exact relation to the subject. Indeed, the practical business photographer can only secure the highest results from the possession of those normal qualities which comprehend the adaptation of science to art. These reflections are the result of a brief consideration of the superior skill exhibited in the work of Mr. J. Parkin, at the Popular Photograph Parlors, No. 434 Main Street. Here is clearly manifest to the connoisseur a natural gift conjoined with a scientific knowledge of chemical adaptation in the production

of the desired light and shade, especially in his success in securing correct lines, and the skill and taste necessary to produce the strongest and most subtle life-like effect. With these qualities in his favor, the natural result must be a gradual increasing public patronage and popularity. Mr. Parkin keeps fine specimens of his work for the inspection of visitors, and has no fear of losing from comparison with any work done in the city. He has been established for the past four years, and has built up a large business. His reception room is elegantly furnished, and the operating room is equipped with the latest and most improved instruments and apparatus known to the profession. Mr. Parkin's facilities are such that all orders are executed in the promptest and most satisfactory manner. He is a genial, courteous gentleman, honorable and fair in all transactions and is deservedly popular with all classes of citizens.

Robert Muir & Co., Machinery Brokers, 21 McWilliam Street East.—This firm deals in boilers, engines, and mill machinery, and does a very large business which extends throughout Manitoba and the whole Northwest. They are now fitting up several flouring mills, and having during the last two years provided a large number with machinery. Among the manufacturers represented by this firm are the John Doty Engine Co., of Toronto, boilers, engines and boat machinery; Wm. & J. G. Gray, of Toronto, flour mill machinery; Dodge Wood Split Pulley Company, of Toronto, and the St. Thomas White Bronze Monument Co. The goods of the latter firm have attained a wide-spread reputation, and white bronze monuments are now being extensively utilized in the eastern provinces, being recognized as among

the most durable as well as the most chaste and ornamental to be obtained. These white bronze monuments are rapidly taking the place of stone, being much cheaper, whilst they maintain their color. Messrs. Muir & Co's premises at No. 21 McWilliam Street East are 30x70 feet in dimensions, but the firm have machinery stored all over the lot and in various parts of the city. Mr. Robert Muir has been in business in Winnipeg for the past eight years, having been engaged in the implement trade until 1882, when the present firm started in the machinery business. Having unsurpassed connections with eastern manufacturers, Messrs. Robert Muir & Co. are able to offer special advantages to customers. As a leading house in the machinery line, we can heartily commend this firm. This firm are agents for the Economy Furnaces and Steam Combination Heaters, manufactured by J. F. Pease Furnace Co., of Toronto, Ont., and Syracuse, N. Y.



Frazer and Co., Groceries and Liquors, 594 Main Street. The business of this house was originally founded by Hodder and Sons and in 1885 was purchased by Messrs. Frazer and Co., who now conduct it. The premises at No. 594 Main Street are large and very commodious and admirably adapted for the large grocery and liquor business done by this firm. Since assuming control of the establishment, the present firm have greatly extended the operations of the house and now transact a business whose size is much in excess of what it was when they purchased it a little over a year ago. This firm deal both wholesale and retail in fancy and staple groceries of every description, while they also keep a choice stock of the finest liquors on hand for the benefit of their customers. Only the best and purest goods are sold, and always at lowest market prices. The firm has ever sustained an excellent reputation for honorable, straightforward dealing and sterling integrity, and enjoys a patronage drawn from the best class of families in that portion of the city. The co-partners, Messrs. A. Frazer, A. H. Frazer and H. A. Frazer, are men of vast practical experience, and held in the highest estimation for the liberal, well-balanced system by which their business is conducted. Mr. A. Frazer, the head of the firm, was formerly a highly respected resident of Richmond, D. C., where at different times he held the positions of councilman and chairman of the school commissioners.

H. Wilson and Co. Fruit, Oysters, Game, 2 McDermott Street.—One of the neatest and most attractive establishments in the city is that of Messrs. H. Wilson and Co., dealers in green fruits, oysters, poultry and game, at No. 2 McDermott Street, near the corner of Main. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, eligibly located, and equipped with every convenience for transacting business under the most favorable auspices. This business was started a year and a half ago and has largely developed since then, until now the sales amount to very large figures annually. Mr. Harper Wilson thoroughly understands the details of the business, having served an apprenticeship at it in a large New York fruit establishment, and his facilities and connections are of a superior character. Fruit is being received almost daily, and the stock always includes the best and most seasonable goods, which are retailed at but a slight margin above cost price. A large trade is done in a prompt manner. Mr. Wilson also receives daily large consignments of game and poultry, which are sold at the lowest market prices. Mr. Wilson does a strictly first-class trade, and his facilities for supplying the same are unexcelled by any one in the same business in the city. He is well known in commercial circles as an honorable, straightforward business man.

H. Sandison. Merchant Tailor, 360 Main Street.—One of the most active, enterprising and popular business men in this section of the city is Mr. H. Sandison, whose handsome store is eligibly located at No. 360 Main Street. Mr. Sandison has been established in business here since 1882, starting with limited capital, and by strict attention, coupled with a straightforward system of honorable dealing, he has built up a large and permanent patronage. His spacious and commodious store is admirably arranged and heavily stocked with a varied assortment of the finest foreign and Canadian woollens, in which line he makes a specialty. Here are also to be found other descriptions of the best cloths, including cassimeres, broadcloths and suitings in all the latest and most fashionable patterns and colors, which are constantly being added to by repeated importations. Popular prices prevail and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed at this establishment, as only first-class experienced cutters and workhands are employed, and thus perfect fitting and well made garments are assured. The garments made by Mr. Sandison are unexcelled for fit, finish and workmanship, and his facilities enable him to execute all orders in the most satisfactory and promptest style. As many as nine hands are employed by this enterprising firm, and no pains or expense are spared to fully merit and deserve the large and liberal patronage accorded it by all classes of the public.

F. E. Bird, Books and Stationery, 598 Main Street.—Among the best known and most successful concerns engaged in the book and stationery line in the city may be mentioned the popular and enterprising establishment of Mr. F. E. Bird at No. 598 Main Street, which though established with little capital only four years ago, when business in Winnipeg was very much depressed, has succeeded in building up a reputation not often accorded those of much longer standing. Mr. Bird's store occupies a splendid location, and is admirably arranged for his constantly increasing business. He keeps a most complete stock in all lines pertaining to the business. In books, there are to be found all the works of the standard authors and the leading publications of the principal publishers, while there is always on hand a large supply of school books. A feature of this establishment is a leading library, which has been found to be a very popular and profitable specialty, and its advantages are enjoyed by a very large number of people. Mr. Bird also deals in rubber stamps, and is able to supply them in almost any variety of styles desired. Blank books of all sizes, from the breast-pocket memorandum to the most ponderous ledger, desk and other stationery, papers of all kinds and sizes, and envelopes of all colors and qualities are always carried in stock, so that everyone's taste can be satisfied. Popular prices prevail, and prompt and polite attention is always received. Mr. Bird is a native of Toronto, where he became intimately acquainted with the stationery business. Reliable and uniformly prompt and obliging, he has gained the esteem of the entire community.

L. D. McPherson. Merchant Tailor, 592 Main Street.—As one of the leading houses in this line of business which has been foremost in promoting the standard of elegance in dress, that of Mr. L. D. McPherson, at No. 592 Main Street (between Logan and Alexander streets), has obtained an enviable reputation. Though only established two years ago, Mr. McPherson has, by strict attention to customers' interests, coupled with a straightforward system of honorable dealing, built up a large and influential patronage, which is constantly increasing. His store is eligibly located, and its interior arrangements are neat and attractive, and admirably arranged for the purpose. The stock carried embraces a full assortment

of the finest imported and domestic woollens and suitings, in all of the latest and most fashionable shades, colors and designs. Mr. McPherson employs a staff of the best cutters and tailors to be had, and the garments made at his establishment are unexcelled for beauty of design, superiority of workmanship and finish. His prices are very moderate, and all orders are executed in a prompt and satisfactory manner. Mr. McPherson guarantees to give a perfect fit, which is perhaps the greatest essential these days in purchasing a new suit. He is a native of Prince Edward Island, and has resided in Winnipeg for the last two years. He is a genial, courteous gentleman, whose sterling integrity, and liberal public-spirited disposition have made for him hosts of friends, and he enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

George Ryan. Carriage Manufacturing and Horse-shoeing, 19 Bannatyne Street East.

—Among the industries of the city, that of carriage making occupies a leading position, and, as a jobber and manufacturer of carriages, sleighs, etc., no one has a better reputation than Mr. George Ryan, whose shop and store-rooms occupy two flats forty feet square at No. 19 Bannatyne Street East, in the building formerly known as the Bank Hotel. Mr. Ryan came here from Perth, Ont., seven years ago, and has been engaged continuously in this line of business ever since, meeting with a large degree of success. All the work turned out by him is of the best quality, and no articles of inferior manufacture are found at his establishment. Mr. Ryan also does a large business in horse-shoeing. Only those who own or have charge of valuable horses can fully appreciate the services of a thoroughly experienced and strictly first-class horse-shoer, and special mention should therefore be made in this connection of Mr. Ryan's establishment. No concern engaged in this line in Winnipeg maintains a higher reputation for superior work, and none enjoys a larger measure of public favor, the uniform satisfaction rendered to patrons, and the energy and sound judgment displayed in the management of the business being the chief feature contributing to his success. Four skilled workmen are employed, and none but the most excellent work is done, shoes being made to order and horses shod as desired.



J. M. Coombes. Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Emporium, Fould's Block, Main Street.—Prominent among the leading retail clothing houses of the city is the recently opened establishment of Mr. J. M. Coombes, known as the IXL Clothing House. It is situated in the handsome new Fould's Block on the corner of Main Street and Market Square, a few doors north of the city hall, and is consequently located in the very centre of the business portion of the city. The premises occupied by Mr. Coombes are large and commodious, embracing an admirably arranged store 18x65 feet in dimensions, with a large basement beneath for storage purposes. Mr. Coombes has a splendid stock of goods, embracing a large and complete assortment of the finest qualities of clothing and gents' furnishings in all the latest and most fashionable styles and patterns. The stock is also composed of all new and fresh goods, which in itself is an important matter to purchasers. Here will be found suits and garments for men, youths and children of all sizes and including the widest range of choice in material and style. Mr. Coombes has also one of the choicest selections of furnishing goods in the market, and all are offered at most reasonable prices. Having had a long and thorough experience in the business, he is able to offer special advantages to customers as regards both quality and price. Mr. Coombes was formerly in business in Brandon, being a member of the firm of Coombes & Stewart, and perceiving the great advantages offered by Winnipeg in the clothing business opened his present establishment on November 1st, 1886. He is well and favorably known in the city as an honorable, straightforward business man, and his enterprise will undoubtedly meet with the success it deserves.

John Wallace. Sheet Metal and Tinware, 28 Arthur Street.—The leading tinmithing establishment in Winnipeg is that of Mr. John Wallace, situated at No. 28 Arthur Street. Here he occupies a fine work-room, which is 20x40 feet in size and fitted with every facility and appliance for the successful prosecution of manufacturing sheet metal and tinware. Mr. Wallace is an experienced and skilled mechanic, and thoroughly understands all branches of the business, while he is assisted by two capable workmen, and is thus enabled to offer advan-

tages to his numerous customers which they cannot readily obtain elsewhere. Among his manufactures, which include all kinds of tinware, are cans specially prepared for the wholesale dealers for the packing and shipping of teas, coffees, snices, etc. In this line Mr. Wallace does a large business, his work being well done and therefore greatly in demand. Mr. Wallace has been a resident of Winnipeg for the past six years and is well known by every one as an energetic, pushing and enterprising business man, who possesses all the essentials of success in this western country. He started his present establishment three years ago, and the large business he has secured is the merited reward of his industry and good workmanship.

Noble and Johnston, Groceries and Provisions, 104 Princess Street.—Prominent among the numerous retail grocery establishments of the city stands that of Messrs. Noble & Johnston, whose spacious and elegantly arranged store is situated at No. 104 Princess Street. This was founded in 1882 by McLean Bros., and two years ago passed into the possession of the present firm, since which date it has enjoyed a prosperous career. The premises occupied are 16x50 feet in size, eligibly located, and equipped with every facility and convenience for the accommodation of a large and well-selected stock of fancy and staple groceries of every description, and fruits in season. Only the best and purest goods are sold, and always at lowest market prices. They make a speciality of teas, of which the choicest qualities are kept on hand. The firm has ever sustained an excellent reputation for honorable, straightforward dealing and sterling integrity, and enjoys a patronage drawn from the best class of families in that part of the city. The co-partners, Messrs. Wm. Noble and W. R. Johnston, are men of large practical experience, and held in the highest estimation for the liberal, well-balanced system by which their business is conducted.

Glines and Co., Produce Commission and Manufacturers' Agents, 92 Princess Street.—Though the firm of Glines & Co., produce and commission merchants and manufacturers' agents, has been but a short time in business, having only started last spring, its trade now amounts to large proportions. This is due to the energy and enterprise of the head of the firm, Mr. G. A. Glines, who is reckoned among our most pushing and go-ahead merchants. The firm are handling a large quantity of butter, which trade is bound to be second to grain only in the Northwest, which is unsurpassed as a dairying country. Messrs. Glines & Co. are prepared to receive consignments from all parts of the province, and guarantee prompt returns. In addition to the produce and commission business, Messrs. Glines & Co. represent the following eastern houses: Leonard Bros., St. John, N. B., and Montreal, boneless cod, cured salt water fish, etc.; G. F. Phelps, Montreal and Baltimore, oysters and salt water fresh fish; Blaine Manufacturing Co., West Acton, Mass., and Montreal, and the Moxie Nerve Food Co., Lowell, Mass., and Montreal. We can cordially recommend Messrs. Glines & Co. as among the most esteemed firms in the city, and the following references furnish convincing proof of their standing: D. MacArthur, Esq., banker; D. H. McMillan, Esq., miller; H. S. Westbrook, Esq., Mayor; Stewart Mulvey, Esq., alderman, and McBean Bros., grain merchants, Winnipeg; R. Henry Holland & Co.; A. G. McLean, Esq., grain merchant; Jas. Baxter & Co., bankers, and Thos. Cushing, Esq., Montreal Brewing Co., Montreal.

Duffin and Co., Photos, and Photo. Stock, 474 Main Street.—It is both interesting and instructive to note the progress that within the past quarter-century has been made in photography, the improved appliances now in use presenting a marked contrast to the crude methods of an earlier period. A leading and popular Winnipeg establishment in this line is that of Messrs. Duffin & Co., whose handsome apartments occupy an exceedingly eligible location at No. 474 Main Street, corner of Bammatyene Street. The spacious premises comprise two rooms of commodious area, the reception room being furnished in an elegant and chaste manner, and well adapted for the display of the beautiful specimens of excellent work, while the operating room is fully equipped with all the latest improved methods and appliances incident to the purpose. Pictures are taken by the most modern processes of photography by which the features of the young and aged are easily caught with the most surprising life-like fidelity. Mr. Duffin always examines carefully into every thing new that is ever introduced into photography, and if he considers it practicable and any improvement on what he has hitherto used, never fails to adopt it. There is the most pleasing variety in his pictures, his positions are all characterized by an ease and grace which very few photographers can obtain. Mr. Duffin also deals largely in photographic materials, and his trade extends throughout Manitoba and the Territories. Mr. Duffin occupies the position of being the oldest established photographer now doing business in Winnipeg, having opened his studio here in 1872, when he came from Kingston, Ont., where he was in the same business. His capital when he started here was very small, but it has been greatly increased, and his business now amounts to a large sum yearly. Personally he is a genial, courteous gentleman, honorable and fair in all transactions, and the firm is well deserving of the success it has achieved.

sales amount to about \$15,000. The shelves in this establishment are loaded with the works of the standard authors and with the leading publications of the principal publishers. He has also a very large stock of school-books, and a more complete line of paper, blank books and stationery cannot be found in any eastern house. The show-cases are filled with photograph albums and the choicest styles of fancy goods from the leading Canadian, American and European manufacturers. Mr. Russell is a public spirited man who has always manifested a deep interest in the city's permanent welfare and prosperity, and has paid special attention to educational matters, being now a member of the Winnipeg School Board. During his long and busy career, he has ever sustained an excellent reputation for honorable, straightforward dealing and sterling integrity, which has won for him the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Russell is the oldest issuer of marriage licenses in the city, and we can state on good authority that his business exceeds all other issuers in Winnipeg.

Wm. Clougher, English Chop House, 395 Main Street.—There is no more popular or better known establishment in Winnipeg than Clougher's English Chop House, located at No. 395 Main Street, a few doors south of the new post office. This is without doubt the leading, as well as the handsomest, place of the kind in the city, and it is little wonder that the esteemed proprietor does a very large and prosperous business. Mr. Clougher came to Winnipeg in 1881 and conducted with great success an establishment on Portage Avenue and also for some time had a branch house at Port Arthur which was equally successful. In April of last year he opened his present premises on Main Street, which are about 26x100 feet in size, and are fitted up in the most elegant style, no expense having been spared in order that it should eclipse anything of the kind in Winnipeg. The bar in the front part of the premises is large and spacious and splendidly furnished in the Bodega style, with handsome polished furnishing and beautiful French mirrors of immense size. The various ante-rooms are also richly upholstered and are of the most comfortable description. The bar itself is stocked with the finest wines, liquors and cigars obtainable, the excellent quality of everything sold here being the special feature of the house. The restaurant has attained such a high reputation for the excellence of the bill-of-fare that words of praise would appear superfluous. Suffice it to say that all the delicacies of the season are to be found in this establishment, served in the most perfect style imaginable. As Delmonico's is to New York so is Clougher's to Winnipeg, and ample evidence of this fact is found in the large and constantly increasing patronage bestowed upon it. Mr. Clougher is personally popular and is highly esteemed as a business man of ability and the strictest integrity.

T. H. Brazier, Merchant Tailor, 539 Main Street.—Among the many merchant tailoring establishments of Winnipeg, we commend Mr. T. H. Brazier, now located at No. 539 Main Street, near the corner of James Street East. Mr. Brazier has been in business for himself since 1886, having been engaged in this line in Toronto for fourteen years, after which he removed to this city, and during the past two years has worked up a large and ever growing business here. His genial manners, high accomplishments as a cutter, and prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to his hands and the wants of the people, have widened his already large circle of acquaintances and patrons and greatly enlarged his business. His present sales-room and work-room embrace two storeys, each 24x50 feet, and are large and commodious and being situated in a very central and favorable position are well adapted for his business. The sales-room contains a large stock, consisting of a fine and seasonable assortment of the latest styles and most desirable fabrics for gentlemen's wear, of both foreign and domestic manufacture, selected expressly for this market, which he is prepared to make to order into garments or suits in the latest and most fashionable manner. Mr. Brazier employs nine first-class workmen, and allows no work to go out of inferior quality. Being a practical cutter himself of many years' experience, he is enabled not only to understand every detail of the business, but to give perfect satisfaction to his customers. Mr. Brazier occupies a position, and has attained a repute, that emanates from excellence of work and reasonable prices, and is entitled to and enjoys the esteem and regard of the community.

W. J. Boyd, Baker and Confectioner, 370 Main Street.—The confectionery and bakery of Mr. W. J. Boyd, located at No. 370 Main Street, south of Portage Avenue, was established in July, 1885, in a small store at 308 1/2 Main Street, has since removed to larger premises and the regular increase in his business since that time is evidence of the popularity of the articles manufactured and sold by him. He employs in his business five experienced hands of long service, and being a practical confectioner himself, nothing but a superior class of goods is manufactured, and it is to this important fact that his success is due. He manufactures the best bread, pies and cakes, of every description, and is prepared to supply the choicest cakes for weddings or parties. Ice cream of all kinds is also kept constantly on hand in its season,

as well as a stock of the choicest foreign and domestic fruits, nuts, etc. Mr. Boyd also manufactures candies extensively, and his goods have a high reputation for their superior quality, purity and flavor, while there is in them an entire absence of the poisonous elements too frequently to be found in the abominable known as "French confectionery." By the excellence of the goods produced and the ability, enterprise and judgment displayed in the management, this business has steadily increased and extended until to-day few, if any, houses in the trade enjoy a larger measure of success. Mr. Boyd, who is a native of Ottawa, is a young man of large business capacity and unmistakable ability, and is highly regarded in commercial circles as an upright and honorable business man.

Joseph Stovel, Merchant Tailor, 329 Main Street.—One of the largest and most popular merchant tailoring establishments in Winnipeg is that of Mr. Joseph Stovel, No. 329 Main Street. Mr. Stovel has been engaged in the tailoring business in Winnipeg for about five years, during which he has greatly increased the facilities and resources, as well as the custom and elegant, being 27x70 feet in dimensions, and is fully equipped with every manufacturing convenience known to this important industry. In his large stock are comprised all the latest and most fashionable imported goods, and of durable qualities. Excellent care and judgment has been exercised in the selection of the goods, which are so varied both in price and quality as to fully satisfy the taste and means of all classes in the city. As a military tailor, Mr. Stovel has won a high reputation, and he enjoys superior connexions and facilities for supplying all orders in that line entrusted to his care. All kinds of custom work are attended to, but a specialty is made of fine work, Mr. Stovel guaranteeing a perfect fit and excellent workmanship. As many as fifteen hands are employed in the establishment, no pains or expense being spared to fully merit the liberal patronage bestowed upon it by the public. Mr. Stovel was formerly in business in Meaford, Ont., and other Ontario towns for twenty years, coming to Winnipeg in the fall of 1881, since which time he has resided in this prosperous and growing city. He is surpassed by no other merchant tailor in the city, and enjoys the entire respect and esteem of the community.

The McClary Manufacturing Co., Stoves, Tinware, etc., 7 Portage Avenue.—This is one of the most extensive manufacturing concerns in the Dominion, and its immense business extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The head office and works of the company

are located at London, Ont., while there are branches in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, and London, England, controlling the trade in the different sections of the country. The branch in this city was established in 1882, and the volume of business done annually in this country reaches very large proportions, giving constant employment to six hands. The sample rooms and office are at No. 7 Portage Avenue, while the large warehouse is situated on Point Douglas Avenue alongside the Canadian Pacific Railway, thus greatly facilitating the loading and unloading of stock. The manufactures of this firm have attained a wide-spread celebrity, and at the Colonial Exhibition in London, G. B., their large exhibit attracted special attention, with the result that extensive orders have been filled in England. The most popular stoves are the manufacture of the McClary Manufacturing Company. The "Art Royal," a parlor stove introduced by the firm this season, is perhaps the handsomest stove ever made, while the "Famous Royal" and the "Active" and "Grand" kitchen ranges are noted for their finish, completeness of furnishings and beauty of design. The celebrated "Acme" frying pans are the product of this firm, which manufactures all descriptions of tinsmith's goods. The following is a list of the goods turned out at the works in London: McClary's famous cook stoves, ranges, parlor stoves, box stoves, hotel stoves, hollow ware, hot air furnaces, and irons, Acme fry pans, Acme fire shovels, coal oil stoves, coal oil range, refrigerators, "famous" stove boards, crockers' japanned ware, japanned toilet ware, sheet iron ware, stamped tinware, plated tin ware, japanned ware, copper pits, tinsmith's trimmings, etc. They are also importers of tin plates, Canada plates, galvanized sheet iron, black sheet iron, tinned sheet iron, Russia sheet iron, zinc sheets, copper sheets, planished sheets, block tin, pig lead, solder, iron wire, tinsmith's tools and machines, crimped elbows (one piece), galvanized pails, granite iron ware, milk can and creamery can trimmings, coffee mills, wire goods, etc. These are some of the goods kept in stock by the company, and they are the best products of inventive genius and mechanical skill. The Executive of the company is composed of men possessing practical experience and high standing in commercial circles. Mr. J. W. Priscoff, the well-known manager of the Winnipeg branch, is highly esteemed for his honorable methods and business talents.



Grant & Hamilton. Paper Hanging, Painting, etc., 545 Main Street.—Prominent among the thriving business enterprises located on this busy thoroughfare will be found that of Messrs. Grant & Hamilton, dealers in wall paper, window shades, etc., sign and house painters, No. 545 Main Street. This centrally situated and well arranged establishment is 20x50 feet in dimensions, two stories in height, large paint shop and store-rooms being located up-stairs and in the rear of the main building. The large sales-room contains a fine stock, embracing all the latest and most popular house decorations which cannot be excelled for quality or value by any other house in the city. An important branch of the business is the house and sign painting, glazing, graining, paper-hanging and frescoing department, and the superior excellence of the productions in this line have given the establishment an enviable reputation in the trade, and a consequent extensive and lucrative patronage. This business was established eight years ago by Mr. A. E. Robinson, and in 1885 was assumed by the present firm, consisting of Messrs. Andrew Grant and T. S. Hamilton, and has continued to grow in size and importance, until now eight hands are given constant employment. Both members of the firm have had a lengthy practical experience in the business, Mr. Grant being formerly a member of the firm of Saunders & Grant, while Mr. Hamilton was head of the firm of Hamilton & Kerr. Their present eminently prosperous business is the result of superior skill and upright, honorable dealing.

Al. Traunweiser, Shaving Parlor, 604 Main Street.—In 1882 Mr. Al. Traunweiser came here from Hamilton, Ont., and started a hair dressing and shaving parlor at No. 604 Main Street, which is one of the largest and most elegantly furnished establishments in the city. Mr. Traunweiser has also in connexion with his shaving parlor the largest and best appointed bath rooms in town, where hot and cold baths can be obtained at any hour during the day or evening, and at most moderate rates. The bath rooms are kept in splendid order, and are a model of cleanliness and neatness. Since coming to Winnipeg, Mr. Traunweiser has attracted a large custom which is steadily increasing, and is now yielding a revenue of from \$8,000 to \$10,000 a year. There is nothing that a man more delights to find than a place where he can obtain a good shave, and this great desideratum is found in this city at No. 604 Main Street, where all the work men are artists in their line and thorough masters of the tonsorial art. Mr. Traunweiser also keeps on hand a choice selection of tobaccos and cigars for the benefit of his numerous patrons. He takes a deep interest in sports.

American Art Gallery, 574½ Main Street, Mrs. Carr, Prop. Perhaps there is no business in our fair city which shows the progress of civilization as much as that carried on by Mrs. R. E. Carr at the American Art Gallery (Cheapside Block), No. 574½ Main Street. Mrs. Carr has undoubtedly the largest photograph parlors in the city, and has secured a large business, averaging \$10,000 to \$15,000 since she started with but small capital in 1883. While it must be admitted that the sun cannot fail to reproduce whatever object is placed before the camera, it is still a fact that the success of a photograph must depend largely upon the artistic skill of the operator in selecting the proper position and light, and in finishing the picture in a proper manner, after the sun has completed his portion of the task. An artist who understands the various details and minor requisites to complete a satisfactory photograph is entitled to high rank in the profession, and such a one we can recommend in the person of Mrs. Carr. Her rooms are admirably lighted and arranged, and the pictures taken by her will compare favorably with those from any metropolitan establishment. Mrs. Carr makes a speciality of children's photos, and is an artist who thoroughly understands her business, and always gives satisfaction to her patrons.

A. B. Donaldson, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 570 Main Street.—“The City Tea Store” is a well-known business house situated at No. 570 Main Street, adjoining the Glasgow warehouse. The proprietor is Mr. A. B. Donaldson, who is recognized as a shrewd and energetic merchant who has achieved success by remarkable energy and enterprise, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the tastes and wants of the people. Mr. Donaldson came from Ontario, like many more residents of Winnipeg, and entered into partnership with Mr. Millard in 1883 in the grocery business, the firm being known as Donaldson & Millard. Later Mr. Donaldson obtained entire control of the business, and has largely extended it, so that at the present time his sales are averaging from \$12,000 to \$15,000 per annum, while he carries a well assorted stock of goods valued at over \$3,000. This establishment makes a speciality of teas and coffees, and has achieved quite a reputation as the place to get the best brands at moderate prices. The stock of general groceries is also complete in every respect, and everything needed in that line can be obtained at the City Tea Store, while buyers have the great satisfaction of knowing that they are getting the very best value for their money. Mr. Donaldson deserves success, and we are pleased to see that he is securing a very fair measure of it.

J. Thomson and Co., Undertakers, 529 and 531 Main Street.—The establishment of Messrs. J. Thomson and Co, and their stock of burial cases, caskets, shrouds, etc., will compare favorably with the best in this city or elsewhere. Mr. Thomson has had long experience and will give entire satisfaction in all branches of the business, and his patronage annually is of very large proportions. His moderate charges, liberality and straightforward system of dealing have won for him the esteem and confidence of the public. Mr. Thomson is practically versed in every detail of his profession, and is noted for his skilful and satisfactory performance of all duties devolving upon him. He takes the entire charge of funerals, providing every requisite in the best and most respectable style. Mr. Thomson's premises are situated at Nos. 529 and 531 Main Street, and are 26x120 feet in size, affording him ample room for his large stock of caskets, shrouds and other requisites pertaining to the business, which are always kept on hand in large quantities. He has been a resident of Winnipeg for over eight years past and is well and favorably known, being held in the highest esteem by all who had business relations with him. Mr. Thomson has been engaged in his present line for the past three years, though in business for five years previously, and enjoys a large and influential patronage.

D. R. Dingwall, Manufacturing Jeweller, 584 Main Street.—Among the various extensive and growing industries of Winnipeg, which exercises an important influence upon our general trade, there is none perhaps occupying a more useful position than the manufacturing jewelry trade. Among the enterprising and popular gentlemen in this line is Mr. D. R. Dingwall, whose elegantly fitted up establishment is at No. 584 Main Street. Mr. Dingwall is a Scotchman by birth, and like the majority of the same nationality who have made their homes in Manitoba has been eminently successful in his business. Previous to his arrival in Winnipeg he was in business in Port Hope, Ont., where he was doing well, but believing there was a larger and more profitable field in the glorious west, came to this city and started business here in 1882. Mr. Dingwall then had a medium-sized capital, which has been since largely increased, until at the present time he is carrying a stock valued at from \$7,000 to \$10,000, and his annual sales reach as high as \$18,000 to \$20,000. His store is undoubtedly one of the largest and finest jewelry establishments west of Toronto and is a credit to his push and enterprise. Mr. Dingwall manufactures jewelry of all kinds, and the work turned out by his establishment is unexcelled for beauty and originality of design, superior and elaborate finish and artistic elegance. He is also an extensive dealer in Waltham, Elgin and Springfield watches, and makes repairing of watches a specialty, all orders being executed in the promptest manner and satisfaction guaranteed. Mr. Dingwall is sole agent for Manitoba and Northwest Territories for the celebrated King's spectacles, which are conceded by the best experts in that line, to be the finest manufactured. Those who are in need of spectacles of any description would do well by giving Mr. Dingwall a call.



Revere House, CHAS. WILSON, Proprietor, 483 Main Street.—The handsome and attractive store of Mr. Charles Wilson, known as the Revere House is located at No. 483 Main Street. He is very well known to the Winnipeg public, having been engaged in the hotel business here for the last nine years. In the spring of 1885 he opened the present complete and elegant liquor establishment, which is fitted up and arranged in an almost faultless manner. The stock embraces all the best and most popular brands of rye and Bourbon whiskeys, and full lines of brandies, wines, gins, cigars, etc., all of the very best quality. The Revere House is noted for the purity and excellence of the liquors sold, while the most popular brands of imported and domestic cigars are kept on hand. There is also in connexion a fine billiard room, supplied with tables of the best make and kept in excellent condition. Mr. Wilson is personally very popular, and has a large host of friends who make his place their headquarters. He is doing a large and prosperous business, which is the just reward of his energy, push and enterprise.

N. D. McDonald and Co., Steam Heating and Plumbing, 225 Main Street.—One of the most complete plumbing establishments in the city is that of Messrs. N. D. McDonald & Co. at No. 225 Main Street. Though this firm started only in April last, their business has been more than usually successful, and as convincing evidence of its growth and extent, we find the yearly volume of the business running up to thousands of dollars, which speaks well for the quality of the work done by this establishment. The building occupied by this concern is large and commodious, being 25x80 feet in dimensions, and is filled with an extensive and complete stock comprising everything used in this line of trade. In addition to plumbing, Messrs. McDonald & Co. deal in gas fixtures, steam fittings, chandeliers for gas and oil, sheet lead, lead pipes, sewer pipes, etc., which are offered at the lowest ruling rates. Eight skilled workmen are employed, and as the firm consists of practical mechanics, the work entrusted to them is always executed in a substantial manner, and rarely fails to afford the fullest satisfaction. The members of the firm are Messrs. N. D. McDonald and David Phillips, who were formerly connected with the American Plumbing Co. for five years, and thus gained a thorough knowledge of the trade in this city. Mr. McDonald came here from Ontario, while Mr. Phillips came direct from Glasgow, Scotland. Both are well known as persevering and energetic business men and genial, courteous gentlemen with whom it is a pleasure to deal.

F. Wishart, Fruits and Confectionery, 450 Main Street.—This business may truthfully be said to be devoted to the luxuries of life, although in the torrid weather of the summer season fruits are a necessity rather than a luxury. Mr. Wishart has been dealing in fruit since 1882, being one of the pioneers in that line in Winnipeg, and his establishment at No. 450 Main Street (opposite the new post office) is as well known as any other store in the city. This location is a splendid one, and as Mr. Wishart always keeps a splendid supply of the best native and imported fruits his success is easily explained. Originally starting with very little capital, he now carries on a business which reaches many thousands of dollars in value each year. He sells both wholesale and retail, and three clerks are required to attend to the business. Only those thoroughly acquainted with the fruit trade can fully appreciate the risk attendant on the business, in consequence of the perishable nature of the goods, and that Mr. Wishart has been more than usually successful may properly be ascribed to his judgment and care in buying and handling his stock. He always keeps a fine assortment of confectionery, from the commonest and cheapest kinds of candies to the finest and most costly American and French confections. Personally very popular and of a pushing, energetic nature, Mr. Wishart has gained the patronage of a host of customers. As a business man he is generally esteemed for his honorable dealing and sterling integrity.

Brown and Mills, Butchers, 603 Main Street.—It is necessary that man should eat to live, and meat may be said to be an indispensable article of food. Meat stores are, therefore, an absolute necessity in every community. Among the prominent establishments of this description in the northern part of the city is that of Messrs. Brown & Mills, whose store is situated at No. 603 Main Street. This firm started in business here in 1884, and have done a large trade from its institution, and it is increasing rapidly. The premises, located on the corner of Main and Logan Streets, are well adapted for the business, being large and commodious and well arranged, being fitted up with every appliance and facility. The quality of the meats sold by this firm is the very best to be procured in the city, and the reputation they have gained in this respect is undoubtedly the secret of the great success with which they are meeting. Fowl and game of all kinds in season are kept on hand in large variety, and everything is sold at the most reasonable prices. The members of the firm are Messrs. G. E. Brown and L. Mills, who are both experienced practical butchers, and thoroughly conversant with every feature of the meat business. Mr. Brown hails from Toronto, while Mr. Mills comes from Brampton, Ont. Both gentlemen have a large circle of acquaintances, and are highly esteemed by all who know them.

John Farley, Stoves, Sheet Iron, Copper and Tinware, 11 Jemima Street. This gentleman has been in business for many years in Winnipeg and elsewhere, and, as he says himself, has made and lost three fortunes. He held on, however, to a pretty large-sized slice of the last one, and has now a fine establishment at No. 11 Jemima Street, which was only recently opened by him. Here Mr. Farley has a fine stock of stoves of the best makes and patterns suited to this country, and which he offers for sale at most reasonable rates. In general

house furnishings, his assortment is complete in every particular. In addition, Mr. Farley is a manufacturer of sheet iron, copper and tinware, and his premises are excellently fitted up with every appliance for the successful production of that branch of the business. Mr. Farley's store and workroom are large and commodious, being 23x90 feet in dimensions, and are admirably arranged and centrally situated. He is a practical mechanic of many years' experience who thoroughly understands the business, and is able to offer inducements to customers which cannot readily be duplicated elsewhere. Now that the cold weather is at hand, stoves are a necessity, and in making a selection no better place can be chosen than this establishment. Mr. Farley is a popular gentleman, who by his own energy and enterprise has established a business which is rapidly increasing, and will assuredly grow to large proportions. His success is an example of what push and enterprise will accomplish in this country.

George Webb. Livery and Boarding Stable, 18 Queen Street East.—There is no better known horseman in Winnipeg than Mr. George Webb. He has resided here for the past seven years, and during that period has been continuously identified with the turf. Previous to coming to Winnipeg, Mr. Webb was conducting a boarding stable in Windsor, Ont. On his

arrival here he opened a livery and boarding stable, and has prospered greatly, having enjoyed the advantage of the great rush of business during the "boom" period of 1881-2. Mr. Webb's success was also greatly due to the fact that he thoroughly understands every detail of the business and gives it his constant personal supervision. Consequently all his horses as well as rigs are always kept in the best condition. If any person desires a stylish turnout or a fast horse, George Webb's is regarded as the best place to get it. He has now a well arranged livery and boarding stable at No. 18 Queen Street East, which is 50 by 60 feet in dimensions, and has a lean-to about 25 feet square. There are twenty horses in the stable devoted to the livery business, in addition to a number of



boarders, the latter department receiving special attention. The outfit of carriages, coupes, dog-carts, sleighs, cutters, etc., is especially fine, everything having been purchased direct from the manufacturers during the past spring. Mr. Webb is an energetic, clear-headed and popular business man, and conducts his business on the principle of fair dealing and liberal treatment to all.

E. Hunter and Co., Groceries, Wines and Liquors, 72 Portage Avenue.—This grocery and liquor establishment was started in June, 1881, by W. Hunter and Co., which firm was afterwards succeeded by E. Hunter and Co., under which name the business is at present conducted. The firm occupy very commodious and well arranged premises in the Stobart block, at No. 72 Portage Avenue, being 24x86 feet in area, and embracing three stories with a large basement. Here a splendid stock of staple and fancy groceries is carried, and all the goods are warranted fresh and of the best qualities. A specialty is made of choice table butter, arrangements having been concluded for a large supply daily, and the house has attained a well deserved reputation in that line. Choice teas and coffees are features of the establishment, especially fine blends being obtainable here at low prices, while the quality cannot be surpassed in the city. In wines and liquors an excellent stock is kept, and the purest kinds only are sold. The cash system is in vogue in this establishment and gives great satisfaction both to the customers and to the firm. The business has largely increased since its introduction, and as all bad debts are avoided, the firm are enabled to sell goods at much lower prices. This store commands the greater part of the trade with the residents in the southern part of the city. Mr. Hunter is well qualified by long experience to manage the business, having been engaged in the same line in Barrie for seventeen years, previous to coming to this city. He is popular with all classes in the community, and is highly esteemed in business circles.

Thomas Smeed. Upholstering, 178 Main Street.—Few departments of industrial and commercial activity have attained greater perfection or a more deserved reputation in the city than that of upholstery. Among the leading representatives in this line is Mr. Thomas Smeed, whose spacious and well equipped ware-rooms and factory are situated at No. 178

Main Street, adjoining the Hudson's Bay Co's large retail establishment. Mr. Smeed is a native of London, England, lived in Toronto 9 years previous to coming here, where he gained a thorough knowledge of the upholstering business, having been for nine years connected with the well known establishment of John Kay. He came to Winnipeg four years ago, and started in his present business, which by strict attention, coupled with a straightforward system of honorable dealing has grown to prosperous proportions. Mr. Smeed employs six skilled workmen, and his facilities are of a strictly first-class character, enabling him to offer special advantages to customers, and to execute all orders in the promptest and most satisfactory manner. He does the very best class of upholstering, and orders executed by him are unexcelled for beauty and superiority of workmanship and finish. He sustains an excellent reputation for honorable dealing, and is well known as a liberal, conscientious business man. Through his own efforts he has achieved success, and he well merits the esteem and respect in which he is held.

E. Kelly, Steam Heating, Gas Fitting, etc., 213 Main Street.—Among the most extensive and complete plumbing establishments in the city is that of Mr. E. Kelly, situated at No. 313 Main Street. The premises occupied by him are spacious and commodious, being 22x60 feet in dimensions, and are well arranged for the business. Every kind of plumbing appliances, pipes, fixtures, etc., are to be found here, and all kinds of plumbing work is done in the most prompt and reliable manner. Particular attention is given to fitting houses with gas and water, and the utmost satisfaction is guaranteed. Mr. Kelly makes a specialty of steam heating more than plumbing, and being a practical mechanic he gives his personal attention to the business. Four experienced plumbers and gas fitters are also employed, and they turn out a class of work unsurpassed by any other establishment of the kind in the city. Indeed, all work entrusted to Mr. Kelly is always executed in a substantial manner, and rarely fails to afford the fullest satisfaction. Mr. Kelly has been engaged in business here during the past six years, and has gained the entire confidence and respect of the community. He also was engaged in the same line in Chicago for fourteen years previous to coming to Winnipeg.

Barber and Co. Flour, Feed and Provisions, 45 Market Square.—One of the oldest business men in the city is Mr. E. L. Barber, head of the firm of Messrs. Barber & Co., dealers in flour, feed and provisions, No. 45 Market Square. Mr. Barber first came here in 1860, when he was engaged in the trading business, at which he was very successful. During the present year he entered into partnership with Mr. John Eccles, under the name of Barber & Co., in the flour, feed and provision business. Their premises are centrally situated at No. 45 Market Square, where they have a flat 18x60 feet in size, with basement, and give employment to three hands. Messrs. Barber & Co. have also a large storehouse on Euclid and Disraeli Streets, where they keep an extensive stock of potatoes and baled hay; they have also taken the large ware-room formerly run by Mr. Carberry. They deal extensively in flour, feed, provisions, oats and all kinds of produce, and having ample capital and a thorough knowledge of the business, are provided with special facilities for carrying on their trading. Both members of the firm are favorably known in commercial circles and are highly esteemed for their integrity and honorable business methods. Mr. Barber is one of the largest real estate owners in the city, holding some of the best property in Winnipeg.

Max Goldstine, Phoenix Hall, 586 and 588 Main Street.—One of the largest and finest stores west of Toronto is the establishment of Mr. Max Goldstine at No. 586 and 588 Main St., generally known as Phoenix Hall. The proprietor of this fashionable emporium has had the advantage of a lengthy business experience which he has turned to good account, since he opened at the present stand early in this year. He was formerly in business at Rat Portage, where he resided for three years, and afterwards went to Qu'Appelle, where he carried on business with great success for four years, being one of the pioneer merchant of both places. Mr. Goldstine decided that Winnipeg offered a larger and wider field, and he accordingly opened his present establishment, which he styled Phoenix Hall, and has stocked it with a splendid assortment of goods valued at about \$25,000. His stock comprises the best lines of clothing and a magnificent lot of gents' furnishings, while the assortment of hats and caps is unsurpassed by any other house in the city. That he is doing a large and prosperous business is evidenced by his sales, which will probably amount to between \$50,000 and \$60,000 for the year—certainly a magnificent showing for the first twelve months. The popularity of Phoenix Hall is due to the fact that the stock is all new and fresh, and importations of the latest styles in clothing and gents' furnishings are being constantly received. Mr. Goldstine himself is very popular with all who know him, and he has obtained a splendid reputation in trade circles by his energy, push and enterprise, added to a rigid adherence to honorable business methods. He is evidently entered upon a most prosperous business career.

Canada Life Assurance Company. A. G. RAMSAY, President and Managing Director; R. HILLS, Secretary; ALEX. RAMSAY, Superintendent, Head Office, Hamilton, Ont., Established 1847.—The oldest established, most solid and liberal assurance company doing business in the Dominion is the "Canada Life," which now has an annual income of over \$1,400,000, and takes rank amongst the foremost assurance corporations of America. The new business transacted the year ending 30th April, 1885, largely exceeded the business of all previous years, and the new business done so far in 1886 shows a large increase over 1885. During the past year nearly \$5,500,000 of new business was written, and the total amount of risks in force up to April 30th, 1885, was \$39,511,347, which is nearly three times the amount of business done by any other life company in Canada. The valuation of the company's risks made by the Government Assurance Department confirms its sound position, and warrants the anticipation that the Canada Life will continue to give its policy-holders larger profits on the general average of policies than are believed to be given by any other company. The Canada Life offers to insurers all the most liberal and profitable plans of insurance, and policies two years in force upon which age has been admitted, are indisputable upon any ground whatever. Policies upon ordinary system three years in force will be purchased by the company at the cash value, or loans will be granted thereon to nearly their surrender value, a privilege which is not granted by foreign offices. The continued steady increase of the company's business, now exceeding the aggregate of all the other Canadian companies, and being more than a fourth of the entire life assurance business of the Dominion; its favorable mortality, its moderate expenses and the high character of its investments afford good grounds for anticipating highly favorable profits to its assurers. The headquarters for the Manitoba and Northwest branch of the company's business is in the Dundee Block, No. 400 Main Street, Winnipeg. The manager of the branch is Mr. W. L. Hutton, and the general agent is Mr. A. McT. Campbell, who are both well known throughout the Northwest, and stand high in the esteem and regard of the entire community.



The American Plumbing Co., Steam Heaters, Gas Engineers and Sanitary Plumbers, 259 Main Street.—Plumbing has of late years become a science, and upon its proper study and application depend the solution of many questions of drainage, ventilation and sanitary condition. In these days of the complexities of city life, the plumber has become in the highest degree essential to our comfort, and a few words concerning an enterprising and reliable firm engaged in the trade cannot but prove of interest to our readers. We refer to that of **The American Plumbing Company,** steam heaters, gas engineers and sanitary plumbers, No. 259 Main Street. This firm which has been established here for a number of years and has built an excellent reputation for honest work at reasonable prices. The premises occupied by this firm are commodious, being two flats 40x80 feet in dimensions, and well fitted up with every facility and appliance for the prosecution of the business, employment to ten experienced hands, and the volume of business frequently demands an increase of that force. A complete stock of supplies and materials is carried, embracing steam, gas and plumbers' goods (being the only firm in the business who carry such a stock), pipe fittings, etc., and everything in the way of plumbing, gas fitting, drain laying, ventilating, etc., is executed, contracts are entered into, and the complete fitting up of buildings of all kinds is satisfactorily performed. The firm give special attention to jobbing and repairing, and will furnish estimates upon application. A specialty is made of heating buildings with steam, hot air and water, and the best work in this line in the Northwest has been completed by them. They are sole agents for gas fixtures manufactured by the celebrated firm of Mitchell, Vance & Co., of New York. Their business extends all over Manitoba and the Northwest, and they have received enquiries regarding their goods even from British Columbia. The members of the firm are Messrs. D. R. McCallum, formerly of New York, and Chas. Orr and Alex. Irvine, formerly of Toronto, Mr. McCallum being the office manager, the former having charge of the mechanical work. They are active, enterprising and popular business men, of ample practical experience, and they are meeting with a well deserved success.

A. Bright, Groceries and Liquors, Corner King and Logan St. This business was founded in 1883 by Mr. A. Bright with only limited capital, which has by careful management and shrewd business tact been very largely increased. The premises occupied by this firm are on the corner of King and Logan streets and are commodious and well fitted up and arranged for the business. Mr. Bright does a large jobbing and retail business in groceries, provisions, wines and liquors, and has won an enviable reputation by reason of the excellent quality of the goods he keeps in stock. Here may be found the best articles in the line of groceries and family supplies, a specialty being made of fine teas and coffees. The quality of the liquors to be had at this establishment is invariably of the very highest character, and to this fact may be ascribed the large trade done in that line. To all in want of a pure article of unadulterated liquors for medicinal or family use, we can confidently recommend the house of Mr. Bright, whose goods are selected especially for the purposes named. An extra fine lot of bottled ales and cigars is always kept in stock. The entire business of this establishment is transacted strictly upon a cash basis, and no deviation is made from the established prices of goods. In short, Cheapside Grocery is well deserving of the public patronage which it is so largely enjoying. Mr. Bright is a genial and popular gentleman, highly respected in social and business circles, and is an energetic and enterprising merchant.

Manitoba Dye Works, JOHN TAYLOR. — Manufacturing and Job Dyeing, 250 Main St. — This branch of art was founded in Sept. 1884, by Mr. John Taylor, who in experience and practical ability has no equal in this branch in this city or Northwest. To the art of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's apparel of every description he gives special attention, warranting colors pure and clear. Under his skilful manipulation goods are renovated and made to appear as good as new. His work is done on short notice as possible and in the most perfect manner, which cannot fail to satisfy the most critical. The Manitoba Dye Works, which are situate at No. 250 Main Street, are the only genuine works of the kind. The excellence of the work done there cannot be equalled here or excelled even in England. Mr. Taylor, who came here from Liverpool, thoroughly understands the business, in which he had a thorough training in the Old Country, having commenced his career in Sculcoat's Dye Works, County York, and if you have any work to do in his line you would do well to patronize him, both on account of the work he performs and the reasonable prices that he charges.

R. M. Chester, Commission Merchant, 535 Main Street. For five years past Mr. R. M. Chester has occupied a prominent and highly responsible position among the commission merchants of this city. His business is mainly in seeds, grain and fruit, and the transactions annually amount to a large sum, the trade not only being largely local but extending throughout the province. Mr. Chester has had many years training in the business, coming from London, Ont., in 1881, where he had previously engaged in this trade, and therefore brings to it the result of lengthy and ample experience. His business is of a strictly first-class character and he is enabled to offer advantages to customers which cannot be surpassed by any similar firm in the city. His premises, which are favorably situated for the transaction of his business, are situated at No. 535 Main Street, in the centre of the commercial portion of the city, and are 20x40 feet in dimensions. In seeds and grain his trade is of an extensive character, while in fruits and produce he does a large business annually, receiving goods on commission and effecting prompt sales and speedy returns. As a desirable house, with which to establish pleasant and profitable relations, Mr. Chester is not only highly esteemed, but fully entitled to the prosperity that has attended an honorable career.

Samuel Hooper, Winnipeg Marble Works, Corner Bannatyne and Albert Streets. In a historical review of the mercantile and manufacturing interests of Winnipeg, special mention is due to those industries which add to the commercial resources and capacity of the city, and which furnish a field for the investment of capital. In this connection, the Winnipeg Marble and Granite Works, Corner of Bannatyne and Albert streets, are deserving of a leading place among our noted and thriving enterprises. These are the only works of the kind in the city and were established in 1876 by Mr. David Ede. Three years later he was succeeded by Mr. Samuel Hooper, who had previously been engaged in the same line of business in London, Ont. The premises occupied by the works are 50x130 feet, affording ample room for the prosecution of the business and the display of work. Since its inception the business has enjoyed a successful career, though the remarkably healthy climate of Manitoba has kept down

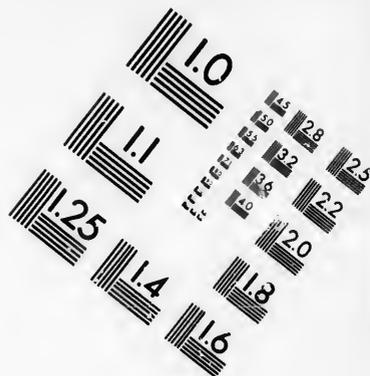
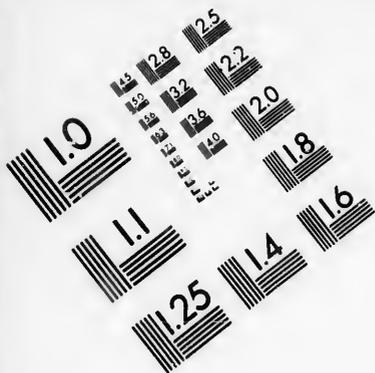
the demand for monuments, etc. Mr. Hooper, however, has displayed marked ability in well-directed efforts to build up a large trade in that section, and has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. The works are equipped with the most improved appliances, and the work turned out is unexcelled for beauty and originality of design, superiority of finish and workmanship. The manufactures embrace monuments, head-stones, mantels, marble-tops, etc., including every kind of granite and marble work. The facilities of the firm for transacting business are of an unusually complete character, enabling it to execute all orders in the promptest and most satisfactory manner.

Campbell Bros., Stoves and Hardware, 530 Main Street. -- The leading position now occupied by Winnipeg in all departments of business is due to the untiring energy, industry and capacity of her leading merchants and manufacturers. In this connexion it is a pleasure to make prominent mention of enterprising and popular business firms. Among them are Campbell Bros., dealer in stoves, hardware and tinware, whose spacious and attractive establishment is at No. 530 Main Street (north of Market.) They have also a large factory at No. 28 James Street West, and give employment to from 20 to 25 men. The firm was started in 1881 with limited capital by Colin Campbell and Malcolm Campbell who still continue the business. To-day they carry a stock of \$20,000 value, and annual sales aggregate \$75,000 or \$80,000. The firm occupy commodious and well-arranged premises which are equipped with every convenience and facility for the accommodation and display of an immense stock of furnaces, ranges, heaters, hardware and house-furnishing goods. The firm also make a specialty of galvanized iron cornice, gas fitting and tin roofing, and all orders are executed in the promptest and most satisfactory manner. Mr. M. Campbell is the inventor of a clap-board iron siding for elevators, which is pronounced far cheaper and better than corrugated iron, for reference the Hudson's Bay Co., whose elevators are roofed and sided by their iron clap-board siding. Both members of the firm are energetic, clear-headed business men, well and favorably known for their sterling integrity and upright character.

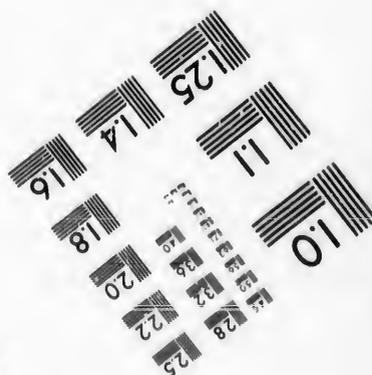
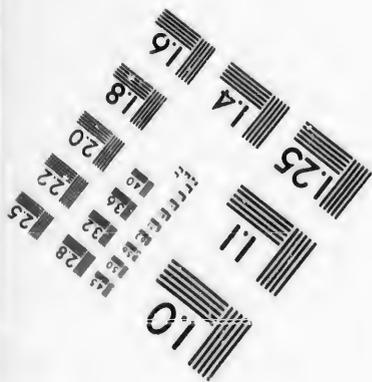
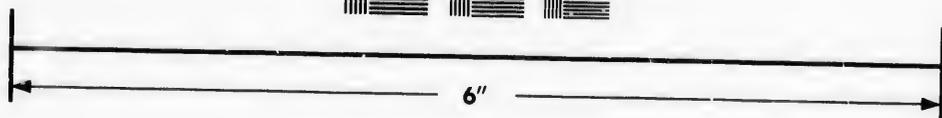
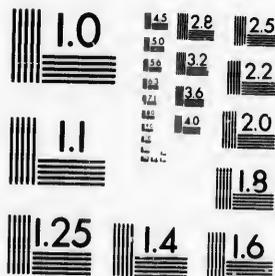


Alfred Pearson, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., 394 Main Street. Probably the best known establishment in Winnipeg is the Buffalo Store at No. 394 Main Street, corner of Portage Avenue, of which Mr. Alfred Pearson is the proprietor. This business was started in 1876, ten years ago, when Winnipeg was but a small village, and has grown and prospered under careful management until it now assumes large dimensions. At the Buffalo Store is found a splendid assortment of clothing, hats, caps and staple dry goods, and a great and popular feature of this establishment is that the stock is always fresh, being frequently turned over in the course of a year. In ready-made clothing and gents' furnishing goods a most complete and extensive stock is kept, and a visit to this clothingemporium and a trial of the goods will convince any one that here they can obtain as durable, stylish and well fitting clothes, and at half the price, as if they had been made to order at a high priced merchant tailoring establishment. In hats and caps the store contains a line of the most desirable and fashionable goods in the market, while the stock of staple dry goods is always complete in every particular. Mr. Pearson is English by birth and Canadian by adoption, and came to this country in 1875, starting business on his own account a year later. He has always taken a deep interest in public affairs and has ever given a hearty support to every measure best calculated to advance the welfare and prosperity of the city. He has for two years been a member of the City Council, filling the office ably and satisfactorily, and acquitting himself most deservedly of the people's support as a careful advocate of the city's interests in the Council Chamber. He has also been appointed a Provincial police magistrate, and has always dispensed justice in an impartial and upright manner. Mr. Pearson holds high rank in the Masonic order, and is at present Grand Master of the Masons for Manitoba. He is universally popular and respected and is noted for his honorable methods and sterling integrity. In December of the present year he was elected to the high and responsible position of Mayor of Winnipeg.





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A. Ross, Merchant Tailor, 429 Main St.—Among the most attractive and best stocked stores in this line on Main St. is that of Mr. A. Ross, at 249 Main St. He occupies a handsome store-room, 25x50 feet in size, and the show window is always decorated with the most tempting display of the latest novelties and most attractive goods in his line. Mr. Ross, who was previously in business in Port Elgin, Ont., opened his store two years ago, and already he is doing a prosperous business. Fashionable young men can always be fitted out at this popular place in warrants neat fits. He carries a complete and finely assorted stock of all the latest and most fashionable patterns of cloths, suitings, trouserings, etc., and is doing a fine business, having a very extended trade. He employs regularly ten to fifteen hands, having large work-rooms over his sales-rooms, and turns out only the very best garments, made in the most thoroughly workmanlike styles. Mr. Ross is a young gentleman of energy and agreeable manners which, with his extensive acquaintance in the community, is rapidly increasing his business.

A. R. Christie, Retail Groceries, 556 Main Street.—During the last few years, the number of grocery establishments started in Winnipeg has been almost incalculable. Some survive, but many have gone to join the great majority of "boom" businesses which flourished but for a time and then disappeared, leaving but little sign of their existence. Among those which have remained firm and solid and have grown in prosperity, as the city came out of the depression, none is better or more favorably known than that conducted by Mr. A. R. Christie at No. 556 Main Street. Starting in 1883, with small capital, when the grocery trade in Winnipeg was badly cut up by the many people who embarked in that branch with not the slightest knowledge of the business, Mr. Christie has by honorable dealing and sterling integrity, and aided by a thorough training in catering to the taste of the people, secured a very profitable business aggregating over \$24,000 a year. How few have succeeded so well a glance at the commercial records of the city for the past three or four years will show at once. The premises occupied by this firm are spacious and admirably arranged. Mr. Christie's long experience in the business makes him familiar with what the public require, and his facilities enable him to offer special advantages to customers. These facts amply show the secret of his success, and why the people prefer to trade at this establishment in preference to others in the same neighborhood. Mr. Christie is highly respected in commercial circles, and is personally very popular, and the growth and prosperity of the business can only be attributed to the energy and enterprise of the proprietor, and the able manner in which its affairs are conducted.

William Uglow, Retail Stationery, 486 Main Street.—Those desiring books or stationery should call at the establishment of Mr. W. Uglow, Freeman Block, No. 486 Main Street, where the best varieties of stationery, fancy goods and a fine assortment of books are kept constantly on hand. The establishment was started by Mr. Uglow in 1882 with limited capital, and during the present year he suffered considerable loss by fire at his old premises on the site of the present fine store which he occupies. The stock is all new and fresh, and is valued at \$5,000. The annual business amounts to from \$18,000 to \$15,000, giving employment to three hands. Mr. Uglow is working up a splendid trade by industry and close attention to business.

Fred. Weir, Groceries and Provisions, 84 Princess Street. This well known and reliable grocery house was established by Mr. Fred. Weir in March, 1885, and has been conducted by him since that date with most gratifying success. He has built up a large patronage which is constantly increasing. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that Mr. Weir keeps only the best and freshest goods in stock and sells them at the lowest cash prices. Having enjoyed a thorough practical experience in the business he is able to offer special advantages to customers, and those entering into business relations with him will have their orders filled in the promptest and most satisfactory manner, the stock being pure and of the best quality. Mr. Weir always keeps on hand a splendid assortment of staple and fancy groceries and provisions, and makes a specialty of fine teas and coffees, as well as choice table butter, in which his establishment is unexcelled either in excellence or price by any other grocery house in the city. His stand is at No. 84 Princess Street, on the west side of the Market Square, and includes a commodious and nicely arranged store about twenty by fifty feet in dimension, with a large storehouse in the rear. Mr. Weir has always sustained an excellent reputation for honorable, straightforward dealing and sterling integrity, and enjoys a splendid patronage drawn from the large residence district in the northern and northwestern portion of the city. He has been a resident of Winnipeg for the past four years, and is widely and favorably known.

Henderson and Bull, Wholesale Commission Merchants.—The wholesale commission business of Winnipeg forms a very important branch of industry and contributes largely to the prosperity of the city. The principal, in fact the only wholesale commission house of any importance is that of Messrs. Henderson & Bull. The above firm commenced operations here in March, 1882, and through their close and steady attention to business succeeded in establishing themselves as the leading and most substantial firm engaged in the commission business here. The premises occupied by this firm are spacious and commodious, and admirably suited to their requirements. Their business connections are of the highest order, and amongst their numerous agencies we might mention that of The Canada Sugar Refining Company, Montreal, sugars and syrups; The Canada Lute Company, bags, twines, hessians, etc.; Edwardsburg Starch Co.; The Canada Cordage Co.; Messrs. Peck Brothers & Co., London, Eng.; W. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco, canned fruits and salmon; The Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Co., etc.

The E. and C. Gurney Co. (Limited), Rupert Street West.—This concern ranks among the oldest established and most extensive manufacturing establishments in the Dominion. The business was founded about 1843, and has in recent years assumed very large dimensions, the manufactures of the firm being shipped to all parts of Canada. The works are at Hamilton and Toronto, Ont., and are of the most complete character, fitted with all the latest machinery and other appliances and giving employment to hundreds of men. The Winnipeg branch, which controls the whole Manitoba and Northwestern business, was established in 1879. A large and well assorted stock of the Company's manufactures is carried here. The extensive premises on Rupert Street West are 49x100 feet in dimensions, but this is insufficient to accommodate the stock, and three other warehouses in other portions of the city are utilized. The E. & C. Gurney Co., Limited, are manufacturers of stoves, furnaces, hollow-ware, hot water boilers, radiators, grates and registers, sinks, also scales of all kinds, etc., and are also wholesale dealers in granite-ware and all kinds of tin goods. The manufactures of this firm have attained a celebrity throughout the Northwest, and are everywhere regarded as the best suited to this country. The manager of the branch is Mr. James Burridge, who is an active, energetic and enterprising business man, and enjoys the esteem and regard of the community. The confidence reposed in him by the citizens has been manifested by his election to the City Council. Mr. Burridge has greatly extended the business of the E. & C. Gurney Co. in this country, and his management of its interests is characterized by honorable and well balanced business methods.



Geo. H. Rodgers and Co., Dry Goods, Etc., 568 Main Street. In 1882 Mr. Geo. H. Rodgers began business here. He had only a small capital to start on, and consequently he was at any many disadvantages in competing with other firms with larger stocks and more ample resources. Push and enterprise, however, always win success, and the case of this firm has been no exception to the rule. Business began to increase, and very soon the small sum on which the firm began operations was augmented to a good sized capital. To-day five clerks are required in the dry goods establishment to look after the ever increasing trade, and the firm has won an enviable reputation for fair dealing and honorable business methods. The stock at present carried averages from \$1,000 to \$20,000 in value during the year, while the total business per annum is estimated at \$75,000 to \$100,000, and will probably far exceed that amount during the year now closing. The firm are extensive dealers in wholesale and retail dry goods and fancy goods, while an excellent stock of boots and shoes is always kept on hand. The premises are well lighted and well arranged, and every facility is provided for the convenience of customers. Mr. Rodgers is a Canadian by birth, and comes from Watford, Ont., which was the former home of many of our leading citizens. In business circles, Mr. Rodgers is highly respected, and he well merits the great success that has attended him in this city. Mr. Rodgers is the most extensive dealer in bankrupt stocks in the Northwest. In connection with the dry goods business, Mr. Rodgers is running a large establishment at 467 Main Street, consisting of boots, shoes, clothing and gents' furnishings; also at 575 Main Street a large and complete stock of boots, shoes, trunks and valises.

New York Life Insurance Co., J. G. Morgan, Manager for Manitoba, N. W. T., Algoma and British Columbia, Clements' Block.—As an old-established, solid and reliable insurance company, the New York Life Insurance Company takes high rank. This institution is forty-one years of age and has nearly sixty-seven millions of assets. The annual income of the company from premiums and other sources amounts to the large sum of sixteen million dollars. The new business written last year reached the immense total of \$68,521,452. It is important to remember that this is purely a mutual company, having had no stock or stockholders from the beginning, all the profits belonging exclusively to the policy-holders. On the 1st of January last, the divisible surplus by the company's standard amounted to \$7,064,473; surplus by the New York State standard at 43 per cent., \$13,215,046. During the year there was paid to policy-holders the sum of \$7,681,873. This will give a fair idea of the very large business done by the company, and the solid and substantial position it occupies, having now an annual income of over \$16,000,000. The head offices of the company are in New York, William H. Beers being president; Henry Tuck, vice-president; Archibald H. Welch, second vice-president; Rufus W. Weeks, actuary; and David Burke, Montreal, superintendent for Canada. Mr. J. G. Morgan, whose office is in the Clements' block, Main Street (south of the City Hall square), is manager of the company's business for Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Algoma and British Columbia, being the largest agency in the service of the company. Mr. Morgan has been manager over this vast territory for the last two years and has done a very large business. He has agents at all the principal points in Manitoba and the Territories, and has recently returned from a successful trip to British Columbia, during which he appointed representatives of the company at Victoria, New Westminster, Kamloops and Donald. The insuring public will do well to examine the superior advantages offered by this grand old reliable and leading life insurance company. This New York Life is the great pioneer in many of the reforms in insurance contracts. In 1860, they introduced the first non-forfeiting policy. In 1850 they struck out the obnoxious suicide clause from their policies. In 1885 they introduced the popular five year dividend policy, whereby a person can terminate his insurance and get his cash surrender value or paid up policy for an increased amount, or apply his profits to reduction of future premiums. But note: Should death occur during any of the five year periods a mortuary dividend equal to 50 per cent. of the premiums paid will be paid with face of the policy. This is certainly a new departure in insurance and no other company in the world offers such favorable terms, as are to be found in this form of policy. The matured tontine policies of this company show the largest profits of any company in the world. Circulars giving full explanation will be sent freely to any person who may be desirous of further information regarding insurance. Address J. G. Morgan, General Agent, Post office box 413, and 496 Main Street, Clements' Block.

S. E. West and Co., Ginger Ale and Aerated Waters, 16 and 18 Bannatyne Street East (Branch at Brandon). This is an industry which has grown and prospered with the progress of the city. The Manitoba Aerated Water Works were established by Mr. S. E. West in 1871, and from a small concern this business has continued to expand. Its growth has been of a substantial and progressive character, and the establishment is now the representative one of the kind in the Northwest. The extensive premises of the firm are very centrally located at Nos. 16 and 18 Bannatyne Street, where they occupy the whole of three lots having one hundred feet frontage on Bannatyne Street and a depth of 100 feet. Eleven hands find steady employment at the works, which are fitted up with the most approved machinery and appliances, but so great is the demand for the manufactures of this firm, that the capacity of the works will have to be still further enlarged. Besides their works here the firm have a branch at Brandon, and also keep a traveler continually on the road. Their trade, which is of a most extensive character, extends from Port Arthur in the east to the Rocky Mountains in the west. The members of the firm are Messrs. S. E. West and J. A. Ingram, who are among the most active, enterprising and respected members of the commercial and manufacturing circles of Winnipeg. Those who enter into commercial relations with this house can rely upon securing advantages of a marked character, which cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Among the industrial establishments of the city it takes a leading rank.

Lyon, Mackenzie and Powis, Wholesale Groceries and Provisions, Corner McDermott and Albert Streets. This is the oldest grocery house in Winnipeg, having been established as far back as 1863, at a time when this city was little more than a trading post. It was founded by the senior member of the firm, Mr. W. H. Lyon, who first came to this place in 1859. Mr. Lyon dates his advent in business here from 1863, when he opened a gene-

ral store for the purpose of trading with the Indians, and furnishing the few settlers who might deal with him their necessary supplies, and through careful management and industry increased his business and capacity from a small trade in a room 15x20 feet, until he occupied the fine brick building on the corner of McDermott and Albert Streets. Afterwards the firm was known as W. H. Lyon & Co., and in 1882 Mr. Kenneth MacKenzie and Mr. Edmund Powis, who had previously been associated together in the tea importing business in Montreal, entered into the partnership, and the firm became Lyon, MacKenzie & Powis, since which time the house has ably maintained the trade in the grocery and provision line, and numbers its customers all through the immense territory tributary to Winnipeg. Their establishment is most centrally located, and is 66x100 feet in dimensions, including three stories and basement, and one of the best fitted up and arranged in the trade, a thorough system of organization pervading every department, and over all the watchful care and trained skill and experience of the esteemed proprietors. An enormous stock of choice food products is carried here, and everything in staple and fancy groceries from all quarters of the world, is kept on hand, while all that ample capital and sound judgment can do, are manifest to every one who inspects this magnificent stock. Mr. Lyon now resides in Denver, Colorado, where he has also large business interests, and the management of the extensive establishment here consequently devolves upon the other members of the firm. Mr. MacKenzie, who was born in Scotland, being the son of a poor farmer who emigrated to Canada in 1842, may truly be referred to as a self-made man. His father died when he was young, and he was forced to begin the battle of life at an early age. He entered a grocery store at Woodstock, Ont., where he remained eight years, thence going into the employ of a wholesale firm at Hamilton. After remaining there nine years, he in 1875 entered into partnership with Mr. Powis at Montreal, and in 1882 they both came to Winnipeg and entered the present firm. Mr. MacKenzie has been for the past three years president of the Board of Trade, in every way promoting the welfare of that useful institution. Mr. Powis is also an active and energetic business man, universally popular and respected. It is to such pushing, honestly managed houses as these, that Winnipeg owes her prosperity, and the oldest grocery house in her midst has done its full share to secure such a splendid result.

Saunders & Talbot, Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, etc., 345 Main Street.—This old established house has been in existence in Winnipeg for the past ten years, the business having been founded in 1876 by Saunders & Grant. Several changes have taken place in the proprietorship since that date, until of late the present firm, Messrs. Saunders & Talbot, came into possession of the business. The premises occupied at No. 345 Main Street, are 25x120 feet in dimensions, admirably arranged, and stocked throughout with an immense assortment of the finest and most artistic products in wall paper, window shades and curtains, while they also have on hand a heavy stock of paints, oils and glass. Throughout the entire establishment there pervades a system of order and regularity which facilitates the transaction of business and makes the house a pleasant one to deal with. The facilities of the firm for transacting business are of an unusually complete character, enabling it to offer special advantages to customers and to execute all orders in the promptest and most satisfactory manner. Messrs. Saunders & Talbot also do a large business in painting, kalsomining and house decorating, in which branch they give employment to eight skilled and experienced workmen. Both partners, Messrs. Joseph Saunders and W. R. Talbot, have resided in Winnipeg for several years and have gained the esteem of all. They are well known to the trade as honorable, liberal and conscientious business men, fair in all transactions and well meriting the success they have achieved.



C. P. Gibson, Fruits and Vegetables, 6 McDermott Street.—This business was started during the present year and has been very successful from its institution. Winnipeg has not been well served in the past in the line of fruits and vegetables, and this new place, being well conducted and always filled with a stock of the freshest and best goods, which were sold at reasonable prices, at once sprang into popularity. The premises occupied are very commodious and well arranged for the business, and the display of fruits of all kinds in season is always

a tempting one. All descriptions of vegetables are sold here, and as only those of the best quality are kept on hand customers can always rely on having their orders filled with a good article. This is a business which is bound to develop into large proportions as the city advances in years and grows in size and population. Two employes are now kept busily engaged in attending to the orders of customers who come to No. 6 McDermott Street from all parts of the city, fully appreciating the excellent quality and moderate prices of the goods sold here. The proprietor is an active and energetic young business man, who is personally very popular and is highly esteemed in business circles for his sterling integrity and fair and honorable dealing. He is full of push and enterprise and is bound to go ahead.

Walsh and Co., Wholesale Jobbers, 513 Main Street.—The business of buying and selling bankrupt stocks is one which has grown to large proportions; and it is one which requires the exercise of sound judgment and discrimination, else an unprofitable speculation will be the inevitable result. Among the best known and most successful firms at present engaged in this business in the city are Messrs. Walsh and Co., whose large and commodious sales-rooms are eligibly located at No. 513 Main Street, directly opposite the City Hall. Mr. Walsh has been a resident of Winnipeg for several years, having first engaged in business here four years ago. He then went to Qu Appelle but returned here two years ago and started in his present business which has grown to large proportions. He is an extensive purchaser of bankrupt stocks throughout the country, which he disposes of at his establishment here. The firm are also wholesale jobbers, and transact a large trade annually. They deal principally in clothing and boots and shoes and have always special bargains to offer in these lines. The premises, which are 24x125 in dimensions, are at present filled with a large and varied stock, which is offered at very low prices. Three salesmen are given employment in this establishment, which is noted for its bargains in the clothing line. Mr. Walsh is a practical business man of lengthy experience, and his thorough knowledge of his business enables him to offer special advantages to customers.

Toronto Hide and Wool Co., 88 Princess Street, Princess Opera House Block. An industry which in this country must rapidly grow to large dimensions, and which even now amounts to very considerable dimensions, is the hide and wool trade. At the present time a very large business is being done in the export of hides, sheep skins, wool, etc., and prominent among the firms engaged in this important line is the Toronto Hide and Wool Co., of which Mr. John Hallam is the owner at Toronto. The business in the Northwest was instituted over a year ago, a branch having been established in Winnipeg in October, 1885, under the management of Mr. James Hallam, who has been connected with the trade for many years and thoroughly understands all its details. The premises occupied by the company are situated in the Princess Opera House Block, at No. 88 Princess Street, where five hands are given constant employment. The business consists in the buying of hides, sheep skins, wool and tallow and shipping to the head establishment at Toronto. With the increase of stock ranches and the growth of the western sheep ranches, this trade will with each succeeding year assume larger proportions. Mr. Jas. Hallam has during his residence in Winnipeg secured the esteem of the citizens, and he is well known over the whole Northwest as an honorable, straightforward and progressive business man.

West and Baker, Furniture and Upholstering, 34 Portage Avenue.—Prominent among the many houses engaged in the sale of furniture and the manufacture of upholstered goods is the firm of Messrs. West and Baker, whose salesroom is situated at No. 34 Portage Avenue. This firm has been in business here for four years, the salesroom formerly being on Notre Dame Street, and they have met with a large amount of success. Their premises are large and commodious and eligibly situated, and they have a fine stock of furniture on hand, while they attend to all kinds of upholstering. A special feature of this house is the low prices at which their goods are sold. Messrs. West and Baker believing in "large sales and small profits" have found the sure road to a prosperous business, and judging from the large and lucrative patronage extended to them they must be correct. The members of the firm are Messrs. James Baker and Alfred H. West. Mr. Baker is a former resident of Ottawa, and was in business at the capital previous to coming to Winnipeg. Both he and Mr. West are very favorably known throughout the city as thorough business men of the strictest integrity.

H. Buckle & Sons, Book and Job Printing, Paper Bag Manufacturers, etc., 20 Lombard Street.—Among the leading printing establishments of Winnipeg is that of Messrs. H. Buckle & Sons, No. 20 Lombard Street. This firm started in business here in March, 1883, and has been very successful, gaining a large business at the very start, which has continued to increase. In October of the present year they purchased the extensive printing department of the Bishop Engraving Co., and now occupy the building at No. 20 Lombard Street, which is 25x100 feet in dimensions and three stories in height. It is admirably arranged for the printing business, having been built specially for that purpose. The firm are general book and job printers, paper dealers and paper bag manufacturers, a specialty being made of the latter branch, in which they carry on an extensive trade. They transact a general book and job printing business, turning out some admirable specimens of artistic typography, and make a



specialty of mercantile printing in all its varieties. Twelve hands are constantly employed, and five presses (including two cylinders), which are run by steam, of the latest design and modern improvements, as well as paper bag machinery. They are thus enabled to do excellent work and at short notice. Their business will compare favorably with that of any similar establishment in the city. The firm is composed of Messrs. Henry Buckle, John P. Buckle and Thomas S. P. Buckle, who are all practical printers and give their personal attention to the business.

J. Topley, Manufacturing Confectioner, 542 Main Street.—Until comparatively recent years, nearly all the finer and most toothsome articles of confectionery were imported from Europe. Within the past twenty years, however, great progress has been made in this direction in Canada and the United States, and the home products in confections now equal, if they do not excel, the imported goods. In May last, Mr. J. Topley opened an establishment at No.

542 Main Street, where he is doing a fine business. The goods here made maintain the highest reputation for their superior quality, purity and flavor, and there is in these delicious and absolutely healthy morsels an entire absence of the poisonous elements too frequently to be found in the abomination known as "French confectionery." Mr. Topley does a business of about \$5,000 per annum.

J. J. Radford, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 540 Main Street.—One of the oldest established jewelry firms in Winnipeg is that of Mr. J. J. Radford, whose place of business is at No. 540 Main Street. Mr. Radford came here in 1880, and has consequently experienced all the ups and downs of business life before and during the boom. He was a very extensive dealer during that inflated period, and like many others got loaded down with real estate. He has faith, however, in the future of Winnipeg and is able to discern the establishment of a healthy business feeling. Fine watch repairing is a specialty for which Mr. Radford is particularly celebrated, though he is engaged in all other lines of the jewelry business.

McKenzie's Detective Agency, 483 Main Street.—One of the best known residents of Winnipeg is Mr. J. A. McKenzie, the manager of the only detective agency in Manitoba. Mr. McKenzie was formerly connected with the city detective force, where he repeatedly won distinction for clever work in his profession. During the present year he severed his connection with the force and started the present agency, which has been most successful from the commencement. Mr. McKenzie attends carefully to all business placed in his hands, and has been remarkably successful in the detection of many criminals who have fled to this country from the United States in order to avoid capture. He may be truly styled Manitoba's Pinkerton, and the cleverest work by the American Pinkerton has on several occasions been fully equalled by Mr. McKenzie. He has several assistants, but all business receives the personal attention and supervision of the chief, who gives his advice as to the action to be taken. He must be a pretty clever criminal who can so cover his tracks that Detective McKenzie cannot ferret out his hiding place.

W. Bateman & Co., Bakers and Confectioners, 424 and 573 Main street. In a historical review of the manufacturing and business interests of Winnipeg, the establishment of Messrs. W. Bateman & Co., whose premises are located at Nos. 424 and 573 Main Street, is deserving of especial mention and a prominent position. This business was established in February, 1882, by Mr. Bateman with fair capital and on a comparatively moderate scale, but owing to the steady and gratifying increase in business he was compelled to enlarge his facilities and now does the largest baking business of any firm in the city, turning out about eight thousand loaves of bread a week besides small goods, such as cakes, pies, etc. Mr. Bateman's bakery is at 573 Main Street, which was his first stand here, and it is fitted up with every facility and convenience for the manufacture of bread and cake. Three delivery wagons are kept busily employed in delivering goods to customers, and a considerable retail business is done at the store. Last year Mr. Bateman opened another establishment farther up town, to meet the demands of his constantly increasing business. It is situated at No. 424 Main Street, nearly opposite Lombard Street, and is one of the handsomest stores in the city, being elegantly fitted up for the business. Here a fine stock of cake and the purest confectionery is always kept on sale at most reasonable prices, and the business reaches large figures. Mr. Bateman is a native of Hamilton, Ont., and like many others from that place, has been highly successful here. He is a genial, good-natured gentleman, who has always taken a deep interest in sporting matters, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. His success is well merited.

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Harry Blake, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, 502 Main Street.—An important mercantile enterprise which has found Winnipeg a congenial center for its operations is the fruit trade. Mr. Harry Blake, whose store is at No. 502 Main Street, one door south of the City Hall, is favorably known as an extensive wholesale and retail dealer in foreign and domestic fruits of all kinds. He also deals in oysters, fish and confectionery, and makes a specialty of fire-works, which he is always prepared to supply in large or small quantities. Personally popular and thoroughly understanding the details of the business, the prospects for a steady development of Mr. Blake's trade in the future are of the most favorable character.

W. P. Fish, Gents' Furnishings, 456 Main Street.—Being the only store in Winnipeg devoted exclusively to the gents' furnishing business, the establishment of Mr. W. P. Fish is deserving of special mention in a publication giving an account of the rise and progress of Winnipeg's trade and commerce. Mr. Fish has been in business since June, 1883, when he started with small capital which has been largely increased by the rapid growth of his business. Mr. Fish has deserved the success which he has gained, for he has since beginning business kept a finer stock of gents' furnishings of every description than would be found at any other retail establishment in the city. He has made a specialty of American goods, and by frequent visits to the principal markets across the line has been enabled to keep in stock a splendid assortment of the latest styles and designs, which have been received by him simultaneously with their appearance in New York and Chicago. In this way, the young men of Winnipeg have been able to keep in fashion in the principal cities of the east. In underwear, Mr. Fish always keeps a large and exceedingly fine stock, from the heaviest woollen to the finest and most expensive silk goods, and his trade in this line has always been very large, because purchasers knew that at this house they could always obtain goods which could be relied upon for quality and durability. Fine hats are also a feature of the business, and the best seal caps are always kept in stock, in fact everything usually found in a well regulated furnishing store can be obtained at Mr. Fish's establishment. Mr. Fish is a young man who personally is popular, and has frequently distinguished himself as an amateur sprint runner, holding the championship of Manitoba, and is the proud possessor of many prizes for his ability as a runner. His reputation as a business man is A 1, and he is highly esteemed for his straightforward, honorable dealing and strict integrity. Also a specialty is made of making shirts to order. All orders guaranteed to fit.



John Trotter, Manufacturing Jeweler, 22 McDermott Street. Among the various extensive and growing industries of Winnipeg, which exercise an important influence upon our general trade, there is none perhaps occupying a more useful position than the manufacturing jewelry trade. Among the enterprising and popular gentlemen in this line is Mr. John Trotter, whose well fitted up establishment is at No. 22 McDermott Street, where six first-class workmen are busily engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of jewelry. The workshop is equipped with the most improved machinery, and an excellent class of work is turned out of this establishment. The premises occupied are commodious and well adapted for the business, which since its institution in 1883 has steadily shown a healthy progress. The work turned out by this firm is unequalled for beauty and originality of design, superior and elaborate finish, and artistic elegance. A large and valuable stock is carried on hand, and Mr. Trotter's facilities for transacting business are of a strictly first-class character, enabling him to offer special advantages to customers and to execute all orders in the promptest and most satisfactory manner. Mr. Trotter thoroughly understands all the details of the business, and is an energetic and enterprising man who is certain to succeed. He is held in high esteem by all who know him and is recognized as a business man of sterling integrity.

H. E. Walthew, 322 Main Street.—Mr. Walthew is a very good accountant, and is always ready to accommodate people by looking up their books, or if they require any first-class wood, such as tamarac, birch, oak and poplar, which are perfectly dry, can supply them with it. He is also agent for the *Canadian Militia Gazette*, a paper well worthy the support of all patriotic Canadians who ought to support a paper which looks only to the interest of the Canadian militia who are so prompt in case of disturbance to fly to arms to win peace by force when required. Property, farms, etc., he has for sale in good location, and some with a beautiful prospect.

J. D. Burke, Flour, Feed and Provisions, 331 Main Street.—With an ample capital for the transaction of the business in the start, Mr. J. D. Burke commenced business in his present location at No. 331 Main Street eight months ago, since which time the business has met with a liberal patronage. Previously Mr. Burke was engaged in business for several years in the parish of St. Charles, but deciding that Winnipeg offered a better field for his operations he removed here in the beginning of 1885. Mr. Burke keeps a choice stock of flour and feed and an ample stock of provisions, embracing every desirable article usually found in a first-class feed and provision house. Mr. Burke does a large and constantly augmenting business, and gives employment to two hands. His premises at 331 Main Street are large and commodious, being about 20x69 feet in dimensions, and are well located for the transaction of this business. Mr. Burke has been a resident of this country for five years, and has always been highly esteemed for his sterling integrity and excellent business qualities. He is energetic and enterprising, and is working up a very prosperous trade. Mr. Burke also has an interest in the same business at St. Charles.

Seed and Buck, Confectionery and Fruit Depot, 574 Main Street.—Three years ago the firm of Seed & Buck began business on the corner of Alexander and Main Streets, and have since continued to do a most successful and constantly prospering business. They had a limited capital to begin with but possessing a thorough knowledge of the details of the business and exercising energy and enterprise they have created a business which will continue to increase with the growth of the city. In July, 1885, finding their place of business too small for their steadily increasing trade, they moved to the Brown Block their present large and well fitted store. They also have in connection an ice-cream parlor which, although it seats forty, is found to be too small for their needs, and it is their intention to increase its capacity to seat eighty, which will make it the largest in Winnipeg. During the summer months there are five hands employed. The reputation which the firm has established is entirely due to the excellence of the goods produced, and the ability, enterprise and judgment displayed in the management. Messrs. H. A. Seed and W. J. Buck, who are the members of the firm, are personally very popular, and have a host of acquaintances, while in business circles they are recognized as men of push, enterprise and honor.

H. W. Suckling, 322 Main Street.—It must be remarked that this gentleman is very skilful in photographic painting in water colors, in oil and in india ink, together with the execution of illuminated and engrossed addresses on parchment and vellum, engineers', surveyors' and mechanical draughting, patent drawings made, and show address cards, window tickets written and painted in every style, etchings and fine work, crests, monograms designed, patent drawings, etc., plans and tracings, mining and fire maps drawn, and any other kind of maps drawn and tracings made. The advantage of water color painting on photographs is that they last for years, a water color having been found in London, Eng., thirty years old. These painted photographs are life like, showing the color of the hair, complexion, etc., and the expression of the eye is fully brought out so that the index to the mind is portrayed to the satisfaction of all friends. The illuminated addresses are beautifully designed, and on friends separating are a very pleasant memento to carry with them. Monograms are very tasty to have at the head of note paper and on envelopes. As this is an age of invention, there are many new ones coming out, and those that wish to send them to be patented must necessarily have a drawing to forward to the patent office, these are executed by Mr. Suckling to the great satisfaction of the patent office, and being also a patent agent can undertake to put everything through. Maps are often required for various purposes, and these of all kinds can be drawn whether it be a mining district, wood lot, fire maps, or any other kind that may be wished for.

Parker and Co., Druggists, 562 Main Street. —At No. 562 Main Street is the drug store of Messrs. Parker and Co., which has been in existence for three years and is doing a business amounting to from \$3,000 to \$8,000 a year. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, admirably arranged and equipped with every facility for the accommodation of a large and valuable stock, embracing a fine assortment of drugs, medicines, toilet articles and druggists' sundries. Special attention is given to the careful compounding of physicians' prescriptions, which department is under the special supervision of Mr. J. Parker, the head of the firm. He is a gentleman of large practical experience, having served a lengthy apprenticeship previous to starting business in this city. He is widely known and highly esteemed in pharmaceutical circles as an energetic, clear-headed business man, honorable, liberal and fair in all transactions and well meriting the success he is achieving. Mr. Parker enjoys the utmost confidence of all who know him and is drawing from among the people of the North End a large and lucrative patronage.

The Singer Manufacturing Co., Singer Sewing Machines, 705 Main Street. —For the past six years the branch office of the Singer Manufacturing Company has been established in Winnipeg, during which period it has been so intimately connected with every interest of the community, and so promotive of the general benefit as to demand special mention in this work. It is perhaps safe to assert that no sewing machine ever attained such a popularity, or deserved its phenomenal success more richly than the Singer sewing machine. The local branch of this Company has always been regarded as an important one, from the large territory that it controls, requiring the services of over thirty agents throughout Manitoba and the Northwest Territories to transact the business. Three-quarters of all the sewing machines sold throughout the world last year were genuine Singers, and the total number of Singer machines sold since their invention has been over 7,500,000. The enormous returns of the last few years, it should be remembered, are in spite of the fact that the competition of numerous upstarts, who endeavor (in vain, however, it seems) to divert the public from its appreciation of the exquisite workmanship, durability and finish that has always characterized the products of the Singer manufactory, and it is therefore highly gratifying to observe that the business of the concern is rapidly on the increase, exhibiting an active vitality, resulting as much from the intrinsic merits of the machine as the ability displayed in managing so vast a trade. The "Improved Family" sewing machine now being introduced throughout the world, is giving unbounded satisfaction to purchasers. This machine is the result of many years' experience and careful study, united with the outlay of a large amount of money, and the greatest mechanical skill in making tests and experiments that would enable the Company to offer a family machine that would supersede all others. They claim to have produced such a machine in the "Improved Family," which has no equal for range of work, perfection of stitch, ease of operation, speed and durability. The following two facts will give an idea of the enormous extent of this Company's operations: 1st, it gives employment to mechanics and agents who with their families would populate a city of 500,000; 2nd, it is the largest corporate manufacturing concern in the world. Mr. W. D. Ross is manager of the Company's branch at this point, and his warerooms are at No. 505 Main Street. He is distinguished for his thorough comprehension of all the details of the business, and other valuable characteristics, which have no small influence in conducting to the prosperity of the concern which he represents.



C. Wellband, Boots and Shoes, 536 Main Street. —There is no branch of business which requires a higher degree of enterprise and business capacity than the boot and shoe trade, and in this connexion we notice the excellent establishment of Mr. C. Wellband, whose boot and shoe store is located at No. 536 Main Street. He occupies large and commodious premises, where he keeps a choice and most desirable stock of boots and shoes for men, women, boys, misses or children. He has also in connexion with the store a custom department in which he employs

first-class workmen, and warrants good stock, splendid work and neat fits, and repairing is also done promptly to order. In his general stock, Mr. Wellband takes special pains to secure the best class of eastern and hand-made work, and at the same time that which is both stylish and serviceable. Mr. Wellband has a thorough and extensive knowledge of the boot and shoe trade, to which he gives his close study, enabling him to offer to his patrons a very superior class of goods of the latest styles, and he has consequently secured great public favor. His present stock is worth over \$4,000, and this is being constantly replenished by importations from the best Canadian and American factories. In 1885 he opened his present business, at first in a small way, which his energy and ability have rapidly built up until the present, when he is doing a fine and largely increasing business. Mr. Wellband was for fourteen years one of the leading men in the J. J. Taylor safe works at Toronto. He is an active, energetic business man, and is personally popular, while his reputation for fair dealing and strict integrity stands very high in the business community and with the general public.

Ed. Rochester. Picture Framer and Draughtsman, 540 Main St.—Mr. Ed. Rochester is comparatively a new arrival in Winnipeg, having come here in March last, but his success so far in business leads to the confident belief that he possesses the right sort of energy and enterprise to push him ahead in this western country. He is a picture framer and draughtsman, and his premises are at No. 540 Main Street, just north of James Street west, where he has a fine stock of goods in his line. Mr. Rochester is a Canadian by birth, and came here from Ottawa, where he had a good education in the business which he is now so successfully carrying on. Picture framing is a business which requires taste and good judgment, with a fine perception of the appropriate, and judging by the specimens of his work, Mr. Rochester possesses these essential qualities in the highest degree. There is nothing so mal-a-propos as a badly framed picture, and Mr. Rochester is able at a glance to decide on the most appropriate framing for any picture on a chromo to an oil painting, and is prepared to perform the work in the most artistic style. He has always in stock a large line of mouldings, from which his customers can make their own selections, if they so desire. Mr. Rochester also makes a specialty of mounting and varnishing maps and hanging them on rollers, and we feel confident that his work will be found most satisfactory in every particular.

E. L. Thomas. Tobacconist, 420 Main Street.—This is one of the most enterprising and popular houses in the cigar trade of Winnipeg. It was established over a year ago by the present proprietor, and since the very start has enjoyed a prosperous career. The premises occupied in the McIntyre Block, at No. 420 Main Street, are very spacious and commodious, and admirably arranged and fitted up in neatest style. The stock carried embraces a large and varied assortment of the finest imported and domestic cigars, also a full line of tobacco, pipes and smokers' articles generally, as well as small and fancy goods. The goods sold by Mr. Thomas are equal to anything the market affords, and are very popular with smokers throughout the city. Mr. Thomas has resided in Winnipeg for the past five years, during which time he has been engaged in the same line of business, and to the experience thus gained in the selection of stock and the knowledge of what will suit his customers may be ascribed his success. This is the favorite resort of all who desire a good cigar or the best qualities of tobacco, and the result is that the establishment does a large business. Personally popular, and ever endeavoring to please his numerous customers, Mr. Thomas' success is well deserved.

St. Nicholas Hotel, W. J. O'CONNOR, Proprietor, Corner Main and Alexander Streets.—The leading one-dollar a day house in the city is the St. Nicholas Hotel, situated on the corner of Main and Alexander streets, in close proximity to the Canadian Pacific Railway station and convenient to the business portion of the city. This house is very commodious, being 30x56 feet in dimensions and two storeys in height, and contains thirty-two large and well-furnished rooms. The bar contains a fine assortment of the choicest wines, liquors and cigars and a specialty is made of Schlitz Milwaukee lager which is always kept on draught. The billiard room contains several fine billiard and pool tables of the best makes. The dining-room is neatly furnished, and its tables are always well supplied with everything in season. Mr. W. J. O'Connor, the proprietor, is a hotel man of long experience, having engaged in this line of business in Winnipeg for the past thirteen years. He was formerly proprietor of the Pride of the West, on Post Office Street, leaving that to assume charge of the Merchants. He opened the Woodbine saloon and ran it for several years, subsequently returning to the Merchants, and afterwards taking the management of the St. Nicholas. He is a genial, courteous gentleman, who makes his guests feel thoroughly at home, and his popularity extends throughout the province, no hotel man being better or more favorably known than he. Mr. O'Connor is the oldest hotel keeper in Winnipeg.

J. G. Robinson, Wood and Iron Pumps, 18 Rupert Street West. In the manufacture and design of wooden and iron pumps, it is safe to assert that no one in the Northwest has achieved a higher reputation than Mr. J. G. Robinson, whose factory is located at No. 18 Rupert Street West, and who, from the extent and character of the business transacted, is entitled to special mention in this work. Mr. Robinson belongs to a class of business men and mechanics who are indispensable for the promotion of total abstinence ideas, and as a manufacturer of both wooden and iron pumps turns out various kinds of appliances for extracting the crystal fluid from the bowels of the earth. He has been engaged in business in this city since 1881, and now has a trade extending over the Province of Manitoba generally, and throughout the Northwest Territories, sending many of his goods to Fort Macleod and other northern points. He is a practical man himself, having learned the pump-making trade and worked at it all his life. The superiority of the pumps he manufactures is attested to by the fact that trade comes freely to him without solicitation, and he has to do the work he can attend to. At the last Provincial Exhibition, Mr. Robinson exhibited his manufactures for the first time, and carried off the first and third prizes and a diploma over several competitors, which is good evidence of the excellent quality of his products. Wooden and iron pumps of all descriptions are made by him, and a specialty is made of large pumps for deep wells. Having a thorough knowledge of the business, Mr. Robinson is able to furnish pumps of the best quality at very reasonable prices. He is a gentleman possessing the confidence and esteem of the community generally, and his shops supply an indispensable local want.



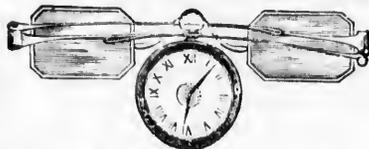
Chevrier and Co., Ready-made Clothing, 426 Main Street.—Few establishments of a similar character will surpass that of Messrs. Chevrier & Co. at No. 426 Main Street, better known as the Blue Store, which was established some eight years ago and has since prospered greatly. They have on hand a full and complete stock of fine clothing of all sizes and designs, which is sold at the lowest prices. This emporium of trade is an ornament and a credit to the city and will compare favorably with any similar establishment in the country. Messrs. Chevrier and N. E. Germain, the members of the firm, are gentlemen of great energy and very agreeable and popular manners, and the many customers visiting their establishment are treated in the most cordial manner. The high natural business qualifications with which they are gifted have during their business career placed them in the front rank of the leading merchants of the city. The successful prosecution of a business enterprise requires a high degree of ability and intelligence. When such is combined with a natural genius for business pursuits, the result will always be as it has been in the case of Messrs. Chevrier & Co. The knowing how, when and where to buy a stock of goods is an important element in any business. Messrs. Chevrier & Co., possessing this knowledge in an eminent degree enable them to give their customers the benefit of their abilities, and to furnish them goods at a greatly less price than other surrounding establishments, and this is one of the great reasons of their success. Such men soon make for themselves a reputation worthy of record among the enterprising and successful men of the day.

R. Tindale, Hacks, Omnibuses and Express Wagons, Corner Albert and Bannatyne Streets.—One of the best known men in Winnipeg is Mr. Robert Tindale, who runs the omnibuses for the Leland House and the New Douglas House. Mr. Tindale started in business in Winnipeg four years ago in the express and baggage business, and a little over a year and half ago added hacks and omnibuses to his outfit. He does a large and constantly increasing business, which is the just reward of his industry, energy and enterprise. His stables are situated at the corner of Albert and Bannatyne Streets, being thirty feet in width and having a depth of about eighty feet. They are consequently located in the centre of the city, and in close proximity to the main business district. Mr. Tindale runs his busses to and from all the trains, attending personally to this portion of his business. He is prepared to furnish hacks at all hours, and at most reasonable prices. In the handling of express and baggage business no person in the city can offer better facilities, while he makes a specialty of moving furniture, etc. It is Mr. Tindale's intention to also enter into the livery business next spring, and he is certain to do an excellent business, as he will keep only the best horses and the most stylish carriages, etc., while his own personal popularity will attract his many friends to bestow their patronage upon his establishment, knowing that they will receive honorable and liberal treatment.



Samuel Astin. Musical Merchandise, 300 Main Street.—The music establishment of Mr. Samuel Astin is located at No. 300 Main Street, where he started the business in 1883 with fair capital, which he has increased, enlarging his stock and extending his trade. He now has a very fine stock of music, musical instruments and the various things pertaining to his trade in his handsome rooms, and is doing a fair business. Mr. Astin deals in pianos, organs, band instruments, sheet music, music books, and musical merchandise of every description, including Lafren's music for orchestra, brass, military, fife and drum bands. He is also agent for the popular Mignon piano, manufactured by Weidenshanfer, of Berlin, Germany, and has disposed of a large number of these excellent instruments in Winnipeg. He also attends to the repairing and tuning of pianos, organs and musical instruments of all kinds. A popular feature of this establishment is a circulating musical library, which is very popular and is patronized by a large number of musicians, as it contains some of the best music extant. Mr. Astin was formerly in business in Montreal, but deciding that this western city presented a good field for his line of business, came here three years ago, and has prospered by the change. Mr. Astin is a popular gentleman, who thoroughly understands all the details of the music business, and is held in the highest esteem by every one who enjoys his acquaintance. The Winnipeg Music Store will continue to grow in prosperity and importance with the advancement of the city.

W. W. Matthews. Watchmaker and Jeweler, 556 Main Street.—The jewelry establishment conducted by Mr. W. W. Matthews was founded by him in 1883 with but small capital and has been a successful venture. Mr. Matthews now carries a stock of from \$4,000 to \$5,000, and his annual business amounts to from \$6,000 to \$10,000. Mr. Matthews has a high reputation as a watchmaker, and makes line watch repairing a specialty. He also carries a stock of fine gold and silver jewelry, diamonds, etc., and in fact all articles usually found in a first-class jewelry establishment. During the late half-breed rebellion in the Saskatchewan district, Mr. Matthews fought bravely with the gallant 90th Battalion of this city. Mr. Matthews is agent for Manitoba & Northwest Territory for B. Laurence Pebble Spectacles.



Thos. Hurlley. Groceries and Liquors, Market Square.—The late firm of Hurlley & Seach having been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Seach, the business has been continued by Mr. Thos. Hurlley at the old stand on the corner of the Market Square and King Street. Mr. Hurlley is a wholesale and retail dealer in groceries, provisions, liquors and cigars. He was born in Leeds, Eng., and came to this city many years ago, starting with limited capital in the grocery business in 1877. By square dealing and business push the firm soon obtained a considerable business, and was largely benefitted by the "boom" in the winter of 1881-2. Mr. Hurlley is carrying a stock of \$3,000 in value, and is doing a business of between \$30,000 and \$40,000 per annum. Three clerks are required to look after the business. Mr. Hurlley has always on hand an excellent stock of family groceries and the finest wines and liquors, and buyers can rely on getting good value for their money. Mr. Hurlley being contented with small profits, knowing that thereby he will secure larger sales. He has won an excellent reputation as an honorable and reliable business man, and he will be found prompt, liberal and fair, and always prepared to offer advantages in keeping with such a reputation.

John Best. Portrait and Landscape Artist, 1 McWilliam Street, West.—It would indeed be bordering upon the strange and almost inexplicable to discover any one at all acquainted with Winnipeg who does not know the photographic establishment of Mr. John Best (formerly Ross, Best and Co.) at No. 1 McWilliam Street, West. The fine arts, no doubt, give an impetus to all that is good and noble in man and, therefore, it speaks well for our population that a very considerable demand for art goods has sprung up. This firm started business as far back as 1880, and like the city itself at the time their capital was small. But good workmanship and careful attention to business have met their just reward, and the business has now reached fine proportions, averaging from \$5,000 to \$8,000 per annum, and this in the face of keen competition. Mr. Best is prepared to copy, enlarge or reduce pictures in size, or they can be finished at his establishment in India ink, oil or water colors in the latest style of the art. The firm also deal in picture frames, mats, etc., of which they also carry in stock a large and pleasing variety. All work executed by Mr. Best is done in a style and finish unsurpassed in any city west of Chicago.

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