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

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

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NO. 40.

The Commercial

Journal devoted to keeping a comprehensive record of the transactions of the Monetary, Mercantile and Manufacturing interests of Manitoba and the Canadian North-West.

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY

The Commercial will be mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain at \$2.00 a year in advance.

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WINNIPEG, JULY 3, 1883.

MILLS & Co., general store, Regina, have gone out of business.

A. McLAREN, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

McQUARRIE & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, have disposed of their business.

E. M. LARMOUR, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, is retiring from business.

COWDRY BROS' stock at Regina has been purchased by Thos. Bull.

THOS. BULL of Regina is about to start a general store at Pense station.

McKAY & MONTGOMERY, merchants, Regina and Moosejaw, have dissolved.

J. MACKINNON, blacksmith, at Pembina Crossing, is removing to Calgary.

W. G. EVANS, general store, at Pembina Crossing, has gone out of business.

JAMES MCINTYRE has opened out in the drug and stationery business at Qu'Appelle.

ALLEN & MCKENZIE have established a brewery at Moose Jaw.

W. HUTCHINSON, hotelkeeper at Pembina Crossing, is closing his business there.

R. B. WATSON, who ran the grist mill at Pembina Crossing, is about removing to Littleton.

WHITING & Co., 'general' merchants, Virden, have sold out. Mr. Whiting has gone to Calgary.

HODDER, EDWARDS & Co., general store. Rat Portage, have dissolved. G. Hodder continues the business.

NELSON merchants have decided to close thier place of business at 8 o'clock every evening except Saturday.

Mr. Beard, late of the firm of Miller & Beard, merchants, Prince Albert, has opened a general store at Kinistino.

THE British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Co., of London, England, has invested \$50,000 in Winnipeg city bonds.

VICTORIA, B.C., now has a floating cannery, which follows the runs of fish from river to river, and all the work is done on board.

WILLIAMS & LEIGHTON, undertakers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by T. A. Lundy.

THE Reesor Farming Company at Moosejaw are disposing of their whole outfit of horses, plows, &c., having purchased a steam plow.

W. J. Wymeskirch, brewer at Prince Albert, has taken W. Burke into partnership. The style of the firm will be Wymeskirch & Burke.

THE total amount of capital invested in industries in Canada in 1881 amounted to \$165,302,723, or more than twice the total reported in 1870.

THE firm of D. A. Ross & Co., commission merchants, Winnipeg, has dissolved. W. D. Ross retires from the business and D. A. Ross continues it.

CALCUTT & Co., brewers, Winnipeg, whose premises were destroyed by fire some time ago, will not rebuild, having concluded to give up business here.

W. P. NOLAN, commission merchant, Winnipeg, has orned a partnership with G. L. Gar-

den, and gone into the grocery business. The firm style is Nolan & Garden.

A MEETING of the Provisional Board of the Winnipeg Grain and Provision Exchange will be held at the office of Geo. J. Maulson & Co., on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

FORT McLEOD now has a weekly mail to and from Medicine Hat. When the railway reaches Blackfoot Crossing the mail will arrive and depart from McLeod twice a week, the distance being eighty-one miles.

NEW YORK merchants have decided to refuse the trade dollar when tendered in payment of debts due them except at the current rate of discount. It is expected that this general action will drive the coin out of the city within a very short time.

H. G. LEVETUS, importer of jewellery and manufacturers of optical instruments, &c., Montreal, and a member of the late firm of Levetus, Wright & Co., Winnipeg, has assigned. Too great an extension of business is given as the cause of failure. The liabilities will be large. The largest creditors are in Europe.

A CONTRACT has been let to L. M. Shute, of Philadelphia, to build a new line of railway from Cornwall to Sault Ste. Marie, some 700 miles, where the promoters expect to connect with the Northern Pacific. They claim to have power to erect a bridge over the St. Lawrence in order to obtain eastern connection.

By an Act passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament the law regarding the payment of notes maturing on legal holidays and Sundays was changed so as to make such bills payable the following instead of the preceding day, which makes the law in Manitoba in accord with that existing in the other provinces of the Dominion.

A WAREHOUSE belonging to J. H. Ashdown in which was stored a quantity of gunpowder and other goods, caught fire on Friday evening. Part of the powder was got out, but what was left caused a tremendous explosion, by which one life has been lost and about twenty others severely injured. A great many windows in the neighborhood were shattered; Whittle's wholesale dry goods store suffering the most. Mr. Ashdown's loss is estimated at about \$3,000, on which there is no insurance.

The Lumber Trade.

Bradstreet in a recent issue discourses thus on the lumber trade. The lumber interest of the country, second only, it says, in importance to that of iron, represents an annual output exceeding eight billion feet, of which amount Chicago, the leading market for the vast pineries that crowd the northern slopes of Michigan and Wisconsin, distributes one-fourth. The consumption of lumber tends to increase in the eastern, middle, western and southwestern states, and following on this progressive demand and the augmenting cost of securing supplies is a general advance in price. The Chicago dealers testified before the Tariff Commission that the average has risen from \$9.63 per thousand feet for the three years 1877, 1878 and 1879 to \$11.63 in 1880, \$13.92 in 1881, and over \$14 in 1882. It is difficult to imagine a great industry like that of lumber suddenly arrested for want of supplies, but the most reliable authorities place the period of comparative exhaustion at fifteen years. The estimate of ten years formerly entertained was based on the amount of timber which would yield not less than 20 per cent. in grades common to fine, when government selections were neglected even at prices of \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre; and no pine timber was considered worth cutting which measured less than sixteen to eighteen inches diameter at the butt; when the logging district of Michigan and Northern Wisconsin was almost unknown, and the merchantable timber of the south, now extensively made available by railway connection, was underrated. The encroachments, however, on the pineries of the west and southwest cannot be made good, the land being too serviceable for agriculture, while in the south crops of cotton, sugar, tobacco, corn and oats prove far more profitable than timber growing. Each year timber has to be sought further back. After damming up every available creek by which logs could reach the rivers, logging railroads have been constructed to the water. The process of denuding lumber lands is hastened by the "butchering" going on to supply the quantity demanded by the voracious mills. Did lumber command a far higher price much of the timber brought to market would be reserved for further growth. It is a common saying that not one tree in four, owing to inherent defects, is suitable for logs. Anticipatory of future requirements, and with the prospect of heavy advances in price, large sections of land containing choice descriptions of white and yellow pine are, with a limited extent of hardwoods, being bought up to hold by eastern and New York capitalists. Of the profitableness of such investments there can, of course, be no question. The forthcoming failure of supplies exercises no immediate effect on the market: the probable and actual supply of each successive lumber season is the main concern of the trade, the future being left to take care of itself. The general policy of the lumber trade is to buy for the present demand, based on a large supply and in this it is pursuing the same course as last year. As to outside resources, Canada offers immense supplies. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will long continue their exports of spruce; Mexico, with her rich timber lands of qualities of wood

suitable to this market, including walnut, ebony, mahogany, oak, hard cedar, hickory and sycamore, promises in no long time to be an important source of supply, as railroads, cutting through her forest reserves, are now being rapidly built under the influence of state and government concessions.

Among the influences operating on the course of trade, and slightly affecting prices, are the rates of freight between competitive points. The opening of navigation on the lakes is always the signal for material reduction by the trunk lines between the west and east. Freights on the lakes this season are somewhat lower, while canal transportation has risen, owing to the successful demands of the boatmen for higher wages. Railroads are getting more into the lumber trade than formerly through trunk lines reaching wooded belts previously untouched, the building of new lines depending as a source of revenue on lumber traffic both for neighboring consumption and distant shipment, and the extension of tributary lines to the ever receding sources of supply.

Water-Proofing Paper.

A new process for water-proofing paper consists in coating or saturating paper with a natural bitumen or wax known as "ozocerite." This invention is designed to supply a long-felt want among meat and fish venders in producing a paper which will be water-proof, and at the same time will not impart to the article inclosed within the paper discoloration or a disagreeable odor.

Paper has heretofore been rendered water-proof by means of paraffine, which answers the purpose well; but owing to its cost it has not and cannot come into general use. Paper has also been rendered water-proof by means of coal-tar and its products; but owing to its offensive odor it cannot be used to wrap provisions of any kind, and its use is necessarily confined to wrapping hardware, or in wrapping articles to protect them from the ravages of insects.

In preparing the paper any of the well-known machines used in the manufacture of roofing-felt, in which a heating-tank is provided, and devices for removing a surplus of the coating or saturating material can be used. The ozocerite is then placed in the melting-tank and reduced by heat to the desired consistency. The paper, which is in long strips or rolls, is then drawn through the melted or liquid ozocerite, and any surplus of the coating material removed therefrom. The paper may then be passed through a drying chamber, so that the paper can be cut to the desired size and packed into reams and bundles, ready for use. The paper can also be taken as it comes from the paper making machine and before it is quite dry and subjected to the action of the ozocerite.

The prime object of the invention is to saturate the ordinary wrapping paper used by butchers and meat and fish venders with a compound which will be odorless and colorless—that is, will not discolor the article, and at the same time render it water-proof and strong.

Another advantage of the invention is that a much lighter paper can be used, and the slight

cost of the saturating material makes it possible thereby to produce a paper which will cost only a trifle more than the ordinary wrapping paper.

New Meat Preserving Process.

The old methods of preserving meat by salt, ice and canning is, it is said, to be superseded by a process invented by Professor Humiston. His plan is to inject into the circulatory system a substance, the nature of which is a secret to all but the patentee. By his process he claims that cattle, killed in any distant place, can be kept from decay any length of time without detriment to the succulent quality of the meat. If this be so, it will be a great boon, as the transportation of live stock for slaughter, with its attendant dangers and losses, will thus be rendered unnecessary. It is also claimed that the process is applicable to fish, fruits and even vegetables. In regard to it the *Boston Herald* says: A company has been formed in Boston, and is composed of some of our best and most reliable business men, and includes several who are in the meat trade. The process of Professor Humiston consists of a variety of antiseptic combinations, perfectly adapted to the preservation of a great variety of animal and vegetable products. The basis is a tasteless innocuous white powder, which is dissolved in water, forming a solution in which beef or meat of any kind, fish, &c., is immersed and treated. By this simple and inexpensive process the article thus treated may be taken out and hung up in the air at the ordinary temperature, and will remain sweet and wholesome for an indefinite time. Not only this, but the carcass of an animal just slaughtered can be treated so that, as a whole, it can be preserved in the same way. This is not done by immersion, but through the circulatory system of the animal, which is no doubt the best method of reaching every part of the body, as the arteries and their branches and the capillary blood vessels permeate every part of the animal structure. This has already been done in numerous instances in Chicago and New York, and the intention is to do it on an extensive scale, shipping the sides of beef thus treated to the eastern cities and even to Europe.

Chicago Speculator.

In a recent issue the *Chicago Tribune* makes the following astounding statement in relation to the enormity of the speculative deals in which mention of the Board of Trade in that city have been engaged: "It is an open secret that the cliquing of the Board of Trade markets extends far beyond the deal in lard. The success of some of the more ambitious corners of the last 24 months has encouraged those millionaires who are willing to make some more millions forestalling the food of the people to repeat their experiments. Fourteen millions were put into the attempted lard corner, and millions more are credibly reported to be staked in operations in wheat and corn, to make fortunes out of the subsistence of the multitude. The Board of Trade was instituted to do legitimate work, but it is being rapidly prostituted into an instrumentality to serve the purposes of financial sluggers. To such an extent is this being carried that the popular belief that prices on the

board are 'cliqued' is at last beginning to interfere sensibly with the business of the board. People are coming to be afraid to venture on its floors for fear of walking into some trap laid by these cornering millionaires, or of being caught in some whirlwind ripening from the wind sown by them."

Fuel from Sawdust.

An American firm has patented a machine called the Smith Consolidator, which if it fulfils all that is claimed for it may have an important bearing upon the question of fuel supply. A short time ago THE COMMERCIAL called attention to the enormous waste in sawdust, and pointed out that if the quantities produced at the saw mills in the country could be utilized in some way, so as to be made subservient as fuel, the problem of how our western country is to be supplied would be to some extent solved. The system which has been brought into practical operation in the States seems to make our suggestion feasible. By it the waste wood products of saw and planing mills, and the screenings and dust from coal mines can be made into merchantable fuel. Over three thousand pounds of fuel can be made from white pine sawdust in an hour, with a medium sized machine. When it is considered that the waste products of the saw mill represent nearly one-third of the log measurement, the importance of the industry becomes apparent. The fuel is worth \$3.25 per ton in Chicago, and the expense is 70c. per ton on board vessel or cars, at the place of manufacture. The value of these blocks as fuel in comparison with Illinois steam coal has been found to be such as to induce several large consumers in Chicago to place standing offers for quantities at the price above named. The blocks possess the further merit of cleanliness, burning almost smokeless and ashless, and entirely clinkerless. For domestic purposes they are said to be especially desirable, as they can be made of any shape or size. The aggregate possible value of fuel from this source alone would be great, and still, in place of being a burden to the manufacturer it disposes of a nuisance and source of danger about the saw mills, and the expense incident to the construction and operation of costly furnaces or burners with conveyors, &c., for consuming these heretofore valueless products. The subject is certainly worth looking into.

Sponge.

Scientists have wrestled long and bitterly over the nature and origin of a sponge. Up to not many years ago most of them agreed on classifying it simply as one of the infinite series of submarine vegetables. Later scientific opinion, however, sets down the sponge as an animal, or rather a bunch of minute animals of low organism, cell shaped, equipped with a stomach and digestive machinery, throwing off from their bodies masses of fecundated eggs, and developing in combination with each other that fibrous mass which ultimately reaches our markets as the sponge of commerce. Take one of these masses which we call a sponge, and examine it more critically. It will be found to be a group of small fibrous cells which, after ramifying

more or less, connect with large round apertures penetrating far into the sponge mass. By suction, or some more occult process, the sea water is drawn through the smaller cells and their partitions. The living organism then takes up from the passing fluid and devours the minute algae on which it is supposed to feed. The water then loaded with excrement, pours outward in a constant current through the larger orifices.

How Steel Pens are Made.

The following in reference to that useful little article of every day use, the steel pen, will be of interest to our readers. Steel pens were first introduced about 1803, and both in process of manufacture and quality, were brought to their present high standard chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Gillet. For many years Birmingham was the chief seat of their manufacture, which has now become widely spread. The process is interesting and, briefly and substantially, as follows. The steel rolled in thin sheets, is cut into strips about three feet long by four inches wide. It is then annealed and immersed for some time in diluted sulphuric acid, by which all scales are removed. It is then rolled to the required thickness and stamped into blanks by means of a stamping-press, care being taken that the fibres of the steel may be left extending the long way of the pen. The hole at the termination of the slit is then punched and the metal annealed in a muffle.

The names of the pen and the maker are stamped upon the blanks by means of a small punch. The blank is shaped into a pen by a stamping-press with appropriate bed and punch. The pens are next enclosed in an iron box, heated red hot, and cooled by immersion in oil, which gives them the necessary hardness. The oil is removed by agitating the pens in a tinsplate barrel. After being tempered at a moderate heat the pens are placed in revolving cylinders filled with sand, and the natural color restored to the steel. The nib is ground on an emery-wheel, and the slit made by a chisel machine adapted to that purpose. The desired color is given by placing the pens in a pan over burning charcoal until a lighter or heavier film of oxide is formed, as may be desired. The gloss is given by placing the pens in a solution of lac in naphtha, and they are ready for boxing.

The Orange Supply.

The California fruit raisers, especially growers of oranges, are glad to obtain one cent apiece for them at wholesale. When the same fruit reaches Chicago, for instance, they cost the consumer seven to ten cents apiece. But the added cost is not the result of exorbitant charging on the part of the eastern retailer. It means that the Pacific railways must have and are in a position to take enormous profits. \$225 per car having been the rate for oranges from Los Angeles, Cal., to Chicago. This state of affairs bore hard upon the California fruit raisers in that it almost entirely restricted them to their home markets. The freights to the east acted as a prohibitive tariff in favor of oranges cheaply freighted from Florida, Havana, and the more distant east. About June 1st, however, for some occult reason the freight rates were low-

ered \$160 per car. As a natural result the reduction has largely stimulated exportation of the fruit from southern California. The exact increase is not known. Oranges are going forward from Los Angeles and other points a train load at a time.

Canadian Pacific Stock.

A despatch from New York says that the syndicate of domestic and foreign bankers and capitalists that has been engaged in placing the stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has decided to avail itself of its third and final option to purchase \$10,000,000 of the stock of that company. It is officially announced that the \$20,000,000 stock acquired on the first and second options has been marketed. The American members of the syndicate are in favor of a distribution of the stock obtained on the last option among the members of the syndicate, according to their several interests in the same. If this plan is approved by the foreign members it will doubtless be carried out, and the stock will not come upon the market except as members of the syndicate may see fit to dispose of their individual holdings. When this last block of stock has been taken, the company will have outstanding \$55,000,000 of stock and will be in possession of sufficient funds to complete the road. According to the charter, the company may pay 5 per cent upon its outstanding stock until the road is completed. A semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent will be declared next month, payable August 1.

Buy Carefully.

Buying stock is one of the most important parts of the retail merchant's business, requiring more tact and knowledge than any other department. "Goods well bought are half sold" is an old trade aphorism full of truth. The member of a firm who attends to this department has to keep himself thoroughly posted as to what will best meet the wants of the customers for whom he carries. The run of the market and the course of prices have also to be carefully watched. He must know just how much of each line of goods he can handle to advantage. He must keep his stock well balanced, have just enough of everything to keep him going nicely. He must keep himself posted on new articles in the trade, and should always have time to inquire into the merits and saleable qualities of any new goods which may be brought to his attention. He should be a man of good address and good business habits. When he goes to buy he should know what he wants, buy it as quickly as is compatible with the proper care for his own interests, and leave. The wholesale dealer and his salesmen are always glad to do business with such a man, and when they find him, he always creates a feeling of confidence, and they are willing to do better by him, when possible, than by his slow, uncertain congenitor who doesn't know exactly what he wants and how to get it. Business is business; and when a man shows that he understands his business, he always commands respect and stands high in the estimation of the business community, no matter whether his purchases are large or small at the moment.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 3, 1883.

NO SURRENDER.

The disinterested onlooker must be struck with many features of the financial stringency, felt at present by commercial circles in the North-west, and without a closer knowledge of the course of business events during the past two years surface appearances must to such a person be rather misleading in their tendency. Periods of commercial depression or financial disorganization are generally ushered in by the collapse of one or more gigantic concerns, upon which a large proportion of the surrounding trade community depend for financial resources. Thus the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co., of London. The Agra and Masterman Bank of the same city, and the Birmingham Banking Company, of Birmingham, were the great and introductory events of the English commercial crisis of 1866. In like manner the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., and the several banks which their crash brought down, introduced with electric suddenness the great American panic of 1873. Invariably times of commercial trouble, whether local or general have been introduced in this manner, and have spread so far as to affect the most distant connections of trade.

Unlike all other trade troubles the present undesirable state of commercial affairs in the North-west furnishes no such key to the casual observer. The first symptoms of its approach into trade circles were observable in the numerous, failures of small mercantile concerns, many of which should never have been in existence. Some more solid concerns have since succumbed to the pressure, but as yet the banks and other financial concerns and the wholesale houses and other resources of commercial supply, have remained solid as a rock. Like a besieged but impregnable city the skirmish line of the meagre defending force has been driven back within the walls, and a few unimportant outworks may have been evacuated as a matter of necessity, but the citadel and the strong forts within stand as impregnable as ever. Resources within may have to be handled with care, and unceasing vigilance may be necessary to guard against further reverses, but these precautionary measures are all that is necessary to bid defiance to the pressure from without

powerful and unyielding though it may appear.

As in a besieged city, so within the inner circle of North-western commerce there may be waverers, but as a rule all are satisfied that eventual relief and victory will be reached, and their satisfaction is not based upon any vain hope. Recklessness when out of danger is usually associated with wavering and cowardice when danger is at hand; and the waverers in their belief in the great future of North-western trade, will be found to be those whose reckless actions have assisted in producing the present trade troubles.

The heading of this article may have historical associations pleasant to some, and unpleasant to others. We may be pardoned if as a metaphor we adopt it. For over three-quarters of a century it may have been used as a talisman of discord and feelings of smouldering hate. We now pluck it from that field and place it as the motto of North-western trade. It is the cry of fearless honesty when it is echoed by those connected with the same, and no class can with more feeling of pride point to such a motto, "No surrender."

KEEP WITHIN THE LIMIT.

As law abiding citizens, so far as morality is concerned, the people of Winnipeg will compare very favorably with those of any city on the continent. It has been often made a subject of remark that for a frontier town Winnipeg possessed a better class of citizens than has yet been known in any other place similarly circumstanced. But while our people are a church going people, and not liable to drift from the path which the moral law points out as far as their private life is concerned, it cannot at the same time be denied that there is not that attention given to following up the requirements of the civil law which is desirable. Infractions of the law as required by the fire limit by-law are not unusual, not in a very gross manner, it is true, but still the law is broken all the same. Not very far from the market square, to-day there is in process of erection or transformation if you like, which will be a most veritable fire trap. This work is being done within the prescribed fire-limits, and it is strange that the city authorities should allow such to pass unchallenged. Winnipeg has fire-traps enough already along and close to Main street, which should a serious fire break

out in certain parts would make it very difficult to subdue. Then there is the tendency to overstep the limits of the law in storing dangerous materials, such as gunpowder in quantities, which should not be allowed within a mile or two of the thickly populated portions of the city. The terrible and fatal results of the fire last Friday evening is an example of this which will long combine with its sad associations in the minds of many of the citizens of Winnipeg. There is no necessity for the allowance of such a state of affairs. If a law is made to regulate such matters why not put it in force, or why should any one endanger the whole city by infringing to the very least extent upon the limits allowed by the law. Common sense alone should be sufficient to keep anyone on the right track as far as that is concerned.

We trust that in future the civic authorities will be more active in the discharge of their duties in this direction; and that upon an infraction of the law the rich man as well as the poor will be made a salutary example of. Stick to the letter of the law. Let it be understood that those who transgress will be made to suffer for it, and there will soon be an end to the trifling which has been too common in the past.

ACCOMODATION PAPER.

The heading of this article will perhaps awaken many an old recollection in the minds of our readers. "Accommodation paper" has been the ruin of many a well meaning and deserving man, and there are to day not a few in Winnipeg who know it to their cost. Good nature and undue confidence are the mainsprings of action, but there has been so much of this kind of thing that people should by this time have learned a salutary lesson. When merchants are requested by another with whom they are doing business to give notes and endorse to an amount double or perhaps more than what they owe him, there is certainly prima facie evidence that there is "something rotten in the State of Denmark." A note given without consideration places no liability upon the endorser until such time as it passes into the hands of a third party. Then upon the failure of the maker the endorser is directly liable. The law as regards this is very plainly put in the following quotation from one of the best authorities on mercantile law. It says: "The endorsers of an accommodation bill

are not joint sureties, but are liable to each other in the order of their becoming parties. The endorser of a promissory note who receives no value for his endorsement from a subsequent endorser or from the drawer, cannot set up the want of consideration received by himself; he is not permitted to say that the promise is made without consideration, because money paid by the promisee to another is as valid a consideration as if paid by the promisor himself." In another place it says: "An endorsement admits the ability and signature of every antecedent party.

Why people should allow themselves to become the victims of endorsing accommodation paper is one of the most difficult things to understand. The endorser simply signs away his right to so much money, without receiving any consideration, and for which he is directly liable upon the failure of the maker to meet the paper on maturity. Circumstances at times arise when it is necessary for a business man to have monetary accommodation. If his case is good and his business shows a satisfactory condition, money can be obtained from the banks without the resort of dragging friends into the trouble. Any business in good shape has no necessity for such a course. The folly of lending oneself to such a course is extreme folly, and very often results in financial disaster. Therefore we say, "Beware of accommodation paper."

THE RAILWAY BOOM.

We live in a railway building era. The extension of the iron track during the past three years, both in Canada and the United States has been without a parallel in the history of the world. One gigantic scheme no sooner approaches completion than another crops above the surface. The latest in this line is the contract just let for the building of a railway from Cornwall to Sault Ste. Marie, a distance of 700 miles, to connect with the Northern Pacific at that point, and thus form a trans-continental route, the interests of which will be almost diametrically opposed to that of the Canadian Pacific Railway. If this scheme is carried out,—and there seems to be no doubt but that it will be—the people of the old Provinces who have raised such a hue and cry about monopoly will have to cry "quits," and the advantage to the North-west will not be immaterial.

DONT SCATTER ACCOUNTS.

At the recent annual meeting of the Merchants Bank of Canada, Mr. George Hague, general manager, gave a very practical address, full of thought and sound common sense ideas. In the course of his remarks he pointed out in forcible terms the injudiciousness of a merchant keeping accounts at more than one bank.

In nearly every case of mercantile failure that had come under his notice during an experience of twenty years, the firms in difficulty had kept two or three banking accounts. The practice leads to undue extension of credit, deprives a customer of the benefit of the bankers' information and judgment, and leads indirectly to losses which may ultimately bring the merchant down. Many large failures might have been prevented if only one account had been kept. The party who keeps accounts with two or more banks has no claim upon any of them when a time of pressure comes, no one of them having any special interest in his welfare.

What is true of banking accounts as thus stated, is equally true as regards the relations between the retail and wholesale merchant. Many failures have taken place in this country during the past six months which might have been averted had the retailer not scattered his accounts into so many different hands. Every representative of a house who came along with a sample case received an order for goods. Stock accumulated on the merchant's hands. Money did not come in so readily as he had anticipated, and when the notes fell due he found himself unable to meet them. Then instead of having one good house to deal with he found himself besieged by a multitude of creditors. No one had any special interest to serve in carrying him through, each clamoring to secure his own. Some might be willing to help to the utmost of their ability, but others were not so inclined, and took steps to collect as quickly as possible. Then the merchant was forced to assign. This is the inside history of many of the failures we have had to record of late. The lesson to be learned is plain, viz: Deal only with good reliable houses, and with as few as possible. Then when the day of trouble comes they will be found willing to render every assistance in their power. "A friend in need is a friend indeed," and it

is folly for any man to think that he will find such friends in the day of adversity if he pursues the scattering account policy.

Good and well established houses are always prepared and willing to assist every honest endeavor on the part of their customers, and no where have the wholesalers shown a greater desire to aid liberally than in Winnipeg. The importunity of some eastern creditors has at times forced them to take steps in order to save themselves which they would not otherwise have thought of, and had these men confined themselves to doing business in the country, many of them would not have found themselves in the position they are to-day.

UNSYSTEMATIC FINANCE.

Although not usually noticed it is nevertheless a fact, that a great many of the misfortunes of unsuccessful business men are due to a want of system in connection with their financial affairs. Many men are energetic salesmen, who exercise care and good judgment in avoiding bad debts, and keen buyers both in matters of price and selection of goods, and yet their affairs often get mixed into the most inextricable confusion. In most of such cases it will be found, that unsystematic finance has been the cause of the muddle reached, and a careful study of the whole career of business often shows, that with a proper arrangement of financial demands added to the other qualifications named, all the evils reached might have been avoided.

It is the mission of banks to act as financial lubricators of commerce, but in their efforts in this direction they should be supported by the tact of those for whom they supply resources. The welfare of both necessitates a mutual system, so as to diminish as much as possible financial demands on the part of the business man, and their distribution in such a manner, as will prevent the strain from being too great at any one time.

In the North-west during the last few months cases have been far too numerous where the liabilities of merchants have been huddled together, so to speak, and all falling due about the same date. Overstocking and reckless buying have no doubt contributed much towards such a state in many instances. But numerous cases could be cited where cautious buying had utterly failed to prevent such undesirable results, and pure want of sys-

tem in finance alone could account for them. During a period of financial abundance and general prosperity banks are enabled with ease, to carry men who make such mistakes, but when financial stringency sets in and bankers like others are disposed to be cautious, extra financial demands are apt to be refused, and recently quite a number of insolvencies have taken place in Winnipeg, owing to inability to obtain extra financial resources, to meet accumulated payments, even when the insolvent's state of affairs showed quite a sound foundation, and a fair margin over all liabilities.

The North west during the past two years has undergone an experience that could not but develop unsystematic finance in its worst forms among business men. Two years ago a large proportion of traders in the country began to do more or less of a real estate and general speculative business, which for nearly a year promised large profits. Few of the traders who engaged in the same acted upon the safe principle that each branch of business should be financed for by itself, but mixed up mercantile or manufacturing affairs and real estate business in confusion. Where real estate required the swinging of heavy payments, trading naturally looked financially insignificant, and its demands were supplied without any special arrangement on its behalf.

In this manner quite a number of business men never took the trouble to secure a bank credit of any description in connection with their trading affairs, and when the collapse of the boom occurred, and they found themselves with a burden if not an overload of unmarketable real estate to carry, they found out that they had no financial arrangements for carrying on a legitimate business, which was the only hope of success left. At the banks they met with the usual polite refusal to discount or advance on the ground that only regular customers could be accommodated. When their checks for thousands of dollars, to be applied on real estate payments, were passing through these banks, they little thought that they were outside of that favored circle of the banker's favored customers, and only when they found themselves without a bank credit, at a time when it was much needed, did they fully realize their hopeless position. A time of financial contraction was not a favorable opportunity to arrange for a credit, as during such a

time banks are usually found to be not desirous of opening any new business. In this manner not a few reasonably solid business men have recently been driven to straits and even to assignment through lack of financial system, that the most ordinary commercial caution might suggest.

To insure success in business men must not only buy upon a system and sell upon a system, but finance upon one also, and they will not be anything further out of the way of success, by making their financial system the most rigidly methodical of all.

THE WESTWARD RUSH.

In a former issue of THE COMMERCIAL, under the heading of "Scattered Settlement," we drew attention to the rush of settlers to western points, to the neglect of as good if not better opportunities of success in older settled portions of the North-west. In the article in question reference was made principally to agricultural settlers, but as the season wears on towards harvest the same complaints apply more forcibly to parties in search of a business location.

"Westward ho?" seems to have been the all absorbing motto of settlers looking for a home on this continent, though in the present day immigrants do not rush westward with the golden dreams of a De Soto or a Cortes, but with hopes of success by thrift and patient industry. Yet there lingers in the mind of the immigrant to the present day the belief, that the nearer to the frontier the greater the chance of success. The belief is a pardonable if not a commendable one, and is a great incentive to western progress. Still it may be carried to an extreme, and in connection with traders rushing to far western points it is certainly drifting in that direction at present.

Since the North-west has entered upon its period of rapid settlement, too much trade importance has been attached to the rush of immigration to new points, and too little to the progress made in older settled districts. Men looking for business locations are rushing to western towns, which only the construction of the C. P. Railway, and not surrounding settlement have raised to trade importance. It is a fact beyond dispute, that with the extension of that railway the increase of traders has kept steadily ahead of the demand, of settlement, and only the rush

which the opening of a new country creates is able, even for a time, to prevent trade stagnation from being keenly felt. While the bloom of summer lasts this may be sufficient to maintain an artificial state of life in business, but with the coming of winter dull trade and disappointment will be felt by many who have staked their all in business in some far western town. The older towns of Manitoba have already passed through this period of disappointment, and with the coming of harvest they will enter upon another of steadily reviving trade and permanent progress.

The probable value of the produce brought to market in the North-west during the coming winter and following spring, will be somewhere in the neighborhood of from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000; and seven-eighths if not nine-tenths of this will find a market within the province of Manitoba. West of the province the marketable products will be small, and in extreme western points, where only the immigrants primitive home, and the few broken but still unproductive acres serve as signs of settlement, they will be nil. North-western winters have a very damaging effect upon a settlement rush or anything like a boom, and it is to be feared, and the reaction which the coming winter will bring, will be keenly felt by business men in far western towns.

On the other hand the prospects of many towns further east are brighter for the coming winter than they ever were before. In such towns as Portage la Prairie, Emerson, Brandon and Gladstone thousands of dollars must be put in circulation among farmers day after day, and the reviving effects of this financial movement will soon be beneficially felt in trading circles. It is no longer a share of borrowed money that the trader will be depending upon in these towns, but a share of the products of a producing and rapidly developing country. It will be found before the close of the year, that in many towns, which the speculator has rated as "busted," real business activity will be general, and an era of lasting prosperity will have set in.

These matters are well worthy of the consideration of parties looking for a North-western business location, and they are equally so of wholesale merchants doing business all over the country, as the commercial caution of this class may save many new towns from passing through a time of depression, such as has been felt in older ones during the past few months.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There cannot be said to be any particular change in the state of the money market from that reported last week, beyond the fact that an increased feeling of confidence in the Northwest is plainly noticeable in the Eastern Provinces, and the purse strings of capital there are not so tightly drawn as they have been. The effect of this relaxation has not as yet been felt much here, but doubtless it will be shortly. Money is still tight, and the banks positively decline any accommodation except for purely commercial purposes. Funds for anything of a speculative nature have to be obtained entirely from outside sources, and a good stiff rate has to be paid for it. Rates have not changed. Giltedge commercial paper is discounted at from 8 to 10 per cent, the latter figure predominating; ordinary 10 to 12 per cent. Money to loan on landed mortgage security is plentiful, and can be readily obtained at from 8 to 10 per cent. On the whole the feeling in the money market is easier, and there is no doubt but that we will not have very long to wait until there will be a vast improvement.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The past week has been one of dull monotony in the wholesale line. Business has if anything been rather quieter than for some weeks past, and the leading houses report trade generally as in a sort of standstill condition. This is, however, only what had been anticipated for some time. So soon as the regular sorting up following the close of the spring trade had taken place, and the big orders for new points west had been filled, a period of inactivity was sure to follow. This is a dull season in wholesale circles in the older provinces of the Dominion, and it could not be expected that it would be otherwise in Manitoba, but the overstocking of last year has served to aggravate it to some extent. Money has as a rule been more difficult to collect during the week than at any other time during the season, and the amount of paper which customers have failed to meet at maturity is large. Dealers are not inclined to push business while the present depression continues. Retail merchants are running with as light stocks as possible, so as not to run any danger of hampering themselves, and business must as a necessary consequence be dull. It is not expected that there will be any general revival till after the harvest has been gathered in and the grain brought to market. Then, it is expected, a good lively trade will be done, not on the inflated principle that has characterized the past, but on a solid business basis.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

There has been a good demand during the week for the heavier classes of agricultural implements, especially harvesting machinery. Country agencies are sending in excellent reports, and in a good many cases additional supplies have been forwarded on. The harvest promises to be a very bountiful one and the farmers are preparing themselves well, so as to secure it in good order, and as quickly as possible after it is ready for the reaper. It is not anticipated but that there will be plenty of ma-

chinery in the country to meet the demand, but one thing is sure there will be very little surplus stock left on the hands of the dealers through the winter. The demand for lighter implements of other classes is hardly so great as last year, but the extra sales of harvesters will more than make up the deficiency, and the total of business for the season will be considerably in excess of 1882. Wagons are in big supply, and it is possible that there may have been a little over importation in this line.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

This is a season of the year when wholesalers do not expect to do anything beyond a sorting up trade. In this way orders, considerable in number but usually small in amount, are coming in. The city trade is quiet; and country dealers are the principal purchasers. The demand for the far west keeps up well, in fact better than was expected. The leading houses have good stocks in hand and are fully prepared for the result of trade which will come in the course of a few weeks. People must have boots and shoes, no matter how much they may wish to economize their expenses of living. Collections are fair, not good.

CLOTHING.

Business in the clothing line continues dull. Beyond a few orders for western points, and some from between here and Lake Superior, there has been very little done during the week. Collections are slow, but at the same time no worse than they have been for the past month or two. A good fall trade is confidently looked for.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The leading houses report quite a briskness in trade during the week, and a good prospect that it will continue without much abatement for some time. Orders are principally for western points. In collections there is not very great cause for complaint.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

The quiet state of their trade which we noted last week still continues. Very few orders are being sent in, and what are received are chiefly for the common lines of staple goods. The demand for fancy lines is very light. Collections might be better, in fact a good deal better, and then could not be called good.

DRY GOODS.

In the dry goods trade the same quiet monotony which has been its chief characteristic for some time past still forms its leading feature. Some houses report a slightly improved business during the week, while others say they have done scarcely anything worth mentioning. What improvement there has been noted in some cases is, however, only temporary and not indicative of any revival of business throughout the country. It has consisted of a few orders for the west, and a little sorting up by merchants in the province. There seems to be no prospect of a brightening up of business until the harvest has been gathered in, and found its way to the market. Money is scarce throughout the country, and farmers are using what means they have at their disposal in the purchase of agricultural machinery. Country merchants, therefore, find considerable difficulty in

making collections, and they are, therefore, not in a position to meet their responsibilities to the wholesaler as promptly as they otherwise would. Collections during the week have been far from good, and for the reason we have already mentioned, do not show much sign of improvement.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

As would naturally be expected during a period of financial stringency there is very little demand for anything in the fancy goods line. People are content to get along with the pure necessities of life, and postpone the purchase of anything in the shape of luxury to some more convenient season. On this account business has been very quiet. Collections are fair.

FISH AND POULTRY.

During the week fish trade has been quiet, the hot weather not being favorable for shipment, or for keeping any stock of consequence on hand. Poultry is scarcely offered at all. Lake Superior trout are worth 8c; white fish 8c; pike 3c.

FRUIT.

The fruit business has been quite brisk of late. The warm sultry weather has caused quite a demand for oranges and lemons, especially the latter. As a consequence the price of these has gone up, and are firm at \$10 to 10.50 for lemons, and \$10 for oranges. Considerable consignments are being received, but the weather is such that a great many arrive in a damaged condition. Old apples may be said to be out of the market, only a few barrels of inferior quality being left in stock. New apples are beginning to come in, and are quoted at \$2 to 2.25 per box. Tomatoes, strawberries, &c., are arriving but not in such quantities as to warrant quotations. Dried fruit quotations are: Loose Muscatel raisins \$3; black currants \$4 75; triple crown \$8; golden dates 11 to 11½ in mats; 16c in boxes; peanuts are very firm at 17c.

FUEL.

During the present hot spell the demand for fuel is very light; the whole business amounts to a load here and there for domestic purposes. There has not as yet been any change in prices, but it is expected that as the season advances there will be a decline. Quotations are: Anthracite coal \$15 delivered; bituminous \$13.50 to 14.50; tamarac wood in lots of ten cars or over sells at \$6.50, smaller lots \$6.75; poplar \$5 in large lots, \$5.50 in smaller quantities.

FURNITURE.

The furniture business is exceedingly quiet: orders both from city and country being light. Collections have been very poor, and a great many renewals asked for.

GROCERIES.

There is no new feature to note in connection with the grocery trade for the week. Business is quiet and amounts to nothing more than the usual run of sorting up orders. Collections are still on the slow side. Prices remain at the old quotations, viz.: Sugars — Yellow 9½ to 10c; granulated 10½ to 11c; Paris lumps 12½ to 12½c; Coffees 15 to 18c for Rios, 22 to 27c for Javas; teas — Japan 25 to 45c, Moyano gunpowders 35 to 75c; Young Hyson 26 to 55c; new season Congou 30 to 40c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

In these lines business is still very quiet. There is a fair demand for light hardware, but the heavier lines and metals are very slow. This is accounted for by the slackness in building operations, not only in the city but throughout the country. Collections are fair. Quotations remain as they were, viz. Tin plate 14 x 20, \$8 to 8.25; 20x28, \$15 to 15.75; bar iron \$3.75 to 4; sheet iron 5½ to 6c; iron piping, 25 per cent off price list; ingot tin, 32 to 35c; pig lead, 6½ to 7c; galvanised iron, No. 28, 8½ to 9c according to quality. Collections are fair, but might be much better.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Very little doing in this line at present. Quotations remain unchanged as follows: sole slaughter, 70 to 75c; B. Z., 85 to 90c; French first choice, \$1.15 to 1.25; French calf first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; wax upper, No. 1, 55c; grass, No. 1, 55c; harness leather, 34 to 36c for plump stock.

LUMBER.

Owing to the dullness in building operations the demand for lumber is not great. There are several large contracts being let in the city which will rid the yards of some their stock. The quotations are: Pine lumber—1st, common boards, dressed \$20.50; 2nd, dressed, \$22.50; 1st do. rough, \$26.50; 2nd do. \$25.50; sheathing, rough, \$25; timber 16 feet and under, \$24; do. over 16 feet, for each additional 2 feet, \$1; dimension and joists 16 feet and under, \$24; do. over 16 feet for each, \$1; fencing, \$25; 2 and 3 inch battens, \$30; A. stock boards, all widths, \$50; B do., \$45; C do., \$40; D do., \$35; 1st clear, 1, 1½, and 2 inch, \$60; 2nd do., \$50; window and door casings, \$50; base boards, dressed, \$50; 1st pine flooring, siding and ceiling, \$40; 2nd do. \$35; 3rd do. \$32; ½ inch split siding, dressed, \$30. Spruce lumber—timber 16 feet and under, \$23; do. over 16 feet for each additional 2 feet, \$1; dimensions and joists, 16 feet and under, \$23; do., over 16 feet, for each additional 2 feet. \$1; boards, \$23; 1st flooring, siding and ceiling, \$32; XX shingles, \$5.50; Star A shingles, \$5.50; X shingles, \$5.50; A do, \$5; lath, \$4.50

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Business is still quiet, but not much more so than was expected at this season of the year. Collections are very fair.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

The leading houses report a quiet steady trade, but somewhat short of expectations. Quotations to jobbers and purchasers of heavy quantities are: Hennessy's one star, in cases \$14.00; in wood, \$5 per gallon, Imperial, vintage of 1878, \$5.50; Martel, in case, one star, \$14; Renault, one star, \$12; Koley'n, in wood, \$4 to \$5.50; Ronet, in cases, quarts, \$5.50; flasks, \$10, half flasks, \$11; Pinette, in wood, \$4 per Imp. gal.; Louis Freres, in cases, qts, \$10, flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; half flasks, four dozen in a case, \$12; M. Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9; half flasks, \$10. Gin, Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$11; green cases, \$6; Old Tom gin, Bernard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booths, in cases, quarts, \$3.50;

Scotch whisky, Ramsay's in wood, \$4.00; Caol-Ila Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$3.50; flasks, \$9.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$4.50; Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$3; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.50 to \$4 per gallon. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.05 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$3.50; W. F. L. five year old, \$2.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks, \$8.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The movement in grain during the week has been very light, if we except oats, the receipts of which have been very liberal. Very little wheat has come in, and only a load or two of other grains. Provisions although weakened to some extent by the break of the Chicago corner, have not declined in prices, and it is not expected that there will be any particular effect caused upon the market here.

WHEAT.

During the week the supply of wheat has been very limited. The quantity of good wheat in the country is not so large as was expected; there is lots of the grain still held by farmers, but a very large proportion is in a damaged condition. The prospects for the coming crop are excellent, and if secured in good condition the home supply will be large. Those best qualified to judge estimate that the amount of wheat raised in this country this season will be fully one and a half millions of bushels. A number of millers and grain dealers from the eastern part of the Dominion have visited the province lately to spy out the land, with a view to operating in the coming crops. Good hard wheat is now worth 80c.

OATS.

The supply during the week has been very liberal and in excess of the demand, which has been very light. There is scarcely any demand in the city and this is chiefly supplied by loads purchased upon the market. The ruling figures are 40 to 42c; but car lots could have been taken at two or three cents less within the past few days.

BARLEY.

The supply has been limited to a few loads brought into the market. There are only small stocks held in the city, which will be required for local consumption. Good bright samples are worth 40 to 45c.

FLOUR.

The mills have only been running half time of late, the local demand is all they care to supply; shipments east have stopped altogether for the present. The demand both in the city and from outside points has been light. Quotations are slightly lower, owing to considerable quantities having been shipped to the city from mills in other parts of the province. There are now twenty-six grist mills in the province. Many of these had surplus stocks on hand which they wished to get rid of before the new grain begins to come in. This they have shipped here, which has had a temporary effect upon the market. Quotations are: Patents \$3 to 3.10, xxx, or strong bakers \$2.45 to 2.55; bakers \$1.95 to \$2.05; traders or xx \$1.05.

BRAN

The demand for bran has improved of late both local and outside, the stocks held although not heavy are sufficient for all requirements. The price has not advanced but is stiff at the old quotation of \$10 per ton on track.

SHORTS

For shorts also there has been a good demand for this season of the year, and it holds stiff at \$12 per ton on track.

POTATOES

For the past few days potatoes have been rather a drug on the market. There is a plentiful supply in the city. The new crop will soon be ready for use, and those holding old stocks are bringing them in as fast as possible. 50c is about the outside quotation, and quantities have been bought at considerably below that figure.

LUTTER.

There is a good supply in the city, and prices have held about the same as they were quoted last week. Several consignments are expected shortly from Ontario. Quotations are: Choice dairy 23 to 28c according to quality; creamery 28c and as high as 30c for a specially choice article.

EGGS.

The demand for eggs has been keen, and will continue so during the warm weather. There is not an over plentiful supply in the city and prices have advanced slightly. They are now held firm at from 23 to 25c.

HAMS

Although the feeling is weak in sympathy with outside markets there has been no change in prices. There is a good demand. Canvassed are held at 16 to 16½c; plain 15 to 15½c.

BACON.

For the same reasons that hams are weaker, bacon is not so strong as it was two weeks ago. Prices have not declined and it is expected they will firm up very quickly at the old quotations, viz: Long clear 12½ to 13½c; Cumberland 13; spiced roll 15½ to 16c; break fast 15 to 16c.

MESS PORK.

There is very little inquiry for mess pork, which is firm at the nominal quotation of \$25.

MESS BEEF.

is in very little demand and quotations are nominal at \$18.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The markets for the week have been quiet, in some cases sick. Reports from Europe indicate a downward tendency in prices; crop reports in the country are against an advance. But as prices get lower exporters become more interested, and unless speculation again gets hold of the market an increased outward movement is liable to set in. On Tuesday the market was very quiet. Wheat was sick, and there was nothing doing in corn. Oats were in moderate supply, and buyers holding off for a further decline in prices. The following quotations representing the business of the day:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.08½ to \$1.09½; No. 1. 99c to \$1.04; No. 2 hard \$1.01 to 1.04½

CORN, No. 2, 48 to 49c; no grade, 43 to 47c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 33 to 34c; rejected, 29 to 31c.

FLOUR, Patents, \$6.50 to \$6.90; straight, \$5.50 to \$6.00; clears, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

On Wednesday there was still a dull feeling in the market, and the total transaction was light. The following quotations represent the business of the day:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.08½ to 1.09½, No. 1. 99c to \$1.04; No. 2 hard \$1.01 to \$1.04½.

CORN, No. 2, 48 to 49c; no grade, 43 to 47c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 33 to 34c; rejected, 29 to 32c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$8.00; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.00; clears, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

On Thursday the wheat market was weak in sympathy with the panicky feeling in Chicago. Flour was dull and to sell freely considerable deduction would be required from quotations. Corn and oats were neglected. The following quotations represent the business of the day; -

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.03 to \$1.09; No. 1 99c to \$1.03½; No. 2 hard, \$1.00 to \$1.05.

CORN, No. 2 48 to 49c; rejected, 43 to 47c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 33 to 33½c; rejected, 29 to 32c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$8.00; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.00; clears, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

On Friday, although there was still great weakness in the market, there was a feeling abroad that bottom had been touched. The bears have succeeded in hammering down prices until the longs are pretty well driven into a corner. The business of the day is represented by the following quotations:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.08 to 1.08½; No. 1, 98c to 1.03; No. 2 hard, \$1.00 to \$1.03½.

CORN, No. 2, 47c to 47½c; rejected, 42 to 46c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 32 to 32½c; rejected, 29 to 31c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$6.90; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.00; clears, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

On Saturday the markets opened tame, but revived considerably before the close. Flour was weak. The following quotations represent the business of the day:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.08 to 1.09; No. 1 98c to 1.03; No. 2 hard \$1.00½ to 1.03½.

CORN, No. 2, 47c to 47½c; no grade 42c to 46c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c, nominal, rejected 29 to 31½c.

FLOUR, Patents, \$6.50 to 6.90; straights, \$5.50 to 6.00; clear \$5 to 5.50.

CHICAGO.

The Chicago markets during the week have been irregular and subject to considerable fluctuation. Buyers are scarce, and trading has mainly been between brokers and in closing deals. The crop reports from the north and west have had somewhat of a depressing influence, and the bulls find it difficult to support the market. On Tuesday the market was active but very irregular. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat,	June, \$1 02	July, \$1 04½
Corn,	" 33½	" 55½
Oats,	" 33½	" 30½
Pork,	" 16.65	" 16.75
Lard,	" 9.37½	" 9.30

On Wednesday there was a fair business in wheat, but prices ruled weak. Corn improved slightly and oats were fairly firm. Provisions active, weak and unsettled. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat,	June, \$1.01½	July, \$1.04½
Corn,	" 33½	" 54
Oats,	" 33½	" 30½
Pork,	" 16.35	" 16.50
Lard,	" 9.22½	" 9.35

On Thursday there was a good deal of bearish influence exerting itself on the market, and the bulls felt pretty flat. Cereals were all lower,

and provisions also weaker. Quotations were towards the close were.

Wheat,	June, \$1.00½	July, \$1.02½
Corn,	" 52½	" 53½
Oats,	" 33½	" 30
Pork,	" 16.00	" 16.25
Lard,	" 9.17½	" 9.35

On Friday the market still kept declining, but a feeling prevailed that the bottom was being nearly reached. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat,	June, \$0.99½	July, \$1 01½
Corn,	" 51	" 51½
Oats,	" 32½	" 29½
Pork,	" 16.05	" 16.15
Lard,	" 9.12½	" 9.32½

On Saturday there was a firmer feeling in wheat. Corn and oats were also more active and firmer. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat,	June, \$1.01	July, \$1.03
Corn,	" 51½	" 52½
Oats,	" 33½	" 29½
Pork,	" 16.30	" 17.52½
Lard,	" 9.32½	" 9.50

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market for the week has been decidedly dull and uninteresting. Quotations have fluctuated within very small margins. A number of North west Land shares were pressed for sale and 800 changed hands at 68½. On Wednesday there was no new feature to note. Some stocks advanced slightly, while others declined a little. Closing bids as compared with prices of the previous week were as follows:

	June 20.	June 17.
Montreal	197½	197½
Ontario	111½	111½
Toronto	185½	185½
Merchants	122½	122½
Commerce	131½	131½
Imperial	143	143½
Federal	159½	158½
Dominion	195½	196
Standard	115½	115½
Hamilton	115½	116
North-west Land	71	73

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The market has been flat all week. Transactions have been few and of small amount. There is no shipping demand whatever. Buyers and sellers seem equally careless about doing business, and this state of affairs is likely to continue until outside markets are more settled. Stocks in store have decreased very little.

WHEAT.

The drop in the United States market has affected prices very unfavorably, sales being few and small and at declining prices; quotations are: Fall Wheat, No. 1, \$1.07 to 1.08; No. 2, \$1.05; Spring Wheat, No. 1, \$1.09 to \$1.10; No. 2, \$1.07; No. 3, \$1.05.

OATS.

A very slack demand has made prices easy. Western sold on track at 46c early in the week. It was offered at this later in the week, but no sales are reported. Eastern is held at 43c. Street prices 48c.

BARLEY.

There has been none offering. Buyers were willing to pay 73c for No. 1, 68c for No. 2, 55c for extra No. 3, and 48 to 50c for No. 3 according to quality, but no movement is reported. Street receipts light at from 50 to 65c.

RYE

None offering. Prices nominal at 65c.

POTATOES

There has been some scarcity in potatoes during the week, which has caused an advance. Sales have been made at 70c on track. Street receipts light and prices firmer at 75 to 80c per bag.

FLOUR.

Although sales for the week have been small, there has been more inquiry from outside points and prices are a shade firmer. Quotations are: Superior extra per 100 lbs., \$5.65 to 5.70; extra \$5.55 to 5.60.

BUTTER.

The receipts for the week have been fully equal to the demand, and there has been no inquiry for shipping purposes. It is thought that the amount of good quality produced will not be so great as was anticipated a short time ago. Small lots of selected have sold at 16 to 17c, with the leavings very slow of sale at 13 to 14c. Pound rolls on the street bring 13 to 19c; other grades have not been offering.

CHEESE

Small lots of choice are being sold at 11½ to 12c, inferior from 9 to 11c, according to quality.

EGGS

Receipts have been lighter, but still sufficient to meet the demand. Prices have been a little easier; round lots are quoted at 15c; on the street they bring 16 to 17c.

PORK

is quiet and unchanged at \$21.50 to \$22.

BACON

has been inactive and easier. Round lots of long clear have been offered at 11c, and 10c for Cumberland. Tons and cases of Cumberland are quoted at 10½ to 10¾, long clear 11½ to 11¾; rolls are scarce and firm at 13c for short and 14c for long; smoked bellies 14c; canvassed 14½c. sales of all sorts have been very light.

HAMS.

There has been a firmer feeling in hams than in bacon. Quotations are: Smoked 14c; canvassed 14½ to 14¾; pickled 12½c. Stocks are running low.

SUNDRIES.

Dried apples 10½ to 10¾; evaporated do. 16 to 17c; oatmeal per 136 lbs. \$5.20 to 5.35; cornmeal \$3.75 to 3.90; white beans \$1.65 to 1.85.

Markets by Telegraph.

Special Dispatch to The Commercial.

STOCKS.

TORONTO, Ont., July 2.

Stocks were very dull all week, but closing with some little show of firmness. Closing bids were Montreal 197½; Ontario 111½, sales 111½; Toronto 185½; Merchants 123; Commerce 131½, sales 131½; Imperial 143½, sales 143½; Federal 158½, sales 158½; Dominion 196½; Standard 114½; Hamilton 117; Ontario and Qu'Appelle 150, sales 150; North-west Land Co. 68½, sales 68 to 68½. A meeting of the latter was held in London on Friday, when a dividend was confirmed and all passed off harmoniously. London price Friday was 72½.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, July 2.

Market demoralized the last couple of days, little is offered and nothing is wanted; flour is offered at \$4.65 for superior extra and \$4.50 for extra, without buyers; bran is inactive at about \$9.00, wheat is neglected and downward, sales pressed; No. 2 fall is not worth over \$1.04; No. 2 spring \$1.05; oats are down; eastern sold at 42½c; western is offered at 45c; barley is nominal; peas are inactive, but buyers offer 80 to 81c; butter is quiet selections selling at 16 to 17c; the rest is not worth over 13 to 14, and slow at that; eggs are unchanged at 15c; meats are easier, round lots are offered at 11c for long

clear, and 10c for Cumberland; no sales of ham; rolls are scarce and steady; wool is beginning to move; new fleeces lots of 1,000 to 5,000 pounds sold at 18c.

Bradstreet's Weekly Report.

NEW YORK, July 2, 1883.

Special telegrams to Bradstreets from leading business centres indicate only moderate trade movement. There is a better outlook for wheat however; noticeably active distribution in dry goods, and general improvement in pig iron market indicate belief in early improvement in general trade. June cotton report to Bradstreet's, based on 1,204 replies, shows distinct improvement since last report, but principal crop cannot yet be considered good. Wheat, Indian corn and provisions have declined, apparently owing to lack of confidence in financial condition of leading dealers at Chicago. Pig iron market has been conspicuously firm. Petroleum has gained somewhat during the week, though the market has ruled dull most of time. Anthracite coal trade has improved a little. Wool has continued quiet and no large movements are anticipated until effect of new tariff on raw staple and its manufacture has received a practical test. There were 165 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreets during the past week, 13 less than the preceding week, 12 more than the corresponding week of 1882, and 62 more than the same week of 1881.

The Customs.

The Government fiscal year ended June 30th. The following is a statement of receipts of monies for duties during that year:

Custom imports.....	\$1,624,507.68
Warehouse fees.....	369.86
Petroleum inspection fees.....	339.90
Steamboat inspection fees.....	259.32
Sale of farms.....	16.25
Fines and seizures.....	4,590.91

Total..... \$1,630,083.98

Receipts for Custom Imports.....	1,624,507.68
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1882 1,015,945.12

Increase for 1883..... \$ 608,562.56

RECEIPTS FROM OUTPORTS INCLUDED IN GROSS IMPORTS.

York Factory.....	\$7,653.49
Portage la Prairie, month	
June when first opened.....	230.99
Brandon " " " " " "	2,335.58

Total for outports.... \$10,529.06

Albert Lea Route.

THE Albert Lea Route have put on dining cars on their trains leaving St. Paul for Chicago. This will be a great boon to the travelling public, and shows an active spirit on the part of the officials of this line.

The freight department is also alive to the wants of shippers, having issued particular instructions to employes and agents, to give every attention and quick despatch to shipments of butter, eggs, fruit and perishable goods.

M. A. MACLEAN, wholesale grocer, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust to R. F. Manning and Alex. Haggart, as trustees.

REGINA.

Business is rather quiet here at present, but a revival is expected after harvest.

The jewellery store of W. F. Roberts was burglarized last week, and some \$3,000 worth of goods stolen. There is as yet no clue to the robbers, but it is understood that Mr. Roberts has some of Pinkerton's detectives trying to work up the case.

For the last month or so N. F. Davin, editor and manager of the *Leader*, has been trying to form his business into a joint stock company, with a capital of \$15,000 in \$20 shares. His system of operation is to mail confidential circulars containing a carefully prepared statement of the affairs of the business, showing a paid up value of nearly \$7,500. He has not yet succeeded in getting all the stock subscribed.

Geological Changes.

Recent exploration and leveling show that the surmise of Gen. G. K. Warren to the effect that Lake Winnipeg once discharged itself into the Mississippi on the south, instead of Hudson's Bay on the east, is correct. Prof. James D. Dana, the well known geologist, in a paper in the *American Journal of Science*, discusses the evidence, and shows that the change was due, not to a barrier of ice or earth, but to a change of level over a wide area. The geological facts he adduces point to the following succession of events: The lake deposits, being underlaid by unstratified drift, show that before the great lake existed a glacier had moved southward over that region, and deposited morainic material. The high, level prairie on either side of the lake region and of the Minnesota Valley is made up of this unstratified drift; but the generally level surface in the part next the lake valley, and the stratification in the material show that the floods from the melting ice levelled it. This period of floods was followed by the era of the great lake; that is to say, of quiet waters and gentle deposits, with a slow discharge over the Lake Traverse region, which appears to have been brought about by a diminution in the slope of the general surface, which was part of a great change of slope which went on, as General Warren has explained, until the land was reduced to its present inclination and the stream to its present courses.

Gambling Merchants.

The failure of a number of speculators in staple commodities at Chicago has given rise to a deal of moralizing in the newspapers over the sin of gambling in bread and meat, and also to frequent demands for legislative interference with the view of checking such speculation. The proposal for statutory intermeddling has its basis in the belief that the put and call business of the exchanges results in rapid fluctuations far in excess of the movement in prices before the put and call methods were instituted. At the time of the time of the investigation by the New York Senate committee, about a year ago, we showed that fluctuations in the prices of staple articles are rather less violent now than formerly, before speculation was made easy to the public. This is proved by the history of prices since the call board on the New

York Produce Exchange was instituted. This being true, the proposal for interference falls to the ground save so far as it can be sustained on purely moral grounds. Assuming the possibility of stopping the speculation by statute, as a matter of business expediency it would be very unwise, as this speculation is but incidental to the present development of legitimate trade. The merely speculative ventures are so bound up with the bona fide transactions that to repress the one is to cripple the other, the other being the very web and woof of modern trade. As we have already insisted, the only remedy at hand—and that is, of necessity, only a partial one, for the difficulty is part and parcel of human nature itself—is to erect a more exacting standard, to the end that the standing of the iron, the dry goods, or the general merchant will be far more seriously affected than now on the well-founded suspicion of being a dabbler in speculative wheat or other ventures. Beyond this, let more severe punishment be meted out to the discovered speculator with other people's money.—Bradstreets.

George Hague on the North-West.

At the recent annual meeting of the shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada. Mr. George Hague, the general manager, delivered a very interesting address. That portion of it having special reference to the business of this country we quote as follows:

"Let me now say a word or two about that interesting subject, the North-west. We have a large business in the North-west, as you are aware; and you are equally aware that a very heavy reaction has set in there from the overabounding prosperity of a year ago. This reaction, I may say, was foreseen by us long before it came about. It was made the subject of much correspondence with our judicious and able manager, Mr. MacArthur. We had set our faces resolutely against discounts based on real estate, and, I may add, had become very unpopular with some people in consequence. We have watched our North-western business persistently and carefully. Our late lamented president and myself visited all our Manitoba branches last August. I can assure you it was no holiday visit. The whole of our business was then thoroughly reviewed, and directions given as to its course.

The assistant general manager, who has, I am glad to tell you, co-operated with me most efficiently since his appointment, has been twice up to the North-west during the year. His last visit was made during the winter when he made a renewed and searching examination of our business at all points. This has cost a good deal of money, but the expenditure has been well repaid.

Though we had to pass through a very severe ordeal during the winter, we came through it, comparatively free.

Our new manager, Mr. Miller, is proving thoroughly competent for the position he occupies, while, as you have heard in the report, we retain the valuable services of Mr. MacArthur as local adviser, not for Winnipeg only, but for the whole North-west.

The business of the Bank generally has been well maintained, amidst a competition that has not always been judicious or reasonable in certain quarters.

KEEWATIN.

Messrs. Dick & Banning's mill has been idle for the past four days, being out of logs.

The steamer Lillie Macaulay, Captain Johnson, arrived last night from Grassey river with a tow of ten thousand logs for Dick, Banning & Co.

The Keewatin Lumber Co. are clap-boarding the numerous buildings in connection with their establishment, the school house in particular presenting a very neat appearance.

Mr. John Woods, late with Frank Gardner, of this place, will shortly open out a general store, which will be carried on in the firm name of Woods & Co. Mr. Woods is a good live man of business, and we wish him success in his venture.

Saloons grow as rapidly in this vicinity as mushrooms, and wherever a mill is started the inevitable tent puts in an appearance a few days after. There are no less than three of them at the mills between here and Rat Portage a distance of only three miles.

EMERSON.

Business is quiet at present. The crops look well and a brisk trade is expected after harvest.

Wheat is coming in in small quantities. The price paid is from 73 to 80c; oats are worth 40c to 45c.

Main street, at the railway crossing, has been lowered so that teams now pass under the track.

H. N. Hill, of West Lynne, has gone to Moosomin, where he enters into partnership with Levin & McRae, who established themselves in business there a short time ago.

Work on the new combined railroad and traffic bridge over Red River is progressing rapidly. It is expected that the first locomotive will pass over before the first of October.

The West Lynne brewery is now in full blast, brewing five times a week. Mr. Vidal attends to the business department, and the brewing is done under the excellent management of Mr. Woodley, formerly of the Kildonan brewery, near Winnipeg.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

The C.P.R. stock yards are nearly completed. F. White has taken possession of the Woodbine hotel.

The Fant property has been sold to F. M. Brown & Co. for \$1,200.

The mills are running full time, and find a good demand for their flour.

W. R. Young, merchant, has assigned in trust to S. A. D. Bertrand, Winnipeg.

D. Marshall, from Port Hope, has been appointed collector of customs at this port.

Goldie & Co., our well known brewers, are adding extensive cellars to their brewery.

Farmers being busily employed at this season of the year, business in the town has been quiet.

S. McIlvaine has asked the council for a loan of \$15,000 for two years to enable him to carry on his business.

A Surrogate Court has been established here

with John Macdonald as registrar, and Thomas Collins as clerk.

It is with regret we have to say that Mr. S. McIlvaine, of the paper mill, has been forced to make an assignment.

McNab & Raymer, general store, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by F. H. McNab.

THE BOW RIVER.

The following notes from a gentleman who has been on surveying business from Calgary westward on the Bow River district, has been kindly handed us for publication:

"The people of Calgary are impatient to have the town plot sub-divided. Will you kindly use your influence with the C.P.R. land department to obtain the sub-division and survey of the C.P.R. town plot for me."

"There is a half-breed living in Calgary who has a quarter section on which he has lived for eighteen years, and has been promised the deed by the government. It is at the mouth of the Elbow River, and on both sides of the Bow."

"There are prospectors up in the Kicking Horse Pass, and when they return there will probably be some surveying to be done up there. Last winter some claims were laid out, and old prospectors claim to have information of richer lead and silver deposits than ever discovered in Leadville, Colorado; many here are confident of a mining excitement before many months pass.

"Last week I had a few days drive in the Sheep Creek and High River country, thirty or forty miles south of Calgary, and fifteen miles along the Bow River. The country we passed through is beyond reproach for soil, water and agricultural facilities, and this year some practical farmers are testing the climate with all kinds of farm produce. The stockmen in this country have led agriculturists to believe that the summer frosts make farming a failure. In appearance the district is more inviting to the farmer and stock raiser than any other in the North-west. Some settlers located on Sheep Creek last week, who had just finished a trip from Manitoba through Moose Mountain, Wood Mountain, the Cypress country and Medicine Hat, then northwest to Belly River, over to Red Deer and south to Calgary, and this is the first section of country they have been satisfied with. Every one agrees that it has no equal."

RAT PORTAGE.

F. Gardner, general storekeeper, has sold out his business to Mr. Carmichael.

The province of Ontario have just completed a \$15,000 court house and jail here.

Chas. Tilley has opened up a new hotel on Coney Island, known as Coney Island Hotel.

A special train leaves Winnipeg every Saturday at 1 p.m. for this place, returning Monday morning.

There are now eight tugs plying on the lake from this point, and seven more are in course of construction.

Adamson & Rankin, bankers, report the merchants and business men of Rat Portage to stand well financially.

Large numbers of pleasure seekers from all

over the country are arriving every day, and thousands more are coming.

On account of the low water not much more than 15,000,000 feet of lumber will be sawed at this point and Keewatin during the present season.

J. W. Colclough, who has a boat house stocked with 25 boats, finds that he will be obliged to double the quantity to meet the demands of tourists and others.

Capt. McCoskrie, owner of the tug Enterprise, is building a new pleasure steamer which will be finished in a few weeks, and will be another attraction to the lakes here.

The Rideout House is now well filled with tourists, explorers and commercial men. This property was purchased in May from Mr. E. M. Rideout by Messrs. Wait & Fieger, and has been newly furnished.

Mr. Little, a representative miner of California, who examined the mines a few weeks ago, and who at that time took away samples of quartz has returned, and with him are several American money capitalists.

Mr. Campbell, of R. Adamson & Co., Winnipeg, has been taking in the beauties of nature here for the past few days, boating, fishing, examining the mines, and wondering at the waste of power exhibited in our splendid water falls.

Capt. Robbins, president of Eureka mines, Nevada, and here representing the Bullion Club of New York City, has purchased the Joe Thompson location, at Clear Water Bay, for \$35,000, and will build at once an \$80,000 stamp mill and smelting works at this point for his own and custom work.

CALGARY.

A correspondent in Calgary sends us the following interesting information regarding that place.

The religious interests of the town are looked after by the Catholic, Methodist and Presbyterian clergy.

The only drawback to this section of country is the summer frosts. On the 17th inst fires were necessary to comfort all day.

A first class ferry over the Bow river has been established by Dr. Kennedy, who will reap a fine harvest this summer from his investment. The Elbow river, which divides lower from upper Calgary, is crossed by a foot bridge erected by the Police force, which is free. A ferry is also being established by two ex-members of the force, who will profit well by the enterprise.

The country around Calgary is too hilly for farming and also a little too stony, but towards the east in the Bow river district the land is very fine. Provisions etc., are sold at the following rates: Beef 12 to 20c; bacon 30c; best butter 75c; eggs \$1 per doz; lard 35 to 50c; bread by the pound loaf 20 to 25c; soft wood \$8; oak \$10; coal at mines 28 miles distant \$8; delivered \$18; another coal bed has been found 18 miles distant, of better quality, where coal is sold at \$6 at mines, \$15 delivered. Ham, cheese, oats and potatoes cannot be had. The two latter when in stock are worth 10c per pound.

Calgary is a small scattered village about

50 miles from the Rocky Mountains. It has a population of about 600, principally Indians of the Sarcee, Stony and Cree tribes. The whites number about 200 or 250. Lying, as it does between very high hills, and almost surrounded by the Bow and Elbow rivers, its site instantly takes the eye of the traveller as being equally as fine as Moose Jaw or Medicine hat. The mercantile and professional interests of the place are well looked after. There are four general stores, Hudson Bay Co. store, one hotel and another almost completed, one pool and billiard room, four doctors, one dentist, one watchmaker, three barbers, one baker, one butcher, one blacksmith, one harness maker one surveyor, one dairyman, one saw mill and one livery stable.

RAPID CITY.

C. J. Whelams has good prospect for all the the brick he can manufacture, but feels greatly the lack of railway facilities, as teaming to Brandon incurs such an extra expense.

Business here is reported to be very quiet.

The crops between Brandon and Minnedosa are in excellent shape. The grain is now stout enough to cover the ground and keep the land moist in case of a small rainfall throughout the summer. The farmers are all jubilant over their harvest prospects, and should nothing befall to blight their hopes we may look forward to a new impetus to business affairs.

MINNEDOSA.

Business reports are fair.

Mr. H. McDonald has resumed possession of the Saskatchewan House, and has had it renovated.

A very large supply of ry. ties have been brought down the river and are lying here awaiting the approach of the Manitoba and North Western Railway construction party.

The location in the centre of a splendid farming district together with the beautiful town site in a lovely valley, is a sure indication of its rise to importance.

The town is alive with bright hopes of the surety of a railroad this fall. The town has agreed to a bonus of \$30,000, 1,000 lots, free right of way and station grounds, and also the property actually in use by the company to be free of taxation for twenty years.

MANITOBA CITY.

Trade is improving slightly, but business men complain greatly that prices are cut down until profits are almost lost sight of.

During the last two weeks a large quantity of freight has been received here for Pilot Mound, Clearwater, Crystal City and other western points.

We understand John Stewart intends to commence at once the erection of a large hotel, and soon as it is completed it will be taken charge of by Salts & McKay, who at present so ably conduct the first hotel in our city.

Mr. Ogilvie, of the Ogilvie Milling Company, was here last week with a view to selecting a site on which to build an elevator. He was de-

lighted with the prospects of the wheat crop in this part of the country, and as soon as the station is definitely located, he will commence the erection of a large grain warehouse or elevator, and will also place a buyer here.

BRANDON.

The sheriff occupies the Transit House this week. The proprietors hope to dislodge him shortly.

The Anderson estate continues to improve. The owners propose planting Rosser avenue from 18th to 36th street with trees.

Geo. Lockhart, furniture dealer, has made an assignment. He was badly bitten by the Club failure, which has crippled him ever since.

Lively times may be expected in telegraph circles. The C.P.R. will open an up-town commercial office, and a fight will take place between this and the Great North-west Co.

Dr. McDiarmid contemplates building a three story brick store on the corner of Rosser avenue and 8th street. Sheriff Richard will also build a brick block on Rosser avenue, between 7th and 8th streets.

Cameron & Larkin's paper mill has not yet been commenced. The site given them by the Anderson estate not being suitable they have applied to the Dominion Government for a site nearer to the river.

The Imperial Bank are moving their building from its present site to the corner of Rosser avenue and 10th street. The new building which they had intended to put up will not be commenced until next spring.

Messrs. Leask & Rose have applied for an extension of time from their creditors. Overstocking is again the trouble. In all probability their request will be granted, as both members of the firm are good steady business men and with time they will regain their legs.

TORONTO BUSINESS NOTES.

From our Travelling Correspondent.

Caldecott, Burton & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, are erecting a new warehouse on Bay street, next to Livingston Johnston's store.

Barber & Ellis, wholesale stationers, have applied for a charter to form a joint stock company. The title of the firm in the future will be Barber Ellis Co.

A. A. Allen & Co., wholesale furriers, have purchased a lot on the south-west side of Bay street. They intend erecting a commodious warehouse on the site.

Fisher & Fisher, wholesale gents furnishings, are commencing business on Wellington street, west. J. C. Fisher travelled for Tait, Burch & Co., dry goods merchants, of Toronto. T. E. Fisher hails from Montreal.

M. Stanton & Co., wall paper manufacturers, intend adding an additional storey to their factory on Yonge street, and putting in additional machinery to increase the capacity. A joint stock company is to be formed.

E. B. Eddy, of Hull, is about to establish a paper pulp factory in that city in which he expects to utilize all the sawdust and refuse of his sawmill.

Improving Red River.

On Tuesday a meeting was held in the Stock Exchange of those interested in the improvement of Red River navigation. Mr. C. S. Drummond presided. Mr. Stunden, Government engineer, was present and gave information regarding the work he proposed to do at the mouth of the river this season. It was only to relieve the difficulties that were obstructing navigation temporarily that he was operating. A dredge should be built and operation commenced in the way of permanent improvement as early next spring as possible. After several gentlemen had spoken who were all unanimously agreed upon the necessity for the improvement of the river, it was decided to send to Ottawa the following memorial:

To the Hon. Sir Hector Langevin, C. B., K. C. M. G., Minister of Public Works at Ottawa:—Sir—We, the undersigned members of Parliament, steamboat owners, lumber merchants, being interested in the trade of Lake Winnipeg, would draw your attention to the difficulties experienced by steamboats and barges in crossing the bar at the mouth of the Red River. Already this season steamers have been aground for days at a time—barges can only be loaded to less than half their capacity, and the lumber trade is cramped so much that serious results may follow unless a straight channel can be dredged at once.

While we are deeply indebted to your department for the promptness with which they have endeavored to meet the occasion with temporary apparatus, for the purpose of deepening the channel, yet we would respectfully urge that this can only fulfil but a small portion of what is required. It is of the utmost importance that the large quantities of lumber and ties now being sent on Lake Winnipeg should be transported to Winnipeg this season, and this cannot be done if the present channel is merely deepened.

You will remember that this channel crosses the mouth of the river, and that steamers in following it with barges expose to the fury of the north winds a beam and may be driven ashore at any time with probable loss of life. Calm weather must therefore be waited for, and the delays consequent upon this are quite sufficient to seriously interfere with the trade.

Permit us further to draw to your notice that the whole trade of the Saskatchewan river district passes by this route. The loss of a barge of merchandise would be of a grave character, not alone represented by money, but as being probably the winter supplies of some whole locality, which would possibly mean starvation to these people.

We understand that were the machinery now here the dredge could be completed within a month, and the bar cut through in another month. This would enable the steamboat companies to make bidding engagements this season, and confidence would be once more restored.

We would further suggest that, as a temporary expedient until the straight channel is properly dredged, the navigation would be greatly facilitated by piling all the outlets but the

main one, which would thereby considerably deepen the channel.

In conclusion we would say that when the dredge was first applied for it was with the view of facilitating trade and transport. Now, however, the water in the lake having lowered so much, it is an absolute necessity.

In order to expedite matters it was decided to send a telegram to the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, acquainting him with what had been done. Messrs Graham, Brown, Drummond and Glass were appointed at committee to draft the telegram, which was sent the same day and was worded as follows:

A memorial is being signed by all Manitoba members of Parliament, steamboat owners and lumber merchants, urging your Department to press forward the early construction of the dredging plant as an absolute necessity. The temporary relief will permit business to go on but will not cover the ground or remove the dangers. Mr. Stunden is progressing with temporary relief, and says he can prosecute the building of a dredge at the same time. We, as a committee, are instructed by the public meeting to send you this telegram in advance.

Price of Barb Wire.

The result of the recent barb wire suits in the United States has induced the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company to lower the current price of barb wire 1½¢ per pound. The new list has been issued and went into effect on the 25th ult. Dealers prices are as follows: In less quantities than ten tons 6½¢; in quantities of ten tons and over and not less than thirty tons 6¼¢; in quantities not less than thirty and less than 150 tons 6¢; in quantities not less than 150 tons 5¾¢. Some changes have also been made in the matter of rebate for large quantities.

There were 242 failures in the United Kingdom and Ireland reported to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* for the week ended May 12th, against 232 in the like week last year, and 283 in the corresponding week in 1881. England and Wales had 214, against 215 and 264 respectively in the weeks named in 1882 and 1881; Scotland had 19, against 14 and 18, and Ireland 9, against 3 and 1. The grocery and provision trades lead in aggregate failures reported, and dry goods come second, closely followed by brokers, agents, &c., the building trades and liquor sellers.

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

JAMES A. LOUGHEED,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
MEDICINE HAT,
NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

Westman Baker,
119 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.
Manufacturers of the latest Improved
GORDON PRESSES,
PAPER CUTTERS, BOOKBINDERS'
STANDING PRESSES,
LITHOGRAPHERS HAND PRESSES,
COUNTING MACHINES, CHASES, &c.
All kinds of large printing presses set up and adjusted.
Send for Price List.

ENGINEER,

Twenty-five years experience and practice, both Civil and Mechanical, wishes for employment in Manitoba. First-class References and Testimonials. Is well qualified in calculating and designing for water or steam power, bridge work, surveying and leveling. Good Draughtsman, and has been for twenty years member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, Ireland.
Address,
X. Y.,
Post Office Dalky, Co. Dublin, Ireland.

J. JOHNSON,
- MANUFACTURER OF
Caps and Furs,
No. 19 FRONT ST. W.,
TORONTO, - - ONT.

Thompson,
Codville & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
26 McDermott Street,
WINNIPEG.

REMOVAL.
Mr. Jos. Barrowclough,
Manufacturer of every class of
MATTRESSES,
AND
Fiber and Curled Hair,

Has removed his business to Union Point, near Winnipeg, where he still conducts an extensive business in that line. Post Office address St. Agathe Man.

TO THE TRADE.

The undersigned are now prepared to supply the Trade with their manufactures, viz:

Biscuit and Pilot Bread. Corn Brooms. Coffees and Spices. Self-Raising Flour.

BISCUITS are packed in barrels, boxes and cartons. COFFEES AND SPICES in bulk, barrels and boxes. Packages - ¼ lb. and 1 lb., 10 or 20 lb. boxes, tins of 5 or 10 lbs. each.

SELF RAISING FLOUR - 3 or 6 lb. packages in barrels or boxes.

Their facilities for the manufacture of goods in the above lines are equal to any firm in the North-west, and they solicit orders, confident that in quality and price goods will be found satisfactory.

WOODS, OVENS & CO.,

Factory and Office - Cor. Higgins and Fonseca streets; or orders may be left at office of WOODS & CO., Alexander street, 4 floors west of Main. Telephono communication in a few days.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair

HIDES AND OIL.

No. 8 Logan St., West. Winnipeg.

VIPOND, M^oBRIDE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND IMPORTERS OF

Foreign & Domestic Fruits

18 Alexander St., East, Winnipeg, & 261 & 263 Commissioner St., Montreal.

ROLLS & NEELANDS,

IMPORTERS,

Wholesale Druggists

AND

Manufacturing Chemists,

WINNIPEG.

FULL STOCK

Teas,
Sugars,
Syrups,
Molasses,
AND
Coffees,

GENERAL GROCERIES.

MacNab, MacLean & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOM 8th and 10 James Street, West, WINNIPEG.

Manitoba Steam Coffee and Spice Mills.

G. N. SCOTT & CO.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Coffees, Spices

MUSTARDS AND GROCERS SPECIALTIES.

Roasting and Grinding for the Trade.

Telephone Communication. P. O. 935 Winnipeg.

JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

TINSMITHS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES

AND GENERAL

METAL MERCHANTS.

11 McWILLIAM ST., EAST,
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JAS. TEBB, Manager. WHOLESALE ONLY

R. JAMES BANNATYNE ANDREW STRANGER

BANNATYNE & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO A. G. B. BANNATYNE)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Wines & Liquors.

383 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

BALFOUR & FRASER

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Oak, Dimension Timbers,
Sleigh Material, Bent
Stuff, etc., etc.

**Bridge & Ship Timber
a Specialty.**

Bridges Built on short notice. Plans
and estimates furnished on Application
P. O. BOX 32. EMERSON, MAN.

CAUTION.

We beg to call attention to the very close imitation of our bottled whiskey, which is being shipped to Manitoba and sold, we have reason to believe, for the original RED SEAL, which we have registered at Ottawa under the

TRADE MARK OF "W. F. L."

The Red Seal and Label are imitated almost exactly; but our whiskey bears our own signature on

CORKS, LABELS AND CASES.

besides Dr. Girdwood's certificate attached to every bottle, which we have placed thereon because of the imitations of the other labels.

W. F. LEWIS & CO.

Montreal, April, 1883.

**ON HAND
Pressed Hay for Sale Low.**

AGENT FOR

Emerson & Fisher's MARBLEIZED MANTLER.
Parties requiring same will do well to leave their orders early
B. V. MILLIDGE,
824 Main St., Corner Sutherland St., Winnipeg.

STEEL OUSHIONED

BILLIARD TABLES.

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MANUFACTURER,

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Sole Agent for Manitoba and the North West Territories.

P. O. Box 1012, or Room 32 Club Chambers,
Winnipeg.

W. R. LANGRIDGE. A. McD. WILSON.

LANGRIDGE & WILSON,

**WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,**

PRINCESS ST.

Between McDermott & Bannatyne,
WINNIPEG.

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.



Ontario Metallic Spinning Co.,

WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Manufacturers of the best and cheapest four-pointed

BARBED STEEL WIRE

made. Over FOUR THOUSAND MILES already put up on the Canadian Pacific Railway and in the North-west.

For circulars and prices apply to

R. J. SHORT, Agent,

Opp. C. P. R. Freight Sheds, Point Douglas,
P. O. Box 944.

CLOVIS LUCIER,

Manufacturer of

Saddlery, Harness, Whips, Curry Combs, Horse
Brushes, Blankets, Bells, Spurs, etc.

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to Outfitting Emigrants.

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Agents for Montreal Optical Co.

Office and Sample Rooms, Bird Block,
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LINKLATER & DESLAURIERS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardware, Stoves & Tinware

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Roofing, Steam Heating, Plumbing and Gas Fitting and
General Jobbing promptly attended to.

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Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in

PLAIN, FANCY AND PLATE

WINDOW GLASS

Mirror Plates, Paints, Colors, White Lead, Oils
Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

93 Portage Avenue, - - WINNIPEG

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, &
North-Western Railways.

GOING EAST.

Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1.00 p.m. and 3.00
p.m.; and St. Paul, 1.45 p.m. and 3.45 p.m.; arriving in
Chicago at 7.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. (except Sun-
day) and 9.00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.15 a.m. and
12.45 p.m., and Minneapolis at 7.00 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
This is the only line between St. Paul and Chicago run-
ning the Pullman Smoking Room Sleepers, and Palace
dining cars.

GOING SOUTHWEST.

The Chicago 5 p.m., and Omaha trains leave St. Paul
for Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City and San Francisco at
.10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.

SOUTHEASTWARD

Express leaves St. Vincent at 11.15 p.m. and 11.30 a.m.
arriving at St. Paul at 6.20 p.m. and 3.10 a.m.
the day following, making close connections with train
running in all directions.

NORTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Paul at 7.00 p.m. and 3.00 a.m.,
arriving at St. Vincent at 4.20 p.m. and 3.45 a.m. the day
following, making close connections with the Canadian
Pacific.

Trains run between St. Paul and Minneapolis almost
every hour.

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Trains run no St. Paul time.

Michigan Central.

EASTWARD.

Express trains leave Chicago at 6.45 a.m., 9.00 a.m.,
3.30 p.m., 5.15 p.m. and 9.10 p.m.; arriving at Detroit at
6.15 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 11.40 p.m., 4.35 a.m. and 8.00 a.m.

All trains make close connection at Detroit with the
Great Western and Canada Southern for points east,
through sleepers being attached.

WESTWARD.

Express Trains leave Detroit at 7.00 a.m., 9.30 a.m.,
8.00 p.m. and 9.50 p.m.; arriving in Chicago at 6.50 p.m.,
7.40 p.m., 7.30 a.m. and 3.00 a.m.

These trains take the through sleepers from Detroit
Western, and Canada Southern, and make close connec-
tion at Chicago with the trains of other roads.
Dining car on trains for breakfast and supper.

WINNIPEG IRON WORKS CO.,

Cor. of Post Office and Victoria Sts.

Manufacturers of

Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys,
Brass and Iron Castings
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Iron Columns, Gratings, Forgings, Light
and Heavy, General Blacksmithing, all
kinds of Iron Work, Millwrighting, etc.

Our Shops have been fitted up with the LATEST
IMPROVED MACHINERY and satisfaction
guaranteed in all kinds of work.

Canadian Pacific R'y Co.

(WESTERN DIVISION)

TRAIN SERVICE

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after April 1st, 1883, trains will move as follows.

Going West		Going East	
8.15 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive 6.05 p.m.	
11.10 "	Portage la Prairie	3.15 "	
2.30 p.m.	Brandon	12.01 "	
4.15 "	Oak Lake	10.20 a.m.	
11.30 "	Broadview	8.30 "	
5.55 a.m.	Regina	3.30 p.m.	
10.35 "	Moose Jaw	4.15 "	
9.00 p.m.	av Swift Current	lv 7.00 a.m.	

9.40 a.m.	leave Rat Portage	arrive 4.03 p.m.
1.40 p.m.	Whittemouth	12.20 "
3.45 "	Selkirk	9.50 a.m.
4.55 "	arrive Winnipeg	leave 8.45 "

8.25 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive 4.10 p.m.
9.55 "	arrive Stonewall	leave 2.30 "

Daily except Sundays.

Going South.		Going North.	
Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	
7.35 a.m.	*7.35 p.m.	10.35 a.m.	7.00 p.m.
Otterburn.			
8.50 a.m.	8.50 p.m.	5.20 a.m.	5.50 p.m.
Emerson.			
10.25 a.m.	10.13 p.m.	4.05 a.m.	4.40 p.m.
Arrive.	St. Vincent.	Leave.	
10.40 a.m.	10.29 p.m.	3.45 a.m.	4.20 p.m.

: Daily.
: Daily except Saturdays.
: Daily except Mondays.

SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH.

Going South.		Going North.	
lv 7.50 a.m.	Winnipeg	8.50 p.m.	4.30 p.m. Av.
" 11.40 "	Morris	4.45 "	12.25 "
Ar 1.55 p.m.	Gretna	2.30 "	lv.
" 5.00 "	Manitoba City	7.35 a.m.	"

Mondays and Thursdays to Gretna and return.
Tuesdays and Fridays to Manitoba City and returning from there on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run daily between Winnipeg and Regina.

Trains move on Winnipeg time

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE,
Gen. Superintendent, Gen. Manager.
WM. HARDER,
Ass't Traffic Manager.

BISHOP & SHELTON,
Steam Cabinet Works,
WINNIPEG.

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

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298 MAIN STREET.

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Elford, Manning & Co.,
Manufacturers Agents and

Commission Merchants.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 97 King St., Winnipeg Man.

Money Advanced on Consignments.

Sole Agents for

UPPER CANADA FURNITURE CO.

Bowmanville, Ont.

DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO.

Bowmanville, Ont.

H. G. PEDLAR'S TINWARE Oshawa, Ont.

THE HARTE & SMITH MFG. CO.,

Toronto and Belle.ille.

NAPANEE GLASS WORKS, Etc., Etc.

THE WINNIPEG WAREHOUSING COMPANY.

(LIMITED)

Store every description of goods Free or in Bond.
Special attention paid to Emigrants effects, trunks furniture, agricultural implements, &c.

Insurances effected at lowest rates.
Warehouse receipts issued negotiable at all Banking Offices.

All goods shipped to the company or to R. W. FRANCIS & Co., when in car lots will be delivered at Warehouses (which have a switch of C. P. R. running directly to them) free of charge.

We make a specialty of receiving car lots from the Eastern Provinces consigned to different parties throughout the North West Territories, passing Custom duty and distributing to their several destinations.

R. W. FRANCIS, Manager.

STOVES!
WHOLESALE.

E. & C. GURNEY & CO.,

RUPERT ST., WEST, WINNIPEG

The Manitoba Soap Works!

ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA.

Wall, Bessette, Lecomte & Co., Proprietors.

The Champion Soap is strongly recommended for family use, being the best Soap sold in Manitoba.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

CHAS. E. GATE.

JOHN F. THOMPSON.

GATE AND THOMPSON,

- PRACTICAL -

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

No. 9 Arthur St., Winnipeg.

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

HOTEL RANGES

-AND-
CARVING TABLES TO ORDER.

P. O. Box 1054.

Manitoba Pioneer

PAPER MILLS!

S. McILVANIE, Proprietor.

MANUFACTURER OF

Building, Tar and Wrapping Papers.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard in Connection.

H. R. BANKS & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Lumber,

Lath,

Shingles, Etc.

Planing Mill and Factory,

Garland St., Portage La Prairie.

Branch Yard, Moose Jaw.

City Planing Mill and Factory,

Dufferin St., Portage La Prairie.

Taylor & Watson,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK

MACHINES.

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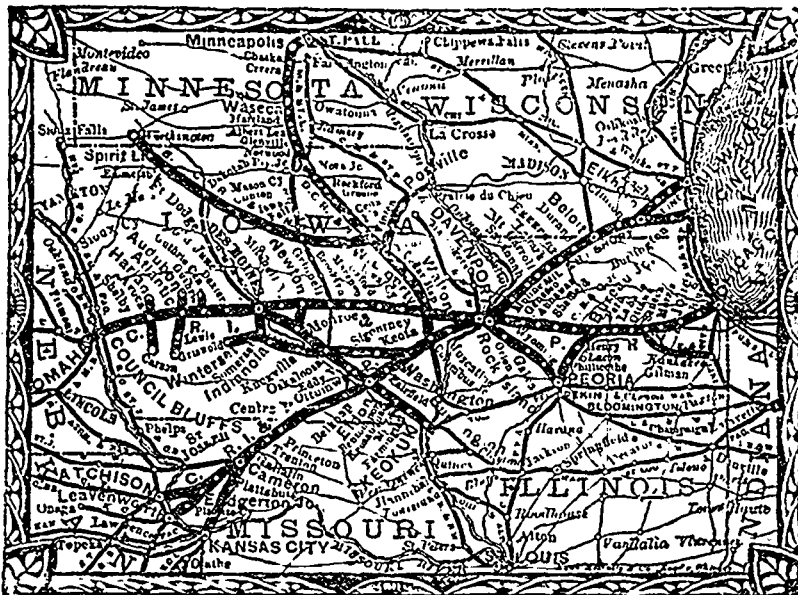


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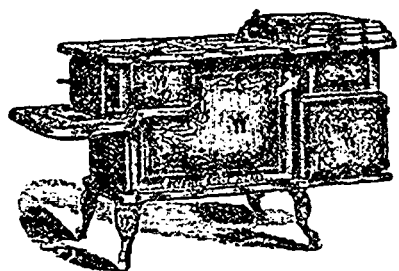
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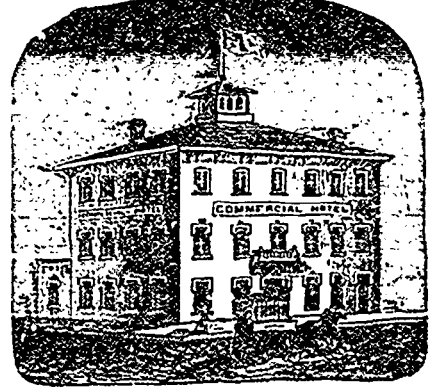
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