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

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

VOL. II.

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 8, 1884.

NO. 15.

The Commercial

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

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Publisher

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 8, 1884.

T. W. BRONDGEAT intends starting a newspaper to be called *The Canadian* at Neepawa.

DAVID EVANS, merchant tailors, Emerson, has assigned in trust.

THE Board of Trade Hotel, Winnipeg, has been closed up by the landlord.

WM. MCKINNON & BRO., general store, Rat Portage, have assigned in trust.

THE *Morris Herald* has suspended publication owing to lack of patronage.

ARCHIBALD & ALEXANDER, general store, Broadview, have assigned in trust.

JAMIESON & KIRCHOFFER, livery, Souris, have admitted H. Jamieson into partnership.

In Chicago, during 1883, there were erected 2,864 buildings with a frontage of 77,797 feet, costing \$17,468,700.

THE general store stock belonging to the solvent estate of W. McAllister, Wolseley, is to be sold by the assignee on Thursday, 10th inst.

WINNIPEG, we understand, is in future to be the headquarters of the Northwest Land Company, and the chief commissioner is to reside in this city. This move is a good one, and had it been adopted long ago the Company's stock might have been less of a basis for gambling speculators.

FOREIGN exchanges are discussing a projected ship canal to connect the Baltic with the Black sea. The cost is estimated at \$24,000,000; but in case it is made available for war vessels it will cost about \$30,000,000. The plan contemplates three-fifths of the expense to be borne by Russia, the remainder to fall equally on Hanover and Oldenburg and the cities of Bremen and Hamburg.

THE revenue of the Winnipeg post office for year ending December 31, 1883, shows an increase of 8 per cent. over the previous year. The revenue was as follows: January, \$0,857.08; February, \$5,948.78; March, 6,323.81; April, \$5,587.41; May, \$5,604.69; June, \$5,171.85; July, \$5,830.58; August, \$5,420.70; September, \$4,882.50; October, \$5,001.24; November, \$5,178.24; December, \$6,035.20. The number of registered letters handled in the office during the month of December was 18,607. The amount of money orders paid during the month was \$23,772.29, and the amount received, \$30,790.55

THE highest speed attained on railways in England is 65½ miles an hour; in France, Germany and America it reaches 62½ miles. The average speed is 48½ miles an hour with English express trains, and 45 with French, England and France charge more for third class passengers than any other country except Turkey. The average fare in Turkey is 8.75 centimes per kilometer (½ mile); in France 6.75, and in England 6.74. Norway is by far the cheapest country for railway travelling, the third-class fares there averaging 1.4 centimes, and next come Russia and Belgium, where the average fare is 3.75 centimes per kilometer.

THE next issue of the *Northwest Farmer and Manitoba Miller* will appear under the joint management of Mr. Lud K. Cameron, the founder of the paper, and Mr. Wm. Clark. This journal has in the past done good service in ably advocating the interests to which it specially caters. With the strong team that

now controls its destiny we have no doubt, but that it will soon become not only the best agricultural paper in the Dominion, but will be a strong rival to anything of its class published on the continent. The right men are in the right place, and we wish Messrs. Cameron & Clark a long career of prosperity in their enterprise.

THE *Northwestern Miller*, published in Minneapolis, is one of the best trade journals in America, and ably represents the milling interests of the Flour City. The energetic proprietor has just issued an extra holiday edition which is perhaps the finest issue of a trade journal that has ever come under our notice. The contents are not confined to milling literature alone, but contain interesting contributions of a humorous character from the pens of such writers as Burdette, Stanley Huntley, Bill Nye, Gus Thomas and others. These are profusely illustrated. The advertising columns are unique and very attractive. One of the most interesting features is a fine double page engraving of St. Anthony Falls in 1859, the site of the Minneapolis of to-day. We congratulate our contemporary on the enterprise displayed, and trust that success may long attend the *Northwestern Miller*.

A NEW law has come into effect requiring that candidates for the position of master or mate of a Canadian vessel must pass a thorough examination. No vessel over 100 tons burden will be permitted to clear without carrying a certified master; and if over 200 tons, and carrying 40 passengers, must have a certified mate also. This law does not affect those who were in command or acted as mate prior to January 1, 1883, as in their case a certificate from their employer will be sufficient, provided they can pass the color test. A mate must be nineteen years of age and have served two years at sea. He will have to pass a very rigid examination as to seamanship. A master must be twenty-one years of age and must have been three years at sea, one of which he must have been mate. In addition to the qualification for a mate he must know the principal lights upon the great inland waters; he will be required to explain how he would lay out an anchor in case of stranding, and be able to rig a temporary rudder should the steering apparatus become disabled.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

John Graves, blacksmith, Mount Brydges, has sold out.

W. J. Parry, saddler, Ottawa, is offering to compromise.

H. D. Murray, grocer, Mitchell, has sold out to O. Hodges.

J. Fairbairn & Co., grocers, etc., Simcoe, have assigned in trust.

Mitchell & Ryan, saloon, Toronto, are in the hands of the bailiff.

J. Wallace, dry goods, Lindsay, has sold out to W. J. Hopewood.

Laidlaw, Bowes & Co., foundry, Hamilton, are about dissolving.

T. Shaleross, jeweler, Streetsville, is selling off his stock by auction.

Wm. Buck, stoves, Brantford, has had his premises damaged by fire.

D. & H. McCutcheon, grocers, etc., Teeswater, have sold out to W. Coots.

Boulton & McCarron, general store, Wallaceburg, have assigned in trust.

Geo. Bisset, general store, Kincardine, has sold out to P. O. Dwyer & Co.

Forbes, Roberts & Co., wholesale gents' furnishings, Toronto, have dissolved.

Carler, Benton & Co., wholesale hardware, St. Thomas, have assigned in trust.

The general store stock of B. Allen & Sons, Owen Sound, is advertised for sale by auction.

Wintermute & Ferguson, general store, Cayuga, have changed the firm style to Wintermute, Ferguson & Co.

John H. McVean, hardware, Dresden, has taken his brother Jas. H. into partnership under the style of McVean & McVean.

Thos. McDonald & Co., Dominion Tins Works, Toronto, have admitted P. J. McNally into partnership. The firm style is McDonald, McNally & Co.

QUEBEC.

St. Cyr Bros., furniture, Montreal, have dissolved.

Evanste Duval, lumber, Nicolet, has assigned in trust.

Louis Livernois, fruits, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

N. Guilmette, general store, St. Gregoire, has assigned in trust.

Thos. Fitzgerald, general store, River Desert, has assigned in trust.

Desroches, Mitchell & Co., lumber, Drummondville, have dissolved.

A. W. Craig & Co., gents' furnishings, Montreal, have assigned in trust.

The Beaver Lumber Company, carrying on business as Yamachiche, has failed.

W. Strachan & Co., soap manufacturers, Montreal, have been partially burned out.

Chevalier & Lamontague, dry goods, Montreal, have dissolved. The business is continued by G. A. Lamontague.

Frank Bond & Co., stock brokers, Montreal, have dissolved. A new firm formed with Frank Bond & Jean Salem Paquet, under the same style.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Robt. Lindsay, general store, Lunenburg, is dead.

Jos. Gannon, general store, North Sidney, has assigned.

Onesimo Dompierre, grocer and liquor dealer, Halifax, is dead.

V. J. Gibson, gents' furnishings, Halifax, has been burned out—insured.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

C. F. Bennett, brewer, etc., St. John's, is dead.

NEW BRUNSWICK

O. V. Troop & Co., vinegar manufacturers, St. John, have assigned.

A. & O. Steeves, millers, Salisbury, have dissolved.

General Notes.

The stocks of coffee held in European trade centres on November 17th was 36,000 tons larger than last year.

At Bremen, which, after Havre, has now become the most important cotton market on the Continent, there were sold during the first ten months of the year 459,677 bales on the spot, against 305,083 during the corresponding period of 1882.

According to Japanese official returns, the foreign trade of Japan for the month of July, 1883, was as follows. Commodities exported, 2,664,480 yen; commodities imported, 2,773,281 yen; the imports being in excess of the exports 108,801 yen. Specie and bullion exported during the month, 117,073 yen; import thereof, 925,620 yen.

Lienissor & Co., Hong Kong, October 15, report, with reference to the tea business, that while black teas at Shanghai were moderately active, there was a great demand for green at an advance of 2 taels. At Foochow there was a steady trade with an improvement of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 tael in Congous and Oolong, while at Amoy there was continued liveliness in the different species of Oolong. At Canton, Congous were not in demand, but scented and wanted at Macao.

Official figures of the French Government for the first five months of the present year show a very considerable decrease in the exports of silk goods and waste silk, viz., of over \$3,000,000. The exports of these goods to all countries in 1882 (i. e., from January 1 to May 31) amounted in round figures to \$26,454,000; for the same period this year to \$23,454,000; decrease, \$3,000,000. Fully one-third of this decline in the export of French silks must be attributed to the United States.

Fels & Co., Patras, November 7, make the season's total currant export to date 108,197,028 pounds from Greece; 9,853,853 pounds from Cephalonia; and 9,017,805 from Zante. Week's receipts at Patras, 2,200 tons, making 47,000 tons for the season. Medium and low qualities were weak, but good dry fruit was firm, *Casalina Patras currants selling at 22s. to 24s. free on board in barrels, other sorts within the range of 17s. to 21s.* At Zante sales took place at 18s. 6d. to 19s.; at Cephalonia at 16s. to 18s. In Vostizza not over 1,000 tons were left.

The English papers complain that so far their shipping for the year 1883 has been anything but satisfactory, and in no department of it has

the declension been more apparent than in the exports of iron and steel. The decline in these has been steady, and there seems little prospect of much improvement during the quarter just entered upon. Looking over the export tables of the British Board of Trade returns for September, there is a decline in the total exports of iron and steel during the month of 6,008 tons, and during the past nine months of 247,859 tons.

The National Railroad Company, of Japan, incorporated with a capital of \$20,000,000, under the auspices of the Japanese Government, two years ago, has adopted the American system of building railroads, and is now constructing the main line, which extends from Tokio to Anderson, the northern seaport of Japan, a distance of 450 miles. A part of the main line, about 150 miles in length, has already been finished, and will be open to the public this month or next. The terminus of the line is the commercial centre of a province where silk culture is the principal occupation of the people.

The *Journal des Fabricants de Sucre*, of Paris, November 15, publishes the official account of the government, showing that the production of beet-root sugar was 124,000 tons, against 106,000 tons last year; the export, 14,000, against 14,000; consumption, 52,000, against 53,500; and the stock on November 1, 85,500 tons, against 70,000. The market at Paris was still tending downward. Advices per cable reached Paris from Havana on that date (November 15), that the Cuban sugar crop estimates had been raised from 400,000 to 550,000 tons in consequence of a fine rainfall, and at the same time news was received from beet-root producing countries on the Continent valuing the 1883 European crop at as large a figure as that of 1882; there was even a possibility of some excess over it.

El Comercio, of Manila, October 9, contains some particulars of interest to the tobacco and cigar trade abroad, respecting the new "Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas," which has gone into existence there since the abolishment of the government monopoly. This cigar manufacturing company has now 18,000 cigar makers employed in its five factories, and possesses tobacco lands under culture of an area of 9,250 mestares. These plantations are situated on the islands *Isabel and Cagayan*, producing the most renowned Philippine tobacco. As early as 1881, before the "Estanco" was abolished, they turned out as much as 613,000 bales of 30 kilogs. each. The tobacco, if properly cultivated, is pronounced to be the next best after Havana tobacco, and now that the energy of planters in the Philippines is specially bestowed on improving the cultivation of the plant, it is hoped that this branch of agriculture and industry will attain a degree of superiority and magnitude not hitherto dreamed of.

Milling in Great Britain.

Mr. H. Kains Jackson, the eminent authority on grain statistics, estimates the consumption of flour in the United Kingdom for the present cereal year, which commenced on the 1st September, as 36,000,000 sacks. Taking the average price per sack at 33s., this gives a total value of £39,400,000. Out of the above quantity of flour, not less than 5,000,000 or more than

6,000,000 sacks will be imported in the manufactured form. Though this shows that the greater proportion of flour is still manufactured there, he states that great and rapid inroads are being made by foreigners, e. g., in 1870-71 the flour imports were 1,921,564 sacks—in 1881-82, 5,600,000 sacks. This rise in the decade is much larger, *pro rata*, than in wheat; the proportions, put roughly, being flour 250 per cent increase, wheat 75 per cent increase. This is a strong argument for the more general use of better machinery in England. It is well known and acknowledged that until comparatively recent years, French millers were far in advance of those of England and those of other countries, and that therefore when they in turn were superseded by the Hungarians and Americans, they not being so far behind as the British, suffered less. Mr. Jackson illustrates this very clearly. He says: "The United Kingdom imports about 15,600,000 qrs. of wheat. France imports 5,000,000, therefore France should also import one-third as much flour as the United Kingdom, but she does not, taking less than one-tenth." Mr. J. H. Chatterton, secretary of the National Association of British and Irish Millers, who is entrusted by millers in all parts of the Kingdom with the insurance of their mills, and who, therefore, has special means of arriving at the cost of the machinery at present in use, estimates it at \$37,000,000, there being, he says, 10,000 mills in the United Kingdom.

A New Source of Gold Supply.

Attention is being drawn to the United States of Columbia as another possible source of gold supply. The *Panama star and Herald* remarks that the rapidly with which coin is disappearing from circulation in that Republic is resulting in a general attempt to induce the Government to take measures for facilitating mining enterprise in the Atrato Valley, where some of the richest gold fields in the world are known to exist, and were numberless other natural products are lying about, because there is no body to collect them.

The river which gives the valley its name receives numerous gold and platinum-bearing tributaries, yet less metal is obtained from it now than in the time of the Spanish dominion, in spite of the improvements in the methods of extraction. Many "prospecting" and working parties from the United States and Europe have, from time to time, visited the region, but all such efforts have hitherto failed to lead to any practical result, partly in consequence of the ignorance of the promoters and leaders respecting the topography of the country, and partly because the visitors have been burdened too frequently with cumbersome machinery which could not be transported to the auriferous streams, the navigation of which is difficult and perilous. Hence many thousands of dollars have been expended uselessly, and the explorers have abandoned the enterprise without even reaching the districts which promise the richest returns.

Another drawback has been the fact that all goods to be landed require first to pass the Custom House at Carthagena, which is 250 miles away—an obstacle which is known to have caused the breaking up of at least one expedition. It is urged that the Government should

without delay remedy this defect, and open a port at the mouth of the Atrato. Meanwhile, a company is being formed in the United States to work a concession of about 625,000 acres of land in the mountains lying between the State of Antioquia and the Atrato River, throughout the whole of which region alluvial and quartz deposits are said to exist, as well as supplies of nearly every other valuable mineral. The company, we believe, provide to people the conceded lands with immigrants. The opening up of the Atrato Valley by means of a more convenient port than Carthagena would have other advantages, as there are small villages on the Atrato and its tributaries which could send food and other supplies to the Isthmus, where there is a demand, in consequence of the considerable influx of population in connection with the canal works.

Customs, Inland Revenue, and Dominion Savings Banks Returns.

During the month of December goods were imported and entered for consumption at the port of Winnipeg, as follows:

Value of dutiable goods entered for consumption	\$ 92,309.00
Value of foreign free goods entered for consumption	13,893.00
Duty collected	29,680.16
Value of goods imported	85,903.00
Value of goods exported	18,764.00
Value of Canadian free goods in transit through U States	287,256.00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1882.	1883.
Customs imports	\$1,585,454.96	\$1,024,142.70
Seizure and fines	2,258.74	4,346.44
Warehouse fees	366.20	513.62
Petroleum inspection fees	320.40	
Steamboat inspection fees	244.00	318.44
Coasting licenses	7.00	6.23
Copyrights	7.25	6.23
Sale of blank forms	24.90	27.25
Totals	\$1,588,676.45	\$1,029,831.56

INLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts for the month of December, 1883:

Spirits	\$11,272.69
Tobacco	2,338.30
Malt	738.00
Petroleum Inspection	5.00
Total	\$14,356.89

The total receipts from Inland Revenue collections for the last year amount to something like \$170,000, or about \$15,000 less than the 1882.

DOMINION SAVINGS BANK.

The following is a statement of the business of the Dominion Savings Bank for December, and for the last six months of the year:

Deposits for December	\$33,595.00
Withdrawals	59,208.07
Deposits since 1st July	\$340,007.06
Withdrawals since 1st July	311,042.59
Gain " "	\$28,964.42
Balance due depositors, month ending Dec. 31	\$615,265.70

Canadian Savings Banks.

Canada has always been favored with excellent Savings banks for the masses. In Upper Canada the people first made use of building societies, one for each district, such as the *Gore*, *Home*, *Huron*, etc., which allowed varying rates of interest for savings. Prior to confederation Lower Canada savings were mainly deposited in two institutions managed by trustees; one in Montreal, called the *City and District Savings Bank*, and the other in Quebec, called *La Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame de Quebec*. Besides these two, which were mainly supported by the Irish and French Canadians, there were the *Montreal and Molsons' bank*, which received savings at usually four per cent interest. I do not know if there were any Savings banks in the maritime provinces before 1867. Then the Dominion Government instituted a Savings-bank branch of the Post Office Department of the Federal Government. Each post office in the larger towns opened a Savings bank, which, having the guarantee of the Dominion Government, became largely patronized in the maritime provinces, where there were no competing institutions. Upper and Lower Canada have remained faithful to their own local building societies and banks, though in Ontario the building societies have become changed into loan and mortgage companies. Nova Scotia is the principal creditor of the Government, having more money deposited in the Government Savings bank than any other province in the Dominion, and New Brunswick comes next, with \$3,500,000. The Pacific province is next to New Brunswick, and the Island province follows. The entire interest paid by the Dominion Government during the fiscal year to the depositors in the Savings banks reached over half a million dollars, but of course the greater part of this sum remained with the Government, being added to the principal.—*Correspondence of N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.*

Sorghum Sugar.

The practicability of the production of sorghum sugar in the United States, says the *Boston Commercial Bulletin*, as a commercial success is already demonstrated, and in three different localities, widely spread in latitude and longitude, the industry is already established. Rio Grande, N. J., made 350,000 pounds of sugar last year, and will this year double the product. At Champaign, Ill., there was a product of 160,000 pounds last year, which will this year be doubled. At *Hutchinson and Sterling, Kansas*, there are factories which have already demonstrated the practicability of the industry as well, and there is nothing to prevent the establishment of one thousand sugar plants during the next ten years, and the production of \$25,000,000 worth of sugar. This is no visionary matter; the product may quite likely be \$50,000,000 in that time, and the value of the machinery and capital employed fully \$150,000,000, even if in that time we are not producing the entire \$100,000,000 worth of sugar now imported. Further experiments are making at Washington to further elucidate the results of former experiments, and new machinery and new processes are being tested.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 8, 1884.

INSOLVENCIES OF 1883.

It requires no small amount of courage to enable an interested person to look calmly over the record of trade misfortune in the Northwest during the year now closed, but it is always best to look such dark matters squarely in the face, and if possible draw some useful and practical lessons therefrom. It is with this aim that we take a retrospective view of our year of commercial trouble, and we feel satisfied that our so doing will not be without profit to our readers.

The figures we give in connection with last year's trade we take from the reports of the commercial agency of Dun, Wimar & Co., believing that it is better to trust to these, as coming from a disinterested source. From these reports we find that the insolvencies in the Northwest during the past year number 232, while their aggregate liabilities foot up to \$2,869,000, and their estimated assets to \$1,998,000, leaving a discrepancy of \$871,000. The figures in connection with the first, second and third quarters of the year, which were published in THE COMMERCIAL as each term drew to a close, were as follows: First quarter failures 47, liabilities \$100,000, estimated assets \$450,000; second quarter failures 45, liabilities \$596,000, and estimated assets \$500,000; third quarter failures 87, liabilities \$1,458,000, and assets \$791,000. We now add to these the figures of the closing quarter, which show 53 failures, with liabilities of \$415,000, and estimated assets of \$251,000. The first quarter showed a surplus of estimated assets over liabilities of \$50,000; while the second quarter a discrepancy of \$96,000, the third quarter of \$661,000, and the last quarter of \$161,000. The lessons to be drawn from a comparison of the figures of the different quarters are very plain. The 47 insolvents of the first quarter as a rule made a clean showing of all their resources, and the record is consequently one of misfortune, but not of rottenness nor rascality. The 45 insolvents of the second quarter were not so scrupulous, and a discrepancy between assets and liabilities of \$96,000 was the result. The scare which seemed to take hold of banks, eastern creditors, and

even a few local ones, and the crushing way in which the assets of insolvents had been sacrificed in consequence, had begun to produce natural results before the close of the second quarter, and some insolvents on a false theory of self-protection had taken the precaution of withholding assets, or creating imaginary liabilities, to assist them in procuring a favorable settlement by composition. The practice grew, and the third quarter produced the enormous discrepancy of \$664,000, or over 40 per cent of the claims of creditors. Before this third quarter closed the scare had greatly subsided, and the record of the last quarter shows merely a weeding out of the remnants of unsafety. The number of failures was 24 less than the preceding quarter, while the aggregate liabilities were \$1,043,000 less, and the proportion of estimated assets to liabilities some seven per cent higher. It has been evident for three months that the great commercial danger is over, although trade still holds in a cramped and confined condition. This, however, is more due to the great caution of traders in this country, and it will take many months yet before trade affairs thoroughly recover from the fever through which they have passed during the past year.

In commercial as in other scares the danger is, as a rule, greatly magnified, and even when it is safely over, there is a little of the Baron Munchausen inclination to magnify the storm weathered, left with those who remain solid through it all. When we take into consideration that with the opening of 1883, we had about 2,600 traders in the Northwest, and at its close nearly 2,800, the 232 failures that have taken place look a very small proportion of the whole, only a trifle over eight per cent. True, the number of traders who have gone out of business in the Northwest, during the past two years, reaches nearly 1,100, and three-fourths at least of these went during 1883. But the bulk of these were persons with no responsibility, and a previous record in older places which prevented their lasting long here. The excitement of boom days attracted such people, but with the first breath of depression they withered without even getting so far into debt as to be included among the 232 insolvents of the year. Their places have been filled by better and solid men, and to-day we have in the Northwest over 170 more

traders than we had one year ago. Traders therefore are increasing in number in this country, notwithstanding all the black pictures the enemies of the Northwest may paint. Speculative loafers and real estate gamblers are the only classes who show a decrease for the year, and thank God the decrease has been a heavy one. Those who remain here, lingering around the ruins of the imaginary fortunes they built up two years ago, seem to have no better employment than prophesying ruin to the country in which they have met such disappointment, and particularly to those who still have faith in the Northwest, and hope by patient industry to rise to wealth here.

The fact that legitimate traders are on the increase, while wild and loafing speculators are rapidly decreasing, is a complete refutation of the statement of some enemies of the Northwest to the effect, that the country is only a bubble, and our late trade troubles are signs of coming decay. Inside of a dozen years the trade of this country has grown from nothing to its present proportions; yet it has only advanced from infancy to boyhood, and great strides have yet to be made before manhood is reached. The ailments of the past year are just like measles, whooping cough, chicken pox and such like temporary diseases as a healthy rugged youth is liable to, and from which puny delicate youth is usually exempt. As our attack has been a severe one we may conclude that we have had all our ailments at once, and that now recovery is silently and steadily going forward. Even the record of trade misfortune for the past year goes to prove this theory, and gives us the hope that strength will soon return, and the trade of the Northwest go onward with a purged system, and that vigor which the unbounded resources of our great country guarantee to it.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

A synopsis of the general features of the draft insolvent bill, prepared by the Boards of Trade in Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton, and which it is proposed to submit to Parliament at its next session, is given in the *Montreal Gazette*. The bill provides simply for the equitable distribution of the assets of insolvent debtors, leaving the debtor in exactly the

position in which he stands at the present time, in which it differs from all recent laws relating to this subject. The bill is drafted generally on the lines of the old insolvent law as regards the features relating to the classes of persons who shall be deemed traders, as to what constitutes bankruptcy, and as to other features of the administration of estates which are common to all insolvency laws. The principal and important difference is in that portion of the draft bill which refers to the persons who may be charged with the duty of winding-up the estate. Official assignees find no occupation. Except in counties and districts containing cities with a population, according to the last census, of more than 20,000 people, the sheriff of such county or district is made the guardian under the Act; and in counties and districts containing cities of over 20,000 people one person is to be appointed by the Board of Trade of such city to be the guardian. These guardians occupy substantially the position which the interim assignee occupied under the old law. Any creditor who by affidavit establishes the fact to the satisfaction of a judge, or protonotary, that a trader is indebted to him for the sum of two hundred dollars, and that such trader has become insolvent, is entitled to a writ of attachment addressed to the guardian, who, in virtue of such writ, becomes possessed, in trust, of the estate which he is required forthwith to seize. Provision is made for opposition on the part of the debtor, which are to be disposed of summarily, "and immediately the date within which writ of attachment may be contested, or immediately after the contestation has been rejected, or with the consent of the debtor in writing immediately after the writ has been issued, the guardian shall call a meeting of the creditors of the debtor, to be held within fifteen days thereafter." Provision is made for the manner in which this notice is to be given; and with the calling of that meeting the duty of the guardian ceases.

At the first meeting of creditors it is their duty to appoint a trustee; but is provided that "no guardian, his partner, associate, agent, employee, or clerk, shall be elected or appointed a trustee to any estate under this Act, nor shall any guardian, his partner, associate, agent or clerk, as aforesaid be employed by the trustee

in any manner, in the winding-up of the estate; nor shall any secured creditor, his partner or employee be appointed trustee." Provision is also made for the giving of security by the trustee and for his proper management of the estate; for the transference of the estate from the guardian to the trustee; for the appointment by the creditors of one or three inspectors who shall superintend and direct the proceedings of the trustee in the management and winding-up of the estate; for the making of returns each year to the Secretary of State by the trustees; for the sale of debts; the dealing with leases, the sale of real estate, the payment of dividends, and the prevention of frauds and fraudulent preference. All questions discussed at meetings of creditors are to be decided by a majority of votes, the votes being calculated as follows: For any claim over \$100, and not exceeding \$200, one vote; over \$200, and not exceeding \$500, two votes; over \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000, three votes, and an additional vote for every \$1,000 or fraction thereof. This is only a brief outline of the leading provisions of the proposed law. So far as can be seen it seems to provide tolerably efficient machinery for the distribution of insolvent estates, but in the discussion which will take place upon it in Parliament some modifications and improvements may be suggested and introduced. It is a subject which will require the best consideration of our best men, and it is to be hoped that they will succeed in passing an Act which will give general satisfaction, for the want of such a law is very much felt at present.

ILLEGITIMATE TRADERS.

The people of Canada have adopted a national policy for the protection of business men in the Dominion against the competition of the outside world. If the principle is a wise one, why not carry it out to its full extent, and let men in business in any particular city be afforded full protection from that class of traders who, by ruinous competition, demoralize and undermine legitimate trade? We refer to the class known as transient traders. There have been city ordinances passed which impose a heavy license for the privilege of carrying on such a line of business. But so far it has only been put in force against some man in humble

circumstances who, by the sale of Brummagem ware, crockery or crystal, is, in the absence of better means, trying to earn an honest living. These men have been made the subject of special attention by the inspector whose duty it is to look after such matters, while other, and greater offenders, are allowed to go scot free. These greater offenders, and who interfere more with legitimate trade, are those who make a practice of bringing in goods such as provisions, fruit and other articles of everyday consumption, in car lots from the eastern provinces and from the United States. These men have no place of business in the city. Instead of consigning their shipments to some reliable house doing business on commission for disposal, they accompany their goods in person. When they arrive here, their mode of doing business is to peddle out their stock in small lots all over the city, much to the detriment of legitimate trade. This is a factor is a relic of the boom days, a time when the legitimate traders of the city were less numerous than now, and when there was room enough for all to operate and still hardly be able to supply the demand that existed. Things have changed since then, and there is no longer room for this class of parasites which has fastened itself upon the body commercial. This is the class of transient traders upon which the law should be brought to bear, and that to the utmost limit too. They do a great injury to those who have invested their capital and are spending their energies in trying to lay the foundations broad and sure of a solid, permanent business. And we may here add that we entertain but a very small degree of respect for that class of retailer who encourage the class of traders we have mentioned, instead of dealing with the established wholesale establishments in their own city. It is to be hoped that the proper authority will pay more attention to these business vultures in future, and see that they are made to pay all that the law allows for the privilege of carrying on their illegitimate business. They can easily be found, and due diligence in that direction will act as an excellent purgative, and bring additional health to the commercial interests of the city and country at large.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The money market has not developed any new features during the week, and the situation remains very much as it has been for the past two or three weeks. The influence of the holiday season served to produce, if anything, a quieter condition of things. Notes maturing on the 4th of the month were met as well as had been anticipated. Quite a number of renewals in part and not a few in whole had to be made. This was expected by the wholesale houses and by the banks, and they were prepared for it. The banks have plenty of money at their disposal, and those who can offer satisfactory security have no difficulty in obtaining what accommodation they require. Banks are, however, as a rule, very cautious in their dealings. They do not care to take on much new business, preferring rather to look closely after what they have already undertaken. Gilt-edged commercial paper is discounted usually at from 8 to 10 per cent; ordinary, 10 to 12 per cent. The loan companies still report business quiet, not that there are few enquiries, but a scarcity of desirable securities. Money on good real estate mortgage can be had at from 8 to 10 per cent. Money for speculation is just as it has been for the past few months, hard to get and only obtainable from private sources.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The period immediately following the holiday season is usually a dull one in wholesale circles, and the past week has fully kept up its reputation in that respect so far as the trade of Winnipeg is concerned. There has been literally nothing doing to speak of, and a very quiet time is expected for the next few weeks. Trade during the month of December footed up to a very respectable amount, considering the difficulties that had to be contended with in the way of disturbed railway communication and extremely severe weather. Now nearly all are busy fixing up the business of the past year, and no effort is being made at present to push sales of goods, nor will there be any general movement in that direction until towards spring. Until that time what trade is done will be confined to sorting-up orders to supply the immediate pressing wants of dealers. It is thought that there is a good look out for trade in the spring, as retail merchants are no more than fairly supplied with stocks. Prices of all kinds of goods have held steady and while no general advance is anticipated, no decline is looked for. Remittances from the country districts have been slower than was expected, and a good many renewals in full have been asked for during the week. Beyond what we have mentioned there are no special features, speaking of trade generally, worthy of note.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

There is no movement at present, and the warerooms present a scene of inactivity, except in the offices, where the receipt of the mails is expected to bring with it a host of remittances from country customers. The response to requests for payment of notes maturing has not yet been so prompt as desirable, and there is no disguising the fact that a large amount of overdue paper is accumulating in the

hands of the leading houses. The cold weather has hindered the farmers in marketing their grain and this has no doubt a great deal to do in bringing about the present condition of things.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The leading houses are not doing anything at present beyond sending out an occasional sorting-up order; the principal items in which are as a rule moccasins and overshoes; and there will not likely be much beyond this for some little time to come. Collections are reported as rather slow, and more renewals being asked for than had been anticipated.

CLOTHING.

Business in this line like most others is at a standstill, and attention is being more directed to the settling-up of old business than the solicitation of new. Collections are slow, but at the same time there is a fair prospect of prompt payment before long.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

There is very little doing at present, but this is only what was expected at this season of the year. Collections are fair. Business in this line was done by the leading houses to a considerable extent on a cash basis, and when credit was given the reliability of the customer was well assured.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The past has been the quietest week for some time past, and it is expected that there will be a lull for a week or two until the stocks which were laid in before the holidays begin to run low. Collections are fairly good.

DRY GOODS.

This, like all other branches of business is feeling the general inactivity that prevails. Orders by mail have been very light and city trade continues dull. No movement is expected until spring goods are placed on the market. The prospect is that a more satisfactory trade will be done during the coming spring season than for some time past. The old stock of surplus goods laid in a year ago will be well cleared out by that time, and retailers shelves will be prepared for fresh receipts. There is no particular improvement to note in collections but at the same time it cannot be said that the situation is any worse than it was.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

The holiday season being past there is scarcely any thing doing in the fancy goods line. Collections are reported as fairly good and not entirely unsatisfactory.

FISH AND POULTRY.

There is only a middling demand for fish, poultry having largely supplemented its use during the holiday season. White fish are quoted at 7c; Lake Superior trout 8c; Oysters are steady at 70c for counts, 60c for selects, and 50c for standards. Game has been in good supply. The close season for prairie chickens is on, and this favorite game is of course out of the market. Ducks are quoted at 40c to 50c per pair; rabbits 25c. There is still considerable poultry in the market. Turkeys, geese and ducks range from 17c to 20c per lb. in price.

FRUIT.

Business in the fruit line continues steady. Heavy consignments that have been received have sold out readily, and others are on the way. Lemons remain firm at \$9 to \$9.50; Florida oranges \$7.50 to \$9.50; Messinas \$7.50 to \$8. California pears are still quoted at \$3 to \$6.50 per case. Apples are firm with a decided upward tendency at \$6 to \$6.50 per barrel. Malaga grapes are firm at \$9 to \$9.50 per barrel. Figs in 14lb boxes are worth 12c per lb.; Elmo lavers 19c. Nuts are steady at old quotations, viz: peanuts 20c per lb; almonds 20c to 22c; brazil 22c; cocoa nuts \$9.50 per hundred. There is an active demand for dried fruit. Loose muscatel raisins are steady at \$3.25; black baskets \$4.40; dates are worth 10c per lb.

FUEL.

The severe cold weather of the past two or three weeks has caused an exceedingly active demand for fuel. Considerable quantities of wood are offered on the market and receipts of coal by rail form a sufficient supply. There is no change in prices. Saskatchewan coal is worth \$9 per ton in the yard or \$10 delivered; Anthracite ranges from \$13.50 to \$14. Tamarac wood is worth from \$6 to \$7 per cord; poplar \$5 to \$6; oak \$7 to \$8.

FURNITURE.

Business in the furniture line is quiet, in fact dull. Country trade is especially light. Collections are only fair.

GROCERIES.

City trade has been moderately good during the past week, but country orders have come in very slowly. There is no change in quotations which are as follows: Sugars.—Yellow 9½ to 10c; granulated 10½ to 11½c; Paris lumps 12c; Coffee 15 to 18c for Rio; 22 to 27c for Javas; teas — Japan 20 to 45c, Moyune gunpowders 30 to 75c; Young Hyon 25 to 70c; new season Congee 24 to 55c; last season's do 18c to 35c. Tobaccos have advanced—Prince of Wales is quoted at 39c to 40c per lb.; Myrtle Navy \$10 per caddie. Syrups are quoted at \$3.50 per keg; half barrels 90c per gallon. Boneless fish is worth 8c per lb for 40 lb boxes; 10c for 5 lb boxes. Common salt \$3.25 per barrel; 5 lb bags \$5.40; 3 lb bags \$6.00.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

The total of business for the past week, especially in the heavy lines of hardware, amounted to very little. In the lighter classes of goods there was a slight movement, but not of much account. Quotations have not changed and are: Tin plate 14x20, \$7.50 to 7.75; 20x28, \$14.25 to 14.75; bar iron \$3.50 to 4.00; sheet iron \$3.50 to \$7.00; iron piping, 25 per cent. off price list; ingot tin, 32c to 35c; pig lead, 6½c to 7c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 8c to 9c according to quality; cut nails, tenpenny and upwards, \$4.25 per 100 lb keg; casing nails, \$5.00; finishing nails \$1.50. Bar iron is quoted at \$3.50 per 100 lb to the trade and \$4 to blacksmiths.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

There has been rather a slow movement during the week. The large amount of felt foot-wear now used makes the winter demand for leather

lighter than it would otherwise be. Quotations remain as they were, viz.:—Spanish sole 33c to 35c; slaughter sole 35c French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic 55c; B Z calf \$1.00 to 1.10; French kip \$1.00 to 1.25; B Z kip 85c to 90c; slaughter kip 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper 55c; grain upper 55c; harness leather 34c to 36c for plump stock; English oak sole 65c.

LUMBER.

There has been no movement worthy of note. Quotations are as follows: Pine lumber, 1st. common boards, dressed \$26.50; 2nd, dressed \$25.50; 1st dressed 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., \$56; window and door casings, \$50; lase boards, dressed, \$50; 1st pine flooring, siding and ceiling, \$40; 2nd do. \$35; 3rd do. \$30; ½ inch split siding, dressed, \$30. Spruce lumber—timber 16 feet and under, \$22; 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, \$22; 1st flooring, siding and ceiling, \$28; XX shingles, \$5.25; Star A shingles, \$5.25; X shingles, \$5.00; A do, \$4.50; lath, \$4.50

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

A very satisfactory holiday trade was done, and now things have relapsed into a state of quietude. Collections are not to be complained of.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

This line is also somewhat quiet, the great bulk of the season's trade being already done. There has, so far, been very little difficulty about collections.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

In this line there is not much doing, unless it be a little in the finer lines of carriage harness.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

The holiday season caused quite a demand for liquor. That being past, trade is quieter, and no particular weakness is expected in the immediate future. Quotations to jobbers and purchasers of quantities are: Hennessy's one star, \$13 to \$14; in wood, \$4.50 to 5.00 per gallon; Imperial, cases, vintage of 1878, \$5.50; Martel, in case, one star, \$13 to \$14; Renault, 1-star, \$12, \$16 and \$20; Boleyn, in wood, \$4 to \$5.50; Ronet, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; 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, \$10.50 to 11.50; green cases, \$6 to \$7; Old Tom gin, Bernard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Ford's Acadia gin \$2.25 to 2.75; Booths, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's in wood, \$4.00; Caol-Ila Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$9.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$4.50;

Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50 Jamaica rum, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per gallon. Cham pagne—Pomeoy, quarts, \$34; pints \$35 per case; Bollinger, quarts, \$33; pints \$34; Moet & Chandon, quarts, \$27; pints \$28; G. H. Mumm, quarts, \$28; pints \$30; Piper Heidsieck, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; Carte Blanche, quarts, \$20; pints \$21. Sherry from \$2.50 to 8.00 per gallon, according to quality and brand; ports \$2.50 to 7.00, according to quality and brand; claret in cases \$5.00 to 7.00; Dewry's ale \$13 per bbl; Bass's ale in quarts \$4 per doz; pints \$2.50; Guinness's porter in quarts \$4.00; pints \$2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.65 to 2.25 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.

There have been considerable receipts of grain by rail during the week, but offerings on the street have been light. Prices have been fairly well maintained. Provisions are firm and in the line of hog products there is a strong tendency.

WHEAT.

Receipts by rail have been rather liberal, the railway having moved a large amount of the grain which accumulated during the temporary cessation of traffic owing to the strike. On the street very little has been offered. There is no change in prices from what was quoted last week. No. 1 hard is worth 80c in Winnipeg, and the price paid for wheat injured by frost ranges from 45c to 60c per bushel according to quality.

OATS.

There is a very light demand. Offerings have not been heavy, but sufficient to supply all that was wanted. They are quoted at from 15c to 20c per bushel, but these figures are almost purely nominal.

BARLEY.

A few loads have been offered on the street which have sold at from 30c to 35c per bushel. There is very little demand at present, and the greater part of what is brought in is sold for feed.

FLOUR.

The mills have been running full time all week. The home demand is not heavy and shipments east are being made daily. Quotations remain as they were, viz.: Patents \$2.90; strong baker's \$2.60; superfine \$2.

BRAN.

The mills have a big stock on hand, and the enquiry for it is light. It is worth \$3 per ton on track.

SHORTS

are in very much the same position as bran, and are quoted at \$10 per ton on track.

CHOPPED FEED

is considerably enquired for, and holds steady at \$22 per ton on track.

POTATOES.

The supply, owing to the cold weather is limited, but at the same time sufficient to supply the demand. They are worth 50c to 60c per bushel.

CHEESE

is steady at 16c per pound. There is a very fair demand.

BUTTER.

The demand for choice keeps up very well, but inferior quality is very little enquired for. Choice dairy is quoted at 25c to 28c, and fine creamery at 30c per pound.

HAMS

hold steady at 18c, and a firm feeling prevails.

BACON.

The demand for bacon is very good. Long clear dry salt is quoted at 11½c to 12c; smoked 12½c; breakfast 16c to 17c; spiced rolls 16c.

EGGS

hold steady at 32c per doz. The market is not over supplied.

MESS PORK

is firm, but not in great demand, at the old quotation of \$22.

MESS BEEF.

There is very little enquiry at present, but the price remains as it was, viz., \$18.

LARD

in twenty pound pails is still held at \$2.75 case lard \$8 to \$8.50.

DRIED APPLES

are worth 12c per pound, and there is a fair demand.

CRANBERRIES.

Considerable consignments are on the way and there is likely to be a tumble in prices. First quality fruit is still quoted at \$14 per barrel.

WHITE BEANS

are held at \$3 to \$3.25 per bushel.

CANNED MEATS

The demand is not heavy at present, especially for meats, there being plenty of fresh in the market. Quotations are: Corned beef \$4.25; brawn \$4.25; lunch tongue \$4.25 for 1 lb cans; 2 lb cans \$7.75; salmon \$2.15; lobsters \$2.00; California fruits, \$9.75; tomatoes \$4.50; 3 lb apples \$4.25.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Receipts of wheat have been light the past week, and shipments rather heavy, though mainly of low grades. Very little spot No. 1 hard has been dealt in trading being mainly in sample wheat. The steady decline at Chicago had the effect of creating weakness here. Now that the holidays are over, most dealers look for higher prices. There is the best authority for the statement that 70 per cent of the marketable surplus of wheat in Minnesota and Dakota has gone out of the hands of producers and it is known that the Millers' association has secured all that it wanted. This corporation has pursued a more aggressive policy than heretofore, going so far as to store wheat in Duluth, and it is said that at one time vessels which otherwise would have loaded up and gone east, were chartered by the association and held until cargoes of low grade wheat not wanted here were obtained, when they were sent out. The movement of the crop was more rapid than ever, but there was not the faintest sign of a hitch about money, showing that the association's resources are boundless.

The coarse grain market has been quiet, but steady, throughout the week.

The following were the highest and lowest prices by grade on 'change during the week ending Friday, together with that day's closing prices:—

Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
No. 1 hard.....	\$1.01 ..	\$1.00 ..	\$1.00
" 2 "	94½ ..	92½ ..	92½
" 1 northern ..	91½ ..	90 ..	90
" 2 "	\$6 ..	\$4 ..	\$4

MILLS.—Has been in active demand and very firm. The mills are mainly sold ahead and will not make further contracts, though buyers are anxious. Bran has advanced 50c per ton the past week and closed strong at \$10 to \$10.25 for bulk, with sacked quotable at \$11.50 to \$11.75. Shorts are firm at \$10.50 to \$11.75 for fine to coarse.

FLOUR.—There has been no change in the market, but now that the holidays are over, the limited production and growing scarcity of Minnesota flour in other markets is expected to work an improvement before long. Quotations at the mills are as follows:

Patents, \$5.80 to 6.50; straights, \$5.40 to 5.60; first bakers', \$4.60 to 5.00; second bakers', \$4 to 4.40; best low grades, \$2.40 to 3.00; red dog, \$1.80 to 2.10.

The operations on the platform are very similar to a week ago, the production of flour ranging the lowest of any time on this crop. A new deal has been made among the mills about running, the proportion of capacity kept in operation being reduced from two-thirds to one-half. Under this arrangement the power of those mills running is kept steadier, enabling more satisfactory work to be done. On last week's run, the water was quite low Thursday and Friday, improving somewhat on Saturday, making a rather poor average for the six days. The daily production amounted to 9,275 barrels against 9,450 barrels the preceding week. This week was started off with an excellent head on Monday, followed by nearly as good Tuesday, but a lower one on Wednesday and Thursday, and the prospects seem to be favorable to a heavier output of flour than for the last two weeks. Six mills, with a total capacity of 6,500 barrels, are doing no work at all, in most instances undergoing repairs. The flour market has undergone no change, remaining fairly strong, with an undercurrent sentiment prevailing that an improvement will soon take place.

Our receipts and shipments were as follows for the week ending Jan. 1:

	Received.	Shipped.
Wheat, bush.....	216,500	75,500
Flour, brls.....	5,750	64,375

LAST WEEK.

Flour, brls.....	3,650	46,174
Wheat, bush.....	204,500	65,500

The stock of wheat in store in the elevators (including the transfer) and mills of the city on Wednesday, was about 3,250,000 bush. At St. Paul there were 1,150,000 bush., the same as last week, and at Duluth 2,255,000 bush., against 2,345,000 bush. the previous week.

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The market for the week has been rather quiet, not having yet fully recovered from the

holiday season. On Wednesday wheat was in good demand and lower. Corn and oats were unsettled. Provisions firm with a tendency to advance. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Jan., \$0.94½	Feb., \$0.95½
Corn.....	" 57½	" 57½
Oats.....	" 32½	" 33
Pork.....	" 14.15	" 14.35
Lard.....	" 8.75	" 8.87½

On Thursday wheat was active but easy.

Corn and oats remained very much as they were. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Jan., \$0.94	Feb., \$0.95
Corn.....	" 57½	" 57½
Oats.....	" 32½	" 33
Pork.....	" 14.20	" 14.40
Lard.....	" 8.80	" 8.90

On Friday wheat was more active and stronger. Corn was unsettled and oats quiet. Provisions were fairly active. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Jan., \$0.94½	Feb., \$0.95½
Corn.....	" 57½	" 57½
Oats.....	" 32½	" 33
Pork.....	" 14.25	" 14.45
Lard.....	" 8.85	" 8.95

On Saturday wheat was quiet. Corn advanced a little and oats were steady. Provisions were in fair demand but not specially active. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Jan., \$0.94½	Feb., \$0.95½
Corn.....	" 57½	" 57
Oats.....	" 33½	" 34
Pork.....	" 14.57	" 14.60
Lard.....	" 8.90	" 9.00

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market remains almost as it was, showing no special indications of either weakness or strength. On Wednesday closing bids, as compared with Dec. 19, were:

	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Montreal	177	175
Ontario	102½	98
Molson	112	112
Toronto	167	165
Merchants	107½	108½
Commerce.....	119	118½
Imperial.....	132	130
Federal.....	123	122½
Dominion.....	157½	157½
Standard.....	109	108½
Hamilton.....	115	115
Ontario & Qu'Appelle	95	95
North-west Land.....	67	65

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The holiday season kept business quiet, but circumstances outside were not such as to have created any activity. Receipts were light and prices remain very much as they were.

WHEAT.

The demand has been light and offerings have not amounted to much. The quality of grain offering has as a rule been inferior. Values are unsettled with a downward tendency. Quotations are: Fall wheat No. 2 \$1.08; No. 3, \$1.05; Spring do., No. 1, \$1.12; No. 2 \$1.10.

OATS.

There is very little enquiry and prices tend to decline. Cars on track have sold at 33c and 34c. On the street from 35c to 36c is paid.

BARLEY.

Movement during the week has been very light, but prices have been fairly well maintained, and holders are not anxious to press sales. Quotations are: No. 1, 71c; No. 2, 66c; extra No. 3, 61c. There has been no No. 3 offered.

RYE

is quiet, and the quotation both for car lots and loads off the steet is 62c.

PEAS.

There is a good steady demand, and all offerings are readily taken. No. 2, in car lots, is quoted at 75c; No. 3 at 71c. Street prices range from 74c to 75c.

FLOUR.

Dullness and inactivity still characterizes the market. Holders are not inclined to press sales, or make concessions to induce buyers. Superior extras is quoted at \$5.00 to \$5.10 per barrel; extra at \$4.80 to \$4.85.

POTATOES.

Offerings are liberal. Cans have been sold at 70c to 72c, the former figure prevailing at the close. On the street from 55c to 90c a bag, is paid.

BUTTER.

Receipts for the past week have been on the heavy side; but the demand still continues light. First-class quality has sold at from 18c to 19c; medium 15c; inferior 12c to 13c. Box lots are weak at 15c to 16c. On the street pound rolls sell at from 20c to 24c according to quality; large rolls 18c to 20c; tubs and crocks of dairy 19c to 20c.

EGGS.

The supply for the week has been sufficient to meet all demands and prices are easier, closing at 22c for limed and 24c for fresh in round lots. Really fresh bring 27c to 30c on the street.

CHEESE

is steady at 12½c for fine and 11½c to 12c for medium in small lots.

PORK

is inactive but firmer at \$16 for small lots.

BACON.

The market is quiet, but prices are firm with an upward tendency. Long clear in tons and cases is held at 8½c to 9c; Cumberland 7½c to 8c; rolls, 11c; bellies, 12c.

HAMS.

There is very little movement to report in hams. Prices are firm at 12½c to 13c.

LARD

is firmer. Offerings are light. Pails are quoted at 11c.

APPLES.

There is no change in the market. Car lots are held at \$3 to \$3.50 per barrel. On the street the prices range from \$2.75 for poor to \$3.50 to \$4.75 for choice.

POULTRY.

The market is easier owing to heavier supply. Box lots of turkeys are worth 10c to 11c per lb; geese 7c to 8c; fowl 45c to 55c per pair; ducks 60c to 70c.

SUNDRIES.

Dried apples 9½c to 10c; oatmeal per 136 lbs, \$4.00; cornmeal \$3.54 to \$3.2.

Commercial Travellers' Reunion.

On Friday, evening there happened at the Grand Union Hotel, one of the most pleasant reunions which it has ever been our pleasure to witness. The occasion was the annual dinner of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association. They're a jolly lot of good fellows always, and when they take anything special in hand you can always rest assured it will be done well. The Menu was in the best style the excellent hostelry could provide, and reflected great credit upon the establishment. Previous

to opening the doors of the dining hall a meeting of the members of the Association was held when officers for the ensuing year were elected. The result was as follows: President, Joseph Mullholland; Vice-President, Thos. Johnston; Treasurer, W. R. Langridge; Secretary, W. G. Georgeson; Directors, Messrs. Wilkinson, Redmond, A. McKeand, Chilleott and M. McKeand.

The dining room then became the scene of active operation. The genial president, Mr. Jos. Mullholland, occupied the post of honor, and did his duty well. Mr. M. has been a staunch friend of the Association ever since its inception and in reelecting him as President for another term of office, they did not only honor to a gentleman who deserves it but credit to themselves as well.

The dinner over and the cloth removed the chairman proceeded to the toast list, but before doing so explained that he had received letters from several leading citizens expressing regret at their unavoidable absence. The loyal and patriotic toasts were then proposed and duly honored; the Artillery Band responding with appropriate music. "The Army, Navy and Volunteers" was responded to by Lieut. McKeand on behalf of the Army and Mr. James E. Steen for the Naval arm of the service. "The Senate, House of Commons and Provincial Legislature" was responded to by Hon. C. P. Brown. "The Mayor and Corporation" was next in order. In reply to the toast of "The Ladies" Messrs. Fred. Chilcott and Woods, distinguished themselves and astonished the crowd by their powerful eloquence. "The Commercial and Manufacturing Interests" found good representatives in Messrs. F. B. Stobart, Riley and Fowler. "The Press" was responded to by representatives present after which the singing of the National Anthem brought to a termination on of the most pleasant social gatherings that has ever been held in Winnipeg.

A Magnificent Business Establishment.

The magnificent store erected by Mr. Thomas Ryan, the well-known boot and shoe dealer, during the past season, deserves more than a passing notice. It is one of the handsomest buildings that adorns Main street, and is at the same time the pioneer solid stone structure in Winnipeg. Mr. Ryan is now in occupation of the building, and when we say that all the interior arrangements are fully in keeping with the magnificent exterior, we only say what is true. The building is 100 feet deep, with a frontage of 25 feet, and is four storeys in height. It is of solid stone, and the front is handsomely carved. The cost of the building alone was in the neighborhood of \$38,000. Mr. Ryan's success is a good example of what may be accomplished by practical effort and strict attention to the details of business. Establishing himself here in 1874, with a stock of not over \$50, his business has grown until now as many thousands would scarcely cover the amount of stock carried, and now carries it on in the finest store, that the city can boast. We congratulate Mr. Ryan on his success, and trust that prosperity may long attend him.

The Business Situation.

The period of reaction from the trade and industrial activity of 1879-80-81 became pronounced early in 1883. The depression has since been aggravated, first, by the looseness which has been permitted to obtain in the making and selling of commercial paper; second, by the deeper distrust of our railway management which has come about and which is justified by the developments of the last few months. But for these immediate causes it is very probable that the United States would have passed through a period of comparatively moderate depression, and this owing to the progress in business statistics which enabled the man of business to receive warning of overtrading before the conditions of a crash had formed. As things are now there is no adequate reason for concluding that the business of the country is to find a still lower level in 1884. But, on the other hand the enforced stopping of mills and a further reduction of wages in the concerns still in operation may bring about a more severe depression. The power of the wage-earning classes to buy and consume goods is a most important factor in sustaining the general merchandise movement, and it is well known that in a period of commercial reaction the jobbing trades are about the last to complain of dullness. The time of reaction is one of economy and real accumulation. As indicated, it is believed that a good deal of progress has been made regarding the means of determining in advance the conditions precedent to a commercial depression, but very much yet remains to be done. Business statistics have resulted for the most part from the organization of trade. Trade organization must be extended and perfected. To this end the merchant must needs give up more of his time to the public side of business. The traffic in commercial paper must be protected to a much greater extent than now from those who deliberately set out to profit by its abuse. The offence of illegitimate speculations on the part of a man or firm whose capital is entirely embarked in his regular business must come to be severely dealt with. Beyond this the direction of American railways must be so far reformed that the shares thereof will be more sought after as secure investments. There is room here also for the healthful intervention of law.

The commercial wreck list of the year is a formidable one. The following table gives the total number of failures reported to *Bradstreet's* during each of the last five years:

COMPARISON OF FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 AND 1883.			
	1879.	1880.	1881.
United States	6,652	4,350	5,929
Canada and Provinces	2,875	839	607
United States	7,574	1882.	1883.
Canada and Provinces	642	1,460	

The table below gives the failures during each of the two last quarters of 1881, 1882 and 1883:

COMPARISON OF FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR LAST QUARTERS OF 1881, 1882 AND 1883.			
	1881.	1882.	1883.
Number of failures fourth quarter	1,505	2,267	2,829
Number of failures third quarter	1,140	1,658	2,062
Number of failures 6 mos.	2,645	3,925	4,891

The returns of to-day and Monday will increase somewhat the totals for the last quarter of 1883, and therefore of the year's total, but the figures above given will prove to be approximately correct. The number of failures, as the table shows, has gradually increased since 1880. —*Bradstreet's*, Dec. 29th.

C.P.R. WHEAT rates to Port Arthur have been reduced and are now as follows: from Regina 40c per 100 lbs; from Virden 36c; from Winnipeg 25c; from Manitou 30c. There is also to be a reduction of the rates to the boundary line at Gretna and Emerson by the all rail routes.

The number of failures in the United Kingdom reported to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* for the week ending December 12, was 264 against 239 and 282 in like weeks respectively of 1882 and 1881. Of these England and Wales had 227, against 223 and 256; Scotland 30, against 12 and 21; and Ireland 7, against 3 and 5.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Wm. Stinson, hotel-keeper here, has assigned in trust.

George Slade has sold out his general store business.

The Portage Milling Company are offering their mill and elevator for sale.

The rollers have been placed in Pratt's mill, and operations have been commenced.

Our merchants did a good business during the holiday season, equal to what they did last year.

Passenger rates on the Manitoba and North-western Railway have been reduced to 4c per mile.

Coal has become scarce here, so much so that the biscuit factory had to close down a few ago owing to lack of fuel.

Wood is cheap here. Green poplar is quoted at \$2.25 per cord; dry poplar \$2.75; green oak \$3.00; dry oak \$3.75.

The money order business of the post office here amounted to \$7,258.02 in December. Stamp sales amounted to \$512.10.

BRANDON.

J. E. Smith has sold his sale stable on Princess avenue.

Grain has been coming in very unsteadily, the market being very small some days owing to the excessive cold.

Rumor has it that several hotels are on their last legs and will not hold out this winter. The Beaubier House is again closed, and some of the furniture sold for rent.

The land office has been having a boom owing to the Mile Belt being opened for homesteading and the squatters are receiving every consideration at the hands of the Government.

The Court house is approaching completion and is much admired by strangers and those who have time to visit it; the arrangement of offices, etc., is pronounced to be first-class.

Business during the week has been on the fair side but in no wise booming. The banks continue to keep a check on their customers but are more liberal than a couple of weeks ago.

Facts about Scotch Rife Wheat.

The *Northwestern Miller*, which has been making slight for Scotch rife wheat as being the best in the world for making good flour, says: "It is a well established fact that the high reputation gained for Minnesota flour in former years was attained by using hard wheat exclusively in its production. This gave it its great strength over all other brands in the markets. When the middlings purifier first came into general use here, the value of Minnesota flour took a long stride ahead of any other brands then produced, ranging in price in the Eastern markets from \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel above the best winter wheat flour. At that time Minnesota was raising a purely hard wheat (the old Scotch rife), and the extra value in the flour then was evidently the result of using this hard wheat exclusively in its production." Rife is the wheat which first gave Minnesota its reputation for large yield. It is the hardest of all wheats, in respect to infusing from excessive moisture. The Manitoba authorities admit Scotch rife for seed free of duty, and the Canadian Pacific road transports it for seed free of charge, making full rates on soft wheat. There are a few sections in Minnesota where the farmers have stuck to rife ever since it was introduced, and their crop this year was as large and the quality as fine as the first season that they raised rife. It is true that they have not grown wheat on the same ground every year. They have given the soil an occasional rest, sometimes for two or three years, first by pasturing it, and then by planting something else, so that it recovered what it had lost.

The figures from five counties taken from a group in which Scotch Rife has been raised almost exclusively, are given to show the results in 1882:

	Total average.	Total yield.	Average per acre.
Scott	40,175	718,186	17.87
Wright	36,690	635,181	17.31
McLeod (1883)	41,721	667,520	16.00
Hennepin	40,941	633,884	15.97

The figures cannot be equalled by any similar group of the purely soft wheat counties, and even if they could, there would remain against the soft wheat the all important difference in price—10 to 20 cents per bushel less than No. 1 hard rife. One thing is certain, and that is the reputation of the hard wheat section and of the Northwestern flour is maintained, it can only be by the exclusive use of rife wheat for seed. All of the softer sorts, for which larger yield is claimed, must be discarded. Rotation of crops and better modes of securing the grain when ripe are necessary. The Northwestern farmer must learn this lesson well, and if he would avert all danger of smut, discard soft wheat for seed and stick to rife.

Pearl Fishing.

A pearl fishery of great promise has been opened up in the Gulf of Mexico. Among many smaller gems the fishermen have discovered several large and very valuable pearls. One taken from the shell of a pearl oyster in December last is believed to be the largest on record. It weighs 75 carats and was purchased by a

jeweler for \$14,000, though that sum was very far below its real value. Another of 47 carats has also been found. It is perfect in form and finely tinted, and is valued at \$5,000. A third very beautiful pearl of 40 carats has been exhibited at La Paz, where a bid of \$3,000 for it was declined. It is thought from these and other examples that there are extensive deposits of pearl-bearing oysters, and there is a great excitement on the shores of the Gulf.

Seal Skins.

The *Philadelphia Times* says that the best seal skins come from the Antarctic waters, principally from the Shetland Islands. New York receives the bulk of American skins, which are shipped to various ports. London is the great centre of the fur trade of the world. In our own country the sea bear of the north has the most valuable skin. Since 1862 over 500,000 have been killed on Behring Island alone. In 1867 there were 27,500 sea bears killed; in 1871 there was a very large decrease, only 3,614 being killed. There were 26,900 killed in 1876, and in 1880 the number killed was 48,501, a large increase. Sea otter fur is about as expensive as any, and some 48,000 skins are used yearly. Over 100,000 martin or Russian sable skins are annually used. Only about 2,000 silver foxes are caught every year, and about 6,500 blue foxes. Other fox skins are used more or less. About 600 tiger skins are used yearly, over 11,000 wild cat skins, and a very large trade is being carried on in house-cat skins; about 35,000 skunk and 42,000 monkey skins are utilized annually. The trade in ermine skins is falling-off, as is also the trade in chinchilla. About 3,000,000 South American nutrias are killed every year, and a very large business is carried on in muskrat skins; about 15,000 each of American bear and buffalo skins were used last year. There are also used each year about 3,000,000 lamb, 5,000,000 rabbit, 6,000,000 squirrel, and 620,000 fish skins; also 195,000 European hamster, and nearly 5,000,000 European and Asiatic hares.

Illegitimate Trading.

In a recently published pamphlet on bankruptcy legislation, Mr. D. C. Robbins, of the New York Chamber of Commerce, advocates the punishment of bankrupts whenever it appears that they have been engaged in illegitimate "outside" speculation. He says:—

A firm engaged in a legitimate commercial business, which goes out of it and speculates in other business and fails, ought to suffer a public penalty. Thus, if a hardware firm gambles in mines, a dry goods firm dabbles in real estate, a drug merchant embarks or speculates in produce or stocks, the money lost is not their own, but funds advanced by bankers and others on their notes, under the belief that they are doing a legitimate business. When they fail, the injury is not confined to the creditors; public confidence is shaken, support is withdrawn from other good firms, and workmen are thrown out of employment. Thus the ripple of one man's evil act extends till it reaches from the banker to the mechanic.

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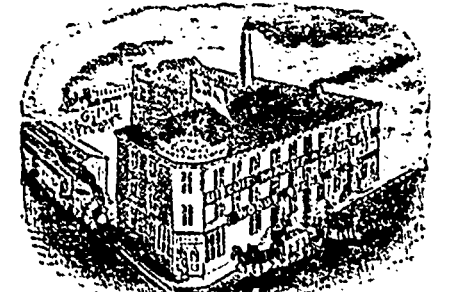
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HUDSON BAY CO.'S SHARES, ETC
Bought and Sold for cash or on margin.

ORDERS BY LETTER OR TELEGRAPH
Receive prompt attention.

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CUSTOM BROKER,

Agent Dominion Line Steamers, Liverpool; The J. H. Stone Manufacturing Company, L. Blak & Co., Detroit.

OFFICE ROOM, 2 McARTHUR BLOCK,

P. O. Box 63. WINNIPEG.

THE WINNIPEG WAREHOUSING COMPANY.

(LIMITED) CAPITAL, \$80,000.

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 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 entry and distributing them to their several destinations.

P. O. Box 981.

R. CARTWRIGHT, Manager.

C. W. GIRDLESTONE,
INSURANCE & GENERAL AGENT.

Royal of England, capital and assets, \$31,000,000
City of London, England, 10,250,000
North-West Fire Insurance Company of Manitoba, 500,000
Life Association of Canada, 200,000

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance.

CUNARD AND ANCHOR STEAMSHIP LINES.
227 Passage Tickets Granted. 72

Goldie & McCullough's Safes and Vault Doors

MONEY TO LOAN.

OFFICE: McArthur Block, cor. Post Office and Main Sts., next door to Federal Bank, WINNIPEG.

JOSEPH BARROWCLOUGH, MATTRESS WORKS,
Union Point, St. Agathe, late 11 James St. E., Winnipeg.
Is now prepared for fall trade with large stock of material.

STANDARD
Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON.

Authorised Capital, - \$3,000,000.

FULL DEPOSIT MADE WITH GOVERNMENT.

JOHN BAIRD, Esq., - President.

H. THEO CRAWFORD, - Secretary.

Pyramid of Assets.

1877	-	\$152,464 96	-	1877
1878	-	177,649 57	-	1878
1879	-	183,383 11	-	1879
1880	-	238,277 67	-	1880
1881	-	249,638 22	-	1881
1882	-	381,335 11	-	1882

THE ONLY NON-TARIFF COMPANY IN MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

A. A. ANDREWS,

General Agent for Manitoba and North-West Territory.

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Cor. Main and Post Office Streets,

WINNIPEG, - - - MAN.

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OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE: - Corner King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Barley.
Wheat buyers at all Shipping C.P.R. Stations.

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-AND-

ELEVATOR "A."

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

The Purest and Best Flour

That Modern Inventions can produce to be had in large and small quantities at said roller mills. Three grades. Also large quantities of SEED WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS. Chop, bran and shorts constantly on hand.

Capacity Elevator.....110,000 Bushels
Capacity Mills.....200 Barrels daily.

G. J. MAULSON & CO.,

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Correspondence Solicited.

Geo. J. Maulson. W. S. Grant.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THOMAS G. FERRON, Manufacturer of Choice Havana Cigars. All orders promptly filled. 221 Main Street, opposite Dundee Block, Winnipeg.

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TINSMITHS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES
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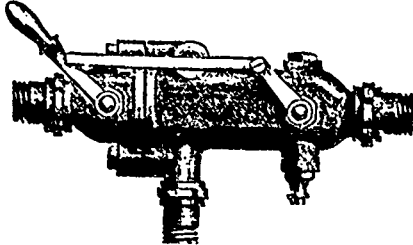
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THE KORTING INJECTOR !!

Acknowledged to be the
Best Boiler Feeder in the World



Will lift 25 feet and take water at 150 degrees. Only one handle to start and stop. No valves to regulate. Cheaper than any other Injector in the market. Prices and particulars on application to

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Dominion Paint Company.—Fine Mixed Liquid and other paints.

H. B. Newhall Co's, New York.—Heavy Hardware, Ship Chandlery, etc.

W. Barwell, England.—Bolts, Nuts & Rivet Works

C. H. Handyside & Co., Scotland.—Boiler Purger. Dealer in Railway, Machinists and Mill Supplies, oils, etc., etc.

17 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

RAILWAY SUPPLIES!

ANTHONY FORCE
76 ST. PETER ST., MONTREAL,

AGENT FOR

VICKERS, SONS & CO. (Limited),

The River Don Works, SHEFFIELD,

Manufacturers of Crucible Cast Steel Tyres, Cast Shear and German Steel, Tool Steel, Crossings, Horn-blocks, Axle Boxes, Axles, Piston and Connecting Rods, Slide Bars, Marine Shafts and Cranks, Belts, etc.

MESSRS. P. & W. MACLELLAN,

Clutha Iron Works, GLASGOW,
Engineers and Machine Makers, Manufacturers of Railway and other Bridges, Iron Girders, Iron Boats, Railway Plant and Furnishings of every description.

Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street, MONTREAL.

—THE—

Railway Supply and Manu'g Co.,

I. JOSEPH, - Manager.

Manufacturers of

COTTON AND WOOLLEN WASTE

For Packing and Cleaning purposes.

RAILWAY BRASSES & BEARINGS.

THE BEAVER METAL A SPECIALTY.

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All Orders promptly attended to.

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W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair

HIDES AND OIL.

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MANUFACTURERS & PRINTERS,

Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Paper Boxes,
Twines, etc., etc.

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LITHOGRAPHED PLANS,

Paper Ruling and Binding,

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AT REASONABLE RATES.

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(LIMITED)

20, 22 and 24 Post Office Street,

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OPPOSITE NEW C. P. R. STATION.

BRANDON MANITOBA.

FRANK BOISSEAU, Proprietor.

LATE OF THE RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA.

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

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Douglas & Co., - - - Prop's.

The Largest and Most Popular House of the North-west. Complete in all its appointments. Graduated prices.

THE QUEEN'S,

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest.

WINNIPEG.

O'CONNOR & BROWN, Proprietors.

EDDY & PALMER,

GREAT NORTH-WEST

Trades Protection, Gen'l Enquiry,

—AND—

DETECTIVE AGENCY,

Audit of Accounts,

Collection of Debts, Rents, Etc.

OFFICE OVER MONTREAL BANK,

346 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

N. B.—In addition to the above, being acquainted with the leading citizens of this town, we afford assistance to intending settlers, giving such information as the necessities of their business may require.

The Manitoba Soap Works!

ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA.

Wall, Bessette, Lecomte & Co., Proprietors.

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

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

Canadian Pacific Railway.
(WESTERN DIVISION)

CHANGE OF TIME!

On and after Dec. 2nd, 1893, Trains will move as follows:

Going West.		Going East.	
7:30 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive	0:30 p.m.
10:00 "	Portage la Prairie		4:50 "
1:20 p.m.	Brandon		1:45 "
1:15 "	Broadview		7:15 a.m. ¶
12:15 a.m.	Regina		11:20 p.m.
0:30 "	Moose Jaw		8:30 "
3:30 p.m.	av Swift Current		11:30 p.m.
10:10 p.m.	Maple Creek		4:30 a.m.
2:40 a.m.	av. Medicine Hat		11:10 a.m.

Going East.		Going West.	
7:30 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive	8:30 p.m. ¶
1:05 p.m.	Portage la Prairie		11:10 a.m.
8:55 p.m.	Brandon		4:54 p.m.
11:40 a.m.	arrive Ft. Arthur	leave	1:30 p.m.

Going South.		Going North.	
Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive.	
17:00 a.m.	7:35 p.m.	10:35 a.m.	17:00 a.m.
	Emerston		
10:50 p.m.	10:10 p.m.	4:05 a.m.	4:10 a.m.
Arrive.	St. Vincent.	Leave.	
10:00 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	3:45 a.m.	4:00 a.m.

SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH.

Going South.		Going North.	
7:40 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive	8:00 p.m.
10:05 a.m.	Morris		6:30 p.m.
11:50 p.m.	Gretna		3:45 p.m.
4:45 p.m.	arrive Maulton City	leave	8:30 a.m.

7:20 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive	3:00 p.m. ¶
10:30 a.m.	Stony Mountain		2:00 p.m.
10:55 "	arrive Stonewall	leave	1:30 "

¶ Daily.
‡ Daily except Saturdays.
§ Daily except Mondays.
¶ Daily except Sundays.

Sleeping Cars run daily between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw. Sleeping car leaving Winnipeg Mondays runs through to Calgary without change. Returning arrives at Winnipeg Saturday evening.

Trains move on Standard time.

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

Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway.

GOING EAST.
Leave Chicago 9:10 a.m., 3:30 p.m., 8:30 p.m.; arrive at Port Huron 10:30 p.m., 6:30 a.m., 10:35 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 6:15 p.m.

Leave Port Huron 0:10 a.m., 7:55 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 4:15 p.m., 11:00 a.m.; arrive at Chicago 0:50 p.m., 7:45 p.m., 8:00 a.m., 6:40 a.m., 9:00 a.m.

Pullman palace sleeping coaches are run through without change, between Chicago, and Bay City, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and New York via Port Huron, as follows:

GOING WEST.
Trains leaving New York 0:45 p.m., Buffalo 12:10 p.m., Suspension Bridge 1:00 p.m., and Port Huron 8:00 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from New York, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Bay City to Chicago.

Train leaving Boston 7:00 p.m., Montreal 0:30 a.m., Toronto 11:45 p.m., and Port Huron 7:45 a.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Boston to Chicago.

Train leaving Montreal 10:00 p.m., Toronto 12:15 p.m., Port Huron 8:00 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Montreal to Chicago.

GOING EAST.
Train No. 3 leaving Chicago 3:30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coaches from Chicago to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and to Boston via Montreal.

Train No. 6 leaving Chicago 8:30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Chicago to Montreal and Parlor car to Boston.

Train No. 1 leaving Chicago 0:10 a.m., has through Pullman palace coach from Port Huron to Toronto and Montreal.

The Royal Route. — Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, and Chicago and Northwestern Railways.

Passengers over the Royal Route have all the luxuries of Modern Railway travel, Palace Dining Cars, Luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers and Elegant Day and Night Coaches for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago; also No Change of Cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with Through Sleepers to Kansas City. If you wish the best travelling accommodation always be, T acts over the Royal Route.

J. H. Hillard, Gen. Traff. Man., St. Paul. T. W. Teasdale, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul. F. W. Cusack, Gen. Agt., 517 Main St., Winnipeg.

North Western Planing Mills

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

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

And General House Furnishing
Made to Order.

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

PATERSON & MITCHELL.

D. S. BRIGGS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES,

ALSO

READY-MADE HOUSES.

354 Main Street, West Side, North of Track,
WINNIPEG.

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.

J. M. TAYLOR,

CITY PLANING MILL,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

All kinds of Sash Doors, Mouldings, etc.,

MILL AND FACTORY,

Dufferin St., Portage La Prairie.

West of Fire Hall.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,

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.**

CAMPBELL, SPERA & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FANCY DRY GOODS,

SMALLWARES, ETC.

Manufacturers of White Dress Shirts, Colored Shirts,
Overalls and Woolen Shirts and Drawers.

Corner of William and Princess Streets,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

R. BALFOUR,

MANUFACTURER OF

OAK DIMENSION TIMBER

SHIP AND BRIDGE TIMBER A
SPECIALTY.

P. O. BOX 32,

Emerson, Man.

PARSONS & FERGUSON,

Wholesale Paper Dealers.

SPECIALTIES:

BUILDING PAPERS,	PAPER BAGS.
WRAPPING "	TWINES.
PRINTING "	ENVELOPES.
WRITING "	ACCOUNT BOOKS.
BLOTTING "	MEMORANDUM "
WALL "	SCHOOL "

STATIONERS' SUNDRIES.

Are Sole Agents for Manitoba for ALEX. PIRIE & SONS,
Aberdeen, Scotland, the largest Paper Manufacturers in
the world.

RORIE ST., one block east of Main St.,
WINNIPEG.

W. J. GAGE & Co.,

WHOLESALE

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

STAPLE & FANCY STATIONERY,
PAPERBAGS, WRAPPING PAPERS, ETC
5 Notre Dame St. East, Winnipeg.

W. P. GUNDY, *Manager.* **WHOLESALE ONLY.**

THOS. W. TAYLOR,
THE PIONEER PAPER RULER,

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

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

GOING EAST.

Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1.00 p.m. and 8.00
p.m.; and St. Paul, 1.45 p.m. and 8.45 p.m.; arriving in
Chicago at 7.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

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 1.20 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
7.10 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 8.10 a.m. the day
following, making close connections with trains
running in all directions.

NORTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Paul at 7.00 p.m. and 8.00 a.m.,
arriving at St. Vincent at 4.20 p.m. and 3.45 a.m. the day
following, making close connections with the Canadian
Pacific.

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

Sleeping cars on all night trains.
Trains run on St. Paul time.

Albert Lea Route.

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the
East. Chicago "Cannon Ball" express leaves Minne-
apolis at 7.00 p.m. daily, arriving at Chicago 3 p.m. next
day. This is a solid train, consisting of comfortable day
coaches, Pullman sleeping cars, and our justly famous
palace dining cars, running through without change.

Train leaving Minneapolis 7.40 a.m. has comfortable
coaches, Pullman sleeping cars, and Horton reclining
chair cars.

J. P. McFARLANE, Gen. Northwestern Agent, Winnipeg,
Manitoba.

J. A. McCOSKILL, Traveling Passenger Agent.
S. F. BROWN, General Traffic and Passenger Agent.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Is the short line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, via
La Crosse and Milwaukee, to Chicago, and all points in
the Eastern States and the Canadas.

It is the only line under one management between St.
Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped Railway in
the North-west.

It is the only line running Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Palace Smoking Cars, Palace Dining Cars, via the fam-
ous "River Park Route" along the shores of Lake Pe-
pin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and
Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern
line in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul.

No Change of Cars of any class between St. Paul and
Chicago.

For through Tickets, Time Tables, and full information
apply to any Coupon Ticket Agent in the North-west.

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 WHOLESALE
CLOTHING
 —AND—
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
 PRINCESS STREET,
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J. JOHNSTON,
Fur Dresser and Dyer
 SOUTH SEA SEAL RENEWED.
 MY MOTTO.—First Class Work and Punctual Attendance
 13 JARVIS STREET,
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 IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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 —AND—
HOUSE FURNISHINGS!
 276 Main Street,
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 Steam Cabinet Works.
WINNIPEG.
 We are now prepared to fill all orders entrusted
 to us with dispatch.
MANUFACTURING A SPECIALTY.
 298 MAIN STREET.

R. BROWN & CO., NORTH-WEST TENT FACTORY
 35 Bannatyne Street West, Winnipeg, manufacturers of
 Tents, Awnings, Tarpsulins and Shades of all kinds, on
 hand or made to order. Blinds and Rollers of all sizes
 for Stores and Dwellings—Plain, Figured and Dralo.

FULL STOCK
Teas, Sugars;
 Syrups, Mollasses,
COFFEES and
General Groceries

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 WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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BREWERS AND MALSTERS.
Portage Brewery,
 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

**Ale and Porter in Wood
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 Orders by Mail and Wire Promptly At-
 tended to.

CARL KAUFFMAN,
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SPECIALTY:
 Cigars imported from Hamburg, Germany.
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 Butter, Lard, Cheese, Stilton Cheese, Canned
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 Of all kinds constantly on hand at Lowest Prices to the
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 41 to 47 St. Lawrence Market, 161 King Street
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HENRY, SNYDER & CO.,
PACKERS,
 And Wholesale Dealers in Canned Goods, Jams, Jellies,
 Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Pickles, &c., &c.
 Packing House and Head Office: 121 & 123 Front St. East,
 TORONTO, ONT.
 Highest Awards and Medals at Exhibitions of 1882.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.
 70 PRINCESS ST.
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A. R. JAMES BANNATYNE. ANDREW STRANG
BANNATYNE & CO.,
 (SUCCESSORS TO A. O. B. BANNATYNE)

WHOLESALE GROCERS
 AND DEALERS IN
 Provisions, Wines & Liquors,
 383 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

James Bissett & Son,
TEA IMPORTERS,
 —AND—
 General Commission Merchants.

All Supplies Brought Direct from
China and Japan.
 Gerrie Block, Princess St., Winnipeg.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk & Grand Trunk Railways

Will be seen by the following Map to be the most Direct Route between
CHICAGO AND ALL CANADIAN POINTS.



Having NO CHANGE OF CARS of any class between
CHICAGO, PORT HURON, STRATFORD and BUFFALO. The only line running PULLMAN PALACE SLEEP-
 ING CARS from CHICAGO to SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO, TORONTO, MONTREAL, NEW YORK and
 BOSTON through Canada without change
 This line is becoming the most popular route to all points East, via Montreal and down through the White
 Mountains, also via Niagara Falls, where its trains pass over the SUSPENSION BRIDGE, in full view of America's
 Greatest Cataract. During the Summer Season passengers going East have choice of Boat or Rail on the St.
 Lawrence River, where nature taken its sway and crowned the river with the most beautiful scenery.
 Always ask for Tickets via this Line.
 GEO. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager. S. R. CALLAWAY, General Manager.