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# THE COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

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

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

VOL. II.

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 11, 1883.

NO. 11.

## The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY

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

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JAMES E. STEEN,

Publisher

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 11, 1883.

THE Rat Portage *Argus* has suspended publication.

THE steam grist mill at Crystal City is now in full blast.

H. HOLMES, dry goods, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

A. E. HILL, grocer, Winnipeg, has sold out to A. R. Christie.

LOBSINGER & ULRICH, general store, Blumenort, have assigned.

THE sheriff is in possession of A. McKay's saw mill at Morris.

A FURNITURE store is being opened in Manitou by Robt. Macdonald.

MELVILLE & CAMERON, have leased the Shumah House, Port Arthur.

WAIT & FLAHER, hotel, Rat Portage, have been seized by the sheriff.

G. W. McLAREN, of Nelson, has opened a branch drug store at Manitou.

AN Icelandic paper, the *Leifur*, has been started in Winnipeg by H. Jonson.

COLE & SANDERS, dry goods and clothing, Winnipeg, are removing to Brandon.

THE Morris Water Power and Manufacturing Company is in the hands of the sheriff.

MOOSE JAW has, according to a census recently taken, a population of seven hundred.

THE earnings of the C.P.R. for the fourth week of November amounted to \$117,000.

AN average of 3,000 bushels per day of wheat is marketed at Greta. The highest price paid is 75c.

URING this month semi-annual dividends amounting to \$2,250,000 are payable in Montreal.

JOHN M. KELLER, hotel, Winnipeg, has admitted a partner. The firm is now Keller & Fisect.

W. WARD, has disposed of his interest in the Anglo-American Hotel, Morris, to Samuel Keese.

W. O. ANDREW, who recently opened the Delmonico Hotel, Winnipeg, has left for parts unknown.

GRIEVE & JAMISON, stores, etc., have dissolved. The business will be continued by F. A. Grieve.

ALEN LENS has sold out his interest in the store at Melbourne to Thomas Dold, from Amprior, Ont.

MR. M. BOWELL, has been appointed Surveyor of Customs at Winnipeg, and D. Marshall Collector at Portage la Prairie.

JOHN McDONALD has rented D. Taylor's saw-mill at Elm River, and expects to get out a large quantity of lumber this winter.

It is proposed to establish a cement manufactory near Winnipeg. It is claimed to be equal in quality to the celebrated Portland cement.

McMULLEN Bros., of Winnipeg, have purchased the brickyard near Fort William, and expect to operate on a large scale next season.

A FIRM under the style of Parsons, McMullen & Co., are opening a flour and feed store in Port Arthur. The members of the firm are from Winnipeg.

THE stock and property belonging to the insolvent estate of McTaggart & Scott, general

store, Sornis City, is to be sold by the trustee on the 21st inst.

THE C.P.R. Telegraph Company have constructed a line along the Emerson loop line, and connection was made last week with the Emerson office.

MORDEN has three stores and two hotels. The former are owned by Johnson & Shipman, Clerihue, and Penner and Shultz. The hotel keepers are: Henry McKay of the Morden House, and R. H. Johnson of the Commercial.

THE steamer, United Empire, of the Beatty Line, has made sixteen trips during the season between Sarnia and Port Arthur. She has carried over 5,000 passengers; more than 40,000 tons of freight; and made her sixteen trips on an average of sixty hours between Sarnia and Port Arthur.

THE Mississippi Valley *Lumberman* reports the situation, for holders of lumber, as growing brighter. There has been a material advance in Chicago on nearly every item on the list. The advance is made on 57 items, including about everything except common boards, fencing and small dimension.

URING the last week in November there were reported to *Bradstreet* 232 failures in the United States, being 4 more than the preceding week, 46 more than the corresponding week of 1882, and 74 more than the same week of 1881. In Canada there were 34 failures; an increase of 10 over the preceding week.

THE total number of failures in the United Kingdom during the week ending December, as reported to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, was 170, against 226 and 256 respectively during the corresponding weeks in 1882 and 1881. England and Wales reported 152 against 208 and 235 in the like weeks of 1882 and 1881; Scotland had 15 against 12 and 19, and Ireland 3 against 3 and 2.

ADVICES from Batavia, of September 23, relating to the growing coffee crop, state that in Central Java, there had at times been a slight rainfall, but, on the whole, the drought continued, so that prospects for the next crop remain discouraging. The leaf disease (*himeleia vastatrix*) has ravaged in Central Java the following districts: Samarang, Preanger, Pecalongan, Kedirie and Kadoe.

## Business East.

## ONTARIO.

Cass Noble, hotel, Crumlin, has sold out.  
Robt. McKim, general store, has assigned.  
Risdon Bros., tins, etc., Fingal, have sold out.  
A. J. Wood, grocer, St. Thomas, has sold out.  
John Binn, hardware merchant, Oshawa, is dead.

Jonathan Ardell, hotel, London East, has sold out.

Hugh Thomson, grocer, Norwich, has moved to Woodstock.

A. Michie, general store, Harriston, has assigned in trust.

T. H. Lackey, confectioner, Oshawa, has assigned in trust.

John Stanfield has sold out his hotel business in London East.

W. S. Bolger, grocer, Stratford, has sold out to John Stewart.

M. E. McMillan, boots and shoes, St. Thomas, is out of business.

Barnet & Decew, coal dealers, St. Thomas, are out of business.

R. J. Magill, general store, Gorrie, has moved to Greenock.

Mrs. Chas. Kelly, fancy goods, Toronto, has sold out to Farley & Co.

George Clayburn, grocer, Toronto, has sold out to Walker & Bagley.

Jos. Woodcock, groceries and liquors, Tweed, has gone out of business.

Thomas J. Carson, photographer, Picton, has sold out to E. Romback.

Mrs. Thomas Stephens, has given up her hotel business in Seaford.

The stock of Robt. Clark, books, etc., London, has been sold under an execution.

Benjamin Palmer, hotel, stoco, is out of business. His successor is Michael Whelan.

J. A. Todd, general store, Goodwood, has compromised with his creditors at 50c on the dollar.

The Globe Printing Company, Toronto, have sold out their job department to Grip Printing and Publishing Company.

## QUEBEC.

A. L. Desaulniers, general store, Riviere du Loup, has assigned in trust.

James Richardson, of the firm of James Richardson & Co., lumber and mills, Mataane, is dead.

James Maybury & Co., coal dealers, Montreal, have dissolved. Wallace C. Trotter will liquidate the business.

Ross, Haskell & Campbell, wholesale fancy dry goods, Montreal, have dissolved. The business will be continued by John F. Haskell and George A. Campbell, under the same style.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

D. R. Eaton, of the firm of D. R. & C. F. Eaton, shipping, Canard and Parrsboro, is dead.

## NFW BRUNSWICK.

J. R. Ayer, tanner, etc., Sackville, has assigned.  
S. Lipnan, fancy goods, St. John, has assigned.

Frank L. Dobson, general store, Sackville, is out of business.

Sam H. Gilchrist, general store, Belyca's Cove, has assigned.

Henry Maher, groceries and liquors, Portland, has made an assignment.

## General Notes.

It is estimated that there are in the world 66,000 locomotives, 120,000 passenger cars, and 500,000 freight cars. There are about 200,000 miles of track which cost the neat sum of \$25,000,000.

THE Austrian beet-root crop has been so much favored by the weather that, instead of the estimated deficit of 60,000 tons in that part of Europe, it is now believed that the deficiency will not exceed 30,000 tons.

THE incorporation of a new steamship line to trade between Atlantic and Pacific ports is announced from New York, with \$1,000,000 capital. G. W. and E. A. Quintard and John Roach are at the head of it.

ADVICES from Guayaquil, September 20, state that cocoa production during the first nine months of the year had declined to 121,500 quintals, against 172,950 in 1882; 190,860 in 1881; 302,300 in 1880; and 240,230 in 1879.

THE cotton crop of Egypt is all that can be wished for, being valued at the lowest at 3,000,000 cantars, which would be 25 to 37½ larger than that of 1882. The plant has not suffered from caterpillars nor from heavy fogs, and the only thing that may still be apprehended are partial inundations, the Nile being unusually high.

THE camphor tree has lately been introduced into California, and promises well. It resembles the laurel somewhat. It grows well all along the coast, and one tree at Sacramento has already attained a height of thirty feet. It is easily propagated from seed or cuttings. Besides producing the well known drug, the tree is valuable as timber.

*Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* (London) reported for the week ending November, 7, 196 failures in the United Kingdom (3 less than the preceding week), against 250 and 248 in like weeks respectively of 1882 and 1881. Of these, England and Wales had 167 against 229 and 227, Scotland 25 against 18 and 17, and Ireland 4 against 3 and 4 in like weeks in 1882 and 1881.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* publishes interviews with prominent wine merchants of that city, showing this year's California wine crop to be 40 per cent. less than was supposed, the total yield not exceeding 10,000,000 gallons. The immediate cause is a disease of the vines known in France as "oanime," which manifested itself for the first time this year. Mission grapes are held at \$22 to \$28 per ton, and Zinfandel and Muscat at \$33 to \$40 those being the highest prices yet obtained.

THE Turin *Rassegna* of October, states, that the unexpectedly large size of this year's Italian silk crop predisposes holders to sell freely, even at the considerable decline that had taken place since the commencement of the campaign, and notwithstanding a good demand for medium Italian raw to take the place of the high-priced Chinese. All eyes were turned to Upper Italy, and other European silk centres were flat in sympathy with the weak attitude of the Milan

market. Surdah organsines and Japan trams were attracting some attention.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Ironmonger*, London, writing during a tour of observation in Russia, gives some rather surprising information concerning the industrial progress being made in that country. It is but a few years since vast quantities of railway equipments were imported to Russia from both England and the United States. The Russians now make all their steel rails and about all their locomotives. Indeed, over-production is causing depression in some of their railway equipment works. Russia is producing unlimited quantities of both spring steel and tool steel.

MARYLAND papers state that Harford County in that State has 300 canning factories, giving employment to 16,000 persons and consuming the product of 10,000 acres of tomatoes and 5,000 acres of sugar corn, involving all told an outlay of \$200,000 for agricultural labor. The product of last season's pack (1882) amounted to over 1,600,000 cases, or 34,000,000 cans, of hermetically sealed goods. The pack was made up as follows: Tomatoes, 1,000,000 cases, or 24,000,000 cans; sugar corn, 500,000 cases, or 12,000,000 cans; miscellaneous articles, such as pears, peaches, apples, peas, beans and pumpkins, about 100,000 cases, or 2,400,000 cans.

PITCH, in China, is obtained from bore holes, which the Chinese put down for procuring salt. These holes, which are generally about 300 fathoms deep and ¾ inch in diameter, are bored with a wire rope, and salt water is raised by means of a bamboo rod with a valve at the bottom. When the bore-hole is put down to a still greater depth, considerable quantities of inflammable gas issue from it, as in Alsatia under similar circumstances. This gas has been utilized for lighting up the works and also for firing the steam boilers; sometimes, indeed, borings are undertaken in China for the purpose of obtaining gas for heating and lighting purposes.

THE Greek sponge fisheries have been very much developed within the last two years, and at the present time there are 723 boats—183 of which are provided with diving bells—employed in this business. These boats which carry from five to seven men, nearly all belong to the ports of Hydra, Egina, Cranida, Hermoine and Trikeri. The fishing season commences in April and ends in August, the boats which are provided with diving-bells going as far to sea as Tunis and Tripoli, while the others do not go beyond the coast of Greece and Crete. The value of the sponges taken during the past season is put at £26,000—nearly half of which is credited to the Hydra boats, while those from Egina took about £27,000 worth of the remainder.

## Northwest Commercial Matters.

The past year has brought great changes in business matters in this district, and from being the dearest and worst supplied place in the Northwest Edmonton bids fair to become before long the cheapest, considering its location, and best supplied. Until last year freight cost nine cents a pound, and had to be hauled from Winnipeg in carts which could only make one trip

in the season. The high freight and the impossibility of turning the money invested in business over more than once in the year had the effect of keeping prices of all articles remarkably high, and always prevented large stocks in any line from being brought in. As a merchant's money was of little value to him until the time of his leaving for Winnipeg for a fresh supply of goods, and as he was tolerably certain of getting it some time between fall and spring the result was that business was done altogether on a credit business, which in the end did not result beneficially either to buyer or seller. The buyer bought more goods than he could pay for easily, the seller had difficulty in collecting his money, and the consequence was hard times all around. The steamboat line being under new management last summer, and the railroad being built so far west of Winnipeg was supposed to improve matters somewhat in the way of reducing freights and bringing goods in more frequently and cheaply. But these expectations were disappointed. Steamboat communication proved a failure, and instead of freight coming through in two or three months by cart a whole steamboat load that was started in the summer from Winnipeg did not arrive until the following spring. Late in the fall it was decided to bring in goods from Swift Current, on the railroad, which in ordinary seasons would not have been difficult, but in this instance the snow came early in the season, freighting was difficult, and instead of freights being lower they were fifty per cent. higher than ever before, and besides merchants had to bear the loss of goods lying at points along the road or river all winter. Fall stocks did not arrive until nearly spring or after spring had opened. As a consequence business was very much deranged, and prices instead of being lower than in previous years were considerably higher.

With the completion of the railroad to Calgary, however, a great change has taken place. Freights are now four and a half and five cents from Winnipeg as against nine and ten cents in former years or fifteen cents last year. Goods now come through with certainty in a month's time or less from Winnipeg with very little loss or damage, and can be ordered by telegraph and forwarded at any time of the summer or fall. Besides, prices of almost all staples are much lower in the east than formerly. The consequence of all this is that prices here have taken a great tumble and stocks of goods have been materially increased. At the same time it has made it necessary that business should be done more on a cash basis, and the plan has been adopted of putting everything down to the lowest possible notch for cash, but if any purchase has to be booked a considerably higher price is charged. This may look somewhat hard to a person who may not happen to have the cash in hand, but it gives the person who has the cash the advantage to which he is justly entitled, and puts the merchant on a solid footing in getting his money as soon as he parts with his goods, so that he is at once in a position to use it in buying more. It makes it an object with the intending purchaser to wait until he has the money before he buys, and in this way he is to a great extent prevented from buying things that he can do without or that he will have a

difficulty in paying for, and he too is on a solid footing than if he bought on credit not knowing when or how he could pay. Unlimited credit and high prices for goods have been a great drawback to this district in the past, and now with low prices and cash transactions it looks as though better times were on the way.

There is a difference in the price of almost every article, but especially in staples, on which the freight is heavy and on which a lowering of the freight makes a great difference in cost. The following is a comparative list of the cash prices of various articles at the present time and last season, and there is no doubt that the former will compare favorably with those at any point on the Saskatchewan or throughout the territories outside the line of railroad: Bacon, smoked, 22½c, 40c; hams, 28c, 40c; brown sugar, 16½c, 30c; Paris lump sugar, 22½c, 35c; syrup per keg, \$8, \$12 to \$14; currants, 20c, 35c; slice dried apples, 25c, 30c; evaporated apples, 33½c, 30c; beans, 15c, 25c; soda biscuit, 20c, 25c; cheese, 30c, 40c; salt, 8c, 20c; California fruit, 75c, \$1; jams, 50c, 75c; canned corned beef, 65c, \$1; soap, per bar, 14c, 25c; myrtle navy tobacco, 75c, \$1.25; black chewing tobacco, 65c, \$1; powder, 50c, 75c; shot, 20c, 30c; matches per qr gross, 35c, 50c and 75c; rope, 20c, 30c. Stoves, No. 8 cook, \$42, \$60; No. 9 cook, \$45, \$75; box, 25-inch, \$14, \$25; box, 28-inch, \$17.50 to \$20, \$40; Empress cook stove: \$1.27, \$1.75; grindstones, 12½c per lb, 23c; fixtures, \$1.50, \$3.50. Cottons 10c to 20c per yard, 30c to 50c; prints the same prices; men's socks, 50c, 75c; white blankets, 2½ point \$6, 3 point \$7, 3½ point \$8, 4 point \$10 per pair, against prices 30 per cent. higher last year. In winter clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, and goods generally, there is a fall in prices of from 30 to 40 per cent., but at present it is not possible to quote prices satisfactorily in all lines until the large outfits now on the road arrive.—*Edmonton Bulletin.*

### Burglar Alarms.

Yankee ingenuity in this, as in other fields, has asserted itself, and the result is showing in the very large number of burglar-alarms patented in this country and in the great variety of principles called into action and designs produced. Many improvements have from time to time been made, and the efforts in this direction have assumed a more rational and practical direction. Yet this is a field by no means untried in earlier times and in other countries. Though comparatively new in general practicability, such devices have been to some extent in use for the past two hundred and fifty years, and since the earliest ages nature has provided one which, according to the testimony of all burglars and experts, has never been surpassed—a vigilant and high keyed black-and-tan. Doubtless, however, one of the earliest contrivances, consisting of string with screws fastened to one end for fixing in the doors and windows and loops in the other for slipping over the toes of the sleeper proved efficacious. In the "good old days" the traveller carried not only his own especial locks and bolts, which, on retiring, he fixed to his chamber door, but also a full equipment of alarms in the shape of pistols, bells,

torpedoes, etc., which he affixed to the doors and windows in such a way as to be let off or rung by any attempt to open the door surreptitiously. The Marquis of Worcester in his "Century of Invention" (1655) mentions several devices for this purpose, but leaves no description of them. Later some aspiring genius "to fame unknown," gave to the world an appliance which upset the bed, spilling its occupants upon the floor, upon the entrance of an intruder. Strange to say, this did not prove popular. Another alarm, of later birth, consisted of a mechanism which, upon the opening of a window or door, turned on the gas and exploded the same by fire struck from a flint through mechanism actuated also by the opening of the door or window. Indeed, a common feature of all earlier forms of burglar alarms was the automatic production of light by striking sparks from a flint into tinder. The pistol alarm seems to have been the first favorite. This was usually attached to the door-jamb by a pivoted post whose tang was screwed into the jamb; the muzzle of the pistol was placed at the crack and the trigger tripped by any motion of the door, sent the contents of the pistol in the direction of the intruder. As however, this was sometimes attended with unpleasant consequence to friends, servants and harmless visitors, the torpedo, as less aggressive, took its place. This was suspended from a pin and so arranged as to fall when the door was opened and thereby explode. This, in turn gave way to a hinged plate on the threshold, which, when stepped upon by the burglar, actuated the bell by a rod and lever. But this could be stepped over. Then came the series of clock alarms in cases attached to the door and sprung by opening the same, followed by the electric circuit, consisting of copper wires running through the house and connected with a battery; circuit connections being attached to the windows and doors in such a way that when any of these were open the armature would fall from the magnet and the alarm be sounded and sometimes a light struck. Another class of alarm is attached to the clock in such a way that any improper attempt to open the door or draw the latch sets an escapement driven by a cog and spring in motion, each pulsation of which strikes a blow upon a gong. These general features are applied to nearly, if not quite all of the latest forms of burglar alarms, which vary greatly, however, in detail and design and are for the most part familiar.—*Call Smith in the Industrial World.*

A novel and ingenious way of building railways has been adopted by the Republic of Guatemala, as follows: A national subscription has been decreed, to which every inhabitant of Guatemala having an income of \$100 or more will be required to contribute at the rate of \$4 per annum for ten years. In this way the estimated cost of the road, \$12,000,000, is to be collected on 300,000 shares of stock of the par value of \$40 per share. Every subscriber to the fund is entered as a shareholder from the outset, and is entitled to a pro rata share of the eventful profits. All of the national land, a league in width, on both sides of the road, can be bought only for railroad scrip, not for money, and it is estimated that the sale of these lands will finally redeem all the bonds, thus leaving the property an unencumbered possession of the State.

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 11, 1883.

## CANADIAN TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Recent returns from the British Board of Trade show that Canadian merchants are exercising considerable caution in not importing so extensively as they have done in the past. During the month of October the value of goods imported from Great Britain amounted to £370,468. During the same month of last year the value of goods imported was £448,871, or £78,403 more. The reduction has been pretty well distributed over all classes of goods brought in. The heaviest contraction has been in iron rails which show a falling-off amounting to £38,600. In August and September there was a decrease of importation in this line of £76,500 and £18,500 respectively. Bar and cast iron comes next in order, the falling-off in these being £13,300 each. Decrease in other lines were as follows, the figures representing pounds sterling: apparel and slops, 2,000; cotton piece goods, 6,800; haberdashery, 5,900; hardware and cutlery, 5,000; tin plates, 1,700; linen piece goods, 2,700; oil (seed) 6,300; silk (broadstuffs and ribbons) 500; spirits, 800; stationery, 100; woollen fabrics, 200; and carpets, 400. Taking the ten months, ending with October, the value of imports from Great Britain was 5,396,943, against 5,732,832 in 1882, the decrease being equivalent to about 6½ per cent. The items in which the chief decreases occur are rails 157,690, bar iron 45,422, hardware and cutlery 21,456, haberdashery 123,856, cotton piece goods 109,834, and silks 27,240, while the importation of tin plates has increased 72,000, and that of woollen fabrics 62,472.

On the face of this it is gratifying to notice that while imports have fallen-off, there has been a large increase in exports. For the ten months ending with October the total exports amounted to £6,633,211, as compared with £5,824,110 in the corresponding period of 1882. The principal increase is in the items of lumber and live stock. The export trade in stock has almost doubled, and the probability is that business in that line will continue to increase year by year. There is now a keen demand for Canadian fed stock in the British markets, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of interested parties in

the old country to keep it in check. There has been a shortage in grain exports owing to the poor character of the harvest in the Eastern provinces of the Dominion. The total value of exports for the ten months referred to above, exceeds the imports by £1,237,268. In 1882 the excess was only £91,278. Shipping returns are equally favorable. The tonnage of vessels entered with cargoes from Canada being 1,222,072 tons as compared with 968,695. When the vast territory of the Northwest is developed, and makes itself felt upon the markets of the world, these figures, although very satisfactory, will appear small in comparison with what will be. Even this season, had there been better facilities for transportation, the surplus product of Manitoba and the Northwest would have largely augmented the figures for the first ten months of the year. It is a matter for gratification that interest is being thoroughly awakened in the development of the Hudson Bay Route, which will give to this country that facility of transportation, and bring it into that close connection with the Old World, which is so desirable. When that work is consummated Canada's export trade to Great Britain will attain proportions which will surprise even the most enthusiastic patriot in the Dominion.

### THE REASON WHY.

Even the most disinterested observer cannot but notice the general feeling of distrust which at the present time pervades commercial and financial circles all over the American continent. This is especially the case in the Eastern provinces of the Dominion, and in the States bordering on the Atlantic coast. The reason for this unfortunate condition of public sentiment is not hard to find. Speculation in stocks and grain is the key note to the situation, and the avarice of those having control of heavy capital lends an additional burden. The past six months has been a period of tribulation for the manipulators of the stock and grain markets, and only those whose enormous wealth has enabled them to sweep everything before them have been able to successfully weather the storm. This class of men are generally indifferent as to the public welfare, and consider the claims of the community as a secondary matter when placed alongside their own selfish individual interests. The lack of confidence which has arisen in the minds

of the public as to the reliability of securities has had a demoralizing effect upon trade all over the land. The public have long enough allowed themselves to be deceived, and become the sport and spoil of the strong manipulators who wait for victims around the precincts of Wall street, or the exchanges of our large cities. The lambs who have heretofore allowed themselves to be led to the slaughter, have learned a lesson from bitter experience which they will not soon forget, for in the struggle many of them have not only had to part with their fleece, but the pelt has also suffered no small amount of injury. The secret of all distrust has its origin in the prevalence of speculation, and until there has been a strong reaction and people begin to depend more upon the efforts of industry and honest living than upon the gambling chances which the ups and downs of a stock market affords, there is but little hope to be entertained for a restriction of that solid confidence upon which the business fabric has its only sure foundation. The insane desire to get rich all at once can only be checked by putting a stop to the reckless credit system which like a tarantula has fixed its many claws deep and firm in the body commercial. Sound common sense and good judgement must be brought to bear on the management of all commercial affairs, whether it be in the handling of securities or making investments. There will then be a return of that confidence which is an essential factor in the progress and prosperity of any country.

### SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

There is no doubt but that the speculative mania which has swept over the land during the past two or three years has had the effect of somewhat discrediting in the minds of many the old fashioned methods of thrift and slow accumulation, by which our forefathers amassed their fortunes. No place under the sun ever suffered more from this curse than Manitoba, and especially Winnipeg. An idea was allowed to take root in the minds of many that the qualities which were formerly deemed essential for success in business, have been superseded by others more in keeping with the fast age in which we live. Some fortunate individuals have by speculation within a comparatively brief period raised themselves from poverty and obscurity to wealth and fame, and it is not surprising that their

example should have an influence on weak human nature, and lead many to believe in the existence of a short and easy road to fortune. But this class of people seem never to stop and consider the whole question. If they would look back upon the history of the past they would soon find out that in the speculative arena there has been a terrible record of wrecks as compared with what have been successful. The only reliable basis on which to conduct business is the old one of prudence and economy. These are essentials to prosperity, and can never be dispensed with. There is nothing in the present condition of trade or mercantile affairs to warrant a departure from the old standard principles adopted through the past; and those who follow them out the more carefully will as a rule be the best off in the long run. Careful, economical management is sure to bring success, and will always be found to be, in the long run, the best policy to pursue.

### THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE.

No subject which at present is agitating the mind of the Northwest public is of greater importance than that of the Hudson Bay Route. Upon its construction depends to a very large extent (larger than many suppose) the future of this country, and no effort should be spared to carry to a successful completion the initiative steps that have already been made in that direction. The scheme now proposed is to form a line to be called the San Francisco Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway. The title is a high sounding one but the prospect for its being all that the name implies is assuring. All that is required to carry out this scheme is the building of a line through Canadian territory from the boundary line to Hudson Bay. This line will connect with the American railway system and will thus be able in reality to carry freight and passengers from San Francisco to Hudson Bay where they will be shipped directly to Liverpool thus saving over 1,150 miles as compared with the route via Chicago. The road required to be built to connect with the American system will only be about 700 miles in length, and recent reports from engineers who have travelled the route show that there are no specially heavy engineering difficulties to contend with in the construction of the road. It has also been demonstrated that the Hudson Bay is easily navigable for fully five months in

the year, and further it is contended that as in the depth of winter it only freezes for a short distance from shore, long piers could be constructed in order to allow of navigation most of the year. The experience of the past has been with the wooden ships of the Hudson Bay Company but it is confidently anticipated that with iron vessels having the latest modern improvements, navigation will not be obstructed at any season when trade is established between Port Nelson and Liverpool or other European ports. The road when built can hardly prove otherwise than a profitable one. Not only would the immense grain traffic of the Canadian Northwest be tributary to it, but the wheat and other products of the Northern States would undoubtedly take advantage of it as being the safest and shortest road of transport to the markets of Europe. And further fancy freight from San Francisco which now finds its way to the Atlantic by way of Chicago and New York, being drawn through Winnipeg to this northern port, and it is almost impossible to imagine the gigantic proportions which this trade must naturally assume. We trust that no barrier will be thrown in the way of carrying out this important project, and it is not likely there will be. Then will the future of the Northwest be doubly assured and Winnipeg suddenly transformed into one of the busiest commercial and industrial cities of the world.

### THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The elections are over. The people have declared their opinion and have decided who shall have the conduct of the civic affairs of Winnipeg for the next year. Looking over the record of the polls it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the business men of the city have not been so mindful of their own interests as they should, have been, and it is plainly observable that the old native element have asserted all their power. This is a class, although in every way deserving of the highest respect, are not now, as a rule, intimately associated with the mercantile interests of the community. We congratulate Mr. Logan upon his election as Mayor, but at the same time cannot but regret that the previous incumbent of the office had not been re-elected. His closer connection with the business men of the city is the

only argument we have urged in his favor. We believe that as a representative of the commercial interests of the city, it was our duty to adopt that course. In Mr. Brown Ward No. 2 has elected a representative who will be, in every sense, a credit to the constituency he represents, and at this period of the city's history, men possessed of his knowledge of finance and business are wanted in the Council. Ward No. 4 has two good representatives of the commercial interests in Messrs Bawlf and Wishart. In ward No. 5 Mr. Nixon has been left at home. This is a matter for some regret. Mr. Nixon, although very pertinent in his remarks in the council of last year, was a good representative, and his keen insight and sharp remonstrance were like the bitter herb which lends desirable qualities to the health producing tonic.

Now that the election is over, it is to be hoped that the new council will display during their period of office that caution and wisdom in dealing with public matters which is so much needed at the present time, and which existed in a very small degree in their predecessors in office. Careful management and strict economy must be exercised, and we hope that at the end of the year of their incumbency we may be able to say to them, "well done, good and faithful servants."

### UNITED STATES POLITICS.

President Arthur has delivered his annual message to Congress. The leading features of the document may be summed up briefly. We are reminded by it that in pursuance of notice served by the United States the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington will cease to be in operation on July 1st, 1885, and the appointment of a commission to consider the general question of the rights of the United States in British American fisheries is suggested. Pauper immigration is mildly protested against. No further large reduction of duties is suggested until the full effect of the reduction of last season can be seen. Large reduction it is said may hereafter be advantageously made. Objection is taken to the substitution of any other securities for national bonds as security for the national bank note circulation. The retirement of the trade dollar is recommended. These are only the salient features, some of which we may discuss fully in some future issue.



## WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The state of the money market has undergone no change during the past week. The banks report a fair but not pressing demand for money. The wants of business are as a rule supplied without difficulty. While there has been somewhat of a disposition on the part of some of our monetary institutions to restrict limits of credit, others have been displaying greater liberality than for sometime past. The active movement of grain is now making itself felt. Farmers are converting their grain into cash, and the proceeds going into the hands of country merchants the latter are being enabled to meet their liabilities to wholesale houses. This causes a general feeling of relief, and there cannot but be a continued improvement in this direction, for sometime at least. Rates of discount are about as they were. Gilt edged commercial paper is discounted generally at from 8 to 10 per cent., although there are some cases in which as low as 7 per cent. has been obtained. Ordinary commercial paper runs from 10 to 12 per cent. The loan companies report a rather quiet state of business. They have plenty of money, and where the remedy is eligible, loans can be had at from 8 to per cent. Relief comes but slowly to the speculative class, and as a general thing they have still to depend upon private funds for accommodation. The rate of interest for such varies so much that it is impossible to give quotations.

## WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The past week has been one of the dullest that the wholesale trade of Winnipeg has experienced for some time. Except it be in the matter of goods for the holiday trade there has been very little doing beyond a few sorting-up orders, and even in this way the volume of business has not reached the general average. At this season of the year a slackness in business is as a matter of course expected. Retailers have laid in their stocks for winter and their orders for the next two or three months are likely to be light. Remittances have shewn some improvement, the greater number of the leading houses reporting their notes very fairly met on the 4th inst. What were not paid in full have been satisfactorily arranged, and as the free movement of grain that is now taking place puts a large amount of money into circulation, it is not considered that there will be much difficulty in this respect during the winter months.

## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

There is no movement in agricultural implements at present beyond the sale of a few grain crushers and straw cutters. The whole energy of the agencies is now being devoted to the collection of accounts. So far the results in this direction have not been of the most satisfactory character, but at the same time the past week shows some improvement upon its predecessors. Farmers are now bringing their grain to market, and the prospect for more prompt payment in the near future is considered very good.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

This has been rather an active week in the boot and shoe houses, but the business has

chiefly been the filling of orders which had accumulated owing to the delay of goods in transit from Eastern manufactories. A fair trade is expected for the next month or six weeks, but after that a period of inactivity is looked for. Collections are fair.

## CLOTHING.

The whole volume of business for the week amount to a few sorting-up orders. Country dealers are well stocked up, and no demand is looked for in that direction until their shelves are pretty well relieved from what they now carry. City trade is quiet. Collections are still somewhat slow, but rather better than they were a month ago.

## CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

A very good trade is being done especially in the finer classes of goods suitable for the Christmas trade. There is also a fair demand for staple lines. Collections are fair.

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Business in this line keeps up as well as could be expected, and the leading houses report collections as improving and tolerably satisfactory.

## DRY GOODS.

There has been scarcely any movement in dry goods during the past week. The trade of the country is already well supplied with goods. Dealers generally are pursuing a very cautious policy, and buying only to supply immediate wants. Under these circumstances it cannot be expected that there will be much activity developed during the winter months. The volume of trade will be confined to sorting-up orders, and in this way it is not expected that the demand will be heavy. Collection are better than they have been, but are still slow.

## FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

This is about the only line of business in which there is any activity at present. The demand for goods for the holiday trade has been quite up to expectations, and it is likely to continue good for a couple of weeks yet. Collections are fair.

## FISH AND POULTRY.

The demand in this line continues very fair. There is a good supply of fish in the city, and consignments are being regularly received from Lakes Winnipeg and Superior. There is no change in quotations which are as follows: White fish 7c; Lake Superior trout 8c; pike 3c. Oysters are having ready sale at 70c for counts, 60c for selects, and 50c for standards. Game is fairly plentiful. Prairie chickens are worth at 50 to 60c per pair; wild ducks, 40 to 50c; and rabbits, 25c per pair. Turkeys and chickens are still somewhat scarce, but several consignments are expected to arrive within the next few days. The ruling figure for both turkeys and chickens is 20c to 25c per pound.

## FRUIT.

The demand for fruit continues to be very good. Collections for the past month have been very satisfactory. There is no change in prices from what was quoted last week. Lemons are steady at \$9 to \$9.50. There are no oranges in stock but some are on the way which are expected to arrive this week. Apples are firm at \$6 to \$6.50 per barrel. California fruit is very regularly received. Pears are worth \$6 to \$6.50 per

case. Malaga grapes are held firm at \$9 to \$9.50 per barrel. Figs in 14lb boxes are worth 12c per lb.; Eleno layers 10c. Nuts are firm at old quotations, viz: peanuts 20c per lb; almonds 20c to 22c; brazils 22c; cocoa nuts \$0.50 per hundred. Dried fruit quotations are as follows, viz: loose muscatel raisins \$3.25; black baskets \$4.40; black crown \$4.75 to 5.00; triple crown \$7.00; four crown \$8.00; dates 10c per lb.

## FUEL.

The winter weather makes a steady demand for both wood and coal. 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 this line is again inclined to be dull, and collections, although better than have been, are not yet perfectly satisfactory.

## GROCERIES.

The approach of the holiday season creates a briskness in the grocery lane. Orders have been coming in freely of late, and collections are reported better. Quotations are: Sugars—Yellow 9½ to 10c; granulated 10½ to 11½c; Paris lumps 12c; Coffees 15 to 18c for Rios; 22 to 27c for Javas; teas—Japan 20 to 45c, Moyuno gunpowders 30 to 75c; Young Hyson 25 to 70c; new season Congous 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 9c 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.

There is very little activity at present and none is expected for some time to come. Collections are slow, and hardly so good as they were a month ago. Quotations 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 upwaras, \$4 per 100 lb keg; casing nails, \$4.75; finishing nails \$1.25; after the 15th of December nails will make a further advance of 25c all round. Bar iron is quoted at \$3.50 per 100 lb to the trade and \$4 to blacksmiths.

## LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Business has fallen off somewhat during the past week, but a fair amount of trade is still being done. Quotations are as follows:—Spanish sole 33c to 35c; slaughter sole 35c French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic 85c; 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.

The demand, as might be expected at this season of the year is light. Mill owners are actively engaged in logging operations, preparing for next season's trade. 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, \$23; 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, 1¾, and 2 inch, \$60; 2nd do., \$50; 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 shingler, \$5.25; X shingles, \$5.00; A do, \$4.50; lath, \$4.50

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

In this line business keeps up very well. Collections have been very satisfactory.

STOVES, TIN WARE, &c.

In this line business is beginning to slacken off somewhat, the rush of the season's trade having been got through with. Remittances have been very well made.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Business keeps moving along in the same steady way that has characterized it for the past month or so.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

There has been quite a marked activity in this line of late, especially in the demand for the stronger class of liquors. There has been no change in prices. 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; Rouet, 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. Champagne—Pomeroy, 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; Drewry's ale \$13 per bbl; Bass's ale in

quarts \$4 per doz; pints \$2.50; Guinness 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. J. five-year old, \$2.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$8.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Although there has only been a limited amount of grain offered on the street during the week, receipts by rail have been more liberal than at any other period of the season so far. There is every probability of a very active movement during the next few weeks. Threshing operations are well advanced and the excellent sleighing which now prevails all over the country gives every facility for bringing grain to market, which is being taken advantage of by the farmers. Prices are firm at the quotations which are given below, but it is not likely that there will be any advance of consequence upon what is being paid now. Provisions are firm and steady at prices very little changed from what has been quoted for the past two weeks.

WHEAT.

Receipts for the week been the most liberal of any during the season and all the principal points both in Western and Southern Manitoba, report large quantities coming in. There has been quite a large amount shipped east to Montreal and Toronto. Frozen wheat is also being actively handled for milling purposes in the eastern provinces. No. 1 hard wheat readily brings from 70c to 80c in Winnipeg, the latter figure being the outside price for really first-class. For frozen wheat the prices range from 40c to 55c according to the amount of damage it has suffered. The prospect for a rise in the price of wheat, in the near future, is not very promising, owing to the dull condition of foreign markets, but the probability is that it will continue for the next month or two, fairly steady at present quotations.

OATS.

At the present time oats are a drug in the market. The only outside demand is from the Port Arthur district, where they are used by contractors in railway construction on the north shore of Lake Superior. Extensive supplies have been laid in there, and when that outlet is checked there will be nothing left but the local demand to consume the heavy product of the country. The two oatmeal mills that are in operation in the country will only make a light break in the heavy stocks in the hands of the farmers. The ruling figure for good oats in Winnipeg now is about 20c, but quite a large quantity has been bought as low as 15c.

BARLEY.

Several loads of barley have been offered on the market, but there is no active demand. The brewers are not anxious to buy having considerable stocks of old grain on hand. From 30c to 35c is the general quotation.

FLOUR.

The mills are running night and day and find ready sale for all their products. Considerable shipments east have taken place, and the local demand is very fair. Quotations are: Patents \$2.90; strong baker's \$2.60; superfine \$2.00 to \$2.5.

BRAN

is steady and in fair demand at \$10 per ton on track.

SHORTS

are considerably enquired for and steady at the old quotation of \$12 per ton on track.

CHOPPED FEED.

There is a fair enquiry for chopped feed which is steady at \$24 to \$25 per ton.

POTATOES.

The milder weather of the past week or ten days has allowed farmers to bring in a more liberal supply. The price is steady and firm at 50c per bushel.

CHEESE

is steady and in fair demand at 16c to 17c per pound. There is a very fair supply held in the city.

BUTTER.

The market is well stocked with butter at present, and there is an excellent demand for choice qualities. Dairy ranges from 24c to 28c according to quality, and fine creamery would bring as high as 30c.

HAMS

are still in light stock and steady at 18c.

BACON.

The bleak winter weather creates a good demand for all classes of hog products. Bacon is steady at 11½c for long clear dry salt; smoked 12½c; breakfast bacon 16½c to 17c; spiced rolls 16c.

EGGS

are in rather better supply than they were and continue firm at 30c per dozen.

MESS PORK.

There is no change in prices which hold steady at \$17 to \$18.

MESS BEEF.

There is only a light demand at present, and stocks are not heavy. It is quoted at \$18.

LARD.

Twenty-lb pails are held at \$2.75, and case lard is worth \$3 to \$3.50.

DRIED APPLES

are only in moderate demand and steady at 12c per pound.

CRANBERRIES

are still quoted at \$14 per barrel.

WHITE BEANS

remain firm at the old figure of \$3 per bushel.

CANNED MEATS.

The enquiry is only fair. Quotations remain as they were, viz.: 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 \$4.50.

MINNEAPOLIS.

There has been a fair degree of activity on change during the past week with a general weakening in values and a tendency to lower prices. An excellent business has been done in sample wheat, and that which was off grade has found a most ready disposition. There has been a noticeable increase in the amount of frosted wheat on the market which has met with a good demand, principally for shipment to eastern markets. Considerable speculative business has been done, the more deferred futures in hard wheat being in most favor.

Coarse grains have been in good demand. There is comparatively little corn here and everybody wants it. Prices are considerably higher, the result of the limited supply and sympathy with other markets.

Millfeed is scarce and prices remain about the same as those existing last 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.....	\$1.00 ..	\$0.98½ ..	\$0.98½
" 2 " .....	94 ..	91 ..	91
" 1 northern ..	\$9 ..	\$7 ..	\$7
" 2 " .....	\$5 ..	\$4 ..	\$4
No. 1 hard			
Seller, Jan. ....	1.02½ ..	1.01½ ..	1.01½
" February ..	1.04 ..	1.03 ..	1.03
" May.....	1.10½ ..	1.10 ..	1.10

Flour.—Without as yet any appreciation in values, there is a slightly better feeling in the flour market, probably due to high exports, a trifle more request and rapid depletion of the heavy stocks at home and abroad. Millers do not, however, look for better prices until after the holidays. Local net quotations range as follows:

Patents, \$5.75 to 6.10, straights, \$5.10 to 5.50; first bakers', \$4.50 to 5.00; second bakers', \$4 to 4.50; best low grades, \$2.25 to 2.50; red dog, \$1.50 to 2.10.

It begins to dawn upon our millers that the Mississippi river is quite low, and that they have got to submit to the low running of their mills all winter. We are having exceptionally pleasant and open weather, and had the water been held back by ice as was believed, it must have been released ere this. The same low stage of the river continues, and no very satisfactory work could be done this week before Tuesday noon, one-quarter of the mills then shutting down to give the balance power. By this means a good head of water was obtained, and those mills in operation are running at full capacity. The mills take turns in shutting down, a number representing one-quarter of the whole capacity being set off in classes. The production of last week exceeded our estimate, not being less than 12,000 barrels, per day, against 18,500 barrels the previous week. This week two merchant mills out of the twenty-two in the city are idle, and the daily production will not be far from 15,000 barrels, against 12,000 last week. Our millers report a little better tone to the flour market, but there is no change in prices. An advance in values is hardly looked for before the holidays.

Our receipts and shipments were as follows for the week ending Dec. 4:

	Received.	Shipped.
Wheat, bush.....	471,000	150,000
Flour, brls.....	1,275	98,869
Millstuff, tons.....	228	2,616
LAST WEEK.		
Flour, brls.....	4,675	129,569
Wheat, bush.....	471,000	129,500
Millstuff, tons .....	1,152	2,937

The stock of wheat in store in the elevators (including the transfer) and mills of the city on Tuesday, was about 3,250,000 bush. At St. Paul there were 1,000,000 bush., against 800,000 bush. last week, and at Duluth 1,980,000 bush., against 1,670,800 bush. the previous week.—*Northwestern Miller.*

CHICAGO.

The Chicago market has developed no new features of consequence this week. There have been numerous fluctuations but they have not been on a wide limit. On Tuesday wheat was active but generally easy. Wheat was left in a great measure to itself, the speculative interest centering on corn, which was excited and irregular, but decidedly higher. Oats were active and prices tended to advance. Provisions were active at an irregular range of prices. Receipts of hogs were liberal but buyers took hold and paid an advancing figure for the raw material. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Dec., \$0.95½	Jan., \$0.97
Corn.....	57	56½
Oats.....	31½	31½
Pork.....	12.55	13.65
Lard.....	8.35	8.52½

On Wednesday an active business was transacted in wheat, but the feeling was unsettled. Receipts were large. An unsettled and feverish feeling prevailed in the corn market. Oats were easy with less interest in the market on speculative account than the day previous. Provisions, under the influence of liberal receipts were rather more free. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Dec., \$0.96	Jan., \$0.96½
Corn.....	57½	57½
Oats.....	31½	31½
Pork.....	13.00	13.85
Lard.....	8.42½	8.62½

On Thursday there was but little change of note from the day previous. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Dec., \$0.96½	Jan., \$0.96½
Corn.....	57½	57½
Oats.....	31½	31½
Pork.....	12.95	12.50
Lard.....	8.40	8.60

On Friday wheat was active and firm. Provisions were unsettled. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Dec., \$0.95½	Jan., \$0.96
Corn.....	57½	57½
Oats.....	31½	32
Pork.....	12.85	13.67½
Lard.....	8.52½	8.55

On Saturday wheat was stronger and prices had a tendency to advance. Corn was active and firm, as also were oats. Provisions were active. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Dec., \$0.96½	Jan., \$0.97½
Corn.....	57½	58½
Oats.....	33½	34½
Pork.....	13.00	13.00
Lard.....	8.65	8.65

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market still continues weak. Prices advanced early in the week, but later on there was a downward tendency. On Wednesday there was a general decline from the previous day, Federal stock being especially weak. As compared with the previous week's quotations, closing bids on Wednesday were:

	Nov. 28.	Dec. 5.
Montreal ..	172½	170
Ontario ..	93	100
Toronto ..	159	161
Merchants ..	104	104½
Commerce.....	116½	118½
Imperial.....	130½	133½
Federal.....	126½	119½
Dominion.....	156	157½
Standard.....	105	112
North-west Land.....	62	64

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The market still continues quiet, owing partly to light receipts and also to the close of navigation. Values have generally been steady. It is not yet well understood how much grain is left in the country, and until there can be a satisfactory estimate made the market is likely to be unsettled. There has been some decrease in stocks in store.

WHEAT.

There has been a steady demand for milling purposes, but no enquiry for shipment. Prices are firm, but there has been very little changing hands. The market closed quiet at the following quotations: Fall wheat No. 2 \$1.11; No. 3, \$1.07; Spring do., No. 1, \$1.10; No. 2, \$1.14.

OATS.

The feeling in oats has been rather firmer. Car lots have sold on track at prices ranging from 34c to 35c. On the street 37c to 38c is paid.

BARLEY.

The close of navigation and the establishment of winter rates of storage have caused a quieter feeling in the market, and a consequently easier feeling in prices. The market closed quiet and inactive at the following quotations: No. 1 72c; No. 2, 66c to 67c, extra No. 3, 63c; No. 3, 53c to 54c.

RYE

continues inactive and nominal at 63c.

PEAS.

There is a good demand for peas, but none offering. No. 1 are worth 76c; No. 2, 74c to 75c for car lots. Street prices are 73c to 74c.

FLOUR.

The past week has been as dull as any of its predecessors. There has been no enquiry, and holders are inclined to offer inducements to buyers. The dullness is without a parallel for a long time. Quotations are: superior extra \$5.05 to \$5.15; extra \$4.85 to \$4.90.

POTATOES.

The potato market is without change. Receipts are sufficient to supply the market. Car lots have sold at 75c. On the street 85c to 90c is paid.

BUTTER.

Beyond a demand for a car or two of extra choice, there has been scarcely any inquiry. Car lots of selected choice have sold at 18c to 20c. Medium is quoted at 14c to 15c; inferior, nominal. Box lots are worth from 16c to 18c, the latter price being for choice only. On the street receipts have been light. Pound rolls sell at 20c to 24c, according to quality; tubs and crocks of dairy 18c to 20c; large rolls 17c to 19c.

EGGS.

There is a good demand for all offered at 24c for round lots of fresh. On the street really fresh brings 25c to 26c.

CHEESE.

The market is firm at 12c to 12½c for fine, and 10c for medium. A slight rise is expected shortly.

PORK

is inactive at \$15 for small lots.

BACON.

There has been very little activity and prices are easier. Old long clear is quoted at 7½c to 8c; new do, 8½c; Cumberland 7 to 7½c; new rolls, 12½; bellies, 13c.

HAMS.

New smoked have sold in small lots at 13c to 13½c.

LARD

is quiet at 11c to 11½c for tinnets and pails.

## APPLES.

Car lots have been moving at \$3.25 to \$3.50 for good qualities on the street. The demand is good.

## POULTRY.

Receipts have been light. Box lots are quoted at from 8c to 9c per lb for turkeys and ducks, and 6c to 7c for fowl and geese.

## SUNDRIES.

Dried apples 8½c to 9c, evaporated do 16c; white beans \$2.25; oatmeal per 136 lbs, \$4.10 to \$4.20; cornmeal \$3.54 to \$3.62.

## Pointers on Wheat.

The season for autumn sowings in the United Kingdom has been a particularly favorable one, and the cereal year of 1853-4 has at all events a good start. In summing up the probable requirements and supplies of the United Kingdom, the *Mark Lane Express* concludes that there are now afloat on the passage, say 3,000,000 quarters of breadstuffs, and when we look at the three principal sources of supply, the United States, Russia and India, leaving all minor sources out of the question, it would seem that all known data point to anything but a deficiency of supply for 1853-4, even if France should want to buy 10,000,000 quarters. Our stocks are so heavy, and the available supply is so large, that whatever the deficiency of the world's crop this year may have been there is no likelihood, that we can see, of any deficiency in the supply for the year 1854.

In France rainy weather has delayed sowing operations, and some anxiety is manifested at the delay occasioned by the unsettled state of the weather.

Advices from Calcutta, Oct. 24, state that the supply of wheat was small and firmly held. Advices from Bombay, Oct. 27, state that heavy rains have fallen, causing serious damage in the Bombay Presidency to the wheat crop. Wheat sowing takes place in October and November, and harvest in March to May. The export of wheat from Bombay has been 7,235,338 cwt. during the first eight months of 1853, against 6,221,595 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1852. The estimated crop of India for 1853 is about 352,000,000 bus.

In the Australian colonies the prospects of the wheat crop were considered unusually good up to the first week in September.

The wheat markets of this country, within a scope of fluctuations of 2 cts. to 3 cts. per bus., seem to be under the management of some large dealers, who avail themselves of the prevailing sentiments of confidence in future values, under large purchases made in a public way, to advance prices, and then in a private way to unload upon a crowd who have followed their lead, says the Secretary of the Toledo chamber of commerce. This element is about the only one of mark in the deal now, but for a day or two it seems to work slow. The unseasonable inclement weather, and possible close of navigation, is a new and doubtful factor, and the markets seem to be waiting the result. We doubt, however, if the locking up of 1,000,000 bus. of wheat on the Erie canal will affect the market either way. But navigation will not close yet, and probably no earlier than usual. Only twice in forty years has it closed as early as Nov. 17, and we do not expect

it now. Dealers in grain and millers are becoming impatient at the frequent errors, and consequent general want of faith in the accuracy of the visible supply table. It is unnecessary to say that this record of our accumulations is looked to with great interest, and there is no dispute concerning the ability of the compiler to give the trade an accurate account of the result of each week's business. Unfortunately, however, the figures are frequently in sharp conflict with public opinion, resulting possibly from clerical errors. Week before last there was a grave error and a correction. This week—it seems quite as clear—there is another error about a correction.—*N. W. Miller.*

## Milling Prospects in Great Britain.

Over-production is what is, and has been, the matter with the American milling trade. Here, however, says the *London Miller's Gazette*, the opposite is the case, speaking, that is with reference to our wants and our manufacture. If we can import nearly 3,500,000 sacks of flour (we have done the past season), it certainly means that there is room for more mills in the country; forty mills of a capacity of 1,000 sacks per week would only produce about 2,000,000 sacks per year, and for these there would be room, if foreign competition were more effectually met than is the case at present. It is gratifying, if somewhat selfish, to note that in the season which has just commenced, the large deficiency in the American wheat crop will probably lead to a reduction in the competing force of that country to the extent of perhaps 1,500,000 sacks, of which British and Irish millers should reap the benefit of about two-thirds. Looking toward Hungary, it is evident that there also will be a falling-off in flour exporting capacity, seeing that the wheat crop is this year considered to be more than 5,000,000 quarters below last year's total. Altogether, then, our millers may look forward, in the present season, to a larger demand upon their manufacturing powers, and increased manufacturing profits, and we can only hope that they will maintain the ground which they will doubtless gain in this respect in the season of 1853-54.

## Postal Statistics.

The statistics of the Universal Postal Union for 1851 shows that the United States ranks first in number of post-offices, with 44,512; Great Britain takes second place with 14,918; Germany has 11,088, and France 6,158. Japan, with 5,091 offices is far in advance of Russia, British India, Austria, Italy and Spain. Switzerland has one post-office to every 985 inhabitants, and the United States one to every 1,126. The United States conveyed the most postal cards, Germany next and Great Britain and Austria in order. In respect to the number of letters and postal cards to each inhabitant the countries ranked as follows: Great Britain, 38.7; the United States, 27.3; Switzerland, 19.8, and Germany, 15.8. The United States had 91,571 miles of railroad; Germany, 20,573; France, 16,822, and Russia, 14,439 miles. In number of newspapers conveyed in domestic mails the United States ranks first, with 532,

180,702; Germany second, with 439,059,900; France third, with 320,188,636, and Great Britain fourth with 140,789,100. In gross postal revenue Germany has 205,324,215 francs; the United States, 191,630,444 francs; Great Britain, 175,090,000 francs, and France, 152,968,560 francs. Great Britain, Germany and France had a net revenue in 1851 ranging from 65,525,100 francs to 19,900,440 francs, but the United States, Russia and Japan had a deficiency in revenue in the same year ranging from 14,418,075 to 1,320,840 francs.

## New Post Offices.

The following new post offices were opened on the 1st December: Alameda—Sec 20, tp 3, r 2 west of 2nd meridian, Assiniboia, James Walsh, P.M. Beaver Rapids—Sec 14, tp 16, r 20 w, Geo. Wilson, P.M. Carlyle—Sec 26, tp 7, r 3 w of 2nd meridian, Assiniboia, J. G. Turriff, P.M. Cross Lake Station—Sec 17, tp 10, r 17 e, R. R. Brereton, P.M. Elkhorn—Sec 4, tp 12, r 25 w, J. McLeod, P.M. Ellsboro—Sec 17, sp 15, r 9 w of 2nd meridian, Assiniboia, J. H. Ellis, P.M. Glenboro—Sec 10, tp 7, r 14 w, J. Duncan, P.M. Grund—Sec 10, tp 6, r 14 w, S. Christopher, P.M. Moose Mountain—Sec 18, tp 9, r 1 w of 2nd meridian, Assiniboia, T. Baldwin, p.m. Orrwood—Sec 24, tp 15, r 25 w, T. W. Orr, P.M. Pheasant Forks—Sec 20, tp 22, r 9 w of 2nd meridian, Assiniboia, J. M. Peregrine, P.M. Richland—Sec 6, tp 10, r 8 e, Wm. Rice, P.M.

PRINCE ALBERT, Battleford and Edmonton have now a fortnightly mail.

## BRANDON.

Mr. Drow is building a hotel and stable opposite Ogilvie's elevator on Pacific Avenue.

The local elections are causing much excitement. Both parties are doing all in their power, and the question has become a party one.

On the fourth there fell due at one of our city banks 120 notes, etc., all of which were paid except two. What other place can show a better record.

Business has been somewhat quiet on account of the low price of grain during the early part of the week. A war, however, was begun between the buyers on Thursday, which sent the price up to 70c for No. 1. The farmers are taking advantage of the rise and are coming in.

## MINNEDOSA.

Builders all have their hands full yet and will have more or less work all winter.

The low price of supplies will induce the lumber men to make a large cut this season, and there is a prospect of cheap lumber for next year's operations.

Grain is beginning to come in freely. Prices are not satisfactory to the farmers, but they are glad to get cash, and business in all lines is much improved. The grist mill is running to full capacity.

Large quantities of freight are being shipped in via M. & N. W. railway. The water tank and windmill are about completed, and work on the station and freight houses will be commenced in a few days.

**EDMONTON.**

*From the Bulletin*

Coal Oil is \$1.10 per gallon.

Telegrams to Winnipeg cost \$1.15 for ten words, and to Calgary \$1.25.

The H. B. Co. propose to take out a million feet of lumber this winter, and Hardisty & Fraser a similar amount.

Although the water has been remarkably low in the river all fall very few miners were at work. M. Rowe was almost the only one working. He has been taking four dollars a day out of the Rat Creek Bar for the past two weeks.

Although the water has been lower upon the Saskatchewan during the past season than for several years back, the steamboats in the river handled 2,800 tons of freight as against 1,400 tons last year. Four more trips to Edmonton were made this year against five last year.

A seam of good coal, seven feet thick has been discovered in the bank of a creek on the north side of the Sturgeon, on J. E. Ingram's place. The seam is being worked by the settlers in that vicinity for their own benefit, and although they have only gone a couple of feet back from the seam the coal is first-class, comparing favorably with that mined at Edmonton.

There is little or no grain being bought or sold yet as threshing is not sufficiently advanced, but prices are likely to be lower than last year. It is probable that wheat will be dealt in at \$1.50 per bushel, barley at 75c and oats at \$1.25, native wheat flour at \$6.50 to \$7 a sack, and imported flour at \$7.50 to \$8. Potatoes are scarce and selling at \$1 a bushel. Hay is plentiful at \$10 a ton. A great deal was put up, but so much has been burned, and eaten by breachy cattle, that the price may be higher before spring. Business generally is decidedly slow.

The yield of grain in the Edmonton district this season is estimated at 60,000 bushels, against 20,000 six years ago, the proportion of wheat to barley being larger now than then, about equal quantities of each, the quality of the grain being about the same. Owing to the dryness of the season and a hailstorm which passed through the thickest part of the settlement just north of the town, the yield per acre is light, being about twenty or twenty-two bushels to the acre. The hail destroyed between five and six thousand bushels of grain, taking the yield on the same acreage last year as a standard of comparison. Some of the fields gave half a crop some a bushel to the acre, and there were some that were not cut. The hail cleared a belt about half a mile wide right across country from one side of the settlement to the other.

Barbank's river improvement party qui. work near the mouth of the Whitemud, about eight miles below Victoria, about the beginning of November. The scows were laid up for the winter, and Mr. Barbank with the greater number of the men left for Prince Albert and Winnipeg overland. Five of the party returned to Edmonton intending to go to Calgary. Although the work done has not been as great in extent or as useful in character as was expected at first this lack of success has been due not to the conception of the plan but to the carrying out o

its details. One thing has been satisfactorily established, however, that is that there is in all this upper river a channel deep enough for all purposes except in the lowest water if the boulders were only cleared out. Probably the shallowest of all is the Victoria rapid, and when the party quit work on it shortly before the close of the river there was three and a half feet of water in the channel. With a channel of this depth steamboats such as the Northwest could run during at least four months of the year and in many seasons for five months without danger.

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.**

Smith Thompson is negotiating for the sale of his planing mill and plant.

The warehouse adjoining Ogilvie's elevator is being moved across the track where it will be used for storing paper.

Large quantities of grain are now coming into market. Prices paid are: wheat, Red Fyfe, 65c to 72c; other varieties of wheat, 50c to 60c; barley, 35c to 40c; oats, 17c.

H. J. Toole has purchased the building occupied by the Great Northwest Telegraph Company, and will make it the headquarters of the C.P.R. telegraph and also of the telephone system.

The oatmeal mill is now in active operation turning out 100 sacks of meal per day. The proprietor has 16,000 bushels already stored in his warehouse, and has made arrangements for 9,000 bushels more storage capacity. The price of meal is \$6 per barrel wholesale and \$7 retail.

The Portage Milling Co. have offered to sell their elevator, or elevator and mill, to the county on the following terms; The price of the elevator to be fixed by valuator, part appointed by the company and part by the county. The mill and elevator will be sold together at what they cost the company.

**The Port of Winnipeg,**

The following is a statement of the Customs business at the Port of Winnipeg for the month of November: we also give the figures for the same month last year, for the sake of comparison:

	1883.	1882.
Value of goods entered for consumption at this port for November ..	\$162,876.00	\$469,761.00
Duty collected November ..	41,670.92	114,442.83
Value of Canadian goods entered at this port via United States ..	305,942.00	946,928.00
Value of exports November ..	42,018.00	68,323.00

The following is a statement of internal revenue receipts for November:—

	1883.	1882
Spirits, ex-warehouse ..	\$11,638.32	\$11,323.77
Tobacco, " ..	3,379.14	6,442.53
" ex-factory ..	17.70	
Malt, " ..	113.90	\$27.07
" ex-warehouse ..	617.53	
Licenses ..	70.60	\$60
	\$15,836.63	\$18,601.97

R. BROWNE & CO., NORTH-WEST TEST FACTORY  
36 Bannatine Street West, Winnipeg, manufacturers of Tents, Awnings, Tarpsaulins and Shades of all kinds, on hand or made to order. Mills and Rollers of all sizes for Stores and Dwellings—Plain, Figured and Dado.

**W. H. BURN,**  
**CUSTOM BROKER,**  
Agent Dominion Line Steamers, Liverpool; The J. H. Stone Manufacturing Company; L. Black & Co., Detroit.  
OFFICE ROOM, 2 McARTHUR BLOCK,  
P. O. Box 68. WINNIPEG.

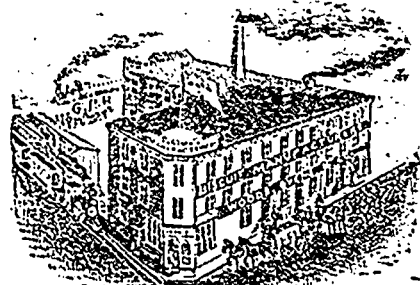
**THOS. W. TAYLOR,**  
THE PIONEER PAPER RULER,  
AND  
**Blank Book Manufacturer,**  
Of Manitoba and the North-West.  
13 OWEN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**To the Grocery Trade:**  
Having been appointed Agent for the British Manufacturing Co's (Limited), I will soon have a stock of their "Globe London Soap Powder," an article unequalled for dispensing with the hard labour of washing and cleansing, etc.  
**B. V. MILLIDGE,**  
824 Main Street, Corner Sutherland Street, Winnipeg

**J. A. HEALY & CO.,**  
**BROKERS**  
—AND—  
**Commission Merchants.**

Agents St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company, Montreal.

Office: McArthur Block, Winnipeg.



Manufacturers of  
**BISCUIT—every variety. Brooms. Coffee & Spices. Self-Raising Flour.**

The Trade only supplied, and on best terms. Send for Price List.

**WOODS, OVENS & CO.,**  
Factory and Office—Corner Higgins, Fonseca and Argyle Streets, Winnipeg.

**The Bell Telephone Co., of Canada.**

ANDW. HONKERTSON, President. C. F. SISE, Vice-President. C. P. SCLATER, Secretary-Treasurer.

This Company, which owns the Telephone Patents in Canada of Bell, Blake, Edison, Phelps, Gray and others will furnish instruments of different styles, and applicable to a variety of uses. It will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for individuals or firms connecting their different places of business or residence.

This company is also prepared to manufacture Telegraph and Electrical Instruments, Electro-Medical apparatus, Fire Alarm apparatus, Magnets for Mills, Electric Gas-lighting apparatus, Burglar alarms, Hotel and House Annunciators, Electric Call-Bells, &c. Any further information relating hereto can be obtained from the Company.

NO. 12 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL,  
OR FROM  
**MR. F. G. WALSH, AGENT, WINNIPEG.**

N.B.—All persons using Telephones not licensed by this Company are hereby respectfully notified that they are liable to prosecution and for damages for infringement and will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

**Manitoba Mortgage & Investment Co**  
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL \$2,500,000

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

- Hon. C. P. Brown, M. P., Minister of Public Works.
- C. Sweeney, Esq., Man'gr. Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.
- A. F. Eden, Esq., of Messrs. Stobart, Eden & Co.
- A. W. Ross, Esq., M. P.
- R. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.
- W. Hespeler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.

This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of Real Estate in Manitoba. Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.

OFFICES: *Hargrave Block, Main Street.*

H. R. MORTON

ROSS, WILLIAM & HAGGART, Solicitors. Manager.

**MONEY TO LEND.**

MORTGAGES & DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

**Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.**

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, WALTER S. LEE, Manager.

WINNIPEG BRANCH, - 373 Main Street,

F. B. ROSS,  
Manager Winnipeg Branch.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

The British Canadian

**LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,**

LIMITED.)

Mortgages and Debentures Purchased. Money Lent on Improved Farm and City Property.

A. MACNAB & SON, Gen. Agts. Office, Dundee Blk., Main St., Winnipeg.

EDE & HOOPER, DEALERS IN MONUMENTS, HEAD Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs furnished on application. Main St., Winnipeg.

ANDREW SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURER OF TELEGRAPH Instruments, Annunciators, and all electric work. Silver plating a specialty. All kinds of small work in brass, iron and steel to order. Hotels and private houses fitted up with electric bells. Brass Castings of every description. No. 15 McDermott Street, cor. Arthur Street.

**OSLER & HAMMOND,**  
TORONTO.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange.)

**Financial Agents**

And dealers in Railway and Municipal

**DEBENTURES**

Correspondence Invited.

E. B. OSLER. H. C. HAMMOND.

HENRY PELLATT. HENRY MILL PELLATT.

**Pellatt & Pellatt,**

STOCK BROKERS,

46 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange.

HUDSON BAY CO.'S SHARES, ETC

Bought and Sold for cash or on margin.

ORDERS BY LETTER OR TELEGRAPH Receive prompt attention.

**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,  
22<sup>d</sup> Passage Tickets Granted.

Goldie & McCullough's Safes and Vault Doors

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

OFFICE: Mr Arthur 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 a 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.

OFFICE ROOM, 2 McARTHUR BLOCK,  
Cor. Main and Post Office Streets,

WINNIPEG, - - - MAN.  
P. O. Box 957.

**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.

**ASSINIBOINE MILLS**

-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.....115,000 Bushels  
Capacity Mills.....200 Barrels daily

G. J. MAULSON & CO.,

Agents at Winnipeg.

Correspondence Solicited.

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

GEO. J. MAULSON & CO.,

**Grain and Flour Exporters**

-AND-

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Office: Cor. Main and Post Office Streets,  
WINNIPEG.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THOMAS G. FIZZON, Manufacturer of Choice Havana Cigars. All orders promptly filled. 361 Main Street, opposite Dundee Block, Winnipeg.

STEEL CUSHIONED

**BILLIARD TABLES.**

SAMUEL MAY, - Manufacturer.

**W. O. ANDREW,**

Sole Agent for Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

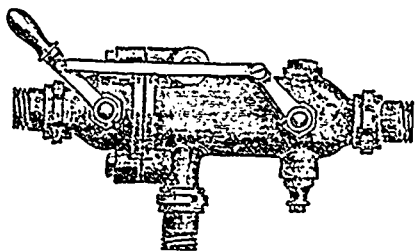
P. O. Box 1012, or Room 52 Club Chambers  
WINNIPEG.

**JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,**

—IMPORTERS OF—

**TINSMITHS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES**  
AND GENERAL**METAL MERCHANTS,****11 McWILLIAM ST., EAST,**  
WINNIPEG.

JAS. TREES, Manager. WHOLESALE ONLY.

**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

**R. MITCHELL & CO.,**St. Peter and Craig Streets, **MONTREAL.****GEORGE IRVING, Jr.,****Importer and Commission Merchant.**

AGENCIES:

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

H. B. Newhall Co'y, New York.—Heavy Hardware, Ship Chandelery, etc.

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

C. H. Har, Jany de &amp; Co., Scotland.—Boiler Purger.

Dea. La Railway, Machinists and Mill Supplies, Oils, etc.

**17 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL****RAILWAY SUPPLIES!****ANTHONY FORCE****78 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, Hoop-

blocks, Axle Boxes, Axles, Piston and Connecting Rods, Slide Bars, Marine Shafts and Cranks, Bells, etc.

**MESSRS. P. & W. MACLELLAN,**

Clutha Iron Works, GLASGOW.

Engineers and Machine Makers, Manufacturers of Railway and other Bridges, Iron Girders, Iron Roofs, Railway Plant and Furnishings of every description.

Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street, - **MONTREAL.**

—THE—

**Railway Supply and Manu'g Co.,**

I. JOSEPH, - Manager.

Manufacturers of

**GOTTON AND WOOLLEN WASTE**

For Packing and Cleaning purposes.

**RAILWAY BRASSES & BEARINGS.**

THE BEAVER METAL A SPECIALTY.

Factory 12, 14, 16 and 18 Church Street.

Office Cor. York & Wellington Sts., **TORONTO.**

All Orders promptly attended to.

**NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.****W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,**

Importers and Dealers in

**Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair****HIDES AND OIL.****8 LOGAN ST. WEST, WINNIPEG.****KILGOUR BROS.****MANUFACTURERS & PRINTERS,**  
Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Paper Boxes,  
Trines, etc., etc.,  
**TORONTO, ONT.****LITHOGRAPHED PLANS,**

Paper Ruling and Binding,

**Fine Job Printing****AT REASONABLE RATES.****'THE BISHOP**  
**ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO.,**  
(LIMITED)

20, 22 and 24 Post Office Street,

**WINNIPEG.****GRAND VIEW HOTEL,**  
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	6.30 p.m.
10.09 "	Portage la Prairie	4.50 "	
1.25 p.m.	Brandon	1.45 "	
1.15 "	Broadview	*7.15 a.m.*	
*2.15 a.m.	Regina	11.20 p.m.	
6.31 "	Moose Jaw	8.30 "	
3.30 p.m.	av Swift Current	lv	11.30 p.m.
10.10 p.m.	Maple Creek	4.30 a.m.	
2.40 a.m.	av. Medicine Hat	lv.	*11.40 a.m.

Going East		Going West	
*6.30 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive	8.30 p.m.
1.55 p.m.	Rat Portage	11.40 a.m.	
8.55 p.m.	Barclay	4.54 p.m.	
11.40 a.m.	arrive Pt. Arthur	leave	1.30 p.m.

Going South.		Going North.	
Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	Winnipeg
*7.00 a.m.	*7.35 p.m.	16.35 a.m.	*7.00 a.m.
	Emerson		
10.50 p.m.	10.10 p.m.	4.05 a.m.	4.10 a.m.
Arrive	St. Vincent	Leave	
10.06 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	5.30 p.m.	
11.50 p.m.	Gretna	3.15 p.m.	
4.45 p.m.	arrive Manitoba	leave	5.30 a.m.

*9.30 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive	3.00 p.m.*
10.70 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 runs 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. EGAN,** 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., 10.25 a.m., 10.10 a.m., 5.15 p.m.

Leave Port Huron 6.10 a.m., 7.55 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 11.00 a.m.; arrive Chicago 6.50 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 with out 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 6.45 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 9.30 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. 5 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 9.10 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 traveling accommodation always buy Tickets over the Royal Route.

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

# North Western Planing Mills

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

## SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

And General House Furnishing  
Made to Order.

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

PATERSON & MITCHELL.

## D. S. BRIGGS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

## LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES,

ALSO

### READY-MADE HOUSES.

358 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.

## City Planing Mill and Factory,

Dufferin St., Portage La Prairie.

## Taylor & Watson,

### CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

## BUILDING MATERIAL.

## G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,

Importers 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.

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,  
PAPER BAGS, WRAPPING PAPERS, ETC  
5 Notre Dame St. East, Winnipeg.

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

EDWARD TERRY,

## PORTLAND, KEENS' and THOROLD CEMENTS,

PLASTER PARIS.  
Fire Brick and Clay, Sewer Pipes, Hair, Lime, White  
and Grey, Land Plaster, Salt, &c.,  
23 and 25 GEORGE STREET, TORONTO.

## 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.

COMING WEST.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. (except Sun-  
day) and 9.00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.15 a.m. and  
12.45 p.m., and Minneapolis at 7.00 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

This is the only line between St. Paul and Chicago run-  
ning the Pullman Smoking Room Sleepers, and Palace  
dining cars.

GOING SOUTHWEST.

The Chicago 5 p.m., and Omaha trains leave St. Paul  
for Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City and San Francisco at  
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. F. McFARLANE, Gen. Northwestern Agent, Winnipeg,  
Manitoba.

J. A. McCONNELL, Traveling Passenger Agent.

S. F. BOND, 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 Bank Route," along the shores of Lake Pe-  
ripin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and  
Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern  
lines 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.

S. S. MERRILL,

General Manager.

W. H. DIXON,

General N. W. Pass. Ag't.,  
St. Paul, Minn.

A. V. H. CARPENTER,

General Passenger Agent.

CHAS. N. BELL,

Commercial Ag't.,  
Winnipeg, Man.



**D. McCALL & CO.,**

—IMPORTERS OF—

**MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS,**

Feathers, Flowers, etc.,

52 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg, Manitoba.

T. H. DORRITY MANAGER.

**FORTIER & BUCKE,**

—AGENTS FOR—

The Improved Howe Scale Company, Chicago, Ill.

Contracts made at SPECIAL RATES, for supplying large City, Mill, Elevator and Warehouse Scales. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Local agents wanted in all towns in Manitoba and N. W. T. to handle the New Wilson Oscillating Shuttle Sewing Machine. Liberal terms given and large profits for cash buyers.

ROSSEL AVENUE, BRANDON. Post Office Box 173

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WHOLESALE

**CLOTHING**

—AND—

**GENTS' FURNISHINGS,**

PRINCESS STREET,

D. FRASER,  
Manager.

WINNIPEG.

J. JOHNSTON,

**Fur Dresser and Dyer**

SOUTH SEA SEAL RENEWED.

MY MOTTO.—First Class Work and Punctual Attendance.

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W. M. RONALD.

**PORTER & RONALD,**

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**CROCKERY,****GLASSWARE,****CHINA,**  
LAMPS,**CHANDELIERS,**

CUTLERY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE &amp; FANCY GOODS.

271 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

**D. SCOTT & CO.,**

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**FURNITURE,**

—AND—

**HOUSE FURNISHINGS!**

276 Main Street,

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**BISHOP & SHELTON,**

Steam Cabinet Works.

WINNIPEG.

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

MANUFACTURING A SPECIALTY.

298 MAIN STREET.

**FULL STOCK****Teas, Sugars,  
Syrups, Mollasses,  
COFFEES and  
General Groceries****MacNAB, MacLEAN & CO.,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOM <sup>9 and 10 James</sup> Street West,

WINNIPEG.

**GOLDIE & CO.**

BREWERS AND MALSTERS.

**Portage Brewery,**

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

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