

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

**JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,**

—IMPORTERS OF—  
**TINSMITHS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES**  
 AND GENERAL

**METAL MERCHANTS,**

11 McWILLIAM ST., EAST,  
 WINNIPEG.

J.A.S. THRS, Manager. **WHOLESALE ONLY.**

**ANTHONY FORCE,**

Importer of

**RAILWAY EQUIPMENT,**

Contractors, Engineers & Founders Supplies,

Steel and Iron Rails and Fastenings, Girders, Steel and Iron Bridges, Light Steel and Iron Rails, for Tramways and Others, Iron and Steel Plates, Pig Iron, Bar Iron, &c.

Iron and Galvanized Roofing, Boiler Tubes, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes, Imported Fire Bricks and Cements, Cotton Waste, Lubricating and other Oils.

OFFICE: 76 ST. PETER STREET,  
 Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street, - MONTREAL.

—THE—

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

I. JOSEPH, - Manager.

Manufacturers of

**COTTON AND WOOLLEN WASTE**

For Packing and Cleaning purposes.

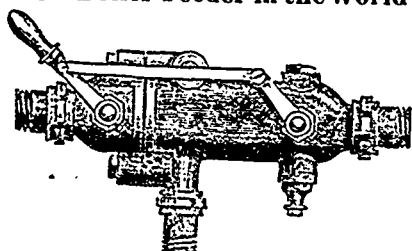
**RAILWAY BRASSES & BEARINGS**

THE BEAVER METAL A SPECIALTY.

Factory 12, 14, 16 and 18 Church Street.  
 Office Cor. York & Wellington Sts., TORONTO.  
 All Orders promptly attended to.

**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's., New York.—Heavy Hardware, Ship Chandlery, etc.

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

C. H. Handasyde & Co., Scotland.—Boiler Furger.

Dealer in Railway, Machinists and Mill Supplies

Oils, etc., etc.  
 17 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

**W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,**

Importers and Dealers in

**Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair**

**HIDES AND OIL.**

8 LOGAN ST. WEST, WINNIPEG.

**THE FEDERAL BANK**

OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up, - - - \$2,810,000.  
 Rest, - - - - - 1,450,000.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

S. NORDHEIMER, Esq., President.  
 J. S. PLAYFAIR, Esq., Vice President.  
 William Galbraith, Esq. E. Gurney, Jun., Esq.  
 Geo. W. Torrance, Esq. Benjamin Cronyn, Esq.  
 John Kerr, Esq.  
 H. S. STRATHY, Cashier.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO.  
 WINNIPEG, T. RENWICK, MANAGER.

Branches - Aurora, Chatham, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Montreal, Newmarket, Petrolia, Simcoe, St. Mary's, Strathroy, Tilsonburg, Winnipeg, Waterford and Yorkville.

Bankers - New York - American Exchange National Bank - Boston - The Maverick National Bank. Great Britain - The National Bank of Scotland.



**OYSTERS !!**

The Largest and Most Complete Oyster House in Canada. Now receiving daily Fine stock in CANS and BULK. Send your orders to

**GOLD SEAL OYSTER CO.,**

JONES & ARMSTRONG, Proprietors. WINNIPEG, MAN

**D. A. KEIZER,**

**CIVIL ENGINEER,**

MACHINE AND PATENT DRAWINGS MADE.

Water Powers estimated and Dams located for Milling purposes, to best advantage. Attention given to general surveying. Apply,  
 12 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG.

**JAS. A. LOUGHEED,**

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public,  
 &c., &c.

**CALGARY & MEDICINE HAT.**

W. C. BARRIS, ARCHITECT, ASSOCIATE ROYAL Canadian Academy of Art. 562 Main Street.

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

JAMES HOPPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, Marble Pavcs, Gates, etc. Special designs furnished on application. St. Dermott Street, Winnipeg.

**The Vulcan Iron Company,**

OF MANITOBA (LIMITED),

**GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,**

Brass and Iron Castings, Iron Columns, Light and Heavy Forgings, Gratings.

All kinds of Machinery, Engine & Boiler Works, Millwrighting, etc., etc.

POINT DOUGLAS AV., WINNIPEG.

CHAS. E. GATE. JOHN F. THOMPSON

**GATE & THOMPSON,**

—PRACTICAL—

**PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,**  
 9 ARTHUR ST., WINNIPEG.

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

**HOTEL RANGES**

—AND—  
**CARVING TABLES TO ORDER.**  
 P. O. Box 1054.

**Westman & Baker,**

119 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.,  
 Manufacturers of the latest Improved

**GORDON PRESSES,**

PAPER CUTTERS,

BOOKBINDERS' STANDING PRESSES,

LITHOGRAPHERS HAND PRESSES,

COUNTING MACHINES, CHASES, &c.

All kinds of large printing presses set up and adjusted. Send for Price List.

**Mulholland Brothers,**

**General Hardware Merchants**

Importers of

Birmingham, Sheffield and American Goods,

Dealers in Stoves and

MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE.

Agents for the "Washburn & Moen" Celebrated Galvanized Barbed Wire.

MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

**THE JOHN DOTY**

**ENGINE & BOILER WORKS**

**COMPANY,**

Cor. Front & Bathurst Sts., TORONTO,

Manufacturers of

**ENGINES AND BOILERS**

Of Every Description and Capacity.

Armington & Sims' celebrated Automatic Cut-Off Engines,

Horizontal Plain Slide Valve Engines,

Steamboat and Tug Engines,

Hoisting and Pile Driving Engines,

Upright Engines, and

Meyers Variable Cut off Engine.

**OTTO SILENT GAS ENGINES,**

Steamboat and Tug Boilers, Locomotive

Fire Box Boilers on Skids or Wheels,

Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers,

Horizontal Return Fluo Boilers,

**BOILERS FOR STEAM HEATING,**

Upright Boilers, also Shafting, Hangers and Pullys for Factories and Mills of every description.

Send for circulars and price lists to

**ROBERT MUIR & CO., Agents,**

541 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

**HENDERSON & BULL,**

Commission Merchants

**MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.**

Agents for the Canada Sugar Refining Company, Montreal.  
STORAGE, Bond or Free. Lowest Rates of Insurance in the City. Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

Offices and Warehouse, 41 Bannatyne St. East.  
**WINNIPEG.**

**The Ames, Holden Company,**

AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.  
JAMES REDMOND, } WINNIPEG.  
A. C. FLUMERFELT, }

WHOLESALE

Dealers in

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

Gerrie Block, Princess Street,

**WINNIPEG.****Feron, Shaw & Stewart,****Grain Exporters,**

Office, 15 Owen Street,

**Winnipeg.****TEAS! TEAS!!**

Anticipating the recent advance in Teas, we imported largely direct from China and Japan, and now hold a heavy stock of NEW SEASON'S CONGOUS and JAPANS, purchased at bottom prices, all of which we offer to the Trade at a slight advance.

Samples Mailed on Application.

**G. F. & J. GALT,**

Tea Importers and Wholesale Grocers,  
PRINCESS STREET, - WINNIPEG.

Thompson,

Codville &amp; Co.,

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

26 McDermott Street,

**WINNIPEG.****OATMEAL!!**

The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents for the

Portae La Prairie Oatmeal Mills,  
are now prepared to receive Orders and will furnish Quotations on application.

The Wholesale and Jobbing Trade only supplied. All communications to be addressed to

**Henderson & Bull,**

41 Bannatyne Street East,  
P. O. Drawer 1231. **WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**DUNN & BENNIE,**

Accountants, Auditors,

**COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,**

NOTRE DAME STREET EAST,  
(Opposite Bank of Montreal),

Box 311. **WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Special attention given to Insolvent matters. Estates in trust carefully and economically administered. Books opened and balanced for private firms. Accounts and statements of Joint Stock and Public Companies audited.

ROBT. DUNN, THOS. BENNIE.

**RIGNEY & HAVERTY,**

WHOLESALE

**WINES, LIQUORS**

-AND-

**CIGARS.**

Gerrie Block, Princess St.,

**WINNIPEG.****W. HIGGINS & CO.,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS

**Boots & Shoes, Trunks, &c.**

33 QUEEN STREET EAST,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**VIPOND, McBRIDE & CO.,****Wholesale Fruit & Produce**

-AND- GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Consignments of Fresh Fruits received regularly in their season.

261 & 263 Commissioners St., Montreal, and  
18 ALEXANDER ST. EAST, WINNIPEG

**LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

-AND-

**PROVISION MERCHANTS****NEW FRUITS CROP, 1883.**

Now in store:—New Valencia Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Figs and Nuts. Fall Stock complete in General Groceries and Provisions, at our

NEW WAREHOUSE

Corner McDermott and Albert Streets,  
WINNIPEG.

**Sutherland & Campbell,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS

-AND-

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED.

PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

PROMPT MEN.

PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

**NEW FRUITS.**

VALENCIA RAISINS in 28 lb. Boxes.

CURRANTS in Barrels

PRUNES in Kegs.

ELEMÉ FIGS in 1 lb. Boxes.

Dried Apples, Peaches, Blackberries now in stock at our warehouse.

**Turner, MacKeand & Co.,**

35 Bannatyne St. East, Winnipeg.

# The Commercial

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, APRIL 8, 1884.

NO. 30

## The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY.

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

### ADVERTISING RATES.

1 month, weekly insertion	.....\$0 30 per line.
3 months, do	.....0 75 "
6 " do	.....1 25 "
12 " do	.....2 00 "

Casual rates for all advertisements inserted for a less period than one month, or for all transient advertising, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Reading notices in news columns, 15 cents per line each insertion. Special location will be charged extra.

THE COMMERCIAL will be circulated extensively amongst wholesalers and retail Merchants, Jobbers, Bankers, Brokers, Manufacturers, Hotel Keepers, Insurance and Loan Agencies throughout the entire Canadian Northwest.

Book, Newspaper, Railroad, Commercial and Job Printing specialties.

227 Office, 16 James St. East.

JAS. E. STERN,  
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, APRIL 8, 1884.

THE hotels at Virden are doing a lively business owing to the influx of immigrants.

THOMAS BENOIT & Co., brick manufacturers, St. Boniface have dissolved partnership.

THOMSON BROTHERS & FORREST, jewellers, Winnipeg, are about dissolving partnership.

J. COLOLEUGH, grocer, Rat Portage, has sold his business to William McCarthy.

MOWAT BROTHERS, general storekeepers, Regina and Qu'Appelle, have sold out their Qu'Appelle branch.

A LARGE ferry boat is being built at Selkirk, by the County Council, to ply across the Red river at that point.

T. B. GODFREY, hardware merchant, Nelson and Pilot Mound, has decided upon closing out his Pilot Mound branch.

GRIFFITH & DENISON, general storekeepers, Minnedosa, have dissolved partnership, and the business will be carried on by Denison alone.

THE Keewatin Lumbering Company's planing mill, at Keewatin, is so crowded with orders that they are compelled to run day and night.

MAJOR McDONALD & MR. JOHN LEMONT, of the Portage, have leased the Minnedosa Flouring Mills which have been idle for some time past.

REAL estate in Calgary is increasing rapidly in value. One gentleman bought two lots on Stephen Avenue at an advance of \$750 on the original price.

W. F. SMITH, dealer in teas, Winnipeg, has reopened business on Main street, near James, where he will handle the goods of the Li-Quor Tea Company.

HEPBURN & IRWIN, bankers, Emerson, are dissolving partnership, and the kindred firm of Hepburn, Irwin & Smith, of Regina, will also undergo a change.

THE Ames Holden Boot & Shoes Company have removed into larger premises, two doors north of their former stores. They have now four floors 20x80 feet in area.

CANADIAN PACIFIC earnings first week March, 1884, \$54,000; do. 1883, \$59,000; decrease, \$5,000. Since January 1st, \$539,000 in 1884 and \$441,000 in 1883; increase, \$98,000.

A NOTICE of the dissolution of Woods & Co., general merchants, Keewatin Mills, dated March 11th, appears in our advertising columns. The business is being continued by J. C. Read.

IMMIGRATION has been steadily on the increase during the past week. Some twenty coaches filled principally with new settlers have passed through Winnipeg for western points.

THE Ontario Council at Rat Portage are going into civic improvements. New sidewalks and other works are being undertaken to add to the appearance of the place, which is fast becoming a summer resort.

MR. W. THOMPSON & MR. BROWN, have undertaken to erect an oatmeal mill, at Manitou, of 125 barrels capacity, for a bonus of 10,000 bushels of oats, to be completed and running by the 1st of November next.

COOLICAN & Co., trade auctioneers, Winnipeg, have been empowered by the estate of Wilson & Co., Medicine Hat, to sell the whole effects of the late firm, including general merchandise stock, book debts and real estate en bloc.

H. YATES, of Medicine Hat, has constructed a warehouse near the C. P. R. track at that town, and intends conducting a regular warehousing business there, which will be found a great convenience to shippers to that section of country.

THE dissolution quarrel at the Grand Union Hotel, Winnipeg, has at last been settled. Gerrie & Co., the proprietors of the house, assume all the liabilities of Douglas & Co., and the members of the latter firm give possession of the premise.

THE Canadian American, of Minneapolis, states that the Duluth and Winnipeg railroad is certain to be proceeded with this spring. It adds: "These two promising cities will be shaking hands over the iron rails before the end of the present decade."

A ROUGH estimate of the cost of new buildings to be erected in Winnipeg during the coming summer; the amount to be expended by the city in public improvements, and the cost of other works of improvement, public and private, reaches an aggregate of over \$2,000,000; or about \$80 for every man, woman and child living in the city.

THERE have as yet been no new arrangements made regarding the floating of the debentures of the town of Emerson, and a general regret is felt that the arrangements of two weeks ago were broken-off just as the matter seemed settled. With the general improvement in trade, and the favorable spring we have had, the prospects of that town are brighter now than they have been for over a year, and its debentures are becoming every day a more attractive investment.

MR. H. S. WESBROOK, of Wesbrook & Fairchild, has returned from a trip to Ottawa, where he was unsuccessful in persuading the Dominion Government to reduce the duty on agricultural machinery. Mr. Wesbrook states that several American capitalists, who intend to embark in company with his own firm in the manufacture of farm machinery in Canada, state their belief that a twenty-five per cent. duty is quite sufficient to keep American manufactured goods out of the Canadian market if Canadian manufacturers will only turn out the right class of goods.

## Business East.

## ONTARIO.

Henry Bauer, wine merchant, Hamilton, is dead.

E. O'Leary, tailor, Ottawa, has assigned in trust.

John Henry, grocer, Hespeler, has sold out to C. Karch.

Thomas Johnson, hotel, Elmwood, has sold out to a Pfeiffer.

John Geron, hotel, Greenwood, has been burned out.

George T. Clark, furniture, Ingersoll, has assigned in trust.

J. H. Heard, tins, etc., St. Thomas, has assigned in trust.

Hugh Ross, dry goods, Port Hope, has assigned in trust.

J. Galloway, grocer, Sunderland, has sold out to C. H. Burlong.

Aylmer Canning Co., Aylmer, have sold out to David Marshall.

Myron Mitten, grocer, Glencoe, has sold out to George Parvott.

Charles Mount, grocer, Chatham, has sold out to J. T. Merritt.

Featherstone & Humphries, grocers, Woodlawn, have assigned.

Donald McMillan, general store, Hillsburg, has assigned in trust.

Thomas Nicholson, hotel, London, has sold out to John Horsman.

Robert Sturgeon, hotel, Bervie, has sold out to James Henderson.

McPhail & Hathaway, general store, Burford, have dissolved partnership.

Marc Turcotte, general store, Chute au Blondeau, has assigned in trust.

Miss Rutherford, milliner, Toronto, has compromised at 15c in the dollar.

Mr. Jones, of the firm of Jones & Smith, butchers, Ridgetown, is dead.

McClure & Zimmerman, general store, Grimsby, have dissolved partnership.

J. Staunton, wholesale fancy dry goods, Toronto, has sold out to W. H. Green.

B. Culp & Son, jobbers, Toronto, have dissolved; George A. Culp continues.

Laing & Ruth, tins, Ridgetown, have dissolved partnership; Laing continues.

Joseph Mills, of the firm of Joseph Mills & Son, hats and caps, Hamilton, is dead.

Hanson & Dickson, hardware, Parkhill, have dissolved partnership; Dickson continues.

Archdale, Wilson & Co., druggists, Hamilton, have admitted Charles Finling as partner; style unchanged.

James Jones & Co., mill builders, Toronto, have dissolved partnership, and business will be wound up.

T. Wilkins, jobber, Toronto, has admitted James Wilkins as partner; firm style is now T. Wilkins & Co.

W. H. Hewson, stationer, St. Catharines, has admitted George Tait as partner, under style of Hewson & Tait.

Wm. Thomson & Co., wholesale hardware, Toronto, have admitted Glover Harrison as special partner.

D. S. Keith & Co., plumbers, Toronto, have dissolved; D. S. Keith retires; Alex. Keith & J. R. Fitzsimmons continue; style, Keith & Fitzsimmons.

Samson, Kennedy & Gemmel, wholesale, dry goods, Toronto, have dissolved; Alex. Gemmel and John Mccaw retire; A. G. Samson and Warring Kennedy continue; style of firm, Samson, Kennedy & Co.

## QUEBEC.

J. F. Arel, furniture, Quebec, has assigned in trust.

Burko Bros., grocers, Montreal, are retiring from business.

Miss L. Irvine, milliner, Sherbrooke, has assigned in trust.

Vitty & Co., dry goods, Bedford, have assigned in trust.

J. Darlington & Son, tailors, Quebec, have dissolved partnership.

Nathan Foreimer, jeweler, Montreal, is removing to Renfrew, Ont.

T. Tolmie, general store, St. Agnes de Dundee, has assigned in trust.

F. X. Gougeon, hardware, Montreal, has sold out to J. Letourneux.

Jermie Lanouette, general store, St. Anne de la Perade, has assigned in trust.

H. Pulverman, clothing, etc., Montreal, clothing, etc., is closing up here and removing to Pembroke, Ont.

Dufresne & Mongenais, grocers, Montreal, have gone into the wholesale groceries and liquor business with Irene Boivin, under style of Mongenais, Boivin & Co.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

R. W. Oliver, dry goods, Pictou, has assigned.

McKean, Adam & Sons, stone quarry, Pictou, have failed.

John LeBlanc, general store, Sheet Harbor, has assigned.

Archibald Miller, tinware, Halifax, has sold out to John Druhan.

William S. Fraser, of the firm of William Fraser & Sons, pianos, etc., Halifax, is dead.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

R. O. Shaugnessy & Co., have dissolved; R. O. Shaugnessy continues under old style.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

James Fox & Son, commission, St. John, have admitted John F. Fox as partner; style now James Fox & Sons.

## How to Have Good Credit.

For a merchant young in business it is of the greatest importance to him to possess a good credit, and this can always be had by the observance of certain lines of action. The first and greatest of all must be learned the importance of keeping all promises and engagements. A young merchant, for instance, buys a bill of goods on thirty days' time. Although there may be nothing said in particular about the matter, the bill comes to him as a thirty day bill, according to an accustomed usage of trade. When the time is up he may think that a few days' delay will be of no account, and so he delays to send the pay for a week or more. In the meantime, the wholesaler from whom he

purchased finds the thirty days gone and no remittance made. He at once notes the fact down, and perhaps sends a statement calling attention of the merchant to the non-fulfilment of his agreement, for that is what it really is.

Now, the retailer, though his intentions are good, and while he may be perfectly responsible, makes a bad impression on the wholesaler, and his credit and standing is injured. The wholesaler reflects that here is a man behind in his payments. It may be because he is hard up, and it may be otherwise, and the wholesaler says that caution must be exercised in selling to such a merchant, and, as payments are not prompt and risks are taken, the profits on what he sells must be greater to cover all these deficiencies. Thus the retailer not only hurts his credit, but he is hurting himself financially.

Promptness in meeting payments is a primo requisite to a good business standing, and one should learn that ten days mean ten days, and not twelve or fifteen. It is natural for a retailer to think that it makes no difference if he don't pay his bill just on time, for it is not very large, and "I guess the wholesaler can stand it a few days longer." But when it happens that 4,000 other retailers are of the same opinion, it will be seen at once that the wholesale dealer cannot stand it very easily, and sharp duns from him may become a necessity. It is the same with the retailer and his customer. He may not feel it much if one customer is behind in his pay, but when fifty are in arrears he feels himself on the ragged edge. The prompt payer, whether customer or retailer, is the one that gets the best treatment.—*St. Louis Grocer.*

## India Wheat.

The fact that British India has become a considerable exporter of wheat is an indication of the remarkable shifting in the world's granaries in modern times. Egypt was at one time a very heavy producer of wheat. Under the Ptolemies and Roman governors she used to supply the markets of Italy, especially Rome, when it was almost as populous a city as London is now, and a failure of the Egyptian harvest was the signal for a great shortage of breadstuffs in the Empire. But agriculture was much better organized then than now, and the wheat production manifold larger. New routes of commerce have opened up new regions of supply, of which the Baltic states of Germany came in first and Southern Russia next. For half a century or more Dantzic was the great wheat exporting city of the world, and it was felt as a severe blow to England, when, in 1806, Napoleon took that place and closed the port. For the next fifty years after the settlement of the Congress of Vienna (1818 to 1869) Odessa held the foremost rank as an exporter of wheat. England, up to 1865, looked to Dantzic and Odessa for her deficiency of bread supplies. But during the last twenty-five years the United States has outstripped these rivals, and notwithstanding the recent spurt surplus from India, there is no ground for fear that that country will be able to supplant our product in the markets of Western Europe, owing to her dense and increasing population, her periodical droughts and famines and remoteness from the great dependent markets.—*Ex.*

**H. Shorey & Co.,**  
 WHOLESALE  
**CLOTHIERS,**  
 —AND—  
 Mantle Manufacturers,  
 32 to 40 NOTRE DANE STREET WEST,  
 54 to 62 ST. HENRY STREET,  
 — MONTREAL  
 No 33 LOMBARD STREET,  
 WINNIPEG.

**North Western Planing Mills**  
 Main St., Opposite C. P. R. Station.  
**SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,**  
 And General House Furnishing  
 Made to Order.

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

**PATERSON & MITCHELL.**

**J. M. TAYLOR,**  
**CITY PLANING MILL,**  
 Manufacturers and Dealers in  
 All kinds of Sash Doors, Mouldings, etc.,  
**MILL AND FACTORY,**  
 Dufferin St., Portage La Prairie.  
 West of Fire Hall.

**D. SCOTT & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
**FURNITURE,**  
 —AND—  
**HOUSE FURNISHINGS!**  
 276 Main Street,  
 WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

**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.

**City Roller Mills.**  
**D. H. McMILLAN & BROTHER,**  
 Manufacturers of and Dealers in  
**ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR,**  
 In the following Grades:  
 Patents, Strong Bakers, and Spring Extra.  
 Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat,  
 Bran, Shorts, Oats, Barley and Oatmeal.  
**MILLS: FOOT OF LOMBARD ST.,**  
**WINNIPEG.**

**PARSONS & FERGUSON,**  
**Wholesale Paper Dealers.**  
 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,  
 PAPERBAGS, WRAPPING PAPERS, ETC  
 8 Notre Dame St. East, Winnipeg.  
 W. P. GUNDY, **WHOLESALE ONLY.**  
 Manager.

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

**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.**

**FEILDE, HAFFNER & CO.,**  
**Wholesale Produce & Commission Merchant.**  
 SOLE AGENT FOR THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST FOR THE  
**DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO., OF BOWMANVILLE, ONT.**  
 AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT THE WEST.  
**P.O. Box 359 Office: Ontario Bank Building, Winnipeg.**

**J. H. ASHDOWN,**  
 Wholesale Dealer & Importer of all kinds of  
**Shelf and Heavy Hardware,**  
 STOVES AND TINWARE,  
 NTS, OILS AND GLASS,  
**Rail road and Mill Supplies.**  
 The Trade furnished with our ILLUSTRATED  
 CATALOGUE on application.  
 Corner Main and Bannatyne Streets,  
**WINNIPEG.**

**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.**

**THE CROMPTON**  
**Corset Co.,**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
**SUPERIOR CORSETS,**  
 78 York St.,  
**TORONTO.**



# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 8, 1884.

## DEPRESSION IN GRAIN PRICES.

The grain markets of this continent do take some unaccountable turns at times, which baffle the prophetic skill of the most veteran speculators, and show that experience does not always sharpen foresight. The present continued depression in prices is one of those unaccountable market phenomena, and the longer it lasts the more unaccountable it seems. That grain would remain at average low prices during this spring, seemed to be an accepted conclusion by nearly all connected with its handling. But it is questionable if two months ago the most sanguine bear could anticipate that Chicago May wheat would reach the unprecedentedly low figure of 80c., as it did yesterday. The fact that this extraordinary dip in prices did not cause any panic or failure among commission houses shows how general was the expectation of low prices. In short, matters have only gone a little beyond the predictions made last fall by numerous old grain speculators, that the crop of 1883 was the off crop, and would not bring a high price at any period of its being marketed.

For a number of weeks back the visible supply of wheat in the United States has been diminishing at the rate of from 500,000 to 700,000 bushels a week, and in the face of this decrease prices have been going steadily downward, until the low figures above stated were reached, since which the recovery that has taken place has been very small, very slow, and very uncertain. True, the export demand has been very light, and unfortunately for the bulls, increasing export demands has been their principal hope for some time. With the steady decrease in the quantity in sight, it is almost certain than an advance in prices must soon set in. The grain which is now held back in the country is, as a rule, in the hands of farmers and others, who are able to hold for higher prices, the needy class of agriculturalists having sold before now. Such people will not market at present figures we may rest assured, and now that spring farming operations require all the farmer's attention and time, the probability of their marketing is still less reasonable. Yet it would be folly to expect that there will

be any marked or rapid advance in prices for some time. The season so far has been too favorable for the growth of winter wheat, and sowing of spring for any bull movement to be based upon the prospect of the crop of 1884, and unless the cheaper freights, which the opening of navigation will introduce, gives an impetus to exports, there is very little hope for much of an upward movement.

The records of American grain markets for the past six months go to prove that the European demand has much less to do with prices on this continent than it had some years ago. During the years 1881-2 and part of 1883, when every branch of trade was in a prosperous state all over this continent, we had abundant crops and light export demands, and yet prices were held up beyond all calculations that could be based upon supply and demand. Every branch of industry was flourishing, and the masses of people had plenty of money and did not pay much attention to a little extra charge on the necessities of life. Banks and institutions had more funds than the demands of commerce required, and while speculation was comparatively safe, the purpose for which they made advances was not too closely scrutinized. Foreign grain purchasers had then to pay prices, as they were fixed on this side of the Atlantic. Matters are different now. There is quietness, if not stagnation, in almost every industrial branch; trade is in a rather uncertain state, and banks are very cautious about the business they do. They have no funds for speculative purposes, and grain as a natural result has had the speculative prop pulled from under it. The home consumption demand is reduced to the level of what can be existed upon, and it is wonderful how great, even in the necessities of life, is the difference of consumption between a time of general prosperity and one of stringency and general economy. Looking at the grain market from this view, it will be seen that this continent has now become so populous, that the home and not the foreign demand for its grain products creates either activity or depression in these markets. The outlook for the home demand is certainly not over brilliant at present. There is not much hope of any general recovery in industrial affairs, and in commerce the nervous feeling so general now does not give much cause for hope. While, therefore, we may expect a somewhat early recovery from the present depth of depression into

which grain markets have fallen, it would be folly to expect anything like boom advances in prices.

## THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY CHARTER.

There may never arise another question in the Northwest, on which public opinion will be so unanimous, as it was on the desirability of having a railway from Manitoba to the shores of the Hudson's Bay, and it is astonishing how much wrangling there has been over how the work of construction should be gone about. It is a noticeable fact too that the wrangling has not been in the Northwest but at Ottawa, for the people of Manitoba have but little if any difference of opinion on the subject. The opinions of Manitobians, however, in this, as in all other questions affecting their own interests has been paid but little heed to at Ottawa, and now that something resembling a solution of the difficulty has been reached, the result is only one more of those records of block-headed blundering with which one Ottawa Government after another has misruled the Northwest and mismanaged its affairs.

With that spirit of absolutism which has marked the Northwestern policy of Sir John A. Macdonald's Government, the command went forth that an amalgamation of the two existing Hudson's Bay Railway Companies must take place, as but one company would receive Dominion aid, which aid by the way was to consist solely of a land grant, liberal no doubt as to quantity, but of lands to which the Dominion Government hold no more title than the successful robber has to the property he has forced from a rightful owner. This is only another specimen of Ottawa liberality, however, with which we are becoming as familiar as the Irishman claimed to be with the process of hanging.

The moment that Mr. Duncan MacArthur, for the Nelson Valley Company, placed as a condition of amalgamation the nomination of a president of the joint company by the Manitoba Government, the fate of his claims were sealed. No Ottawa Government that has yet existed would concede such a power to Manitoba, for its concession would in all probability hurry the construction of a Hudson's Bay railway, and Sir John's Government at least have no desire for hurry in the matter. Besides, the concession would also be a violation of that creed which has at Ottawa passed doctrine and reached dogma, namely,

the sacred right of an Ottawa Government to administer Northwestern affairs with a complete contempt for the will of the people of that country. Ottawa politicians found in Mr. Hugh Sutherland, M.P., a much more easily handled tool, and, perhaps, a more profitable one, for the securing of his vote lends color to the assertion, that Northwestern interests were taken into consideration in the matter. But, in giving this Hudson's Bay Railway Charter to Mr. Sutherland and his friends the Dominion Government were shrewd enough to know that they had thoroughly burked the whole project for years to come. They selected as it were the most impecunious gang of Charter pedlars they could find, and now, rest satisfied, that in twenty years Mr. Sutherland and his associates could not raise enough cash to build fifty miles of the road. Judging from Mr. Sutherland's past record, these calculations are not far astray. His connection with the Southwestern did not accomplish much for the public good, and corporations of a more private description with which he is connected do not seem to flourish under his control, as a considerable proportion of the mercantile community in Winnipeg are well aware. In short, although he has had probably more chances of success than any other man in the Northwest Mr. Sutherland figures like Sybils, with the curse of Mephistophles clinging to them, seemed to have withered whatever they touched. In such hands the construction of a Hudson's Bay Railway is pretty sure to be a work of the distant future.

Political cynics must have chuckled as they watched the progress of the Hudson's Bay Railway Bill in Parliament, and they must have come near to risible explosion as they saw the earnest, honest gullability of the member for Marquette in his efforts to guard the interests of the Northwest as he thought. The game of Sir John and his associates was too deep for such pupils in politics. They have burked by subtlety and seeming liberality a project they had not the courage to oppose openly. The hardened old Scotch hangman on seeing a condemned culprit weep, remarked soothingly, "Dinna greet mon, I'll be as cawny as I can wi' ye." With equal soothing have Sir John and his associates burked the people of the Northwest out of a Hudson's Bay railway for at least six years to come.

### THE MODERN GAMBLER.

People of an ultra sentimental turn of mind are apt to look back upon the gambler of the past with something approaching to a shudder, and express thankfulness that such individuals are now barred by law from intruding with their reprehensible practices upon society. They consider the world is now blessed with laws, which prevent such polished scoundrels as the Tom King of romance from recklessly squandering their funds at the gaming table, and, pistol in hand thereafter replenishing their cash account on the "Stand and deliver principle." Well, no doubt the outlawed spendthrift is an individual of the past, and society is benefitted by his non-existence; but we are coming to conclusions too hasty if we believe that the gambler does not still exist, and even when we admit his existence we are far from being on the right track when we look upon the disreputable, poor devil, who mixes in a brace game of *f. r.*, manipulates their cards to the astonishment and loss of his dupes, or steers the tenderfoot to a den of duplicity as the legitimate (if we may use the adjective) successor of the gambler of the past. No! it would be an insult to this royal rascal of romance to insinuate that his race had degenerated into the sneaking fraud, who, oftener than otherwise, fills the treble calling of steerer, stool pigeon and pimp.

The gambler of the present day has often all the polish of his aristocratic predecessor, although it is not so frequent that we find him with the same reckless courage. We can find him on the stock or grain exchange, nominally a business man, but in his transactions as purely a gambler as the devotee of poker or loo. But the conventionalisms of the day throw an air of respectability around his calling, and even when he reaches financial ruin he is only considered one of the unfortunate ones, and is pitied and allowed to pay his losses in ten, twenty or thirty cents on the dollar, and to start again in his old reckless career.

In the Northwest where stock and provision exchanges have not yet taken root, the gambler is to be met with in other spheres. During our boom he was the most important among us, and since he has been the recipient of many a ruined man's curse. At one time in the history of our city the number of speculative loafers or real estate gamblers out of a population of less than 25,000 could not

be less than 3,000, and even to-day we have several hundred left, who are no more nor less than parasites upon the industrious portion of the community they live in, and the number includes many men of great aspirations and pretensions, some, even with parliamentary initials behind their names, yet all are simply gamblers waiting for some new turn in events, which will enable them to gamble upon the efforts of more industrious people.

But the most important type of gambler in this country, and one who is not unknown in Eastern Canada, is the charter-monger. Some little influence in either the Dominion or Provincial Parliament, or at least some skill in lobbying around them, is necessary for success in this branch of gambling. In this manner great public undertakings become a mine of carrion for such vultures to feast upon, and almost every great public improvement has to pay them "Backsheesh." Among this class of gamblers, M.P.s and M.P.P.s are not scarce, and recent developments would indicate that to be an adept in charter manipulating is an almost necessary qualification for either position. In the possession of such individuals a railway or other charter empowering the carrying out of some important public work means a small mine of gold. The interests of the public may demand the work being carried out without delay and at as small cost as possible, but the possession of the charter to do so by a gambling and unprincipled charter-monger will just as surely demand the "Backsheesh," and almost as surely drag into his clutches, or effectually block all progress until his demands are satisfied. The gambler of this type while by far the most dangerous to the public welfare for his winnings must of necessity be to the loss of the public, is also the most cowardly, for while possessing all the subtlety of the sneak thief, and all the dishonesty of the highwayman, he has not even the courage of the former, but shelters his dishonest practices under a perversion of law, not unfrequently secured by the purchased dishonor of those whom the world call honorable.

But it would be useless to attempt to enumerate all the different types of the modern gambler. It is safe to state, however, that the poor card, dice or dominoe sharper, usually termed *suck*, is badly misnamed. The gambler of the present day is a much more respectable individual generally, often being a society leader, and, while as stated, he is possessed of much more subtlety, and quite as much dishonesty as his prototype of the last century, he is altogether deficient in the dare-devil pluck which was one of the prominent characteristics of the latter.



W. E. SANFORD &amp; CO.

**Manufacturers of Clothing.**45 to 49 King St., 24 McDermott St.,  
**HAMILTON & WINNIPEG.****S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,****Wholesale Dry Goods,**  
McGoun & McArthur, Agents.**THOMAS MAY & CO.,****Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods,**  
Novelties received fortnightly throughout the year.  
McGoun & McArthur, Agents.**COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.,****Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes,**  
McGoun & McArthur, Agents.SAMPLE ROOMS, Nos. 1 and 2 Donaldson Block,  
**343 Main Street, Winnipeg.****JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,**

WHOLESALE

**CLOTHING**

-AND-

**GENTS' FURNISHINGS,**

PRINCESS STREET,

D. FRASER,  
Manager.**WINNIPEG.**

JAS. PORTER.

W. M. RONALD.

**PORTER & RONALD,**

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

**CROCKERY,****GLASSWARE,****CHINA  
LAMPS,****CHANDELIERS,****CUTLERY,****SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS.**

271 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

**STORAGE AT MEDICINE HAT.****H. YATES**Has opened a large storehouse, and is prepared  
to store all classes of merchandise at the lowest  
rate.Special attention paid to Emigrants Effects &  
Trunks, Furniture, Etc., Etc.Goods delivered to Freighters, or shipped by  
C.P.R. when ordered.Address **H. YATES,**  
MEDICINE HAT, N.W.T.**FULL STOCK****Teas, Sugars,  
Syrups, Mollasses,  
COFFEES and  
General Groceries****MacNAB, MacLEAN & CO.,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOM 8 and 10 James  
Street West,  
**WINNIPEG.****James Bissett & Son,  
TEA IMPORTERS,**

-AND-

**General Commission Merchants.**

All Supplies Brought Direct from

**China and Japan.**

Gerrie Block, Princess St., Winnipeg.

A. R. JAMES BANNATYNE.

ANDREW STRANG

**BANNATYNE & CO.,**

(SUCCESSORS TO A. G. B. BANNATYNE)

**WHOLESALE GROCERS**

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Wines &amp; Liquors,

383 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,****COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.**

70 PRINCESS ST.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

**J. A. HEALY & CO.,****BROKERS**

-AND-

**Commission Merchants.**Agents St. Lawrence Sugar Refining  
Company, Montreal.

Office: McArthur Block, Winnipeg.

Foundries: Hamilton and Toronto.

**The E. & C. GURNEY CO., Limited,**  
Manufacturers of**STOVES!!****RANGES & FURNACES.**Wholesale Warehouse, Rupert St. West,  
JAMES BURRIDGE,  
Manager. **WINNIPEG.****Sparkling Lager Beer!!**

Is now ready for the Market at the

**REDWOOD BREWERY**Delivered anywhere in the City at \$3.50 per keg  
EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED BEER.**FINE STOCK ALES A SPECIALTY.****EXTRA PORTER AND STOUT**

in Wood and Bottle always on hand.

**REDWOOD BREWERY,**

The Largest Institution of its class in Western Canada,

ED. L. DREWERY, Proprietor,

North Main Street, **WINNIPEG.****WINNIPEG FURNITURE and UNDERTAKING HOUSE****M. HUGHES,**

Dealer in

**HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.**Undertaking a Specialty. Coffin Caskets and Trimming  
Wholesale. Metallic Caskets also in Stock.**Hodgson, Sumner & Co.**

Importers of

DRY GOODS,

SMALL WARES,

AND FANCY GOODS

BEADS, CUTLERY,

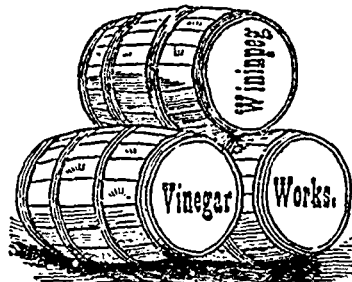
JEWELRY,

STATIONERY

**Druggists' Sundries, Etc.**

Princess St., Between McDermott and Bannatyne.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

**Coffee and Spice Mills**

Manufacturers

XX and XXX White Wine Vinegar, Cider,  
Pickling and Malt Vinegars. Coffee, Spices,  
Cream Tartar, and Baking Powder.**C. H. GIRDLESTONE,**

30 and 32 Owen Street, WINNIPEG.

**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

The past week has been somewhat of a test of mercantile monetary affairs in the city, and the results are much more encouraging than the most sanguine people expected. There was a sluggish feeling in commercial discounts up to the end of March, and, as was expected, a greatly increased demand with the opening of April. There was a little of a nervous feeling about how payments would be met on the 4th, and on the results of that day depended in a great measure the action of most of the banks during the remainder of the spring. The results have been of the most satisfactory character, and all obstacles to an easier flow of money in commercial circles are now removed. Several of the banks reported not a note gone to protest, or charged back to the discount, and the few protests reported, are, with very rare exceptions, not within the scope of commercial paper. Wholesale merchants report considerable part renewing at which they were not disappointed, but there are practically no irregularities to report. With such results the increased demand for commercial discounts has been promptly met at the banks, and although rates have not been lowered the feeling is altogether easier. First-class paper is received at 7 to 8 per cent., and ordinary all the way from 9 to 12, the latter being seldom paid unless for promiscuous business, and by parties without a regular line of discount. Private parties possessed of spare funds seem to have received new confidence of late, and small loans at short dates are not at all difficult to obtain without paying the ruinous interest demanded at times during the past winter. Loans on real estate mortgage have not increased in demand during the week, and there is still an occasional complaint to be heard about slow payment of overdue interest. Rates still range from 8 to 10 per cent., and loans on first-class improved property can be easily obtained. Altogether, the monetary affairs of the city are in a more encouraging state than they have been for over a year.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

Reports from the various branches of the wholesale trade in the city agree in a still further general improvement in business. The steady good weather and the certainty of an early and good spring have had a cheering effect in every branch, and traders of every description have taken new hope and acted thereon with a little more courage than they have displayed before. There are still a few points which suggest necessary caution, but this has been well exercised both by wholesalers and retailers, and the points mentioned seem to disappear gradually as the season progresses. The rush to Calgary, Silver City and other far-western and new points adds very materially to the increasing activity, and the fact that these places must be the points of operation for two years to come, while the C. P. R. is being pushed through the Rockies, gives solidity to the trade, and obviates the drawbacks of last year, when railway construction ran away ahead of settlement. But the increased demands from the older settled parts of the country make of themselves a good volume of business

which is daily increasing. The feeling is now general that it is perfectly safe to do business with the retailers still in trade, and gradually the disposition to push matters is being manifested by wholesalers. One noticeable point about the sales of the week has been the increased proportion of fancy goods, showing that hope has now in a great measure developed into confidence. The most discouraging point of the week has been a falling-off in collections, at which, however, wholesalers are in no way disappointed. There has evidently been a general preparation for the fourth and its payments, and irregular payments have consequently been neglected. This will no doubt improve now that the test day is safely over. Altogether the developments of the week have been of a most encouraging character, and although there is no symptoms of anything boom like, business is certainly and safely moving onward.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**

There has been steady activity in this line during the week, and houses here have, in some instances, been surprised at the increasing demand from country points. The rapid approach of spring operations, and the fact that farmers held off from buying until actually forced to has made matters rather pushed, and there has been some inconvenience in getting supplies out to meet demands with promptitude, and this has not been lessened by the slim service of trains which has existed up till now on the C. P. R. There is a disposition in the trade not to crowd matters any more than can be helped, but the short time now left for supplying spring machinery demands leaves no necessity for pushing. Collections have fallen-off somewhat, but no disappointment is expressed at this, and some houses will arrange to carry most of the balance of their customers over until next fall.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

The same activity mentioned in our last report continues in this business, and has, if anything, increased during the past week. There has been a lively demand for all classes of goods, and especially in rubber lines, both from the city and country, and it is now confidently expected that the spring sales of this year will be considerably in excess of 1883. The most perfect confidence in the future exists, and although collections have been a little slower than could be wished, wholesalers express satisfaction with the state of affairs.

**CLOTHING.**

Business is reported quite lively in clothing during the past week, and even the occasional complaint of the previous week is not now heard. There is evidently an expectation of a heavy business being done at far-western points during the coming summer, and orders from them have been quite liberal. Other country points have been making steady demands, and the city trade has shown considerable life. Collections are reported fair to good, and at least satisfactory.

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.**

The report from this branch of trade is good for the week. The same steady demand for staples, before reported, still continues, and there has been quite a livening up in fancy

goods. The city trade has sprung into considerable life, while orders from the country have come in in a steady stream. The report of collections is also quite encouraging.

**DRY GOODS.**

The report from this staple line is still very encouraging, and the past week has been one of general activity. The continued mild weather and the arrival of so many immigrants have convinced country merchants of the necessity for prompt buying, and there has been considerable hurry during the week in getting stocks replenished. While there has been no falling-off in the sale of staples, fancy goods have come more into demand, and the volume of business done has, in consequence, increased very materially. Travellers are still out, and reports from them are of the most satisfactory character. Retailers report spring sales fairly commenced with them, and it is expected before the present bustle is over that the sorting trade will have commenced. The report of collections is not so bright, and a considerable proportion of renewals have been made, but, as a rule, at very short dates, and to customers whose standing makes safety

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

The report from this trade is good, and the week has been rather an active one. There has been nothing of a hectic rush, and the present satisfactory state is expected to continue for some time. Collections are reported moderately good.

**FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.**

This branch, which has lagged behind during the past six weeks, is now about as lively as other lines, and reports for the past week are very encouraging. Fancy lines are now in full demand, and sales of these have commenced at least two weeks earlier than last year. Altogether the report in this line is very satisfactory.

**FISH AND POULTRY.**

The rush in the fresh fish trade is over until next winter, the shipping trade being over. There still exists a lively local demand, but the supply is abundant for this so far as jack fish are concerned. White fish are still scarce, and have stiffened a little in price during the week, 8c is now the bottom figure and 8½c have been asked during the week. Jack are quoted nominal at 2c to 2½c, but they are difficult to sell in quantities even at the first figure. There are no fresh sea fish on the wholesale market, and Fin-don haddocks at 11c are the only kind of dried or smoked to be had. Next week is expected to be even quieter in the trade.

**FRUIT.**

There has been a reasonably good business done in this line during the past week, while the variety of fresh fruit on the market has been rather limited. Oranges have been selling at \$6.50 a box, although a very inferior car load shipped here by a St. Paul scalper sold at \$6 to parties who are since sorry that they bought. Lemons are quoted from \$6 upward and apples still hold steady at \$7.50 a bbl. There are all the green varieties on the market, but during the current week bananas, coconuts, pine apples and tomatoes will be available. Raisins and other dried fruits are scarce, and

stocks are held low until the opening of navigation brings lower freights. Pecans, peanuts and Brazil nuts are still in the market with prices unchanged.

#### FUEL.

There are big efforts being made at present to raise the price of wood, but as yet they have not succeeded very much, and will not likely succeed in view of the present prospect of reduced prices for coal. Tanawac is still to be had for \$5 with \$5.50 for choice dry lots, and large lots are offered as low as \$4.25; poplar is not much in demand, and can be had in car lots from \$3.50 to \$4. Coal holds at former figures, but with the opening of navigation anthracite will be delivered in the city for less than \$12 a ton, and it is probable that Saskatchewan lignite will also make quite a drop.

#### FURNITURE.

Activity is still general in this line, and wholesalers are now confident of having a good steady season's business. The far-western points still contribute heavily to the demand, but older districts are also making liberal calls. The change in this branch during the past six weeks is perhaps more marked than in any other line.

#### GROCERIES.

In this staple line business has been moving in an even flow, with a steadily increasing volume. Demands from far-western points are somewhat erratic in their manner of coming in, but the older settled country points and the city keep a steady movement. Collections are slow a little, but improvement in this respect is confidently looked for as April opens up. Prices of staple goods have shown an easier tendency, which is doubtless due to the expected heavy drop in freights, which will take place with the opening of navigation. Sugars are quoted, yellows \$4 to 9½c; granulated 10 to 10½c; Paris lumps 11½ to 12c; Coffees still range 15 to 18c for Rios; Javas 22 to 27c; teas have about the former range, Japan 20 to 45c, Moyune gunpowders 30 to 75c; Young Hyson 25 to 70c; new season's Congous 24 to 55c; last season's do 18c to 35c.

#### HARDWARE AND METALS.

In this line there has been greatly increased activity during the week. Shelf and light goods have shown great renewed life, and in heavy goods and metals the improvement has been equally great. As building operations are about to be commenced a steady, good business is confidently looked for from this time forward. To give reliable quotations of staple goods at present would be a matter impossible; in view of summer freight rates coming in force, cutting in prices is carried on just in proportion to the anxiety to get clear of present stock on hand. It will probably be the first day of May before reliable quotations can be given.

#### LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Dealers in these goods report business quite lively and everything going satisfactory. The spring and summer trade is now fairly entered upon, and a few months of steady, good business is looked for. Prices of goods have not changed although an advance on Spanish sole in eastern

markets will probably soon be followed by a similar charge here. Quotations are as follows: Spanish sole 3½ 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.

There has been some real activity in this branch during the week, and the rumor now is that nearly all the mills in the province will be running full time as soon as the spring break up is complete. Sales during the past week have been quite liberal, and dealers have a much more hopeful report generally. There is still no basis for reliable quotations, although the improving tone, and the fact that the weak ones are now pretty well crowded out of the trade would indicate that steady prices will soon be reached.

#### STATIONERY AND PAPER.

There has been a quiet feeling in this line during the week, or rather a continuation of the lull stated in our last report. This is looked upon as only a temporary quietness, and the prospect is considered good for the summer's trade. Collections are reported fair to good.

#### PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

The report from this line is one of steady improvement all round, and the increasing demand for goods from both city and country has caused a little rush during the past week. There have been no changes in prices of staple goods, but an advance in the price of window glass may be expected any day, as European manufacturers have withdrawn quotations and intimate their intention of demanding an advance. Quotations of staple goods are as follows: linseed oil in bbls, raw, 77c per gal; boiled, 80c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; no pale or straw seal in the market; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1, \$1.30 per gal; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils from 25c to \$1, according to quality; calcined plaster, \$4.50 per bbl; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$8.00; No. 1, \$7.50; No. 2, \$7. Window glass, stocks light and assortments broken; first break plates are quoted at \$2.75.

#### WINES AND SPIRITS.

There has been no improvement in this branch of business during the week, and sales have been rather light, while collections have been anything but encouraging. Quotations of goods are unchanged, and are as follows: Hennessy's one star, \$13 to \$14; in wood, \$4.50 to 5.00 per gallon; Martel, in case, one star, \$13 to \$14; Renault, 1-star, \$12, \$16 and \$20; Louis Vieres, in cases, qts, \$9; flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; M. Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9. Gin, Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$10.50 to 11.50; green cases, \$5.50 to \$6.50; Old Tom gin, Bernard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booth's, in cases, quarts, \$5.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's in wood, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Coal-Hill Islay, in wood, \$2.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$10.50. Irish whisky,

John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$3.50 to \$4; Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per gallon. Champagne—Pomeroy, quarts, \$34; pints \$35 per case; Bollinger, quarts, \$33; pints \$34; Moët & Chandon, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; G. H. Mumm, quarts, \$28; pints \$30; Piper Heidsieck, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; Carte Blanche, quarts, \$20; pints \$22. Sherry from \$2.50 to 3.00 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; Bass's ale in quarts \$3.50 per doz; pints \$2.25; Guinness' porter in quarts \$1.00; pints \$2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.65 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$3.50; W. F. L. five-year-old, \$2.50 per gallon cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$8.50.

## THE MARKETS.

### WINNIPEG.

#### GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

During the past week there has been no movement in wheat worthy of notice. Millers report a bountiful supply on hand, and prices are unchanged. Oats are more inquired after at higher values; receipts of barley are light and not wanted only for feeding purposes; provisions are in active demand at unchanged prices.

#### WHEAT.

There has been literally no movement during the past week; street receipts are nil and will continue so until seeding operations are over; no change in prices to report, millers quoting No. 1 hard at 80c.

#### OATS.

are in active demand at higher prices, and the supply during the week has been fairly liberal; prices vary from 25c to 28c, according to sample.

#### BARLEY.

Receipts nil, and prices may be quoted the same as last week, from 25c to 35c.

#### FLOUR.

The local demand has been very active during the past week, but no shipments have been made to the east, consequently stocks have not decreased; prices remain unchanged, and are: Patents, \$2.80; strong bakers', \$2.50; and superfine, \$2.

#### BRAN AND SHORTS.

Millers report an active demand during the week; stocks are fair; prices remain unchanged, bran selling at \$8 and shorts \$10 per ton on track.

#### POTATOES.

There has been no change in prices during the week; the supply is more liberal, but offerings are promptly taken at 40c to 55c according to quality.

#### EGGS.

The demand for these has been unusually active during the past week, and sales are reported heavy; prices have suffered a slight decline, round lots being quoted at 27c; street receipts fair and prices steady at about 30c for new laid.

#### BUTTER.

No change to note in the market during the week. Choice continues in active demand, and prices are firm for this grade, while medium or inferior is entirely neglected and prices nominal. Quotations are unchanged, 26c to 28c for strictly choice.

CHEESE

has held steady without any change in price; stocks are reported fair, 16c is still the quotation for prime in small lots.

HAMS.

Dealers report a fair stock on hand, and demand active. Quotations are unchanged from 17c to 18c.

BACON.

There has been a fair demand for hog products during the week, and prices are firm at last week's quotations: dry salt is quoted from 13½c to 14c; smoked, from 14½c to 15c; spiced rolls, 15½c to 16c; and English breakfast, 16½c to 17c.

MESS PORK

holds firm at \$24; demand reported fair.

MESS BEEF.

Demand reported good at unchanged quotations; price, \$18 per bbl.

SEEDS.

Timothy seed per bushel, 48 lbs, \$4.30; clover, large red, \$18 per bushel of 60 lbs; Alsike, \$18; white Dutch, \$18; Lucerne, \$14.50 per bushel of 28 lbs, and flax seed, \$2.50.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The local wheat market the past week has been quiet, with light transactions, owing mainly to the deep interest taken in politics by members of the chamber. There was more demand for wheat from non-association mills, but this was met on the outside. There is a large amount of trading, both in and out of the chamber which is not reported and there being no official record of sales on 'change, strangers are unable to see the necessity for the chamber machinery, but appearances in this case are very deceptive.

The feeling is not so strong as it has been, wheat being plentiful and the cheapness of flour engendering fear of an early suspension of work by several mills. Receipts of wheat have been very heavy, causing a slight increase in the amount in store, despite the heavy output of flour.

The following were the highest and lowest prices by grade on 'change during last week, with Wednesday's closing prices:—

	Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
No. 1 hard.....	\$0.99	..	\$0.98	.. \$0.99
" 2 ".....	95	..	94	.. 95
" 1 northern..	88	..	87½	.. 88
" 2 ".....	83	..	82½	.. 83

No. 1 hard for May opened and closed at \$1.02. No. 2 hard for May opened at 97c and closed at 98c.

MILLSTUFF.—Bran and shorts have been quiet but steady bran closing at \$11.50 to \$11.75 per ton in bulk, and shorts \$13 to \$13.25. Corn meal, \$16 to \$21 per ton; mixed feed, \$15 to \$19.

The coarse grains were quiet No. 2 corn declining 3c, closing at 58c; No. 2 oas at 32c and 33c; rye at 50 to 52c, and barley at 35 to 52c according to grade.

Flour.—Beyond the increased production, there has been nothing unusually interesting in the situation the past week. Millers are not

inclined to listen to lower offers than are now made, and if there be a decline in prices there will be idle mills. The only encouraging features for the local millers are the light production at Milwaukee and St. Louis, and the scarcity of winter wheat. Flour is as low as it can be made with profit and those who hope to buy will be disappointed, hence when a change comes, it must be in the direction of higher prices. Export trade is dull, domestic fair, and local steady. Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are as follows:

Patents, \$5.75 to 6.25; straights, \$5.25 to 5.75; first bakers', \$4.50 to 5.00; second bakers', \$4.15 to 4.40; best low grades, \$2.25 to 2.75; best low grades, \$2.25 to 2.75; red dog, \$1.75 to 2.00, in bags.

Our mills now have more power than they can use, and at present are doing big work, as compared with the operations during the winter. But while the flour production is largely increased being the largest since last November, the mills are not being crowded, nor are they all in operation. The production amounts to about three-quarters of the city's full capacity. There are three mills idle this week and some millers predict that unless the flour market improves, this number will receive considerable additions. The flour production for the week ending Saturday was 103,480 bbls.—17,580 bbls. per day,—against 73,435 bbls. the preceding week. The output the current week will probably be swelled to a figure even larger, because there are more mills in operation. The flour market, as some millers curtly put it, is very "sick"; but old prices are being stuck to, millers preferring to shut down their mills rather than accept low figures.

The wheat in store in Minneapolis elevators (including the transfer) and mills, as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is shown in the appended table:

MINNEAPOLIS.			
	April 2.	Mch. 26.	
In elevators, bus.	2,520,640	2,500,000	
ST. PAUL.			
	April 2.	Mch. 26.	
In elevators, bus.	1,062,750	1,123,000	
DULUTH.			
	April 2.	Mch. 25.	
In elevators, bus.	2,477,830	2,445,310	
At float .. ..	242,603	242,603	
Total .. ..	2,720,423	2,687,913	

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

RECEIPTS.			
	April 1.	Mch. 26.	
Wheat, bush.....	576,000	496,500	
Flour, brls.....	3,375	12,000	
Millstuff, tons.....	72	84	

SHIPMENTS.			
	April 1.	Mch. 26.	
Wheat, bush.....	69,500	48,000	
Flour, brls.....	106,150	77,507	
Millstuff, tons ..	3,226	1,742	

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

Some marked changes have occurred in this market during the past week; warm, and during part of the week, bright, clear weather, which has been favorable for both the growing winter wheat, and also for the early seeding of spring wheat, together with the unfavorable tenor of market advices from abroad and a lack of shipping demand, influenced free speculative offerings, and the weakness of last week was more fully developed. Prices have declined above 6c since our last report, and at times the feeling was panicky; parties having bought for future delivery became demoralized under the condition of affairs, and "long" wheat was unloaded freely, margins were exhausted, and merchants, to protect themselves, were compelled to close out a great many trades. Corn and oats, in sympathy with wheat, were lower. Hog products have ruled lower on the leading articles and closed weak. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Apr., \$0.82½	May., \$0.87½
Corn.....	" 51½	" 53½
Oats.....	" 28½	" 33½
Pork.....	" 17.50	" 17.65
Lard.....	" 9.20	" 9.30

On Wednesday the markets were lower and the feeling was panicky and unsettled. The bears still control the situation. Wheat declined 3c per bush., while coarse grains were fairly steady. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Apr., \$0.79½	May., \$0.84½
Corn.....	" 51	" 54½
Oats.....	" 28½	" 33
Pork.....	" 17.50	" 17.65
Lard.....	" 9.15	" 9.25

On Thursday the market opened fairly steady, but soon broke under excessive offerings and rumors of a panic in the London grain market; May wheat sold down to 83c and closed weak. Hog products broke badly during the session and closed panicky. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Apr., \$0.79	May., \$0.85
Corn.....	" 51	" 53½
Oats.....	" 28½	" 32½
Pork.....	" 16.50	" 16.40
Lard.....	" 8.55	" 8.65

On Friday the market opened panicky and lower under a tremendous rush to sell and amid great excitement May wheat sold down to 81½c, rallied 2c and closed strong and higher. At the opening of the Board pork declined 60c per bbl., again rallied 30c, finally closing weak. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Apr., \$0.79½	May., \$0.83½
Corn.....	" 51½	" 55½
Oats.....	" 28½	" 33
Pork.....	" 16.25	" 16.35
Lard.....	" 8.40	" 8.50

On Saturday wheat was still demoralized and panicky; the weather was bright and warmer; and foreign advices were unfavorable, quoting dull and depressed markets; corn and oats were irregular and lower. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Apr., \$0.76½	May., \$0.81
Corn.....	" 45½	" 50½
Oats.....	" 27½	" 31½
Pork.....	" 16.37½	" 16.40
Lard.....	" 8.40	" 8.50

## TORONTO.

## STOCKS.

The stock market during the past week has showed signs of weakness along the whole line. Wednesday closing bids, as compared with the week previous were:

	Mar. 26.	April 2.
Montreal .. .. .	193½	192
Ontario .. .. .	104	103½
Molsons .. .. .	—	—
Toronto .. .. .	183	183
Merchants .. .. .	126	114
Commerce .. .. .	126	126
Imperial .. .. .	138½	138
Federal .. .. .	138½	137½
Dominion .. .. .	197½	200
Standard .. .. .	114	114
Hamilton .. .. .	117	117½
North-west Land .. .. .	60½	59½

## GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The flour and grain markets during the past week have been fairly steady, nearly all offerings of the latter being wanted at last week's prices; holders of breadstuffs show no disposition to press sales, in fact they are more inclined to hold for better prices, even in the face of the demoralized condition of the Chicago and New York markets, and the continued downward tendency of the Liverpool; the opinion is general, and daily gaining strength, that stocks in Ontario are very light, and that in the near future better prices will prevail. Local stocks show little change since our last report and on Monday morning stood as follows: Flour, 2,633 bbls.; fall wheat, 95,257 bush.; spring wheat, 106,018 bush.; oats, nil bush.; barley, 143,813 bush.; peas, 50,132 bush.; rye, nil bush.; against on the corresponding date last year; flour, 160 bbls.; fall wheat, 350,049 bush.; spring wheat, 178,375 bush.; oats, 295 bush.; barley, 149,077 bush.; peas, 13,529 bush.; rye, 19 bush.

## WHEAT.

Millers are taking all that is offered, but receipts during the week have been light; prices have been steady in the face of such a heavy decline in outside markets; fall has been wanted all through the week at \$1.07 for No. 2, and No. 3 find ready sale at \$1.04; spring has sold at \$1.10 for No. 1, and No. 2 at \$1.08; and at \$1.05 for No. 3; goose has sold at \$3c, but at the close this price was slightly shaded. Street receipts have been very light, and prices are a trifle lower: fall easy at 95c to \$1.05; spring, \$1.08 to \$1.11 and goose from 75c to \$1c, according to sample.

## OATS.

Receipts have been light and holders are asking higher prices; all offerings were promptly taken at 36½c to arrive, and sales were made at 37c on track, market closing firm. Street offerings small, and prices ranging from 40c to 41c.

## BARLEY

has been in active demand during the week at firmer prices; receipts continue very light. No. 1 scarce and held at 75c f.o.c., with 74c offered; No. 2 sold at 70c for a cargo lying at a lake port, and car lots of the same grade in good demand at 70c; extra No. 3 round lots of fine quality is worth 64c f.o.c.; No. 3 quiet but firmer at 60c f.o.c., market closing strong. Street receipts very light, and values range from 58c to 70c according to value.

## RYE.

Inactive, and values are unchanged. Quotable at 60c.

## PEAS.

Offerings small and prices unchanged. No. 2 fairly steady at about 75c, and street offerings range from 75c to 77c.

## FLOUR.

The demand has been very light during the past week, but holders are firm in their views,

and not inclined to push sales. Superior extra quotable at \$5 to \$5 05, and guaranteed extra at \$4.75.

## POTATOES.

The demand has been active during the week at firmer prices. Car lots are worth 70c and scarce; street receipts are light and firm at 75c to 80c.

## BUTTER.

The only variation to report in butter is the increasing scarcity of really choice, prices being 2c higher for this grade, while medium and inferior are unquotable, dealers refusing to handle those grades at any price; a few new rolls have sold at 21c; receipts of rolls are small and sell fairly well at from 17c to 18c, the latter for prime. Street receipts are small and prices firm at 23c to 25c for pound rolls; and 19c to 21c for tubs and crocks of dairy.

## EGGS.

Receipts are increasing, and prices have suffered a decline of 2c since our last report; round lots are quoted at 17c. Street receipts small and worth 19c to 20c, market closing weak.

## CHEESE.

Quiet, but prices are strong; the only movement reported is that of several small lots of prime at 14c to 14½c.

## PORK.

Dull and lower; sales of small lots were made at \$20; market closed sluggish and weak

## BACON

is fairly steady. Holders firm at 10½c for car lots of long clear, bids of 10½c persistently refused, cases selling slowly at 11c; Cumberland quotable at 10c for new, and at 9c for old in car lots; rolls are firmer at 11½c for short and 12c for long in small lots; bellies are steady at 13c.

## HAMS

are quiet and unchanged at 13½c to 14c for smoked. Holders seem careless about pressing sales.

## LARD.

One lot of tinnets sold at 12c; small lots of tinnets unchanged at 12½c, and 13c for pails.

## APPLES

are wanted, but none offered; car lots would bring \$3.50 per barrel. Street receipts nominal at \$3 to \$3.75.

## POULTRY.

Offerings are light and prices firm at 80c to 90c per pair for fowl, and 90c to \$1 for ducks; turkeys are worth 15c to 16c per pound, and have brought \$1.25 to \$1.50 for hens, and \$2 for good gobblers.

## SUNDRIES.

Dried apples unchanged, country lots quoted at 8½c; oatmeal, per 136 lbs, \$4.10 to \$4.20; and cornmeal, in small lots, at \$3.50.

## The Australian Wheat Supply.

The following extract from a leading editorial in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of January 24, shows how close the estimate made here last fall was of the wheat crop of Australia:

"The garnering of the Australian wheat harvest is this year a much more satisfactory work than it was last year or in 1882. South Australia, the chief cereal-producing colony, has not averaged more than five bushels per acre for three years. This year she will have from ten to twelve bushels per acre; and instead of a surplus of 100,000 tons, she will have 500,000 tons to export. Victoria has also a magnificent crop, and a surplus of 50,000 tons last year is likely to be succeeded by one of 250,000 tons

this. New Zealand will probably have a large harvest, perhaps not larger than last, but with fair weather the grain will be much sounder. New South Wales does not count for much as a wheat-producing colony, but it is believed she will have as much as last, when she had the largest production of wheat yet reaped. Beyond its own wants Australasia will this year probably have a surplus of wheat equivalent to 750,000 tons."

Late advices from Australia do not speak quite so favorably of the New Zealand crop outlook. The season has been cold and wet, and so far had been unfavorable to ripening. In some districts hailstorms had destroyed the grain and live stock were turned in among the standing wheat and oats in other sections. With favorable weather, however, from the middle of February New Zealand might count perhaps upon as heavy a yield as last year, although this is extremely doubtful. The tone of letters from that colony is not very hopeful. Business is unusually dull. Land is unsaleable at anything approaching the values two years ago, and, although immigration continues, the older class of colonists are despondent.

Neither is the tone of the Australian press as buoyant as one would expect from so promising a harvest. It is doubtful whether the farmers are turning their land to the best account growing wheat, considering their remoteness from the English market and the increasing competition of the United States, eastern and western Russia and India. The farmers of South Australia have been impoverished by three bad harvests and low prices. This year, although the harvest is prolific, prices must be low owing to the vast accumulations of grain in the warehouses of England and America. As a consequence of past misfortune they are heavily indebted to banks and storekeepers, and this harvest will help them little. Victoria was somewhat better off than its neighbor, South Australia, while New South Wales suffered least of all, because it depended less upon wheat raising. Twenty years ago wheat culture was extensively pursued in the old settled districts of New South Wales, but the prevalence of rust compelled its abandonment. Tillage farming will not pay as a rule in Australia, where labor is dear and the seasons are uncertain. Grazing is the most lucrative pursuit in a thinly-populated country. The raising of sheep and cattle, therefore, will probably occupy the attention of Australian landowners as a rule in after years. There is an unlimited demand for beef and mutton, the production of which is not on the whole one of universal averages. Australia has unsurpassed grazing facilities, which will be taken advantage of more generally when it becomes demonstrated that it will not pay to grow wheat in competition with India, Russia and the United States.

## Flour Milling in India.

A Calcutta correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express* communicates the following:

Less than a quarter of a century since saw the erection of the first corn mill in India. Even now the corn of a great city like Calcutta is ground by bullock-power mills, or by hand. In my walks through the city I have repeatedly

seen women "grinding at the mill," as mentioned in the Scriptures. Bombay is more Europeanized than Calcutta, and it has a flour mill on a large scale; but even here women may be seen employed in grinding the daily allowance of corn for a family or a group of families.

At first sight one might regard this adherence to old ways as the result of an antiquated prejudice against mechanical innovation. This is not the case or the whole case. We must look a little deeper for the real reason why women sit at the mill as they did three thousand years ago. At the bottom of this amazing piece of conservatism lies that religious feeling, prejudice or what you may please to call it—caste. This enters into every movement of the daily life of the people, and into nothing more completely than in the preparation of food. They will only eat and drink from their own vessels, and these must be scoured after each meal. They will only eat food which has been prepared by one of their own caste, and in some cases pollution ensues if even the shadow of a person of different caste falls upon the food after being prepared. Obviously, such people will not use flour which has been made in a mill where all sorts of persons are employed, and where a good many evil shadows may be expected to cross the produce. It is equally certain that people who entertain such prejudices are not likely to be talked out of them.

The Government of India is wise in its determination not to attempt to wean the people of India from their old faiths, or even their antiquated prejudices. But it is very instructive, and suggestive withal, to observe how caste prejudices give way before convenience. The late Mr. Bapty, who built the first steam flour mill in India, must have trusted partly to this, as well as to the fact that he had a European population and large numbers of natives who have no caste to be his customers. The convenience of being able to purchase a pound of flour instead of grinding it in the shanty which serves the poorer natives as a house must be too strong to be resisted by all but the pedantic and fanatical upholders of caste. At all events, Bapty's flour mill has not only succeeded, but there are now several smaller steam flour mills in Bombay under native management. The railways again illustrate the same point. Men of superior caste ought not to touch those of the lower grades; but there they are in a railway carriage huddled together, as railway passengers are all the world over, and not without strong suspicion, when the Bheestic comes round at the station, of drinking unclean water.

When the tramways were first proposed in Bombay and Calcutta, people who knew India well, declared that the projects could not succeed. The Europeans would not ride with natives, and people of different castes would require separate cars or compartments, it was said. As a matter of fact and experience, I may say that Europeans and natives and men of different caste manage to get on very well, for the cars in both cities are well filled, and the tramways are among the best-paying enterprises of India. The inference I draw is that the people of India are much more open to teaching by example than they are to persuasive precept. Bapty did not argue the point; he built his

mill and supplied good and cheap flour. The railway companies furnished good and rapid communication between distant places, as the tramways did for shorter distances. Between them they have done much to educate the people of India, and the lesson is always going on.

### Breadstuffs Abroad.

On Monday last, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, the *Mark Lane Express* said the weather in the United Kingdom had been brilliant, warm and May-like. Buyers demanded a concession." Foreign wheats, however, were unchanged and receipts small. The receipts of wheat and flour (reckoned as wheat) at London during the first half of the current cereal year (ending February 20) show an increase of 152,603 quarters as compared with 1882-4. "It would seem, therefore, that the enormous stocks at waterside—the foundation of which was laid during the first half of 1882-3—cannot have been reduced to the extent many anticipate, notwithstanding the undoubted fact that such diminution is really going on." The *London Miller* is of the opinion that the United States will play the part of a bull, not of a bear, in wheat this season. It says: "The large stocks of inferior red wheat now in sight could only be forced on the European markets at prices which would be lower than America has yet accepted even in the most abundant years. If America were a needy holder, we might expect to see precedents abandoned, and the grain sent freely at 35s. per quarter. But America is not a needy holder. The owners of the 40,000,000 of wheat now classed as 'visible supply' probably include as formidable an array of capitalists as can be found in the world, and, given a greater profit by holding, money will undoubtedly be forthcoming to take over the grain held by the smaller men unable to stand firm for a lengthened period." "The dangers of the situation, "it is added (as regards America), are, first: that the promise of a heavy new wheat yield may force the hands of the "stoutest holders"—a possibility which must remain an uncertainty until May or June: the second is that this poor quality red wheat "which is hardly worth being graded No. 3," may be thrown on the British market in the form of flour. On this point the journal last named says: If the Americans flood the country with inferior flour at cheap rates they will be preparing the way for serious reaction. The small millers and bakers whose custom they have sought, quickly take up a prejudice, and if once American flour falls under dislike and distrust, such as recently fell on American bacon, the impression will be one that years will be required to remove. The market of a foreign country requires enterprise to capture—and that the Americans have. It requires yet more care to manipulate—and that the Americans have got to display."

The first week in March in Central Europe there was some depression in the breadstuffs markets, and Hungarian millers bought less wheat. In Russia prices were steadily supported, and stocks at the southern ports showed a sensible reduction by reason of the small receipts from the interior. Advances in London

from Australia to January 19 reported favorable harvest weather, and the bulk of the wheat crop secured. The quality was said to be very fine. The wheat and bean crops in Egypt have been reported very promising.

The aggregate of grain on passage from all sources to the United Kingdom and for the continent was given by cable to-day as equal to 18,200,000 bushels wheat, and 1,520,000 bushels corn, against a week ago, respectively, 18,000,000 bushels and 1,840,000 bushels.

### Montreal Stock Review.

The Montreal stock market has evinced very little change in any sense since last review. The sales for the week have been about the same as the previous one, and prices have been generally steady. The chief factor in keeping the market from complete stagnation being the plethora of capital and its moderate rate. Bank of Montreal has not made much progress since this day week, but the feeling is still strong that it will gradually creep up to 200. The opinion is the bank will show a larger profit and better statement at the end of the financial year than for a considerable time past. Shrewd financiers are speculating on the reserve being made up to the maximum of 50 per cent., with a surplus to be added to the Contingent Fund. Others are looking for a bonus of 2 per cent., such as the president declared on former occasions. There is no doubt felt that on the whole this great monetary institution has had a successful year, and has been singularly free from losses, and has had its capital fairly employed. Considering the exceptional stagnation in commerce during the past twelve months, there is very little room for remarks upon the fluctuations of shares of other leading banks, the operations in all, except Merchants', which was active have been on a minimum scale. Any changes that occurred were fractional, and at the close to-day it would be difficult to distinguish any alteration in quotations from the previous Saturday. Miscellaneous securities have been steady, with the exception of City Gas and Canadian Pacific, both of which declined about 2 per cent. on the week. There does not seem to be as much anxiety manifested as formerly as to how commercial notes will be met on the 4th of April, when so many mature in the banks. This is certainly a favorable sign of the soundness of traders in the country. Failures have also been few and far between in commerce of late, which is also significant of there being a better basis to business than formerly.—*Mail*.

### Progress in Season.

The Manchester *Guardian* says: "For about sixteen years—that is to say, from the restoration of the Mikado to his ancient power in 1868 and the firm establishment of a centralized government—Japan has steadily followed the path of reform and progress pointed out by the West. The feudal system has wholly disappeared. They have gradually assimilated the laws, methods of administration and political ideals which govern in Europe. They have created not only an army and a navy—these, indeed, they do not by any means regard as the chief of



their advances—but a trained judiciary, a fiscal system and police and prison organization, which place them on a level with the most enlightened nations of the globe. Nor has progress of other kinds been wanting. Telegraphs now connect every town of note in the empire; railways are being made as quick as circumstances permit; the Japanese postal system will bear comparison with that of any European country, and native steamship companies do most of the carrying trade along the coast and a large share of that with the neighboring countries, China and Corea. Every village has its school, and in the larger towns are preparatory colleges for the central university in the capital. Also large numbers of students have been sent abroad to England, France, Germany, the United States and elsewhere, and have fairly held their own against their more favored competitors. Only the other day we heard of a Japanese having been selected as chief assistant to the professor of anatomy in the Berlin University. In short, the statesmen of Japan have frankly adopted progress along western paths as the text of their policy."

### Happiness in Activity.

Many imagine that there is a profound and intrinsic blessing and satisfaction in the possession of wealth. There is nothing of the kind. If so, then the miser is the happiest of mankind. But his very name constitutes the greater part of the significant word miserable. It is in the active pursuit of anything that exhilaration lies, and pleasure, and even what there may be of dignity. Mere money making would be despicable did it not involve the activity of natural and worthy powers. The energy of the seeming avarice of acquisition is nobler and more beneficial than supine profuseness and inactive lethargy. Enterprise is the golden fruit rather than the latter its successful result. The expedition to Eldorado is worth far more than the gold that lies hidden there. So it is with business. You take pleasure in buying and selling, and conducting the manifold affairs of trade wherein activity finds full play in the excitement of gain and the risks of venture. Honor, integrity, and industry, at the moment and in the act of their exercise, are what yields rewards, hence the reason why man is still beckoned on no matter how great may be his already accumulated fortune. Once embarked upon the ocean of acquisition man is not content to anchor in the narrow and quiet inlet of expenditure only. He is happier, safer, grander, while alert and tossed upon the restless billowy wave of action.—*Dubuque Trade Journal.*

### Old Times and New.

One of the members of a firm who failed a few years since in Chicago and settled with its creditors at 40 cents on the dollar, has recently paid the balance—60 per cent.—with accrued interest. This very creditable act has naturally attracted considerable attention, instances of this kind being extremely rare in these days of compromise settlements. Twenty-five years or so ago, however, such occurrences were by no means rare; but the tone of commercial sentiment has undergone a marked change, and an

act that was once considered no more than justice to the creditors of a bankrupt who gained wealth after his discharge, is now deemed unnecessary under such circumstances, if not foolish. In those slow-going times there was a stigma attached to failure in business, and if investigation disclosed irregularities in the conduct of an insolvent's affairs, his creditors were not beguiled by some glib-tongued attorney into granting a prompt and easy discharge. The path of bankruptcy was not that smooth incline it has since become, nor did the debtor think himself harshly used if not permitted to reserve a good percentage of his effects for future operations. This naturally made men cautious in incurring obligations or embarking in business on insufficient capital, and it required something beyond bustle and assurance to constitute a merchant. In many respects there has been a marked improvement in business methods in recent years, but those familiar with the condition of mercantile affairs at an earlier day must regret the decline of the sturdy and healthful tone which characterized trade at that time.—*San Francisco Grocer and Country Merchant.*

### General Notes.

THE exports of grain from New York last week have been much better than for several weeks. The shipments Wednesday of flour and wheat combined were 180,000 bushels.

THE failure of several large exporting houses in Cuba of late has drawn attention to the disturbed condition of business there. A recent cable dispatch from Havana characterizes the commercial situation as critical. The price of sugar is low, and the money market is tight, which appears to have the effect of unsettling credits seriously, in view of the failures referred to.

THE total number of failures in the United Kingdom and Ireland reported to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, for the week ending February 23 was 102 against 239, and (also) 259 in the corresponding weeks of 1883 and 1882. England and Wales had 85 against 228 and 235 in like weeks in 1883 and 1882, respectively; Scotland had 18 as compared with 25 and 17, and Ireland had 9 as against 6 and 7.

THE Government bureau figures indicate that two-thirds of the corn crop has gone into the markets within one-third of the current crop year. Also, if the report be translated correctly by several commercial readers, it means that 60 per cent. of 1,500,000,000 bushels is 400,000,000 bushels less than 80 per cent. of 1,600,000,000 bushels, or there was so much less merchantable corn from the crop of 1883 than from that of 1882. The showing is a very, very poor one, but is in close harmony with the way in which well informed persons have talked on the subject for some weeks past.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *American Manufacturer* relates that "a new steel" has been produced at Sheffield, England, which will be of "incalculable value to the manufacturing and railroad world." The account given of the quality of the metal manufactured by the new process, if corroborated, warrants the discovery being classed as one likely to prove of great economic importance. It is said to be made

"by adding from 7 to 20 per cent. of the ordinary ferro-manganese of commerce to iron, either wholly or to a good extent decarbonized and refined, and treated by any of the ordinary processes, or to steel produced to such processes." It is stated that a small test bar containing 12 per cent. of manganese "was bent double when cold, and was sufficiently hard to turn iron; that an axe containing the same percentage, and which had never been hardened or tempered, cut in two a bar of iron half an inch square."

### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

On Friday last the oatmeal mill turned out 190 sacks of meal in eleven hours.

Messrs. Mathers and Atkinson, publishers of the *Liberal*, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Atkinson will continue the business alone.

Mr. C. N. Davidson, of McIntyre and Davidson, jewellers, is going to Calgary for the purpose of opening a branch of their business in that place.

The price of wheat and oats have fluctuated considerably during the past week. No. 1 hard is worth 80c and steady: oats are firm at 20c to 22c, for which there is an active demand for seeding purposes.

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between G. C. Read, G. M. Donaldson and J. F. Wood, under the name of Wood & Co., General Merchants, Kegawin Mills, was dissolved on March 11th, 1884. G. C. Read accepts all liabilities of said Company, and will carry on the business in future.

### A Rare Chance for Oil Makers.

A COMPLETE RUN OF

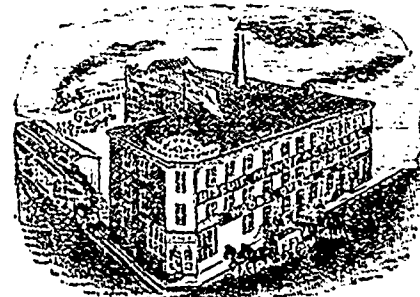
## LINSEED OIL MACHINERY

### FOR SALE CHEAP,

adaptable to steam or water power, comprises CRUSHERS, CHASERS, CONVEYORS, SIFTER and SCREENER, DRYING PANS and PRESSES.

The whole in Complete Running Order. Can crush and press 75,000 to 100,000 bushels of seed per annum. For full particulars and terms,

Address, P.O. DRAWER 2050,  
MONTREAL, P.Q.



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 Argyll Streets, Winnipeg.

**James Park & Son,**  
PROVISION MERCHANTS,

**MESS PORK, HAMS, BACON,**

Butter, Lard, Cheese, Stilton Cheese, Canned and Preserved Meats  
Of all kinds constantly on hand at Lowest Prices to the Trade.  
41 to 47 St. Lawrence Market, 161 King Street West, and 95 Front Street East,  
TORONTO, ONT.

**HENRY, SNYDER & CO.,**  
PACKERS,

And Wholesale Dealers in Canned Goods, Jams, Jellies, Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Pickles, &c., &c.  
Packing House and Head Office: 121 & 123 Front St. East,  
TORONTO, ONT.  
Highest Awards and Medals at Exhibitions of 1882.

**CARL KAUFFMAN,**  
Manufacturers Agent & Commission Merchant  
*SPECIALTY:*  
Cigars imported from Hamburg, Germany.  
42 FRONT STREET EAST. TORONTO.

**EDWARD TERRY,**  
PORTLAND, KEENE'S and THORALD CEMENTS.  
PLASTER PARIS.  
Fire Brick and Clay, Sewer Pipes, Hair, Lime, White and Grey, Land Plaster, Salt, &c., &c.  
23 and 25 GEORGE STREET, TORONTO.

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

**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.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

**\$100,000**

To lend at Lowest Current Rates.  
Apply  
**A. MACNAB & SON,**  
Office, Dundee Blk., Main St., Winnipeg.

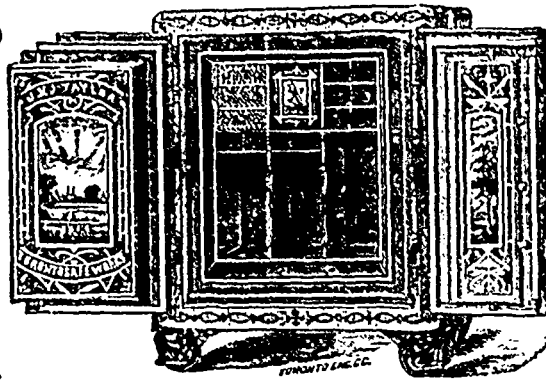
**CARRUTHERS**

General Agents.

Fire Insurance

PHENIX L. L. L. Co., Eng.  
PHENIX, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
HARTFORD Hartford  
QUEEN, London, Eng.  
WESTERN, Toronto  
BRITISH AMERICA, Toronto

Tailors' Safes.



**AND BROCK,**

**\$500,000**  
**TO LOAN**  
At Lowest Current Rates.  
Mortgages Bought  
Debentures "  
Rents Collected.  
OFFICE: MAIN STREET,  
WINNIPEG

**G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,**

VARNISHES AND BRUSHES,

33 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

**A. Ramsay & Co.**

(Successors to W. H. Marsh & Co.)

Oil, Lead, Paint, Color and Varnish

Manufacturers, and Importers of

English and Belgian Window Glass, Plain and Ornamental Sheet, Polished, Rolled, Rough, Cathedral, Etc., Etc.

Dealers in Plaster, Cement, Brushes, and Painters' Supplies generally.

All Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

269 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.  
CHAS. T. ROACH, Manager.

**Manitoba Mortgage & Investment Co**

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL \$2,500,000

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brown, M. P. P., Minister of Public Works.  
C. Sweeney, Esq., Manager, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.  
A. F. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company, Winnipeg.

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, KILLAM & HAGGART, Managers.  
Solicitors.

**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.

**THE QUEEN'S,**

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest.  
WINNIPEG.

O'CONNOR & BROWN, Proprietors.

**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.

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

**GEO. J. MAULSON & CO.,**

**Grain and Flour Exporters**

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Office: Cor. Main and Post Office Streets  
WINNIPEG.

**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,  
Passage Tickets Granted.

Goldie & McCullough's Safes and Vault Doors

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

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

**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.

**Canadian Pacific Railway.**  
(WESTERN DIVISION)

**CHANGE OF TIME**

On and after Feb. 18th, 1884, Trains will move as follows:

Going west.	Going East.
7.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	7.15 p.m.
10.00 " Portage la Prairie	4.60 "
1.25 p.m. Brandon	1.45 "
7.15 " Broadview	7.15 a.m.
3.15 a.m. Regina	11.20 p.m.
6.30 " Moose Jaw	8.30 "
3.30 p.m. Swift Current	11.30 p.m.
10.40 a.m. Maple Creek	4.30 a.m.
2.40 a.m. Medicine Hat	11.40 a.m.
5.45 p.m. arrive Calgary leave	8.00 a.m.

Only two trains a week will run west of Brandon, leaving Winnipeg on Mondays and Thursdays; train leaving Mondays will have Sleeping Car attached, and will run through to Calgary. Train leaving Thursdays will have Sleeping Car attached and will run to Moose Jaw only. Returning train will leave Calgary Thursdays, and Moose Jaw Fridays and Tuesdays, arriving at Winnipeg Saturdays and Wednesdays. Daily trains with Puller Cars attached will run between Winnipeg and Brandon.

Going East	leave Winnipeg arrive	Going West
7.30 a.m.	Rat Portage	8.30 p.m.
1.65 p.m.	Barclay	11.40 a.m.
8.55 p.m.	Port Arthur leave	4.54 p.m.
11.40 a.m.		1.30 p.m.

There will only be three trains per week to Rat Portage. Leaving Winnipeg on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and return from Rat Portage on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. There will only be one through train to Port Arthur with Sleeping Car attached, leaving Winnipeg every Tuesday, and will leave Port Arthur for Winnipeg every Thursday.

Going South.	leave Winnipeg arrive	Going North.
*8.05 p.m.	St. Vincent	7.00 a.m.
10.50 p.m.	Emerson	4.10 a.m.
11.00 p.m.		14.00 a.m.

17.40, 8.15 a.m.,	leave Winnipeg arrive	5.15, 8.00 p.m. †
10.50, 11.15 a.m.,	Morris	2.05, 5.30 p.m.
11.50 a.m.,	Gretna	3.45 p.m.
4.45 p.m.	Manitou	8.30 a.m.

Train leaves for Manitou Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, returning next day.

7.30 a.m.	leave Winnipeg arrive	3.00 p.m. †
10.30 a.m.	Stony Mountain	2.00 p.m.
10.55 " arrive Stonewall leave		1.30 "

Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk 5.40 p.m.; returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.10 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 8.50 a.m.

- † Daily.
- ‡ Daily except Mondays.
- \* Daily except Saturdays.
- ‡ Daily except Sundays.

**Trains move on Standard time.**

Trains east of Brandon and west of Port Arthur or St. Vincent and north of Gretna run on Winnipeg time. Time west of Brandon as far as Gleichen is one hour slower than Winnipeg time. Time west of Gleichen is two hours slower than Winnipeg time.

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

**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 train 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.

**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 Sunday) 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 running the Pullman Smoking Room Sleepers, and Palace dining cars.

**GOING SOUTHWEST.**

The Chicago 5 p.m., and Omaha trains leave St. Paul or Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City and San Francisco at 7.10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

**Michigan Central Railroad.**

Depots foot of Lake Street and foot of Twenty-second Street. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark Street, south-east corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

**"THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE."**

This is the popular route from Chicago to Toronto and all other points in Canada. The trains are made up of splendid Coaches, PALACE PARLOR and SLEEPING CARS of the latest improvements, and NEW DINING CARS unequalled on the Continent. It is the ONLY LINE between Niagara Falls and Buffalo under one management, and has undoubted advantages for New York, Boston and Eastern Travel.

Five Through Trains a day from Chicago leave at 6.45 a.m., 8.55 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 8.55 p.m. and 9.55 p.m.

For through tickets, time tables, or full information, apply to any Ticket Agent in the Northwest.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit.  
O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Chicago.  
W. M. McLEOD, Manitoba Pass. Agent, Winnipeg.

**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 famous "River Bank Route," along the shores of Lake Pepin 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 Northwest.

S. S. MERRILL, General Manager. A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Passenger Agent.  
W. H. DIXON, General N. W. Pass. Ag't., St. Paul, Minn. CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Ag't., Winnipeg, Man.

**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., 5.30 a.m., 10.35 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 at Chicago 6.60 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 Chicago & Grand Trunk & Grand Trunk Railways**

Will be seen by the following Map to be the most Direct Route between

**CHICAGO AND ALL CANADIAN POINTS.**



Having NO CHANGE OF CARS of any class between CHICAGO, PORT HURON, ST. CATHARINE and BUFFALO. The only line running PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS from CHICAGO to SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO, TORONTO, MONTREAL, NEW YORK and BOSTON through Canada without change.

This line is becoming the most popular route to all points East, via Montreal and down through the White Mountains, also via Niagara Falls, where its trains pass over the SUSPENSION BRIDGE, in full view of America's Greatest Cataract. During the Summer Season passengers going East have choice of Boat or Rail on the St. Lawrence River, where nature taken its sway and crowned the river with the most beautiful scenery.

Always ask for Tickets via this Line.  
GEO. D. REEVE, Traffic Manager.

S. R. CALLAWAY, General Manager.

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

**Albert Lea Route.**

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the East. Chicago "Cannon Ball" express leaves Minneapolis 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, Travelling Passenger Agent.  
F. BORD, General Traffic and Passenger Agent.