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# 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. MARCH 11, 1884.

NO. 26

## 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

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WINNIPEG, MARCH 11, 1884.

W. W. WILSON, grocer, Winnipeg, has given up business.

BALLENTYNE & LEVERETT, accountants, Winnipeg, are giving up business.

GEO. WILSON, dry goods, merchant, Winnipeg, intends leaving for Ontario.

JOHN GRAY, of the Bellevue Hotel, is about to give up business, and will be succeeded by Wilson.

THE co-partnership of J. S. Coolican is now arranged and will include Wm. Brown, George Percival and J. S. Coolican.

Quite a number of immigrants arrived in the city during last week, and most have gone westward. The new arrivals are mostly from Ontario.

THE Grand Central Hotel, Minnedosa, has changed hands, Mr. John McLellan retiring from the management, and Mr. Grant taking his place.

It is to be regretted that Lewis Arnett, dry goods merchant, has assigned in trust. To this

course he has been compelled after a brave struggle to carry through.

DUNGLASS & Co., of the Grand Union Hotel, are about to dissolve partnership, Douglass and O'Connor retiring. The business will probably be continued by James Bathgate.

THERE is at last some work of improvement to be undertaken on our Manitoba rivers and waterways. The dredger and scows which recently arrived from the east are being fitted up, and will be ready for commencing work as soon as the rivers break up.

THE Manitoba Parliament meets on Thursday, and it is expected that the business of this session will be of the most interesting character. To the platform Mr. Norquay has laid down there is little fear of any opposition, and unanimity in the matter of boundary extension and other claims will doubtless prevail.

As signs of spring appear people in the business centre of this city begin to realise the terrible state of mud that will prevail in the streets that have been opened up during the winter for laying sewers. It is to be hoped that the work of improving Main street and other thoroughfares will be commenced as early as possible, otherwise a cessation of street traffic must be the result.

F. H. JONES is once more back in his old business at the Gold Seal Oyster Co.'s store on Thistle st., having purchased Mr. Bradstock out. He has made many improvements upon the old premises. Mr. Jones deserves great credit for the manner in which he has honorably fought through numerous financial misfortunes during the past year, and will have the congratulations of his friends now he is once more on solid footing.

At the meeting of shareholders of Manitoba Northwestern railway, held in this city on the 3rd inst., the following officers were elected: Andrew Allan, president; Duncan MacArthur, vice-president; Fred. H. Brydges, secretary; and Robert Allan, H. M. Allan, Bryce J. Allan, W. L. Boyle, Thomas Howard, R. H. Ruxton, A. T. Drummond and H. A. Allan, directors. The offer of a bonus from the town of Birtle in case the route of the line should be changed so as to touch that town was referred for consideration to another meeting.

ROULDS & HASTINGS, inform us that they have not assigned in trust, as stated in our issue of Feb. 26th. Although by their fire on Feb. 4th they lost about \$5,000 in goods and \$120 in cash, which was covered only to the extent of \$2,700 by insurance, they are in a position to continue on in business, and contrary to rumor, none of their creditors have taken any undue advantage of them in their misfortune, and have had no reason to. We take pleasure in making this correction, and are glad to learn that this firm are in a position to recover from their misfortune.

A MEETING of the Winnipeg Board of Trade was held in the Council Chamber, on Tuesday last, at which the question of sending delegates to Farmers' Convention, on the 5th, was discussed, and a delegation, composed of Messrs. Kenneth, MacKenzie, G. F. Caruthers, Wm. Clark, J. H. Ashdown and L. Jones, were appointed to go as a visiting delegation, and express the sympathy of the Board with any efforts made for the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba northward to the Hudson's Bay; for the securing by the Province of its Public and School Lands and compensation for those disposed of by the Dominion Government; and for a readjustment of the tariff laws more favorable to Manitoba. A resolution in favor of the Torrens system of register of land transfer was also passed.

AN alleged meeting of the citizens of Winnipeg, was held in Victoria Hall, on Saturday night to protest against the resolution of the Farmers' Convention unfavorable to present emigration to this country. The meeting was a very disorderly one and accomplished nothing. By agreement the Councils of the Farmers' Union and Winnipeg Board of Trade met at the City Council Chambers, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, to draft, if possible, a series of joint resolutions. The Farmers' Council refused to reconsider any act of their Convention, and the Board of Trade Council refused firmly to accept the objectionable resolution. Eventually the Board Council passed a resolution of sympathy with the demands of the Convention generally, but expressing regret at, and characterizing as unwise the resolution complained of. Although keen discussion took place the meeting was of a very amicable nature.

## Business East.

## ONTARIO.

H. J. Lewis, groceries, Ingersoll, has sold out. Joseph Berhatter, shoes, Thorold, has sold out.

Barber Bros., general store, Arlington, have sold out.

Timothy Harder, hotel, Ridgetown, has been burned out.

Baxter Manufacturing Co., Toronto. Damaged by fire.

John A. Cameron, grocer, Guelph, has assigned in trust.

James A. Garlick, druggist, Brussels, has assigned in trust.

Robert McKie, blacksmith, Bright, is removing to Plattsville.

Wm. Sparpling, blacksmith, Ayton, has sold out to C. B. Miller.

James Timmons, general store, Bluevale, has been burned out.

W. T. Frightner, harness, Ingersoll, has sold out to J. C. Hooper.

Archibald McBride, general store, Brantford, has assigned in trust.

James Steuart, hotel, Listowel, has sold out to William McInnis.

G. J. Sharpnell, grocer, Ingersoll, has been closed by his creditors.

Mrs. M. Campbell, milliner, London, has failed and is closed up.

Chamberlain, Boosey & Co., oil refiners, London East, have sold out.

C. Freeman, hardware, St. Marys, has sold out to Hamilton & Haight.

Richard Harrison, hotel, Teeswater, has sold out to McKenzie & Wylie.

Mills & Buchanan, tinware, Ingersoll, has been sold out by the sheriff.

William Wilson, of the firm of Wm. Wilson & Son, tailors, Hamilton, is dead.

Christian Frey, general store, Crosshill; estate was advertised for sale on 4th inst.

Paterson & Raljohn, fancy iron works, Toronto. Style is now Toronto Hardware Manufacturing Co.

Wyld, Brock & Darling, wholesale dry goods, Toronto, have dissolved; H. W. Darling, retires, and the remaining partners continue under style of Wyld, Brock & Co.

## QUEBEC.

E. Ford, stock broker, Montreal, has suspended.

D. Doody, carriages, St. Athanase, has been burned out.

Viau & Malherbe, carpenter, Montreal, have dissolved.

Deschene Firmin, blacksmith, St. Anne de la Pocatiere, is dead.

F. C. Lightstone, clothier, Montreal, has been partially burned out.

M. A. Plamondon, jr, general store, Arthabaskaville, has assigned in trust.

Clare Bros. & Co., foundry, Preston, have dissolved, H. C. Hilborne retiring.

Beauvais & Perreault, dry goods, Montreal, have dissolved; Joseph C. Beauvais continues.

Henri Courtemanche, sash and door factory, Chamblly Canton, have admitted Pierre Trudeau as partner, under the style of Courtemanche & Trudeau.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

John Carow, general store, New Glasgow, is dead.

Samuel L. Horton, carriages, Oxford, has assigned.

John Edgar, watchmaker, Liverpool, has been burned out.

S. Reuben Thorpe, general store, Centreville, has assigned.

J. E. Barss, general store, Liverpool, has been burned out.

McKenzie, Whidden & Co, general store, Antigonish, have assigned.

Shanks & Adams, sailmakers, Halifax, have dissolved; Samuel Shanks continues.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

R. D. Pearson, miller, Bristol, is away.

W. E. Blanchard, fancy goods, St. John, has assigned.

Berton Bros., commission merchants, St. John, have assigned.

## The Manufacture of Glue.

Glue is an inspissated jelly, made of the parings of hides or horns of any kind, the pelts obtained from furriers, the hoofs and ears of horses, oxen, calves, sheep, etc. These are first digested in lime water, to cleanse them from grease or dirt, they are then steeped in clean water, skimming off the dirt as it rises, and it is further cleansed by putting in, after the whole is dissolved, a little melted alum or finely powdered lime. The skimming is continued for some time, after which the mass is strained through baskets, and suffered to settle, that the remaining impurities may subside. It is then poured gently into the kettle again, and further evaporated by boiling and skimming till it becomes of a clear darkish brown colour. When it is thought to be strong enough, it is poured into frames or moulds about six feet long, one broad and two deep, where it gradually hardens as it cools, and is cut out when cold into square cakes. Each of these is placed in a sort of wooden box, open in three divisions to the back, in this the glue, while yet soft, is cut into three slices by an instrument like a bow, with a brass wire for its string. The slices are then taken out into the open air and dried upon a kind of coarse network, fastened in movable sheds four feet square, which are placed in rows in the glue-maker's field. When perfectly dry and hard it is fit for sale. That is thought the best glue which swells considerably without melting by three or four days' immersion in cold water, and recovers its former dimensions and properties by drying. Glue that has got frost or that looks thick and black, should be melted over again. To know good from bad glue, the purchaser should hold it between his eye and the light, and if it appears of a strong, dark colour, and free from cloudy or dark spots, the article is good.

To this account may be added some experiments on a glue made from the raspings and trimmings of ivory, the refuse pieces and shavings of the button-mold makers, and other pieces of hard bone, that cannot be turned to account in entire manufacture. Six pounds of button-mold shavings were put into a copper boiler with twenty four quarts of cold water,

and first let soak for two hours. The fire was then kindled and the liquor slowly brought to boiling and kept at this heat for nine hours. After standing a night, fourteen quarts of clear gelatinous liquor were drawn off by a siphon, and two quarts more were obtained by pressing the residue. This was duly evaporated without addition, and when of the proper consistence was allowed to subside for half an hour, when it became firm enough to cut into cakes, which being hung up for a fortnight in a barn, yielded about fifteen ounces of solid glue, or rather less than a sixth of the weight of the bone shavings originally used. A similar experiment made with ivory turnings yielded nearly the same proportion of glue. The jelly from these clean, white bones is at first very transparent and with but little color, but when concentrated by evaporation it always deepens in color, but if well-made still remains transparent. A piece of this glue put into cold water swelled, as happens with common good glue, and in twenty-four hours had absorbed fifteen times its weight of water, but without dissolving, and by again drying in the air it returned to its original bulk and weight. It appears that at Paris there are three sorts of glue commonly sold. The best is imported from England, and is of a deep red; the next in value is the Elemish, which is whitish and transparent, and the most ordinary glue of the country is black and opaque.

In using glue, the carpenters first break it and cover it with cold water, and let it stand for about twenty-four hours, by which, as already mentioned, it swells to many times its original bulk; after which the soaked pieces are melted, without more water, over a slow fire and kept simmering for about a quarter of an hour, with frequent stirring, and are then cooled. It is now a firm jelly, of such a consistency as very readily to be cut by any instrument, but too stiff to be tremulous. When wanted to be used, it is merely warmed, which renders it sufficiently fluid to be spread over the surface of the wood with a stiff brush. Wood joined by glue requires from one to three days to be firmly cemented, which is known by the hardness of the portion that remains on the outside of the joining, and the force of cohesion of the best glue is such that boards as thick as any commonly used in furniture carpentering will quite as readily give way to violence in any other part of the substance as at the joining. Glued boards will not set in a freezing temperature, the stiffening being owing to the evaporation of the superfluous-water of the glue, which is prevented by great cold.

A variety of gelatinous cements of less firmness than common glue, and known by the general term of size, are made for the use of paper-hangers, gilders, book-binders, house painters in distemper, and many other trades, by boiling down in water the clippings of parchment, glove leather, fish skin, and many other kinds of skin and animal membrane. These are used either alone or mixed with vegetable tenacious substances, such as flour paste, gum-arabic and tragacanth, and the like. The preparation of these jellies is very simple, the substance used (parchment shreds, for example), being merely dissolved in water by boiling, strained and evaporated to a due consistence. Ell skins and

the skins of other fishes make a cement which is much valued for its transparency and tenacity  
*Furniture Gazette.*

### British Takings.

In the cereal year ended August 31st, 1883, there were imported into the United Kingdom an equivalent of wheat and flour of about 20,000,000 quarters of grain net. Computing the deliveries of home-grown wheat there by the old method of multiplying the sales returned from 150 towns by 4 up to the time that they were returned from 187 towns, and thenceforward multiplying them by 3, the quantity of home-grown wheat delivered during the cereal year was 9,231,109 quarters, thus giving the trade a total supply of foreign and native wheat amounting to 29,231,109 quarters.

The consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom is computed by the more reliable authorities upon that question in England at 5½ bushels per capita per annum, which for their population of, say, 36,000,000, would require 198,000,000 bushels per capita, per annum, which for their population of, say, 56,000,000, would require 198,000,000 bushels, or 24,750,000 quarters. This is at the rate of about 476,000 quarters weekly. According to the overgoing data, the total supply of foreign and native wheat received by the trade, i.e., importers, dealers, millers and bakers, exceeded its requirements for the year ended August 31st, 1883, by nearly 4,500,000 quarters.

Owing to the comparative abundance and cheapness of potatoes, and the extreme mildness of the winter, it may safely be assumed that the consumptive wants of the United Kingdom will be no greater this cereal than they were last.

In an average of cereal years, the deliveries of home-grown wheat in the first five months comprise one-half of the total deliveries for the year; and as the sales in 187 towns during the past five months in the current year were 1,425,000 quarters, this quantity multiplied by 3 gives 4,275,000 quarters as the quantity delivered in the Kingdom during that period, and implies that the total for the year will amount to some 8,550,000 quarters. This quantity, added to the overplus of 4,500,000 quarters, carried forward from the previous year's operations, provides 13,050,000 quarters toward this year's wants of 24,750,000 quarters, and shows a required import for actual food wants of only 11,700,000 quarters. It will be remembered by the readers of *The Journal* that early in the season we estimated these wants at 12,500,000 quarters, while many of our contemporaries, in fact, nearly all of them, losing sight presumably of the immense addition made to stocks in the previous year, were estimating from 16,000,000 to 17,000,000 quarters as the import quantity required. But let us adhere to the original estimate of *The Journal* of 12,500,000 quarters, and then see how the British account stands. They imported in the first five months of this year, in round numbers, 7,500,000 quarters in wheat and flour, which leaves only 5,000,000 quarters or 40,000,000 bushels to import during the remaining seven months of the cereal year. Of this quantity there were over 2,000,000

quarters on the way to the United Kingdom at the beginning of these seven months, which leaves only 3,000,000 quarters or 24,000,000 bushels more to be shipped during that long period.

Now, *The Journal* does not pretend that the United Kingdom will not import at present low rates a considerably larger quantity than our figures indicate; but at the same time these figures show how little the British can easily get on with, and the extent of their ability to withhold from further buying abroad. We understand perfectly well that British buyers do not entirely own or control the huge stocks of wheat and flour now held in the United Kingdom, since the portion of them lodged at the ports, and amounting, probably, to the equivalent of some 3,500,000 quarters of wheat, are presumably owned chiefly by importers. Still, if the crops continue to be generally well spoken of as the season progresses, these big stocks must necessarily exert a depressing influence in the markets, both here and in foreign countries. As British millers are fairly stocked, this depression would enable them to make further direct purchases of wheat abroad at about the equivalent of English prices at the ports, and thus leave the stocks there intact to continue their depressing influence. *Millers' Journal*

### Irrigation.

Irrigation is no new matter in British India. It has been practiced from time immemorial, and the entire country is dotted with tanks, many of which are of enormous size, that have been constructed for storing water for this purpose, this plan is necessary not, as might be supposed, on account of a scarcity of rain, but because the fall is confined to a few months of the year, and usually comes in the form of a deluge. For example, the rainfall during a period of four months on the west slope of the Neilgherries is about 400 inches, and on the mountains east of Calcutta 600 inches and even more. In the Carnatic, the region south and west of Madras, there are only about 40 inches altogether. This falls principally in heavy bursts, often ten or twelve inches in a night, thus giving half a year's supply in two showers. In the Madras Presidency alone there are 40,000 tanks for the storage of water, many of which are magnificent works from ten to twenty-five miles in circumference and from ten to sixty feet deep. One of these reservoirs will contain the enormous quantity of 100,000,000 cubic yards of water. Besides these tanks there are many old irrigating canals leading off from the rivers, these are supplied by noble weirs built of immense stones across the streams, the ingenious construction of which, by the natives, has shown the British authorities the best way of doing similar work on a much larger scale across some of the largest rivers in India. For many years the Indian government has been engaged in the improvement of the ancient irrigating works and in perfecting new systems. In the Tanjore district alone the returns to the government from this policy have been enormous, the revenue having increased £350,000 a year upon an expenditure of £400,000. The system has been extended to a very considerable extent in various other parts of India, and all the belts of

land, comprising many millions of acres, which have been reached by this grand system of irrigation now present a marked contrast to the immense tracts of arid waste which met the eye of the traveller a few years ago, compelling even the haters of English rule to acknowledge that no such benefit was ever bestowed upon India before. An idea of the magnitude of an irrigating canal which is needed to water a million acres may be found when it is understood that such a waterway must be two hundred yards broad and three yards deep, flowing one and a half miles an hour, and capable of floating large steamers conveying millions of tons per annum. In the gradual and systematic prosecution of this vast work of irrigation Great Britain is conferring enormous benefits upon the people of India, not only providing against future years of famine, but rendering the soil so fruitful that it will be no marvel within a few years if it should produce a large surplus of wheat and other cereals for foreign nations. *Bradstreet.*

### Forests and Their Effects Upon Floods.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* assails a quite generally accepted theory in the following vigorous manner:—

"We would like to have the individuals who are clamoring for government interference for the prevention of floods, answer the following question. If the denudation of forest lands on the upper Ohio and tributaries was the cause of the flood last year and the disastrous overflow now prevailing, what is the cause of the rise in the Arkansas, St. Francis and Red rivers of the south, all of which are now booming? Do those afflicted with the denudation craze know that the rivers mentioned flow mostly through densely wooded districts? The writer was lately in the forests of the Yazoo delta, miles from human habitation. At the time it had been raining like a deluge for days. The ravines and gullies were carrying great volumes of water into the bayous and rivers. Did the heavy growth of timber, the mosses and interlacing roots stop the outflow? Not any worth mentioning. Water falling on the surface of the earth will seek a lower level, whether it is overshadowed by trees or not. Floods occurred hundreds of years ago, the same as they do now. Men talk as if there never was a flood in the Ohio or Mississippi until 1882 and 1883. One of the biggest rises ever known to white men in the Ohio occurred in 1832, when it and its tributaries still flowed through the almost unbroken primeval forest. If the question were thoroughly looked up in its far reaching historical features, it would be discovered that never in the annals of this country was there a more idiotic, baseless conclusion than that now prevailing in the popular mind about the denudation of forest land causing recent floods in the great rivers."

At present there are about 7,000,000 acres under wheat in the Punjab, the produce of which is estimated to be equal to that of the United Kingdom, which it would be at 11 bus. per acre; while in the whole of India the area of the wheat crop is put by the government statisticians at about 19,329,000 acres, and the product at about 26,500,000 quarters.

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 11, 1884.

## A RASH STEP.

All eyes have been turned during the past week towards the Convention of farmers and citizens, who have been in session in this city, and watching with interest the proceedings of the said convention. Such conventions, when conducted with a desire to reach real grievances and discover remedies for the same, are productive of much good, and only a political partizan of the most pronounced stamp will deny that the gathering of last week is liable to have good results. But the calm onlooker cannot fail to see that good results could only be reached when, as above stated, aims were confined to discovering and seeking remedies for grievances. That the language of every speaker in the Convention would be confined to such an aim, it would be unreasonable to expect, where so many men and interests were met. But it would be no more than reasonable to expect that the action of such a Convention, as expressed in resolutions should be guided by such aims, and it must be acknowledged that nearly all the resolutions pointed unmistakably in that direction. It is very much to be regretted that one resolution passed on Thursday should form such a decided contrast to all the other actions of the Convention. The following is the resolution we complain of: "In the opinion of this Convention the burdens laid upon the farmers of Manitoba are so great that agricultural operations cannot be made to yield a fair profit; that immigration before the removal of those burdens will benefit neither the Province nor immigrants; and that this Convention cannot advise immigrants to come to this Province till full redress of grievances complained of by this Convention shall have been obtained."

With an unanimity which could only be the product of mutual suffering the Convention boldly stated and demanded redress for grievances, and in its utterances against oppressive tariffs, burdensome monopoly, and unwarrantable interference with local rights: for the power of building a highway to the northern seaboard, and instituting other progressive reforms, it had with it the hearty sympathy of nine-tenths of the people in the province. But, unfortunately, the above resolution strikes directly at no grievance, aims to redress no evil, but is

simply a declaration which, once made, is as likely to bring injury to every member of that Convention as to any other person.

People of a morally philosophical turn of mind will tell us that the truth should be told at all times, let the result be what it will; and in passing this purely declaratory resolution, the Convention acted right. To this we should answer that there is such a process as economizing the truth, and choosing time and place for its utterance; and, allowing that every syllable of the above resolution is true, the Convention, besides showing but poor judgement, stepped away out of its sphere in pronouncing judgement upon a question which the interests of no member necessitated an opinion being expressed upon.

But with all due deference to the opinions of the Convention THE COMMERCIAL has no hesitation in questioning every assertion contained in the resolution. To say that the state of the agricultural classes at present is to be taken as the results of agriculture in the Northwest is sheer nonsense. The crop of 1882 was a partial failure, owing to damage from fall rains, and it may not be out of place to remark that of the damage thus sustained ninety-five per cent. was due to the carelessness and shiftlessness of farmers themselves. The September frost spread damage to the crop of 1883, also, and it is not unreasonable to state that more care in seeding early on the part of farmers, would have prevented a great share of that misfortune. To these two years of partial crop failure must be added the depressed state of produce markets all over the World this winter, and it can be seen that a number of circumstances have combined this year to test every weak point in Northwestern agriculture. There is not a newly-settled portion of North America which has not suffered severely (some much more so than the Canadian Northwest) this year from agricultural depression, owing to the state of produce markets; but it would, nevertheless, be nonsense to assume that agriculture cannot pay in North America. Still, such a statement is quite as reasonable as the assertions contained in the above resolution.

Too much popularity has turned the head of many a wise man, and we fear the general sympathy and popular feeling in favor of last week's Convention, somewhat, turned the heads of its members.

They felt with such a pressure of popular feeling in their cause, they could coerce and overawe any government, and like the reckless gambler in a daring game of bluff they ante up this most unnecessary resolution as a last stake. Should their game prove a losing one, they will have cause to regret their rash action, while in case of their proving successful, they have inflicted an injury upon the country they live in, and consequently upon themselves, which it will take years of prosperity to repair. The Northwest has many active enemies, and these will not fail to make the most of this damaging and unnecessary resolution of Manitoba farmers in convention. Such a course of recklessness may be commendable in a game of poker, but on the part of a convention, met for calm deliberation, the most generous construction that can be placed upon it is, that it betrays petulance and childish overbearing. It is, therefore, much to be regretted that such a resolution should have been allowed to blot the record of an otherwise moderate and sensibly conducted convention.

## DISCRIMINATION IN FREIGHTS.

During these days of agitation about railway monopoly and other grievances, too many people jump to the conclusion that in every respect the farmer is the only sufferer from existing evils. It will be found, however, that, while they make less noise about a burden borne than the farmers do, the merchants and manufacturers, and especially the wholesale merchants of Winnipeg, have great reason to complain of many an injustice, and in none have they greater reason than in the matter of discrimination in freight rates against this city, and in favor of eastern cities. It is to the interest of all classes in Manitoba to see as large a wholesale centre as possible grow up in this city, and that wholesalers here be put as nearly as possible on a footing with their competitors in eastern Canada. But this is what the managers of the C. P. R. have not as yet, and still seem disinclined to do. By their freight arrangements eastern houses can secure a through rate from Montreal, and other cities, to any Northwestern point on the Company's line, while their Winnipeg competitors have first to pay the through freight to this city, and when re-shipment takes place, a heavy local rate. For instance, a car lot of one class of freight from

Montreal to Brandon costs only 9c. per hundred more than to Winnipeg, while the local rate from Winnipeg to Brandon is about 40c. per hundred. In such goods, therefore, the eastern house has just 31c. per hundred of an advantage over their competitors in Winnipeg, and in many classes of cheap heavy-weighting goods this 31c. per hundred makes up a very considerable portion of a wholesaler's profit. Why such a discrimination should be made against Winnipeg and in favor of the east it is very hard to understand. No corporation can be more interested than the C.P.R. in having a good wholesale centre in this or some other city of the Northwest, and yet this policy of discrimination serves as a great check upon the growth of such a centre. So far as the exports of this country are concerned, only the through rate to the Atlantic seaboard can seriously affect the shipper, but in imports a system of high local rates must be an oppressive burden upon the country's trade.

We understand that Mr. VanHorn was at one time approached upon this subject by a delegation of citizens from Winnipeg, and that gentleman made some promises about taking into consideration the advisability of granting a special wholesaler's local rate for this city, but as yet, we suppose, he still has the matter under his serious consideration, although it is high time his decision was arrived at. Winnipeg does not desire any advantage over eastern cities in the line of railway freights nor does it require any to insure the prosperity of its mercantile interests. But it is only reasonable that its importers should ask to be placed upon equal terms with eastern competitors, and we have no doubt but if the managers of the C.P.R. look at the matter calmly and outside that spirit of making western progress subservient to eastern interests, they will see that it is to the interests of that corporation to place the city in the position desired. The prosperity of the C.P.R. Company depends almost as much upon the commercial as the agricultural progress of the Northwest, and as they have recently made several very generous concessions in favor of agriculturists, it is about time that they were thinking not of making any special concession, but of granting what is only justice to the mercantile importers of this city.

It is understood that this subject will soon be brought up before the Winnipeg Board of Trade, and it is to be hoped that every pressure within the reach of that body will be brought to bear upon the officers of the C.P.R. to secure relief from this crying evil. The Board will have the sympathy of the whole mercantile community with it in such an effort.

### OVER CAUTION.

The old Scotch adage of "burn't bairns dread the fire" is thoroughly exemplified in connection with the mercantile business of Manitoba, and especially of Winnipeg at present. The past year has burned the fingers of many a trader, and the losses from recklessness in business have caused every one to be now extremely cautious. This caution is a very commendable feeling, if it is not carried too far and allowed to develop into commercial timidity, and it is to be feared that the danger of its so doing is very great at present.

A year ago, when nearly one-half of the traders of the Province were more or less tangled up in real estate speculation, every effort was put forth to push trade and very unpleasant results have since followed. Now, when speculation and trade are about as thoroughly divorced as there is any necessity for, there is rather too much effort in the direction of contraction. Any person who has watched carefully the trade records of the past year must be satisfied that the time of commercial danger is about over, and that trade this spring starts out free and unfettered. That a hard ordeal has been passed through, before this point has been reached it is unnecessary to state, but having reached such a state of affairs the necessity for over-caution no longer exists, and its being exercised for any length of time may cause considerable inconvenience in outlying points before the summer has advanced very far. With the prospect of increased activity in railway construction, and the fact that the country is now pretty free from the burden of speculation which for two years it has groaned under, there is no doubt of a healthy feeling being general in trade circles. Almost everyone in business is starting out wiser, although perhaps poorer than a year ago, and the whole outlook warrants more commercial courage than this season has as yet developed, and does not demand the course

pursued by so many, which savors strongly of the old folly of shutting the stable door after the horse was stolen.

### THE DEATH ROLL.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we record the death of the Hon. A. M. Sutherland, Provincial Secretary of Manitoba, which took place at his residence in Kildonan, on Friday last. A few days ago his many friends in the city were pleased to learn that the fever from which he had been suffering had greatly abated, and hopes of his rapid recovery were entertained. The news of his death, as it spread on Friday afternoon, was, therefore, all the more astounding to his friends, who were in hopes of soon seeing him moving around in his usual health.

The deceased gentleman was a son of the Hon. Senator Sutherland, and was born at Point Douglas, in this city, in December, 1849, so that at his death he had only entered into his thirty-fifth year. He was the descendant of an original Selkirk settler, and was therefore from the stock of original Red River valley colonists.

Early in life, Mr. Sutherland decided upon entering the legal profession, and had to work his way upward under difficulties. After studying for a time at St. John's College, he taught school at Kildonan, and afterwards attended Toronto University, where he graduated in 1877. Returning then to Winnipeg his legal career commenced, and in 1878 he was elected member of the Provincial Legislature for Kildonan and St. Paul's, which constituency he represented until his death. In 1882 he entered Mr. Norquay's cabinet as Attorney-General, which position he occupied until the following year, when some cabinet changes taking place he was appointed to the office of Provincial Secretary, which he filled until his death.

Although cut off at an early age, Mr. Sutherland had proved himself possessed of rare executive ability, and had a bright prospect of a long career of public usefulness before him. Socially, few men in the city had so many friends, and his loss is deeply felt by a very large circle.

His funeral took place yesterday, and the attendance at the same was the largest that has been seen in Winnipeg for some time.



### WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The past week has been somewhat of a monitory test in commercial circles, and it is pleasing to note that the test has been satisfactory. The payments falling due on the 4th have been met to an extent beyond general expectation, and commercial paper has, in consequence, been even more sought after by banks. Still, the demand has been quite heavy, but has been met with every facility at the banks. It is generally believed that with the close of the present month all tightness in money for legitimate commercial purposes will be at an end. The only class of traders experiencing any financial difficulty have been parties wanting loans, and these are rather difficult to obtain, and have to be secured at high rates of interest. Last payments on real estate have been falling due in numbers, and although outside financial sources have had to be applied at for such purposes, it is astonishing what a large proportion of these have been met. Loans on improved real estate are in fair demand, and rates of interest on such have not changed, the range being from 8 to 10 per cent., with a very small proportion at the latter figure. Altogether, the financial affairs of the city are in a healthy state, although funds are not too plentiful.

### WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The general feeling in wholesale circles during the past week has been a steadily improving one, and towards its close the inclination to feel quite hopeful was general. This is in a great measure due to the regularity which characterized the payments due on the 4th, and, perhaps still more to the fact that the outlook in trade circles, while not so bright as to warrant the pushing of last year, presents none of the dangers which threatened a year ago. There is reason to believe that nearly all the traders who two years ago got involved in real estate speculations are now clear of these, some by sacrificing and others by carrying safely through beyond last payments. Anyhow, it is generally the case that trade starts out this spring thoroughly divorced from speculation, and depending upon its own flow for activity or depression, and few have any doubts that thus freed it will fail to improve steadily. There are still a few complaints from houses in season goods, about the lateness of spring orders coming in, but these have been much fewer than they were the week previous, and by the opening of April will doubtless be no more heard of. The staple branches all report more or less increased activity, and fancy lines, although yet slow, are not so dead as they have been during February. Travellers, in almost every branch are out and returns from them are encouraging in almost every case. Even the city trade has livened up somewhat, and with the first approach towards mild weather a general activity is almost certain. There is still a stray report of a very discouraging nature to be heard, but in such cases special circumstances are invariably the cause of such a report. When the extreme caution exercised during the past two months by both sellers and buyers is taken into consideration, any improvement that takes place in trade may be considered an advance on safe ground, and,

as was the case last spring, when indiscriminate buying took place, and resulted in the very disagreeable consequences through which we passed during the summer and winter of 1883.

#### AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

In this business all is preparation, and consignments of goods are being forwarded to country points in view of early demands. As yet retailers report sales few and far between, so that no immediate demands are being filled. It is not expected that business this spring will be as large as that of last spring in proportion to the increase of settlement, and dealers are not inclined to push trade to that extent. Yet a good spring business is anticipated, although it may require much more effort to make sales to the farmers in their present rather disheartened condition. Collections for the week are reported still slow, and with considerable irregularity.

#### BOOTS AND SHOES.

In this branch of trade the improved feeling of two weeks ago still continues, and business is now into a regular flow, and a fairly satisfactory volume. The city trade is still sluggish and waiting for actual change of season to increase it. Country business is improving rapidly and promises soon to overtake the volume of last spring. Collections are reported fairly good and certainly encouraging.

#### CLOTHING.

There has been quite an increase to business in this branch during the week, the country trade having shown quite an amount of activity. Some wholesalers are beginning to feel the effects of their late over-cautious course, some of the goods now in demand of theirs being still in transit from factories in the east; there has not been enough of this to cause any great inconvenience, yet the fact is proof of the solidity of the season's trade arrangements. Reports of collections are also good, and there will doubtless be quite a charge for the better in the clothing line during the next few weeks.

#### CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

There has been no rush in this branch during the week, although a steady demand for staple lines has existed; there is not much demand for fancy lines expected until April opens up. Collections are reported fairly good.

#### DRY GOODS.

In this staple line new energy has been infused during the past week. The over-cautious feeling has to a great extent disappeared, and business has taken quite a lively turn. The proportion of notes met on the 4th was very encouraging, and had, no doubt, much to do with the improvement, and with the present confident feeling; one house, hitherto extremely cautious, reported sales much better than at this time last year, and spoke very hopefully otherwise. The demands of the city are increasing, and these, added to the country trade, make up quite a respectable volume together. As stated collections have been really good, and it is thought irregularities are pretty much over for the season. With all this improvement, however, the orders of retailers show that they are buying with great caution; altogether, dry goods business is in a better condition than it has been since the fall of 1882, and the caution

on all sides, is, without doubt, one of the strongest proofs of their sound condition.

#### FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

The improvement in this branch has been very decided during the week, especially in the demand for staple goods, while even fancies have shown inclination to move, and a good month's business for March is expected. Collections are also reported much improved during the week, and are altogether satisfactory.

#### FISH AND POULTRY.

There has been very little change in the state of this trade during the week, and the one matter worthy of notice is the ceasing of shipments to points south. The supply coming to the city, especially of jack fish, is every day becoming less, and the demand in the home market, owing to Lent, has increased. Prices have not changed much. White fish are still worth 7c to 7½c and jack 2½c to 3c; lake trout are too scarce to admit of quotations; poultry is practically out of the wholesale market, and quotations cannot be made with accuracy.

#### FRUIT.

Business in this line has been steady during the week, with a moderate demand from both city and country. The variety of fresh fruits have not increased, but stocks are not light; prices have changed very little. Oranges are worth \$11 to \$12 a box; lemons sell from \$5 to \$6 a case; dates, in boxes, are still quoted at 13c; nuts are not yet to be had, but are expected to be plentiful in a few days, heavy consignments being now on their way here. Raisins have not changed in price and are plentiful.

#### FUEL.

There has been no change in the price of coal, and the famine in anthracite is at an end, the stock in the city being now ample. Prices are: anthracite, \$14; bituminous, \$13; and Saskatchewan lignite, \$10 delivered. Wood is plentiful, and car lots of poplar are offered as low as \$3.25, with sellers anxious to clear out; tamarac is still quoted at \$5, although large lots are being contracted for at \$4.50. The quantity of business done has not been heavy.

#### FURNITURE.

There has been some stir in this line during the week, considerable orders having been received from several of the new towns. This has been the first lively move this year, and hopes are entertained that matters will keep improving. City retailers are very dull and the town trade is consequently very light.

#### GROCERIES.

A little increased activity has been noticeable in this branch during the week, and the feeling of indecision, so general during February, is beginning to die out, and a more confident hope of steady improvement in trade is becoming evident. There have been a very few slight changes in prices of staple goods, and teas are reported still tending upwards. Sugars are quoted, yellows 9 to 9½c; granulated 10½ to 11c; Paris lumps 12c; Coffees still range 15 to 18c for Rio; Javas 22 to 27c; teas have about the former range, Japan 20 to 45c; Moynne gunpowders 30 to 75c; Young Hyson 25 to 70c; new season's Congous 24 to 55c; last season's do 15c to 35c. Tobaccos remain

—Prince of Wales 39c to 40c; Myrtle Navy \$10 per cask. Syrups are quoted at \$3 to \$3.25 per keg; half barrels 90c per gallon.

**HARDWARE AND METALS.**

There has been a little more life in these lines during the week, but business may still be said to be slow. There have been no arrangements made in the trade regarding the nail and bar iron; quotations and prices still continue to be cut more or less. Other prices are unchanged and are as follows: Tin plate 14x20, \$7.50 to 7.75; 20x28, \$14.25 to 14.75; sheet iron \$3.50 to \$7.00; iron piping, 25 per cent. off price list; ingot tin, 32c to 35c; pig lead, 6 1/2c to 7c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 8c to 9c according to quality.

**LEATHER AND FINDINGS.**

Business in this line is still in rather a slow state, although the dead feeling of a few weeks ago has disappeared. Great improvements are looked for during the current month. Prices have not changed and quotations still remain as follows: Spanish sole 33c to 35c; slaughter sole 35c French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic 55c; B Z calf \$1.00 to 1.10; French kip \$1.00 to 1.25; B Z kip 85c to 90c; slaughter kip 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper 55c; grain upper 55c; harness leather 34c to 36c for plump stock; English oak sole 65c.

**LUMBER.**

This branch of trade is still in an unsettled state so far as quotations are concerned, each dealer selling as he pleases. The quantity of business done has been exceedingly limited, and does not promise to increase very much; altogether, matters are in a very slow and unsatisfactory state in lumber.

**STATIONERY AND PAPER.**

A gradual improvement in business is reported from this line, and a hope of the same continuing. Collections are also reported freer than they have been for some time past. The trade generally look for a good business during the spring and summer, and it is to be hoped that their expectations will be realised.

**WINES AND SPIRITS.**

There has been a slight improvement in this line during the week, and collections are reported rather lower also. Quotations have not changed, 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 Freres, 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; Booths, in cases, quarts, \$5.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's in wood, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Col-Ila Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$3.50; 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; Carto Blanche, quarts, \$20; pints \$22. Sherry from \$2.50 to 5.00 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 \$4.00; pints \$2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.65 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$3.50; W. F. L. five-year old, \$2.50 per gallon cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$8.50.

**THE MARKETS.**

**WINNIPEG.**

**GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.**

The grain trade of the past week has been in rather a slow state so far as movement is concerned. The demand for good hard wheat for seed is so urgent at western points, that very little has reached the city, and oats have not yet commenced to move to any extent. Barley is very little in demand at all, and is scarcely quoted in the city. In flour the local business has been rather active, while the shipments to the west have been confined to a few cars to fill orders received, millers not caring to risk any shipments on consignments to the eastern markets as yet. In provisions the business has shown an increase over the previous week, but the changes in prices have been very few and scarcely noticeable in extent.

**WHEAT.**

Quotations are very irregular, as high as 90c being paid for first-class seed wheat, and from 80c to 55c for good hard specimens; damaged is much more plentiful, and ranges from 55c to 70c; the stock of milling wheat in town is probably nearly 400,000 bushels at present.

**OATS.**

The eagerness to buy mentioned in our last issue has slackened off somewhat during the week, and prices have eased off a little in consequence. Ordinary lots have sold as low as 16c, while better quality have ranged from 18c to 20c, with occasionally a cut higher.

**BARLEY.**

It is impossible to give quotations on barley, as the sales are almost nil for the week. There is none coming to town, and it would have difficulty in finding a market if brought.

**FLOUR.**

holds firm at former quotations, and although mills are all running at present, there is not likely to be any effort at prices now paid for wheat to increase stock. Patents are worth \$2.75; strong bakers', \$2.50, superfine, \$2.

**BRAN AND SHORTS.**

There is a very limited demand for these products at present, and prices are nominal at \$8 a ton for bran and \$10 for shorts.

**POTATOES.**

The local demand continues steady, and prices change but little, the average quotation being 60c. With the opening of spring large quantities held back will reach town, and a decline in price is not unlikely. When navigation opens a trial of shipping east will no doubt be made should markets there hold firm.

**BUTTER.**

The demand for good grades of butter still continues brisk, and prices have held steady and firm during the week; lower grades are not much wanted, and the stock in the city is

fortunately not heavy. Good dairy is quoted from 22c to 25c; choice, 26c to 27c, and creamery 28c; fresh butter from local sources is very scarce.

**CHEESE.**

has not changed in price, and is in steady good demand, good quality selling at 16c.

**HAMS.**

The sales of the week have been quite liberal, and prices have held firm. Smoked are quoted at 17c with an occasional quotation of 17 1/2c.

**BACON.**

Like hams, bacon has sold freely during the week, and prices have held firm; dry salt sells at 13 1/2c; smoked, 14c to 14 1/2c, and spiced rolls at 16c; English breakfast is quoted 16c.

**MESS PORK.**

The sales of the week have not been heavy, and until the movement west sets in is not expected to increase rapidly. Although prices at packing centres still hold up, there has been no advance here, and sales have been made during the week below an importing margin. Quotations have ranged from \$23 to \$24, only a few barrels having been sold at the former figure. The stock in the city is ample.

**MESS BEEF.**

is almost out of demand, not a sale being reported for the week, quotations are therefore nominal at \$18.

**EGGS.**

are still scarce and holding high in price; most sales have been at 40c, but a few are reported at 35c. The stock in the city is very limited.

**MINNEAPOLIS.**

There are no new features on the platform to note, the monotony of low water and general dullness remaining unbroken. The water power of last week averaged very fairly, and those mills in operation did passably well; they did better than the mills whose turn it is to run this week are liable to do. There are some which run three days and then change off with others, while a few run a week at a time in changing about. The flour production of last week was 60,000 bbls—10,150 bbls per day—against 61,208 bbls the preceding week. Of this amount, the Pillsbury mills turned out fully forty per cent., using water power for about one-half of their product. The outlook Tuesday was favorable for a decrease in the production this week. On Monday and Tuesday the water was extremely low, and the mills at the lower end of the West Side canal, being in a jangle and all trying to run at once, were not able to do much of anything. But late Tuesday a new arrangement was entered into by these mills, whereby they take turns with one another in running twenty four hours. To-day (Wednesday) the stage of water is considerably improved, and the remainder of the week may turn out more favorably. The situation with the flour trade is not changed, unless it be that there is an improvement in the demand, export inquiry being on the increase, while the eastern demand is fair.

The following were the receipts and shipments from this city for the week ending March 4:

	Received.	Shipped.
Wheat, bush.....	217,530	44,000
Flour, brls.....	3,750	65,641
Millstuff, tons.....	69	1,771

LAST WEEK.		
Flour, brls.....	138,500	37,000
Wheat, bush.....	5,500	57,903
Millstuf, tons.....		

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.			
	Mch. 5.	Feb. 27.	
In elevators, bus.	2,559,828	2,609,000	
In mills ..	430,000	385,000	
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>3,009,828</b>	<b>2,994,000</b>	

ST. PAUL.		
In elevator, bar.	1,100,000	1,185,000

DULUTH.			
	Mch. 5.	Feb. 26.	
In elevators, bus.	2,413,783	2,412,389	
Afloat ..	242,603	262,403	
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,656,386</b>	<b>2,674,792</b>	

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

A fair aggregate business has been transacted during the past week, but trading has been mainly local, and as such the market has been governed principally by home influences, outside orders being much smaller than usual. Foreign advices have been unfavorable, consequently the shipping and export movement has been limited, and with no reports of any special damage having been done as yet to the winter wheat, the feeling has been rather easy. The corn market during the week has been unsettled with a large speculative business transacted, prices fluctuating within a moderate range, declining 2c and closing tame. The oat market has been nominal. Cash trading was almost entirely by sample, and speculation lifeless. In hog products more life was exhibited, and trading in the aggregate was somewhat larger. Inquiry mainly for contracts for May and June delivery. The shipping demand continues light and the orders chiefly for special articles. Lard has been moderately active, but prices very irregular, and decline 15c per 100 lbs. On Tuesday quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Mar., \$0.91½	Apr., \$0.91½
Corn.....	" 51½	" 52
Oats.....	" 31½	" 31½
Pork.....	" 17.75	" 17.87½
Lard.....	" 9.40	" 9.50

On Wednesday there was a good business transacted, chiefly on local account, and the feeling somewhat unsettled, foreign advices quoted wheat quiet but firmer for cargoes off coast. The market opened stronger, but later, under free offerings, the advance was lost, finally closing ½c lower than yesterday's closing on change. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat..	Mar., \$0.91½	Apr., \$0.91½
Corn.....	" 51½	" 51½
Oats.....	" 31½	" 31½
Pork.....	" 17.50	" 17.60
Lard.....	" 9.30	" 9.40

On Thursday a fair business was transacted; the market opened stronger and about 2c higher and advanced ½c additional under a good local and some outside buying chiefly to fill shorts; later, influenced by a decline in provisions, there was more desire to sell, and prices declined ½c; foreign advices quoted a quiet feeling, but an advance of 3c for red winter, to

arrive. The visible supply showed a decline of about 600,000 bushels. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Mar., \$0.90½	Apr., \$0.91½
Corn.....	" 50½	" 50½
Oats.....	" 30½	" 31
Pork.....	" 17.40	" 17.45
Lard.....	" 9.32½	" 9.35

On Friday the wheat and corn markets were very unsettled and nervous, especially at the opening, with trades varying in different parts of the crowd of ½c in wheat and ½c in corn; the weakness was due to heavy offerings caused partially by expiring margins, thus necessitating merchants to close out these trades for protection against loss. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Mar., \$0.90½	Apr., \$0.90½
Corn.....	" 50½	" 50½
Oats.....	" 30½	" 30½
Pork.....	" 17.25	" 17.30
Lard.....	" 9.30	" 9.35

On Saturday the grain markets were unsettled; an uneasy feeling seemed to pervade the crowd; the bears still controlled the situation, but it is possible before long they may come to the conclusion that they have sold too much. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Mar., \$0.90	Apr., \$0.90½
Corn.....	" 50	" 50½
Oats.....	" 30½	" 30½
Pork.....	" 17.20	" 17.25
Lard.....	" 9.25	" 9.30

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The upward movement in stocks during the week continues with unabated vigor, and the market still shows a strong tendency to higher values, not so much from any inherent strength in the stocks themselves, but from a sharp demand from Shorts, which put up prices of some stocks with a rush. When the shorts are squeezed out present prices will not be maintained, as outsiders seem to be cautious about investing. On Wednesday closing bids, as compared with the week previous were:

	Feb. 27.	Mar. 5.
Montreal ..	188½	194
Ontario ..	100	103½
Molson ..	—	—
Toronto ..	178	181
Merchants ..	114½	115½
Commerce ..	121½	123
Imperial ..	134	134½
Federal ..	137½	138½
Dominion ..	195½	196½
Standard ..	114½	114½
Hamilton ..	113½	114
North-west Land ..	61½	63

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The local situation since our last remains unchanged; receipts continue light, but it seems there is as little wanted. The main cause of the inactivity is the unsettled condition of outside markets, which still remain dull and weak, and until we have a change in this particular there can be no reasonable hope for improvement. Prices on the whole remain fairly steady. Stocks on hand have varied but little, and stocks on Monday morning were as follows: Flour, 1,510 bbls.; fall wheat, 83,167 bush.; spring wheat, 98,872 bush.; oats, 11 bush.; barley, 177,621 bush.; peas, 37,112 bush.; rye, 69 bush.; against on the corresponding date last year; flour, 6,068 bbls.; fall wheat, 327,970 bush.; spring wheat, 136,347 bush.; oats, 1,661 bush.; barley, 150,596 bush.; peas, 12,902 bush.; rye, 6,695 bush.

WHEAT.

Little offered or wanted, and values easy with a weak undertone and downward tendency; at the close there was no improvement in the situation. Quotations were: No. 2 fall would have found buyers at about \$1.06, and No. 3 fall at about \$1.03, with but little offered; spring little more active than fall, but sold in car lots at \$1.10 for No. 1 and \$1.08 for No. 2. Street prices, \$1 to \$1.10 for fall; from \$1.07 to \$1.13 for spring; and 80c to 81c for goose.

OATS.

On account of insufficient receipts the market is strong at higher prices; last week they sold at 35c; on Monday 36c was paid; on Tuesday 37c was obtained, and as high as 39c was paid for street receipts.

BARLEY.

The movement in barley has been small, with a weak undertone, although no actual decline can be quoted. No. 1 has been quiet, with no sales reported, but can be quoted at about 70c, f.o.c.; No. 2 sold on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday at 67c, f.o.c.; extra No. 3 changed hands on Tuesday at 62c, or equal to that price, f.o.c.; No. 3 scarcely quotable, apparently worth 52c to 55c. Street prices closed at 60c to 69c.

PEAS.

In good demand at steady prices. Receipts continue light, imparting strength to the market. Car lots of No. 2 are worth 71; street prices firmer at 74c to 77c.

RYE.

Quiet and unchanged at 60c either for car lots or on the street.

FLOUR.

There has been little change in this market since our last. What there has occurred has been in the direction of higher prices. Extra sold on Friday at \$4.75, f.o.c.; on Tuesday when spring extra changed hands at \$4.50, superior extra sold at \$5.10. At the close there were free buyers at former prices.

POTATOES.

The cold weather has hardened prices in car lots; all offering readily taken at 70c; street receipts light and prices firm at 80c to 85c per bag.

BUTTER.

There has been no demand for anything save for really choice, all of that offered has been readily taken at good prices; but other grades continue in store in increased quantities, with no demand for them at any price; this condition of affairs threatens serious consequences to holders. Box lots of rolls have been coming forward more freely, and rather easier at 15c to 17c. Street receipts fair and prices ranging from 20c to 23c, with tubs and crocks of dairy at 17c to 20c.

EGGS.

Receipts have increased during the week, and have been sufficient to supply all wants; prices have stood about 20c. Street receipts fair and prices from 20c to 22c for new laid.

CHEESE.

Quiet and steady at 13½c to 14c for small lots of prime, with medium offered at 12c. Demand rather slow.

PORK.

Active and firmer for small lots; selling freely at \$21 to \$21.50.

BACON.

Quiet, but firm. Long clear held in round lots at 10½c, and cases at 11c with a few changing hands. Some old long clear sold at 9½c to 9¾c, and bellies unchanged at 13c, and 11½c to 12c for rolls in small lots.

## HAMS.

There is a good demand for smoked which is selling well in small lots at 13½c, but no movement reported in round lots.

## LARD.

Demand fair and prices unchanged. Tinnets sold at 12½c and 13c for pails.

## APPLES.

Car lots wanted but none offered. Really choice would find ready buyers at \$3.50. Street receipts very light and worth from \$3 for good to \$3.75 for strictly choice.

## POULTRY.

Offerings very light of box lots which could have found a ready sale. Street receipts small and more wanted, with fowls at 60c to 75c, and ducks none, and geese at 75c to \$1 each, with turkeys from \$1.10 to \$1.25 for hens, and \$1.25 to \$1.75 for gobblers.

## SUNDRIES.

Dried apples steady at 8½c to 87½; oatmeal, per 136 lbs., \$1.10 to \$1.20; cornmeal, in small lots, \$3.40 to \$3.50.

## Montreal Weekly Stock Review.

The Montreal stock market has not been so uniformly steady and progressive during the present week as in the previous one. Banks of Montreal and Toronto, it is true, have advanced, the former four per cent. and the latter five since Monday last, a considerable improvement after the boom both have had of late. Commerce and Ontario have made little stir in comparison, being only 1 higher. Merchants and Molsons have stood still, their opening and closing figures being the same. Federal has been an exception, having receded two per cent. on the week. With the exception of City Gas, miscellaneous securities have advanced somewhat. City Passenger has been most favored, and has gone up four. Montreal Telegraph comes next with three added, and Northwest Land is two higher. Canadian Pacific has not been so strong as the week before, still it has changed very little. So far as can be definitely ascertained the market is exclusively in the hands of the professionals, who have manipulated it to suit themselves. It is well known that if the brokers were depending upon orders from *bona fide* capitalists for investment they would not make expenses, and they have therefore in most cases to run the risk of dabbling in stocks themselves. It is said that many are carrying heavy loads at present, and it therefore behoves them to sustain the market, as a decline would be disastrous. Opinions of shrewd financiers on the situation are divided. Some believe that the quiet condition of commerce, which is still contracting in volume, as bank and Government returns show, does not warrant the inflation that has taken place in the stock market. Others maintain that the advance is only the natural reaction from the reckless and unwarranted depression that prevailed. It is held that the public, which is merely looking on at the movement in progress, is exercising a wise discretion in not rushing into speculation until the commercial horizon presents some more encouraging features than it does at present. With the contraction of loans and the increasing surplus in the coffers of the banks, financial institutions cannot be expected to realize as extensive profits as heretofore.

## General Notes.

The wide-spread ruin that followed in the track of the Glasgow Bank failure, was mitigated by the establishment of a relief fund for the unfortunates. No less a sum than £198,457 14s. 2d. has been paid in direct donations, while of loans, some of which have since been converted into gifts, the amount was £131,100, and £59,713 13s. 3d. had on the 31st December last, taken the shape of half-yearly annuities.

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company pays its first quarterly dividend today, amounting to \$83,495, payable to 1,200 stockholders. Of this amount \$18,750 goes to Lowell, to be distributed among 375 stockholders, who hold \$15,000 shares. This is the 19th quarterly dividend those shareholders will have received who were stockholders in the original Lowell district and Maine telephone companies which form a part of the New England Company. The aggregate of the quarterly dividends in which the Lowell syndicate is interested is \$122,895, which is nearly 5 per cent. on \$10,000,000 capital invested.

MELVIN, of Glasgow, has invented a new kneading machine which surpasses all previous contrivances in the quality of its work, being operated on a novel principle, that of backward motion. The new machine has a working performance of 250 sacks weekly. By means of a peculiar adjustment of the parts, the dough operated on is made much more uniform in texture than is the case in other machines. In addition to this fact, heavy or unready dough, as well as that which has passed beyond the proper stage in the process of fermentation, may easily be put into the right condition, and both sorts may be handled at once. When dough in two conditions is worked separately, a difference must be made in the time of treatment, as one should remain in the machine much longer than the normal time, while the other, on the contrary, requires but short manipulation. When they are kneaded together, that is, in one mass, the normal time only is necessary. A skillful workman will be able to determine without difficulty the time which each quantity of dough should have, and aside from this point the operation of the new machine is perfectly easy. *Northwestern Miller.*

As interesting question as to the negotiability of cheques has lately been decided by the British House of Lords, a question indeed, which it might have been thought could hardly have arisen. A Glasgow trader had overdrawn his account at his bankers, and having to reduce his overdraft, he got an accommodation cheque for a friend, which he endorsed to the bank. The understanding on which the cheque was obtained was, that the money should be repaid on the following day, and as this was not done the friend gave instructions to the bank upon which his cheque was drawn, not to pay it. An action was consequently brought to compel payment, which was resisted, on the ground that a cheque was not a negotiable instrument which could be transferred by endorsement. The Scotch Court of Session held that a cheque is negotiable, and this decision the House of Lords has affirmed, holding that a cheque clearly comes within the definition of a negotiable instrument as laid

down in the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, and as such the property in it can be passed by endorsement. It is difficult to understand, says the *Hardware Trades Journal*, how the contrary view could be made, the fact that provision is made for rendering a cheque "not negotiable" by an endorsement to that effect, being sufficient evidence of the intention that in the absence of such a special endorsement it should be negotiable.

## PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Business has been fair during the week, and storekeepers have been receiving some calls for articles of spring supplies.

The receipts of grain have not been so heavy during the week, and most of the pure undamaged red fufe has been bought for seed at fancy prices.

Mr. J. B. Pewtress, formerly in the stationery business here, is leaving to take charge of one of the supply stores of the Galt Mining Company at their mines out West.

The County Council of Marquette propose to pass a by law to raise \$70,000 for the construction of a jail and court house in this town. Some outside opposition is expected.

Great interest is manifested here in the proceedings of the Convention of farmers and citizens, which met at Winnipeg during the past week, and general satisfaction with its action has been expressed.

Mr. E. Porter, formerly of the Ontario Bank here, has been entertained at a supper before leaving to take charge of the Winnipeg branch of that bank. Mr. Porter was presented with a gold watch on the occasion.

## EMERSON.

W. J. Saffel, general merchant, has retired from business.

Mr. A. T. Martin has purchased the interest of Mr. A. N. Nugent in the Union Brewery. The brewery is meeting with great success, the article produced there being of excellent quality.

This last week has been a very lively one, comparatively speaking. Large quantities of wheat, barley, oats and flax have been marketed, and in consequence our merchants feel encouraged.

The Convention held here on the 4th and 5th was a great success, of which our hotels reaped the largest benefit. The popular Carney House was overcrowded with guests, who were loud in their praises of Emerson's hospitality and comforts.

Mr. G. L. Irwin, of the banking firm of Hepburn & Irwin is leaving Emerson to take charge of the Regina Branch of the concern. It is, we understand, the intention of this successful firm to open another branch at Silver City as soon as proper communication will conveniently allow them to do so.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed owing to the fact that no steps are being taken to have the Loop Line put in operation. Hundreds of farmers, who consider Emerson their proper market, are unable to come here. It is rumored that an indignation meeting of citizens will soon be held to take this matter into consideration.

### Testing Anchor and Chain Cables.

A movement is being made by the leading cable-chain and anchor manufacturers of the United States to have a law enacted requiring a thorough test of these articles, with a view of better security to life and property on ship-board. We have read the text of the proposed act, and heartily indorse it, and hope it will be enacted. The ground tackle of all classes of vessels is a vital element to safety, and it is time its character should be established by reliable tests made under the eye of competent and sworn officials. Under the existing system everything is left to the integrity of the manufacturers, and often a low grade of anchor and chain has been put upon the market by unprincipled men, and has found its way into vessels whose owners bought it because it was cheap. Such chain not only tends to increase risks to life and property, but, being in the market, is often purchased by owners who really are anxious to get a good article, yet, knowing nothing of the real merits of these articles, are sadly imposed upon. No shipowner who is really desirous of obtaining a first-class article will object, or should object, to the passage of such a law, which in its workings will guarantee him the best goods at the lowest price compatible with real merit. Besides, it will give a recognized character to American chain in all parts of the world, which it does not now possess officially.—*Nautical Gazette*.

### Australia as a Borrower.

The Australian Colonies have to pay to England at least \$60,000,000 a year, interest on borrowed money. The governments have borrowed about \$550,000,000, mortgage companies \$125,000,000; and the *Economist* estimates the British deposits in Australian banks at nearly \$60,000,000. There was a balance against these colonies on the trade with England of \$35,000,000, last two years, during which the total balance due to England, under every head, was about \$100,000,000. But the amount raised in England on Australian account, last year, was more than this, perhaps \$10,000,000 more. What might have been expected to happen, did happen. England having more to send to Australia than to receive therefrom, shipped something like \$1,600,000 in gold. The reserves of the Australian banks recently sank low, those of Victoria and New South being 2/3 in the pound; and the banks have been trying in vain to increase them. Australia will have to slacken her swift rate of borrowing in future.—*Monetary Times*.

### Transmission of Electric Force.

M. Marcel Deprez, the eminent electrician, recently gave a lecture at the Sorbonne on the transmission of force to great distances. After explaining briefly the fundamental principles of electrical science, he proceeded to show what an enormous quantity of natural force was lost, simply because the sources thereof were far from towns and railways. The annual unused water-power in France was equivalent to more than 400 times its annual consumption of coal. Through electricity some of this might be conveyed to the large cities. If 1-100th part was

used the number of horse-power would yet be doubled. It was hitherto thought impossible to transport even a small force to great distances with anything like a satisfactory yield, as the greater part of the force developed was wasted in overcoming the resistance of the connecting wire. M. Marcel Deprez was the first to prove that to minimize this loss it was necessary to make electric machines with thin wire, for by this means the wasted energy could be almost made insignificant as compared with the utilized energy. The lecturer then gave an account of experiments performed at Munich, Paris, and Grenoble, and announced that next October he would transport 100 horse-power from Creil to Paris, a distance of thirty-six miles. He concluded by publicly expressing his gratitude to Baron Rothschild, who had furnished the means for this experiment.—*Industrial World*.

### Rapid Development.

The wonderful growth in the population and business industries of the Northwest strikingly illustrated in statistics just published touching the growth of St. Paul, Minnesota, by the Chamber of Commerce of that city. The population of St. Paul in 1850 was 840; in 1860, 10,600; in 1870, 20,000; in 1883, 100,000. In 1883, the amount expended in new buildings was \$11,938,950, being surpassed in amount only by three cities, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago. The wholesale trade increased from \$9,813,000 in 1870 to \$81,100,000 in 1883, the increase of first-class jobbing houses being 33 per cent, over 1882. In 1870, the manufacturing establishments numbered 88, with 985 employes, and products valued at \$1,611,378; in 1883, there were 751 manufacturing establishments, with 17,000 employes, and the product is estimated at \$33,000,000. In 1870, the banking capital was \$900,000; in 1883, it was \$7,500,000. These figures make good the claim that St. Paul is becoming a formidable competitor for Chicago.

### Means of Lighting in Greece.

Who in Greece thirty years ago thought of gas-lighting? The common oil in the great Turkish bronze lamps was universally used in the house of the wealthiest class of Greeks. The use of stearin candles was considered an extravagance, for the reason that they had to be brought from the other countries of Europe. Candles for church were made of pure yellow or white wax, and the imported ones, being mixed with paraffine and stearin, were condemned by the Holy Synod, who issued a command regarding the use of unadulterated wax only. The light of petroleum has of late obtained such popularity that it may be found in every peasant's cabin, and sellers of coal-oil and coal oil lamps are numerous in all villages. In the same manner the use of gas has increased in large cities, so that at present it is employed not only for street lighting, but in all public buildings, hotels and also in many private houses. About 8,000 gas-jets are burned in Athens nightly, and in Pyraeus, Syra and Patras gas manufactories are also located. Shortly since a commission was sent by the government to ascertain whether the gas used in Greece is equal in purity and

lighting power to that burned in Paris and other European cities. By this means it was determined that it is in all ways much inferior, the brown coal of Greece not being well fitted for the manufacture of gas. However, no casualties through gas explosions have yet occurred in Greece, and if the difficulties in making it can be overcome, its universal adoption by the enterprising Greeks is insured.—*Wood and Iron*

### Evils of Speculation.

Four years ago the United States sent 75 per cent. of all the wheat and flour that England required. This percentage has progressively decreased, till it has sunk to 46. The fact is not explicable by any decrease in the British demand, that demand being greater than ever before. American writers explain the fact by saying that speculation has sent up prices in the States to a height which made exportation impossible. In this way is speculation, in the shape of corners and futures, injuring the interests of the United States. The importing country buys in the best market, and when speculators send up American wheat to fancy prices, foreign buyers decline to give those prices and purchase elsewhere.

The winter wheat crop in England looks remarkably well. The acreage is probably larger than that of last year, and the plant is almost uniformly thick and strong. In short, the crop at its present stage never looked better.

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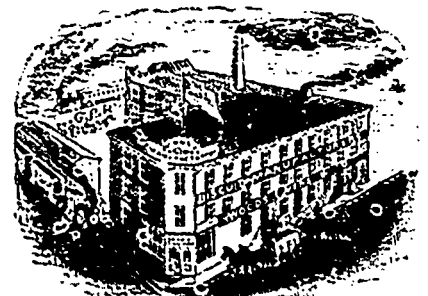
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Agent Dominion Line Steamers, Liverpool, The J. H. Stone Manufacturing Company; L. Black & Co., Detroit.

OFFICE ROOM, 2 McARTHUR BLOCK,

P.O. Box 68.

WINNIPEG.

**JOHN HAFFNER,**

**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.

**CARRUTHERS**

General Agents.

**Fire Insurance**

PHOENIX, London, Eng.

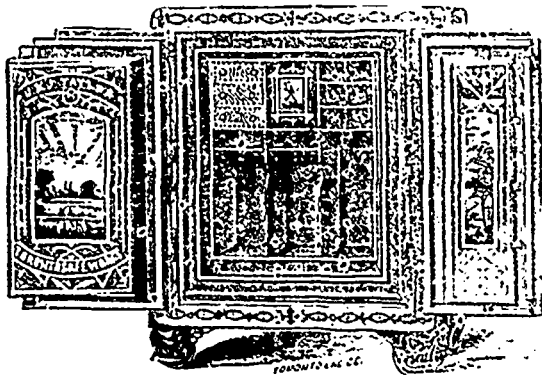
PHOENIX, Brooklyn, N.Y.

HARTFORD Hartford

QUEEN, London, Eng.

WESTERN, Toronto.

BRITISH AMERICA, Toronto.



**AND BROCK,**

\$500,000

TO LOAN

At Lowest Current Rates.

Mortgages Bought

Debentures "

Rents Collected.

OFFICE: MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

**Tailors' Safes.**

**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.

**Plewes, Mann & Co**

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

**Lumber,**

**Sash, and Shingles,**

WINNIPEG.

Office and Yard opposite C. P. R. Freight Sheds, North of Track.

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.

EDWARD TERRY,

**PORTLAND, KEENS' and THORALD CEMENTS,**

PLASTER PARIS.

Fire Brick and Clay, Sewer Pipes, Hair, Lime, White and Grey, Land Plaster, Salt, &c.

23 and 25 GEORGE STREET, TORONTO.

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

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

**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**

—AND—

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.

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

**CHANGE OF TIME**

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

Going West.	Going East.
7:39 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 7:11 p.m.	
10:09 " Portage la Prairie 1:40 "	
1:25 p.m. Brandon 1:40 "	
7:15 " Broadview 7:11 a.m.	
3:15 a.m. Regina 11:29 p.m.	
6:30 " Moose Jaw 8:30 "	
8:30 p.m. Swift Current 11:30 p.m.	
10:40 p.m. Maple Creek 4:31 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 Parlor Cars attached will run between Winnipeg and Brandon.

Going East	Going West
7:30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 8:30 p.m.	
1:55 p.m. Rat Portage 11:10 a.m.	
8:55 p.m. Barclay 4:51 p.m.	
11:40 a.m. arrive Pt. Arthur leave 1:31 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.	Going North.
8:05 p.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 7:00 a.m.	
10:50 p.m. Emcton 4:10 a.m.	
11:00 p.m. St. Vincent 14:00 a.m.	

7:40, 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 " " Gretna 3:45 p.m.; 4:45 p.m. Manitou 8:50 a.m.

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

9:30 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 4:40 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 more 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. EGAN, Gen. Superintendent. W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager. WM. HARDER, Ass't Traffic 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. Hillard, Gen. Traff. Man., St. Paul. T. W. Teasdale, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul. F. W. Curack, 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 A., Winnipeg, Manitoba. J. A. McCONNELL, Traveling Passenger Agent. S. F. BORN, General Traffic and Passenger Agent.

**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 1.20 p.m. and 3.15 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 undisputed 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. MERRILL, General Manager. A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Passenger Agent. W. H. DIXON, General S. 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 6.50 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 8.00 a.m., 6.40 a.m., 9.00 a.m.

Pullman palace sleeping coaches are run through with out change, between Chicago, and Bay City, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and New York via Port Huron, as follows:

GOING WEST.

Trains leaving New York 6.45 p.m., Buffalo 12.10 p.m., Suspension Bridge 1.00 p.m., and Port Huron 8.00 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from New York, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Bay City to Chicago.

Train leaving Boston 7.00 p.m., Montreal 9.30 a.m., Toronto 11.45 p.m., and Port Huron 7.45 a.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Boston to Chicago.

Train leaving Montreal 10.00 p.m., Toronto 12.15 p.m., Port Huron 8.00 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Montreal to Chicago.

GOING EAST.

Train No. 3 leaving Chicago 3.30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coaches from Chicago to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and to Boston via Montreal.

Train No. 5 leaving Chicago 8.30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Chicago to Montreal and Parlor car to Boston.

Train No. 1 leaving Chicago 9.10 a.m., has through Pullman palace coach from Port Huron to Toronto and Montreal.

**The Chicago & Grand Trunk & Grand Trunk Railways**

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



Having NO CHANGE OF CARS of any class between CHICAGO, PORT HURON, STRATFORD and BUFFALO. The only line running PULLMAN PALACE 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.

# North Western Planing Mills

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

**SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,**  
And General House Furnishing

Made to Order.

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

**PATERSON & MITCHELL.**

## D. S. BRIGGS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

**LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES,**

ALSO

**READY-MADE HOUSES.**

338 Main Street, West Side. North of Track,  
**WINNIPEG.**

## H. R. BANKS & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**LUMBER,**

**LATH,**

**SHINGLES, Etc.**

Planing Mill and Factory,

Garland St., Portage La Prairie.

Branch Yard, Moose Jaw.

**J. M. TAYLOR,**

## CITY PLANING MILL,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

All kinds of Sash Doors, Mouldings, etc.,

**MILL AND FACTORY,**

Dufferin St., Portage La Prairie.

West of Fire Hall.

## G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,

Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in

PLAIN, FANCY AND PLATE

# WINDOW GLASS

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

93 Portage Avenue, - - WINNIPEG.

# CAMPBELL, SPERA & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

**GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FANCY DRY GOODS,**

SMALLWARES, ETC.

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

Corner of William and Princess Streets,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

## R. BALFOUR,

MANUFACTURER OF

**OAK DIMENSION TIMBER**

SHIP AND BRIDGE TIMBER A  
SPECIALTY.

P. O. BOX 32,

**Emerson, Man.**

## PARSONS & FERGUSON,

**Wholesale Paper Dealers.**

SPECIALTIES:

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

**STATIONERS' SUNDRIES.**

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

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

## W. J. GAGE & Co.,

WHOLESALE

## BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

STAPLE & FANCY STATIONERY,  
PAPER BAGS, WRAPPING PAPERS, ETC  
S Notre Dame St. Eas., Winnipeg.

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

**THOS. W. TAYLOR,**  
THE PIONEER PAPER RULER,

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

## KILGOUR BROS.

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

## LITHOGRAPHED PLANS,

Paper Ruling and Binding,

## Fine Job Printing

AT REASONABLE RATES.

THE BISHOP

## ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO.,

(LIMITED)

20, 22 and 24 Post Office Street,

**WINNIPEG.**

## GRAND VIEW HOTEL,

OPPOSITE NEW C. P. R. STATION,

BRANDON **MANITOBA.**

*FRANK BOISSEAU, Proprietor.*

LATE OF THE RUSSELL HOTEL, OTTAWA.  
Strictly first-class in every respect. Commercial Sample  
Rooms Attached.

## GRAND UNION HOTEL,

**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

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

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

## THE QUEEN'S,

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest.

**WINNIPEG.**

O'CONNOR & BROWN, Proprietors.

## The Manitoba Soap Works!

**ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA.**

Wall, Bessette, Lecomte & Co., Proprietors.

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

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!



**FULL STOCK**

Teas, Sugars,  
Syrups, Mollasses,  
COFFEES and  
General Groceries

MacNAB, MacLEAN & CO.,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOM 3 and 10 James  
Street West,  
WINNIPEG.

**GOLDIE & CO.**

BREWERS AND MALSTERS.  
Portage Brewery,  
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Ale and Porter in Wood  
and Bottles.

Orders by Mail and Wire Promptly At-  
tended to.

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

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,  
WHOLESALE  
CLOTHING  
-AND-  
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,  
PRINCESS STREET,  
D. FRASER, Manager. WINNIPEG.

EDDY & PALMER,  
GREAT NORTH-WEST  
Trades Protection, Gen'l Enquiry,  
-AND-  
DETECTIVE AGENCY,  
Audit of Accounts,  
Collection of Debts, Rents, Etc.  
OFFICE OVER MONTREAL BANK,  
346 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

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

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

—AND—  
**Commission Merchants.**

Agents St. Lawrence Sugar Refining  
Company, Montreal.  
Office: McArthur Block, 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 1892.

**GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.**

70 PRINCESS ST.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

L. R. JAMES BANNATYNE. ANDREW STRANG

**BANNATYNE & CO.,**  
(SUCCESSORS TO A. G. B. BANNATYNE)

**WHOLESALE GROCERS**

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

THE  
**McClary Manufacturing Co.**

OF  
LONDON, TORONTO AND WINNIPEG,  
Manufacturers of

**McClary Famous Stoves,**

And Dealers in  
TINSMITHS' METALS AND SUPPLIES.  
WHOLESALE ONLY.

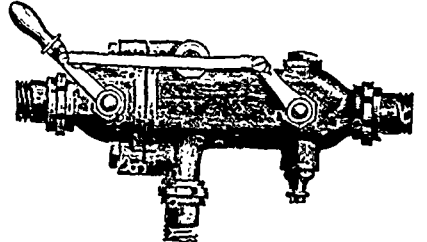
Warerooms—Point Douglas Avenue. Office and Sample  
Room—Gerrie Block, Princess St., near City Hall,  
W. BRISCOLL, Manager. WINNIPEG.

**JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,**

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

**METAL MERCHANTS,**  
11 McWILLIAM ST., EAST,  
WINNIPEG.  
J.A.S. THES, Manager. WHOLESALE ONLY.

**THE KORTING INJECTOR!!**  
Acknowledged to be the  
**Best Boiler Feeder in the World**



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

**R. MITCHELL & CO.,**  
St. Peter and Craig Streets, MONTREAL.

**GEORGE IRVING, Jr.,**  
Importer and Commission Merchant.

AGENCIES:  
Dominion Paint Company.—Fine Mixed Liquid and  
other paints.  
H. B. Newhall Co'y, New York.—Heavy Hardware,  
Ship Chandlery, etc.  
W. Barwell, England.—Bolts, Nuts & Rivet Works.  
C. H. Handayde & Co., Scotland.—Boiler Purger.  
Dealer in Railway, Machinists and Mill Supplies  
Oils, etc., etc.  
17 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

**RAILWAY SUPPLIES!**

**ANTHONY FORCE**  
70 ST. PETER ST., MONTREAL,  
AGENT FOR

**VICKERS, SONS & CO. (Limited),**  
The River Don Works, SHEFFIELD,  
Manufacturers of Crucible Cast Steel Tyres, Cast,  
Shear and German Steel, Tool Steel, Crossings, Horn-  
blocks, Axle Boxes, Aries, Piston and Connecting Rods,  
Slide Bars, Marine Shafts and Cranks, Hells, etc.  
**MESSRS. P. & W. MACLELLAN,**  
Clutha Iron Works, GLASGOW,  
Engineers and Machine Makers, Manufacturers of  
Railway and other Bridges, Iron Girders, Iron Roofs,  
Railway Plant and Furnishings of every description.  
Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street, - MONTREAL.

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

I. JOSEPH, - Manager.  
Manufacturers of

**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.

**NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.**

**W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,**  
Importers and Dealers in

**Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair**  
**HIDES AND OIL.**  
8 LOGAN ST. WEST, WINNIPEG.