

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: / Pages 449, 450-451, 454-455, 456-457, 458 are incorrectly numbered
Commentaires supplémentaires: pages 44, 550-551, 554-555, 457-458, 558.

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

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

**THE
McLary Manufacturing Co.**

OF
LONDON, TORONTO AND WINNIPEG,

Manufacturers of
MCLARY'S 'FAMOUS' STOVES

And Dealers in
TINSMITH'S METALS AND SUPPLIES.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

Warerooms—Point Douglas Avenue Office and Sample
Room—Gerrie's Block, Princess St., near City Hall,
WINNIPEG.

J. W. BRUSCOLL, Manager.

THE MINING BOURSE.

DUNDEE BLOCK.

WINNIPEG,

ARE NOW

Offering for Sale

The following Blocks of Stock:

\$25,000 Winnipeg Consolidated at 50 per cent.: \$5 deposit and \$20 on allotment.

\$10,000 Lake Winnipeg at \$5 per share.

\$5,000 Keewatin at \$7.50 for \$10 shares; larger blocks by special arrangement.

\$10,000 Argyle, upon private terms.

\$10,000 Lake of the Woods, upon option.

The Bourse guarantees allotment and handles nothing but approved properties.

BROWN & MEAGHER.

DUNDEE BLOCK. MAIN STREET.
P. O. Box 932.

S. P. CLARK,

STOCK BROKER

AND

Commission Merchant.

Member of the Winnipeg Stock Exchange.

Special Attention Given to Contractor's Supplies.

OFFICE 364 MAIN ST.

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.

VAN BUSHKIRK KEIZER & CO., D.L.S. & C.E., Locate and compute milling powers, mining, timber, coal and stone limits. Engineering the construction of canals, and locks, also draining submerged lands. Advice and assistance to inventors, and drawings made for the "Patent Office" of any Mechanical Invention. Office: 10 Donaldson's Block, upstairs.

D. L. SCOTT, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR &c., Regina, North west Territory.

R. P. MULLIGAN, WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT Merchant. Liquors and Cigars, all kinds always on hand. Sixth Street, Brandon, Manitoba.

W. B. CANAVAN, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER and Notary Public for Manitoba and Ontario, Portage Avenue, (North side), near Main Street, Winnipeg.

I. McMEANS, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Office 445 Main Street, Harris Block, opposite City Hall, Winnipeg.

JOHN R. BRYDON, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, Notary Public, Commissioner in B. R., c. Main Street, Rat Portage, Manitoba.

WADMORE & CO., ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, Topographical and Patent Draughtsmen. Scale maps made, plans enlarged, etc. Buggs Block, Main Street, Winnipeg.

R. Y. ELLIS, DRAUGHTSMAN, TRACING AND Enlargement of Plans carefully executed. Golden Sale Room, Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

R. BROWNE & CO., NORTH-WEST TENT FACTOR 35 Bannatyne Street West, Winnipeg, manufacturers of Tents, Awnings, Tarpsaulins and Shades of all kinds, on hand or made to order. Blinds and Rollers of all sizes, for Stores and Dwelling. —Plan, Figure and Dado.

JOSEPH BARROWCLOUGH, MATTRESS WORKS, 11 James Street East, Winnipeg, is now prepared for fall trade with a large stock of material.

T. H. CARMAN, CONTRACTOR AND MANUFACTURER. Stone, Lumber and Brick for sale.

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

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

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THOMAS G. FLETCHER, Manufacturer of Choice Havana Cigars. All orders promptly filled. 381 Main Street, opposite Dundee Block, Winnipeg.

JOHN BOUTBEE, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, etc. A Commissioner for Ontario. Portage la Prairie, Manitoba

FRANK J. McJOHN, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, Notary Public, &c., Real Estate and Mining Agent. Main Street, Rat Portage.

W. C. HARRIS, ARCHITECT, ASSOCIATE ROYAL Canadian Academy of Art. 502 Main Street.

SNOW & CODD, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS and practical draughtsmen. Office in rear of Registry Office, Main Street, Rat Portage.

GEORGE MITCHELL, CONVEYANCER, DRAUGHTS MAN, Mining and Real Estate Agent, Commissioner in B. R., &c., County Court Office, Rat Portage, Man

C. I. ROUCHETTE, DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer, Winnipeg and Dwyer.

A TRAVELLER OF CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE is open to an engagement in the North-west. Best of references. Address R. W. care THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

A PRACTICAL MINING SUPERINTENDENT WITH considerable experience in gold mining is open to an engagement on the Lake of the Woods or Lake Winnipeg-Can assay. Satisfactory references produced. Address H. B. R., care THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

JOHN W. WINNETT,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
Fine Furniture, Office Desks, &c., Picture and Mirror Frames, &c.
Factory Corner Princess Street and C. P. R. R.
Warerooms, Main Street Opposite Queen Street.
WINNIPEG.

WILLARD C. COPELAND. JNO. A. GIBBONS.
COPELAND GIBBONS,
BROKERS,
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Custom House business attended to promptly.
All kinds of goods bought and sold on commission

TO THE TRADE.

Hodgson, Sumner & Co.

DRY GOODS.

SMALL WARES.

AND FANCY GOODS

Special attention is invited to the extensive assortment of Small Wares and Fancy Goods, comprising full lines of Berlin Wools, Fingering Yarns, Embroidery Silks, Fluo selles, Embroideries and Insertions, Briggs Paper Patterns, Dolls, Albums, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Stationery, Beads, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Jewellery, Drug gists Sundries, etc.

Princess St., Between McDermott and Bannatyne.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

LINKLATER & DESLAURIERS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardware, Stoves & Tinware

MANUFACTURERS OF

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES

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

520 & 522 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

G. F. STEPHENS AND 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.

THE VULCAN IRON WORKS.

CASTINGS, BRASS AND IRON,
IRON COLUMNS

FORGINGS, LIGHT AND HEAVY,
GRATINGS.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.
ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.

MILLWRIGHTING.

POINT DOUGLAS AVE., P. H. BRYDGE & CO.
WINNIPEG

E. F. RADIGER & CO.

IMPORTERS

—AND—

WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

WINES, SPIRITS AND CIGARS.

MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

ROWE, NEWTON & CO.,

GENERAL WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH, FOREIGN & AMERICAN

DRY - GOODS.

Gerrie Block, Princess St.,
WINNIPEG.

A. C. FLUMMERFELT,

(Late of W. H. Higgins & Co.)

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes,

FELT AND RUBBER GOODS

AND MOCCASINS.

TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.

GERRIE BLOCK, PRINCESS ST.,
WINNIPEG.

W. J. GAGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Booksellers & Stationers,

Notre Dame St. East, Winnipeg.

W. P. GUNDY, Manager.

ROYAL

AUCTION MART.

T. J. E. SCOONES,

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER & REAL ESTATE
AGENT.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL, WINNIPEG.

Late A. Harris, Son & Co.'s premises.

Sales of every description held in any part of the city or
Province.

— WINNIPEG —

COFFEE, SPICES AND VINEGAR WORKS,

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

ROASTING AND GRINDING COFFEES.

C. H. GIRDLESTONE, Proprietor.

Post Office Street. Winnipeg.

THE HERALD,

Weekly, is the only Catholic Newspaper in the Canadian
North-west.

Subscription Price,\$2.00 per annum in advance;

OFFICE: 31 BANNATYNE ST., EAST, WINNIPEG, MAN.

H. T. McPHILLIPS, L. N. CARON,

Editor

Manager.

Manitoba Steam Coffee and Spice Mills

G. N. SCOTT & CO.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Coffees, Spices

MUSTARDS AND GROCERS SPECIALTIES.

Roasting and Grinding for the Trade.

Telephone Communication. P. O. 935 Winnipeg.

F. R. BRYANT & CO.,

(RING STREET, NEAR MARKET.)

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Butter, Eggs, Apples, Fruit,

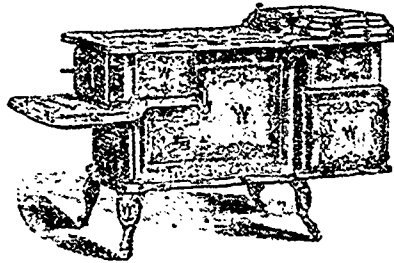
Potatoes, Vegetables, Poultry, Cranberries,

OYSTERS, ETC., IN SEASON.

Our Terms are Cash, or all Bills payable on
Demand. Eggs a Specialty.

P. O. BOX 1115.

WINNIPEG.



MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.

OFFICE, 243 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Wholesale Agents for MOORE, ROBINSON & CO.,
Hamilton, Ont., (late D Moore & Co.) manufacturers of

STOVES AND TINWARE

We carry in stock a complete line of Cook, box and
Parlor Stoves, Base Burners, Ranges, for Coal or wood;
Stamped and Piped Tinware.

We also represent the following leading manufacturers:
Montreal Rolling Mills Co.—Nails, Shot, &c., &c.
F. F. Dalley & Co., Hamilton—Patent Medicines and
Extracts.

Smart & Shepherd, Brockville, Hardware.

Hamilton Industrial Works, Wringers and Washers
J. W. Paterson & Co., Montreal, Roofing Felt, &c.

THE PIONEER Wholesale Establishment

FOR

Boots and Shoes, Trunks and
Travelling Bags, Moccasins,
Felt Goods, Etc.

W. HIGGINS & CO.

Ample experience as to the requirements of
Manitoba and the North-west Territories; very
best connections with Eastern manufacturers;
large stock constantly on hand; reasonable
prices and liberal terms should commend the
firm to the favorable consideration of the pres-
ent and prospective Retail Merchants of Mani-
toba and our great North-west.
35 Queen St. East, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,

IMPORTERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND—

PROVISION MERCHANTS.

5, 7, 9 & 11, McDermott St., Winnipeg.

Sutherland & Campbell,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED.

PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

PROMPT MEN.

PRINCESS ST. - WINNIPEG.



We Have Received Our Direct Importations of

Herrings in brls and ½ brls.

Figs in boxes, ½ boxes and mats:

Boneless fish 4c. lb.

Boneless fish 5c. lb.

WHITE BEANS, DRIED APPLES

Evaporated Apples in 50lb. Boxes in
Stock and Arriving.

Turner, MacKeand & Co.

BA NNATYNE STREET.

The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 1.

WINNIPEG, MARCH 6, 1883.

NO 23

The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

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

Book, Newspaper, Railroad, Commercial and Job Printing specialties

27 Office, 16 James St. East.

STEEN & BOYCE,

Publishers

WINNIPEG, MARCH 6, 1883.

DALY & BRITTON, livery men, Crystal City, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Daly retiring.

SHEARER & FERGUSON, builders in Stonewall, have assigned in trust.

JOHN BRANDON is retiring from the millinery business in the city.

THE sheriff is in possession of the McCaskill House on McDermott street.

MCHALL & COWIE, grocers in Winnipeg have sold out to K. F. Johnston.

PAULIN & WARD have sold out their grocery stock, and will devote their whole attention to the baking and confectionery business.

THE well-known firm of Thompson & Co. hatters and furriers, have assigned in trust.

Mrs. L. BLACK's millinery stock is advertised for sale by the sheriff on the 7th.

G. M. FRANCIS, confectioner, has disposed of his business.

ALEX. BEGG has perfected arrangements for a display at the Amsterdam exhibition of Manitoba products.

JACKSON & McFARLANE, hardware, Nelson, have assigned.

THE value of champagne imported into the United States during 1882 was \$16,814,700.

MORRILL & SCOTT are opening a new boot and shoe store in Dominion City

THE new grist-mill in Dominion City is expected to be ready for operation next week.

THE Dominion expenditure on account of immigration for the year ending June 30, 1882, was \$253,061.

STRAITH & Co. are making arrangements to start trade auction sales. They have secured premises in the Gerrie Block, on Princess street.

THE Manitoba Mutual Fire Insurance Company held its annual meeting last week. A very encouraging financial statement was presented. Stewart Mulvey was elected President.

MR. ROYAL has moved in the House of Commons to abolish the duties on lumber imported into Manitoba. The advisability of allowing agricultural implements to come in free of duty has also been under consideration.

SALES of postage stamps, wrappers, etc., in Winnipeg during the month of February amounted to \$5,703. The sales for the same month last year were \$3,475.

COLONIZATION schemes are all very well in their way. But it is one of those things that are liable to be overdone, and the Government should be careful not to extend it beyond the limits of prudence.

It is intimated that the combination between the Canadian Pacific and Vanderbilt has stimulated the intention of the Grand Trunk to build to Chicago to a firm resolve, and the work may be begun this season.

P. McCAFFREY, who ran the restaurant in connection with the Club Chambers on Portage avenue, is in difficulties, the bailiff being in possession on a landlord's warrant.

A MEETING of the creditors of H. S. Despars, of West Lynne, was held in this city last week when a compromise was effected at 52 cents on the dollar. Heavy loss by fire a week or two ago and light insurance were the causes of the embarrassment of the firm.

CONSIDERABLE grain has been shipped from Gladstone during the winter. The quantity would have been much greater only for lack of railway facilities.

THE *Journal of Commerce* says the retail trade in Montreal is passing through a somewhat trying period, the competition having become too great. A number of the small houses are being crowded to the wall.

THE Mahon Banking Company in London, Ont., have suspended payment. Their liabilities are estimated about \$300,000, the Bank of Montreal being the principal creditor.

HANSON & TOBIAS, general storekeepers in Turtle Mountain City, have failed, and the sheriff is looking after the premises.

THE firm of Graburn, Gardner & Co., lumber dealers has been dissolved. The business will be continued under the firm style of Graburn, Gardner & Gray.

CONSIDERABLE building is going on in Gladstone, Dean & Poynter have erected a fine store on South Morris avenue, which they will utilize as a hardware store. John Ferguson has started the erection of a large new store. The *Gladstone Age* will appear shortly.

THOS. R. WILT, passenger agent of the Chicago and Louisville Air Line, has been paying a visit to this city, and succeeded in making arrangements for through passenger traffic between Winnipeg and Louisville via Chicago.

JOHN A. TEES, late of St. Johns, P. Q., has established himself in the Bird Block in a general agency and commission business. He represents a number of leading firms in Canada and the United States, and with his thorough knowledge of business cannot but do well.

RATHER a remarkable new departure, now being made in Montreal, is thus referred to by the *Journal of Commerce*: Two of the larger manufacturers in the city, Messrs. J. W. Mackenzie & Co., in clothing, and Messrs. Ames, Holden & Co., in boots and shoes, have chartered a train from this city to Manitoba, each firm taking so many cars, the whole to be in charge of a competent employee of the firms. Other firms will probably follow their example in this respect as affording the readiest means of supplying customers' orders in Manitoba and the North-west.

Paper Rails.

The paper industry seems inclined to make a determined fight with the iron trade. Paper car wheels have already proved a success, and now paper pulp rails follow closely on their heels. It is said in favor of the new material that the cost per mile will be less by one-third than that of steel, and that it will last much longer, being almost indestructible. There is no expansion or contraction from heat and cold, and there are no loose or open joints. Being much lighter than iron or steel, the rails can be made much longer and the connections firmer, thus insuring an even and smooth road-bed. An official of the road said that much heavier trains could be hauled over a track made of this class of material, the adhesion of the drivers of the engine being greater than to steel. Consequently an engine of the same weight and cylinder surface can do a greater amount of work without a corresponding increase in the cost of fuel. The smoothness of the rail, it is also claimed, will decrease materially the wear and tear on rolling stock. The rails are made wholly of pressed paper pulp, and are so solid the sharpest ax will not make the slightest impression on them, and the action of the atmosphere has no effect on them. Paper companies in the North-west take note.

The Parent Wheat.

In a country such as this where wheat is the grand staple a large amount of interest necessarily centers in the history of the product. From McMillan's Magazine we copy the following in reference to the question: The nearest form of wheat now found wild in the British Isles is the creeping couch grass, a perennial closely agreeing in all essential particulars of construction with our cultivated annual wheats. But in the south European region we find in abundance a large series of common wild annual grasses, forming the genus *Egilops* of technical botany, and exactly resembling true wheat in every point except the size of the grain. One species of this genus, *Egilops ovata*, a small, hard, wild, wiry annual, is now pretty generally recognized among botanists as the parent of our cultivated corn. There was a good reason, indeed, why primitive man, when he first began to select and rudely till a few seeds for his own use, should have specially affected the grass tribe. No other family of plants has seeds richer in starches and gluten, as indeed might naturally be expected from the extreme diminution in the number of seeds to each flower. On the other hand, the flowers on each plant are peculiarly numerous, so that we get the combined advantages of many seeds, and rich seeds, so seldom to be found elsewhere, except among the pulse family. The experiment conducted by the Agricultural Society in their College Garden at Cirencester have also shown that careful selection will produce large and rich seeds from *Egilops ovata*, considerably resembling true wheat, after only a few year's cultivation.

Primitive men, of course, did not proceed nearly so fast as that. Of the earliest attempts at cultivation of *Egilops* all traces are now

lost, but we can gather that its tillage must have continued in some unknown western Asiatic region for some time before the neolithic period; for in that period we find a rude early form of wheat already considerably developed among the scanty relics of the Swiss Lake dwellings. The other cultivated plants by which it is there accompanied, and the nature of the garden weeds which had followed in its wake, point back to central or western Asia as the land in which its tillage had first begun. From that region the Swiss Lake dwellers brought it with them to their new home among the Alpine valleys. It differed much already from the *Egilops* in size and stature, but at the same time it was far from having attained the stately dimensions of our modern corn. The ears found in the Lake dwellings are shorter and narrower than our own, and the spikelets stand out more horizontally, and the grains are hardly more than half the size of their modern descendants. The same thing is true in analogous ways with all the cultivated fruits or seeds of the stone age; they are invariably much smaller and poorer than their representatives in existing fields or gardens. From that time to this the process of selecting and amelioration has been constant and unbroken, until in our own day the descendants of these little degraded lilies, readapted to functions under a fresh regime, have come over to almost all the cultivable plains in all the civilized countries, and supply by far the largest part of man's food in Europe, Asia, America and Australia.

Fifty Years' Progress.

The years roll on and we take little count of the remarkable progress that is being made in our time. We are living in an era not paralleled by any. In reference to this question we quote from the *Denver Journal of Commerce*:

Ten years ago there was no Centennial State, no millionaire in Colorado, no electric lights, no telephone or phonograph.

Fifteen years ago, and there were no railroads penetrating the rocky mountains, no palace sleeping cars in existence, no narrow-gauge railroads or patent air brakes.

Twenty years ago, and there were but five railroads running to New York, and but three to London, and none west of the Missouri River.

Twenty-four years, and there was no ocean cable, no signal service, no telegraph or railroad crossing the continent, and no oleomargarine sold for creamery butter.

Thirty years ago, and it took sixty days to go from the Missouri River to the Sacramento, and not a white man found in that vast expanse, save it were a handful at the Holy City.

Thirty-five and gold had not yet been found in the Sacramento, Pike's Peak not heard of, the silver mines of America were in Mexico and men were yet sold as chattels.

Forty years, and coal oil had not been discovered in the bowels of the earth, the telegraph had not been invented, and not a railroad built west of the State of New York, and the great New York and Erie was yet on paper.

Forty-five years, and there was no pathway across the continent of America, the Great Salt Lake had not been discovered, and not a hundred miles of railroad in the entire country, and but fifty in all Europe.

Fifty years ago, and there were no railroads, no gas lamps, no coal oil, no electric lights, no telegraphs, no public schools, no carbonates, and but little improvement. The cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia were lighted with whale oil lamps and tallow candles, and all minor towns groped their way in darkness.

Soda Ash Manufacture.

The manufacture of soda ash is very shortly to be commenced over the line at Warsaw, New York State, by English manufacturers. This alkali is used extensively for making glass, paper, soap, etc. The consumption of soda ash in the Dominion of Canada would easily keep a manufactory going all the year round. This article is made from sulphuric acid, salt, limestone and soft coal. It is extensively manufactured in the United Kingdom at Widnes, St. Helens, Runcorn, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Dublin, Warrington, etc.

Soda ash has been imported into the United States for some years past for the special purpose of making salsoda or soda crystals. This venture, however, has not been attempted in Canada, although the consumption would warrant the erection of a work of medium proportions. Bicarbonate of soda is made from salsoda. The latter is placed into leaden chambers, afterwards sealed up, and then carbonic acid let in the top of the chambers. After being thoroughly carbonated the article is put into a drying kiln, and afterwards undergoes a milling process, the same as flour. During the previous century alkalis were almost exclusively made in Germany, but owing to the deposits of sulphur ore, coal, limestone and the manufacture of salt being so well centered in the United Kingdom, the German makers were almost entirely driven out of the market by British manufacturers, who have held the position up to the present. It yet remains to be seen whether the Americans can make alkalis as cheap as in the mother country. The problem is a doubtful one, owing to the heavy wear and tear of plant through corrosion and difference in price of labor. The project, however, is well worth a trial. The result is being anxiously looked for on both sides of the Atlantic.

Save the Quarters.

The *Toronto Budget* has the following very sensible remarks, and which might be acted on with profit by many: Twenty five cents a day will accomplish a great many things. There are very few persons having any income at all who cannot afford to spend such an amount. There are very few persons who do not expend it for something or other besides their necessary expenses of living. It will buy from one to five cigars a day, depending upon the kind. It will pay for two or three drinks. It will pay for a number of horse-car rides. Little nick-nacks of great variety can be bought with it.

The children can be kept in good supply of candy with it. By putting several of them together the theater can be frequently attended. It will buy an occasional cane or fishing rod, and by its frequent use days of amusement can be had in fishing and gunning. The clerk, with his young wife, and the business man, with his large family, men with small incomes, who save nothing, can be found in hundreds of thousands who can easily enough find twenty-five cents a day for a great variety of things, which are of no possible account. It is not such, and yet, if saved for a series of years, becomes a great power. In one year, counting working days only, it amounts to \$78.25. If saved for ten years and placed at 6 per cent. compound interest it would amount to \$1,051.02. It is really astonishing how fast it counts after it is once started on its mission of good. It is such a little thing at first that it slips away without a thought. But if the thought is given, and it is not allowed to slip away, in a very short time it makes a man feel much more like a man. It becomes the basis of a greater accumulation. It buys a home, sets a man up in business, and makes a man's life enjoyable and independent, rather than worrisome and dependent. What man is there who cannot afford it? And yet there are many men who can afford a number of times that amount, who, not heeding the great good which will come in time, still foolishly let it go. Does the young man say: Oh! it takes so long, I have not the patience? But consider you are better off without the cigars and the drinks and the billiards and the candy, and it is not so very long. At the end of the year the \$78.25 makes you feel more like a man, and at the end of five years and ten you have an important sum. Cannot young men and men of small means learn to avoid useless expenditures, and save the money and let it accumulate! This advice is old and has been many times given; and many times heeded; but it is only the few who receive the benefits of it.

Bath Bricks.

Bath or scouring bricks are made on the quick rising slopes on the banks of the river Parrot, near the town of Bridgewater, Somersetshire, England. The mouth of the river (which is a tidal one) is at Burnham, on the British Channel coast. The water that flows up the river is noted for its sandy and muddy appearance. For a mile above and below the Bridgewater town bridge trenches of about 100 feet long by four feet deep are made so as to catch the sand as the water flows with the ebb tide. It takes about three weeks for the trenches to fill up with sand and slime. Both are taken out and, after a little drying, made into bricks in the ordinary way of making building brick. Numerous attempts have been made to make the brick from deposits in other portions of the river banks, but to no purpose. Two individuals and town companies are all that are engaged in the enterprise. The price is about \$5 per 1,000, only F. O. B. on ship at Bridgewater. The brick resembles bath stone, both in color and grain, which accounts for the title. The river Petitediac, at Moncton, New Bruns-

wick, seems to have a like deposit to that of the river Parrot. It is said that a small river on the east coast of Scotland has a like deposit, but that few bricks are made there. The manufacture of this useful material seems to have a solitary location.

Rates on the Manitoba Road.

At a meeting of the Senate and House Committees of Minnesota, held at St. Paul last week last, after the new railroad bill proposed to be introduced had been explained, President J. J. Hill, of the Manitoba Road spoke at considerable length, claiming that the cost of transportation on the road he represented had been as low as any State in the Union. Mr. Hill produced an elaborate array of figures, making comparison with railroads in other States. The salient features of Mr. Hill's remarks were that the average rate per ton per mile in Minnesota was \$1.80, against \$2.37 in the old State of Massachusetts with its much greater tonnage; the reduction of rates had been far greater and more rapid than in Massachusetts. The rates paid for fuel were four times as great as on Illinois roads; and the excess of the cost of fuel alone he said was greater by \$100,000 than all the receipts of the Manitoba from wheat raised in Minnesota. Another statement made by Mr. Hill was that the amount of money paid out by the Manitoba for wages or services in Minnesota (\$3,000,000) exceeds by more than half a million dollars all the earnings on its Minnesota business, which are only 35 per cent of its total earnings.

Milling Operations.

Mills' Journal says. It is a notable sign of the times that millers are going very extensively into improvement. We doubt if there is a more conservative trade than that of milling, and it has been hard to rid it of notions which seem to have become part of its life. The greatest advance in milling is being made in this country, and it is only because competitors in other lands have heretofore felt the pressure of American enterprise that they realize that they must bestir themselves now or be distanced. Yet, we do not think that the American miller, after shaking off his old time ideas, is going to yield any point that he has gained. He will rather excel. The spirit of discovery and invention has been fairly roused, and week after week we are given some new thought in practical form which shows how suddenly interest in new processes and improved form of milling has been aroused. Why should we not have now that technical school about which so much has been said in the past? We have in mind that in one large mill furnishing works there is an experimental building. We need a place for experiment where the miller can see and learn. Knowledge of the practical kind and comparisons of results ought not to be limited to the machine shop, which is run for the benefit of its owners. Science and invention go hand in hand with daily work.

British Columbia.

In reply to inquiries received from different parts in regard to the climate, products, etc., of British Columbia, with which we will before long have direct railway connection, the *Victoria*

Standard gives the following succinct but comprehensive sketch of the most prominent characteristics of that Province: The Province is of great extent and presents a great variety of surface. It has fine forests along the coast where there are mills from which lumber is exported to all parts of the world. This is quite an extensive trade, and is on the increase. Another permanent industry of importance is coal mining, which is carried on at Nanaimo, and yields large returns to those engaged in it. The curing of fish, trying out oil and canning salmon for export employ a great deal of labor during a portion of the year. The work on the railway and dock, now under construction, and other public works of a local character, of which there are always some in progress, cause a demand for labor of all kinds, which is constantly in excess of the supply. The same cause creates a ready market for all kinds of agricultural produce, stock and the products of the dairy. All kinds of farm produce is high in price, and farming is therefore remunerative. A good business might also be done in fruit culture, most of that consumed here being imported from California. To a man of moderate capital, stock and sheep raising would probably be the most profitable occupation, the extensive grazing lands of the interior, of which there are immense ranges yet unoccupied, presenting exceptional advantages for that pursuit. On these new ranges stock winters well and does not require housing or feeding. Gold mining is another pursuit that has been much followed and, in former years, with very profitable results. There are many gold bearing streams and benches that have never been worked and would pay good wages. A mechanic or laborer can always get employment here at good wages, while a man with a capital of two or three thousand dollars can find many ways of profitably investing it besides those above indicated. The climate of the Province is healthy and temperate. In the southern part it is remarkably mild and equable. In the interior the winters are colder and the summers hotter than on the coast. It is seldom that snow falls to such a degree as to necessitate the feeding of stock. British Columbia has steadily progressed in wealth and importance since its first colonization by white men; and there is every reason to believe that a future of well assured prosperity awaits it.

A correspondent writing from London states that according to the Board of Trade returns for 1882 England imported \$523,000,000 more of goods than she exported. The same correspondent remarks of the comparative cost of articles in England and America that good material of coarser grades, however, often shows little or no difference in prices. The same is true in the case of cotton goods. The finer grades are cheaper in England, but first rate muslins, calicoes, and other common grades are often decidedly cheaper for the same quality in the United States. A ready-made shirt that costs \$1 in New York will cost \$1.25 or more in London for equal quality; and good calico that costs six or eight cents a yard in New York, will cost one or two cents more in London.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 6, 1883

NECESSITY OF BUSINESS TRAINING.

In tracing back to its origin the causes of the financial embarrassment, and in many cases failures which have occurred throughout not only Manitoba and the North West, but in old Canada and the United States as well, there is one important factor which has been but little taken into consideration. We refer to the fact of numerous people rushing into business wanting the training and experience necessary to ensure success. Men came up here from other provinces whose attention had never been turned from mechanical or agricultural pursuits. The rush of business which they noticed on their arrival in the country enticed them away from the paths of labor they had been wont to tread, and in which if they did not attain to affluence they earned a good living. They decided to abandon their former pursuits and go into storekeeping. Their capital was limited, but still they had sufficient to pay a certain percentage down, and could obtain the balance of goods necessary on credit. They went into business here or in some outlying town or village without any practical knowledge of the goods they intended to handle, of what profits should be had, and in many cases without the necessary knowledge of book keeping. Embarrassment was the consequence and failure often followed as the inevitable result. It is a recognized fact that a man cannot enter into any branch of mechanical industry and be successful without a practical education in the particular branch he intends to follow. The rule works both ways. What is true of mechanical holds equally good in mercantile pursuits. It is but seldom we hear of a man who has spent the best years of his life in mercantile life changing his vocation to that of an engineer or any other mechanical occupation. But the reverse is too often the case, and to this cause may be attributed the large number of insolvents that swell Dun Wiman or Bradstreet's list every month. If these experimental merchants were the only sufferers the damage would not be so great. But aside from the direct pecuniary loss to those from whom

they obtain goods on credit, the injury to old and well established merchants is great. The rash and erratic competition which is created demoralizes business and thus in the end it frequently happens that all are worse of than they were in the beginning. A thorough training is essential to every one who starts a business, no matter what department it may be in, and those who attempt it without the necessary experience can hardly hope for success. An exceptional case may meet with prosperity but it is far from being the rule.

BRANCH LINES.

Last week we referred to the necessity that existed for branch lines running from the main line of the C. P. R. into the settled districts on either side. Every day brings additional evidence of the need that is felt in this direction. Farmers in southern Manitoba have wheat that can be counted by thousands of bushels which will never find a market this season. The cost of hauling it to the nearest and most available point is sufficient to almost balance the account and leave but a small margin on the credit side. And this (leaving the real estate boom out of the question) is one of the chief causes of the financial embarrassment that exists to-day. This cannot be denied, and until it is remedied we cannot hope for a much better state of affairs.

Were all the grain now lying in farmer's bins put on the market, and could they afford to deliver it at paying rates, the financial aspect would be changed. The building of branch lines into the thickly settled parts of the country is of infinitely more importance to Winnipeg and the whole North-west than the construction of the line across the Continent. We want our through communication with the western seaboard, but the people of the country should not have a single eye to that one objective point, but look at the same time to their own interests. Branch lines into all the settled districts are a necessity, and must be had.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The benefits of railway competition between Winnipeg and eastern points are already being felt. The keen rivalry that has sprung up between the Grand Trunk and the Canada Pacific cannot but result in a much more satisfactory state of af-

fairs than has heretofore existed. The C. P. R. have instituted a series of fast freight trains to run between Montreal and here. The first of these left Montreal on Tuesday, February 20, and arrived here on Thursday, March 1, being only nine days on the road. This time was made in the face of a serious delay owing to an accident to the transfer steamer at Brockville. Other regulations in connection with freighting have also been made which will prove a great source of relief to both shipper and consignee. In the past there has been considerable complaint about the charges for transportation being greater when payable here than was expected. Now there is appended to circulars regarding fast freight lines the following note: "All rates inserted on the face of the bill of lading, properly indorsed at Montreal, will be protected here."

Hitherto the arrangements with other lines were not in a sufficiently satisfactory condition to allow of any rate being filled in on shipping bills, and very often the rate charged was more than the shipper had been led to expect. This trouble will now be at an end, as the agent here will honor all rates properly initialed by the agents at the points from which the goods are shipped. All overcharges will be settled promptly, and the consignee will only be called upon to pay what appears on the face of the shipping bill.

BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The present condition of trade and the numerous cases of financial embarrassment that occur, make business men consider as to whether some easier and more equitable mode of dealing with the assets of insolvent estates. The Americans acknowledged the necessity of some kind of insolvent law. In Great Britain there has of late been considerable agitation on this question. Mr. Chamberlain, the President of the British Board of Trade, recently expressed himself very sensibly on the subject, and the high position he holds in commercial circles renders his remarks all the more worthy of consideration. In dealing with the question of bankruptcy reform he said that the main objects to be kept in view were in the first place that dividends on bankruptcy estates should be as large as possible, and that the distribution of assets should be honestly and satisfactorily conducted, and, in thesecond

place (and this was much the more important) that there should be fewer bankruptcies. Bankruptcies should not be the easy, convenient, agreeable and profitable processes that they were at present. In every case of insolvency there should be an inquiry into the cause of bankruptcy. He believed in treating an insolvent, very much as the loss of a ship was treated at present. If after a careful examination of the circumstances leading to a man's insolvency it was found that he was an honest trader and had been overtaken by misfortune, he should be allowed a discharge, and should be permitted to go into business again. If negligence were proven against him his discharge might be suspended, or might be granted subject to conditions, and if he were found guilty of fraud he should be subjected to punishment. In regard to the objection that this would be a return to the official system, he said that the old officialism which was objected to was an official administration of bankrupt estates. What he proposed, on the other hand, was an official judicial inquiry, which it was impossible to leave to creditors. If there was to be any system of judicial inquiry, at all there must be officials, since the whole judicial administration of the law was official.

A correspondent of the *Monetary Times* offers a suggestion which might have a good effect if acted upon. He suggests the Board of Trade in the Dominion assisted by the government, offer liberal premiums to those who shall devise the quickest, most efficient and just ways of handling insolvent estates. This might be the means of developing some new ideas, as by comparing all the different suggestions there might be arrived at a sound system which would satisfy all.

CANADIAN COMMERCE.

The trade and navigation returns for the year ending June 30th, 1882, have been laid on the table of the House of Commons at Ottawa. There is a large increase both in exports and imports, the total of both amounting to \$214,786,130. The total for the year previous was \$189,902,000. The exports alone amounted to \$102,137,203, as compared with \$98,290,000 in 1881. The imports were \$119,419,500, a total of \$11,000,000 more than the previous year. The value of both dutiable and free goods entered in each Province for consumption, with the

customs duties collected in each, are shown by the following table.

	Total Goods.	Customs Duties.
Ontario.	\$40,706,774	\$7,361,420 41
Quebec.	47,685,441	9,155,760 03
Nova Scotia.	8,153,089	1,757,096 07
N. Brunswick.	6,773,412	1,459,700 53
Manitoba.	5,223,856	1,053,601 06
B. Columbia.	2,882,095	679,207 18
P. E. Island.	785,610	198,586 87
N. W. Territ's.	433,630	51,755 28
	\$112,648,927	\$21,708,837 43

Exports are subdivided as follows: The first column shows the products of Canada or otherwise and the second column agriculture, forest fishery or other products.

	Produce.	Not Prode.	Total.
The Mine	\$ 3,013,573	\$ 127,608	\$ 3,141,181
Fisheries	7,682,079	15,529	7,697,608
Forest	23,991,055	971,597	24,062,652
Animal and the prodc.	20,454,759	951,936	21,405,805
Ag. prod'cts	31,035,712	4,543,986	35,589,698
Manuf'cts	3,329,598	934,856	4,264,454
Miscel.	535,935	73,831	609,766

Total, \$90,042,711 \$7,628,453 \$97,671,167
Coin and b'lu. estimated amt. short ret'nd at inland ports \$4,094,946

\$102,137,203

The principal increase over 1882 is in field products, such as grain &c, mineral and fishery products are about the same as in 1881.

NAVIGATION OF THE SASKATCHEWAN.

The development of navigation on the Saskatchewan is one of the interesting features of North-west business. The Saskatchewan, if placed in a condition for good and moderately rapid navigation, must, as the *Edmonton Bulletin* says, always form an important means of transportation for the northern part of the fertile belt of the North-west.

The outlay required is not great, and will have a valuable influence in regulating freight by rail as well as water. For a long time to come, even with the rapid progress of railway construction, a very considerable part of the territory in the North-west must be largely dependent upon the water route by the Great Saskatchewan. But, even after the railway reaches the river, the improvements named will still be hardly less valuable. The boats will then run to and fro from places where the river is tapped by the railway, and will still more rapidly and cheaply accommodate the country. In fact, from every point of view, whether we have regard to the present isolation from railway

communication of the northern part of the fertile belt, or to the future when the Great Saskatchewan will be tapped or crossed by railways, the importance of these works can hardly be overestimated.

SANITARY MATTERS.

With the breaking up of winter and the advent of spring, a heavy duty devolves upon every citizen. The accumulation of refuse and filth which necessarily occurs on streets and in backyards has to be removed. In order that the health of the public may not suffer from the decomposition of the matter, it is of the greatest importance that the work be done as early as the weather will possibly admit; in fact there is much matter, especially in back yards which could be removed with greater advantage while in a frozen state than after it has been allowed to thaw. There is a great deal of refuse matter to be removed, and it cannot be done in a day or two. It is therefore of the utmost importance that there be no delay in making the start, and by so doing the somewhat disgraceful appearance of backyards which was witnessed last spring will not be repeated. The city council should also inaugurate some scheme by which water closets would be looked after with more vigilance than they have been in the past. The condition of the premises attached the majority of hotels in the city is simply disgraceful and there is no reason why this should be the case. It is much more easily done when promptly attended to regularly at short intervals than when the accumulation becomes so great as to bring the Augean stables to remembrance, and there is not recourse to be had to the same method of cleansing which Hercules brought to bear upon his work.

There has been a good deal of talk in the council on this subject, but so far it has not resulted in any actual operation. True, the inspector has done the best he could under the circumstances, with the applications at his command, but this was not near enough. A dry earth system or some other plan which will have the desired result must be had, and enforced.

There are immense quantities of manure &c, around the stables in this city that can be taken away at the season of the year just as well as not, and the authorities should see that this is done.

Winnipeg has a good record for health in the past. The population is now much more dense than it has been and if strict measures are not adopted, there is a danger of the city maintaining its reputation in that respect.

THE NECESSITY OF THE DAY.

From conversation with a gentleman just arrived from Southern Manitoba we learn that the amount of produce now lying in the farmers bins is sufficient to relieve every liability if it could be marketed. This is the one drawback, and must be provided for. The sooner capitalists here, and outside as well, take note of this fact the better. We have a country here teeming with produce, and the sole difficulty lies in the expense that is incurred in finding a market. Instead of putting all their money into schemes which can obtain an existence only by the development of the country and the importation of capital, they had better turn their attention to developing the resources of the agricultural districts. The cost of railway construction in this country is so light, as compared with other countries, that there is no reason why they should not be built at once. They will prove a source of profit to not only the promoters, but to every one who takes an active interest in their furtherance.

If our farmers cannot get their grain to market, how can it be expected that they will pay their accounts as they come due. This may be considered the repetition of an old story, but still it is full of truth, and the sooner it is acted on the better.

Red River Navigation.

The Hon. Mr. Royal, Messrs. Scott, Sutherland and Watson, Manitoba members, and C. S. Drummond, Vice-President of the Northwest Navigation Company, waited upon the Minister of Public Works last week and urged upon him the necessity of dredging the channel at the mouth of the Red River. They asked for: First, enlarging the channel of the Red River at St. Andrew's Rapids, by either widening it above low water mark, or by building a canal and letting or selling the water-power; and, second, the removal of the boulders in the St. Andrew's Rapids, which, being covered at high-water, are a source of great danger to all steamers passing; the dredging of a channel at the mouth of Red River. At present steamers drawing ten feet can easily navigate both inside and outside of the bar, but only those drawing six feet and under are able to cross it. Except when the wind is from the north there are times when only four and a half feet would be found in the channel over the bar. The matter was discussed at length, and Sir Hector was favorably impressed and promised to lay the matter before his colleagues at an early date, recommending the placing of a dredge at the mouth of the river.

MOOSE JAW has now six general stores, five saloons, one drug store, two blacksmith shops, and three hotels, besides numerous other buildings.

Messrs. PERCHARD & ANDREW have purchased a stock of goods, and on Monday left for Medicine Hat, where they will start a general store.

France receives annually from England about \$20,000,000 for butter and cheese. This is suggestive to the American farmer. Many of our farmers know how to, and do make good butter, but there are many farmers who do not know how to, or at least do not make good or clean butter. If any one doubts this let him visit any city commission house, and he will find butter of every conceivable color, form and smell, and will lose his appetite for butter for a week at least. A little piece of bad butter will ruin the taste of the best bread that the skillful miller and baker can make.

Winnipeg Wholesale Markets.

The period of inactivity has not yet passed, and most of the wholesale houses report a continuance of the dullness which has been the leading feature for the last three or four weeks. Business is not being pushed with any degree of energy, and for very good reasons. There are large amounts due in the country, and notes are not being met with the promptness which could be desired. Travelers out on the road are sending in light sorting up orders, and this with orders already given for spring makes up the volume of trade. In some lines collections have improved, in others there is no decided change for the better. The fourth of March, a dismal day for many a business, will a tale unfold perhaps not looked for. Still things cannot be said to be worse than they have been.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

There is very little doing in the way of sales, but a great many farmers are making inquiries. There were but a large quantity of machinery sold this spring. Many farmers have got into a position to afford better articles, and consequently the demand will be greater and the prospect of prompt payment better. Collections have shown a decided improvement.

HOOTS AND SHOES.

Business has been quiet for the week. Beyond a few sorting up orders and filling some for spring there is little doing. Collections show some improvement.

CLOTHING.

At this particular season of the year there is but little expected in the clothing line. People have bought all the winter wear they require, and until spring opens they will not require to change their suits. Consequently there is little to report. Some spring orders are being filled. Travelers orders, however, as a rule are light, the country storekeeper's shelves being well supplied.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

The normal condition of things reported last week still continues. Very little business is being done beyond the ordinary run of local trade. Collections are about as they were.

DRY GOODS.

No better, no worse, may be said to convey the whole idea as the state of the dry goods trade for the past week. There has been some slight movement in the way of small sorting up orders, but nothing of any account. The houses are not pushing business. Good responsible men are buying very cautiously, and outside of that class of custom the wholesalers do not care to extend their business. Collections show some improvement, but there is still much to be desired in that respect. This week past and things generally will find bottom, and a general revival of business is then expected.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Orders have been coming in moderately well, and collections are very fair. The prospects for spring trade are good, and the leading houses are well prepared for it.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

An encouraging prospect for spring, combined with a very fair trade for this season of the year, causes a general feeling of satisfaction in these lines of business. Orders from the country, while small, are not behind in numbers. Collections, although not what was expected, are fair, and accounts as a rule are considered good.

FISH, POULTRY AND GAME.

The supply of fish has been very plentiful, but there is a prospect of a scarcity in the course of a week or two. On Lake Winnipeg those engaged in catching have almost ceased operations, and this must necessarily affect the market here. The supply of white fish is limited. The ruling figure is 7c. per pound. Hung white fish can be had at 5c. Finnan haddies in cases are worth 12½ to 13c per pound. Sturgeon are fairly supplied, and so are all the coarser grades.

FRUIT.

The usual run of city trade embraces nearly all that has been done in this line. Orders from outside are few and not large in amount. City orders have kept well up to the average. Quotations have not changed materially from last week. Apples are worth \$7 to \$8 per barrel for good fruit; oranges, \$13 to \$14. Almeria grapes, \$10 to \$11 per barrel; figs in mats, 10c; large boxes, \$14c; small boxes, 20c; raisins, loose Muscatels, \$3.50; black crown, \$5.25; triple crown, \$8.50; four crown, \$8.75.

FURS AND SKINS.

Nothing doing worthy of notice beyond a few hides which sell at \$5.

GROCERIES.

The quietness which pervades nearly all other lines of business is also found here. Orders from the country are light, but at the same time as numerous as could be expected at this season of the year. Collections, although not much improved over last week's report, are still fair. The prospects for a good spring trade are encouraging. The influx of immigration will doubtless make a lively trade in a few weeks. There is no change in quotations. Sugars are quoted: Raw, 9 to 9½c; yellow, 10 to 10½c; granulated, 11½c; Paris lumps, 12½c. Coffees, Rio, 16 to 22c; Java, 22 to 31c. Dried

HARDWARE AND METALS.

During the winter season dealers expect but little in this particular line of business. Still there is always a certain amount of business being done, and we are happy to say sufficient to meet the expectations of dealers. With spring opening a fine trade is anticipated, and there is little chance of disappointment in this respect. Prices are unchanged, and are quoted: Tin plate, 14x20, \$7.75 to \$8.00; 20x28, \$15 to \$15.25; bar iron, \$3.75 to \$4.00; sheet iron, 3½ to 7c; iron piping, 35 per cent off price list; ingot tin, 32 to 35c; pig lead, 6½ to 7c; galvanized iron. No. 28, 8½ to 9c, according to brand.

LUMBER.

No change in prices, and demand simply for local supply. Prices are: Sheeting, \$28; common dimensions, \$30 to \$32; fencing, \$28 to \$34; stock, \$33 to \$40; flooring, \$35 to \$45; graded clear, \$50 to \$70; shingles, \$4 50 to \$6; laths, \$5.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Numerous small sorting orders are being filled. Prospects for spring trade good. Collections are fair, and not much to complain of in this respect.

FUEL.

A good supply is on hand and prices have not changed materially. Quotations are: Coal, egg, stove and nut by the car-load on track, \$14; soft coal, according to quality, \$10 to \$12. Popular wood rates from \$5 to \$6 per cord, ash, oak and tamarac from \$7 to \$8.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The state of the money market remains very much as it was. The fourth of March, a dreaded day in mercantile circles, whether wholesale or retail, has passed, and with much more satisfactory results than had been anticipated. The notes falling due on that date, although much larger in amount than on any other day in the year, were met very fairly. Of course there had to be a great many renewed in part, but still there was a general effort made by dealers all through the country to strain every effort to meet, as far as possible, their liabilities on that day. The effort was to a large extent successful, and now all are breathing more freely. That the banks are still very careful in their dealings and decline to extend business beyond its present limits is true. Regular customers are the only ones dealt with, and funds are not provided even for these without careful consideration and full investigation. There has as yet nothing transpired this season to carry money into the country. The money obtained for grain that has been brought to market has been wholly required to settle up accounts around home. A portion found its way into the local merchants hands, and from them it was reached the wholesale men in the city, and then the banks have been relieved from some of the responsibility they were carrying. With the opening up of navigation and the consequent influx of money into the country, better times are confidently expected. There are few in business now who will not be carried through by the banks, although they will have to pay pretty well for the accommodation. Rates are about as they were last week. The finest gilt edged cannot be ne-

gotiated at less than 0 per cent, and it is only very seldom that it can be done at this rate. The ruling figure is 10 per cent for the best commercial paper; ordinary, from 10 to 12, the latter figure being more general than the former.

Money for purposes of real estate payments cannot be obtained from the banks upon any terms, and requirements in this direction have to be obtained entirely from private sources. As might be expected, high rates have as a rule to be paid; unless it happens to be a last payment of small amount on some valuable piece of property. Upon such as this money can be obtained at a fair rate.

To sum up, it may be safely said that a better feeling pervades financial circles generally, and the general impression is that we are well out of the woods, and another week or two will place things on as easy footing.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

There has been a little more activity in the grain market during the week, especially in oats. Wheat receipts have been on the light side. Provisions have held firm at old quotations. The fluctuations that have characterized Eastern markets have not excited any influence here.

WHEAT.

The receipts for the week have not been heavy, but the mills have sufficient on hand to keep them running for some time. The want of elevators or storehouses in the country is much felt. At Manitoba City, for instance, there are now fifteen or sixteen car loads in sacks piled up in the open air. Prices have not changed from those quoted last week. Good hard wheat brings from 77 to 78c, and for an exceptionally fine sample as high as 80c has been paid.

OATS.

Receipts both by rail and off the street have been heavier than for some time past. The demand is good and all offered finds ready sale at from 38 to 41c. There is still a big supply in the country, which, if the weather continues favorable, will find its way to the market during the present month.

BARLEY.

There is scarcely any barley offering, and quotations may be said to be nominal at 40 to 50c. The acreage under this grain last summer was very limited, and the local demand will have to be to a large extent supplied from outside.

FLOUR.

The mills are running full time, and there is a steady shipment east. The local demand keeps up to about the usual standard. Quotations are: Patents, \$3 to \$3.20; xxx or strong baker's, \$2.50 to \$2.60; baker's, \$2 to \$2.10; trader's or xx, \$1.50.

BRAN.

Prices remain as they were, and the supply is fully equal to the demand. Quotations are \$12 per ton on track, and \$13 delivered.

SHORTS.

There is no change in quotations to note, \$13 per ton on track and \$14 delivered still being ruling figures.

CHOPPED FEED.

There is a fair demand and good supply on the market. Quotations are \$30 per ton, and are firm at these figures.

POTATOES.

The moderate temperature of the last week has given farmers an excellent opportunity to open their potato pits and bring the contents to market. The better supply has kept prices down to what they were last week. The ruling figures are from 80c to \$1 per bushel, although some dealers are holding their stock firm at \$1.10.

EGGS.

The supply is very light, in fact they are almost out of the market. The Lenten season creates a keen demand, and prices hold firm at 50c per dozen. The receipts from the street amount to scarcely anything, and consignments from the south have to be relied upon for supply.

ONIONS.

There is a light supply in the city, which are held at 3½ cents per pound.

HONEY.

Comb is worth 35c; strained, 20 to 25c. The demand is light and the supply fair.

MAPLE SUGAR.

Considerable quantities are held by dealers in the city. The best quality comes from Vermont.

BUTTER.

There is an abundant supply of butter in the city, and prices are hardly so firm as they were a week ago. Choice dairy is quoted at from 25 to 28c; superior grades, 19 to 22c. Ontario creamery is scarce, and a fine article brings as high as 32c.

CHEESE.

The supply is good, and prices are steady at 15c.

CANNED MEATS.

Higher prices are being asked for canned meats. An active demand for this class of goods is expected in the spring.

MESS BEEF.

A little more activity in this line has brought up the price to \$19, a dollar higher than it has been quoted for the past few weeks.

CHICAGO.

During the week prices of all the leading varieties of produce steadily advanced. There were some slight fluctuations, but not of any account. On Tuesday the market was slightly more active than the day before, caused chiefly by lighter receipts than had been expected. Provisions fluctuated a little during the day but closed firmer. Towards the close quotations were:

Wheat, March,	\$1.08	April,	\$1.09
Corn, " "	56½	" "	57½
Oats, " "	40½	" "	40½
Pork, " "	18.12½	" "	18.32½
Lard, " "	11.45	" "	11.60

On Wednesday the market was active and generally stronger. Provisions were strong. Towards the close quotations were:

Wheat, March,	\$1.08	April,	\$1.09½
Corn, " "	56½	" "	57½
Oats, " "	41	" "	40½
Pork, " "	18.27½	" "	18.47½
Lard, " "	11.47½	" "	11.60

On Thursday the market was fairly active and stronger. Wheat fluctuated considerably, but closed firm at an advance of ½c over the previous day. Other grain were stronger, and provisions were firm. Quotations near the close were:

Wheat, March,	\$1.08½	April,	\$1.09½
Corn, " "	57½	" "	58½
Oats, " "	41½	" "	41½
Pork, " "	18.25	" "	18.45
Lard, " "	11.50	" "	11.60

On Friday the market was dull but steady. There was some activity in wheat during the day. Corn and oats were firm. Provisions slow and inclined to be heavy. Towards the close quotations were:

Wheat, March, \$1.08½	April, \$1.09½
Corn, " 57½	" 58½
Oats, " 41½	" 42
Pork, " 18.15	" 18.32½
Lard, " 11.40	" 11.50

Saturday's market, although not active, was stronger. Wheat held firm to the prices of Friday. Coarse grains were strong and so were provisions. Quotations near the close were:

Wheat, March, \$1.08½	April, \$1.09½
Corn, " 57½	" 58½
Oats, " 42½	" 42½
Pork, " 18.20	" 18.37½
Lard, " 11.30	" 11.47½

MINNEAPOLIS.

The opening of the week found the market firm but slightly below the highest figure of the previous week, the result of increased receipts. They, however, soon stiffened up and a steady although not rapid strengthening was noted for several days. On Tuesday the market was firm, and the day's business is represented by the following quotations.

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.13 to \$1.14; No. 1, \$1.05 to \$1.11; No. 2 hard, \$1.07 to \$1.11.

CORN, No. 2, 49 to 49½c; rejected, 46 to 48c, according to sample.

OATS, No. 2 white, 41 to 41½c; No. 2, 40 to 40½c; samples, 35 to 41c for fair rejected to choice white.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$7.00; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.50; clears, \$5.25 to \$5.65; lowgrades, \$2.35 to \$3.35.

On Wednesday there was a firmer market for produce. Wheat advanced slightly and corn and oats remained steady, the latter showing considerable firmness. The business of the day is represented by the quotations below.

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.13½ to \$1.14½; No. 1, \$1.07 to \$1.11; No. 2 hard \$1.07 to 1.11½.

CORN, No. 2 49 to 49½c; rejected, 46 to 48c; 50½c was bid for April and 53c for May.

OATS, No. 2 white, 40½ to 41c; No. 2, 39½ to 40c; rejected, by sample, nominal at 35 38c to 38c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$7.00; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.50; clears, \$5.25 to \$5.65.

On Thursday there was increased strength, especially in wheat. Corn indicated a slight weakness. Oats held firm. Quotations representing the business of the day are as follows:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.13½ to \$1.15; No. 1, \$1.06 to \$1.11½; No. 2 hard, \$1.05 to 1.12.

CORN, No. 2 49c to 49½c; 51c was bid for April and 53c for May.

OATS, No. 2 white, 40½ to 41c; No. 2 39½ to 40c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$7; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.50; clear, \$5.25 to \$5.65.

On Friday the grain market was active and advancing; wheat went up about half a cent. Corn also rose; oats steady. The business of the day is represented by the following quotations:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.12 to \$1.15½; No. 1, \$1.06 to 1.11½; No. 2 hard, \$1.06 to \$1.12.

CORN, No. 2, 49½ to 50c; rejected, 47 to 47½c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 40 to 41c; No. 2, 39 to 40c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$7; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.50; clears, \$5.25 to \$5.65.

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

There is scarcely any difference in feeling on change from last week. The dullness of the

past few weeks still continues, and a feeling of uncertainty prevails. The fourth of March, an important day in wholesale circles, will, it is expected, be followed by a more solid condition of things. Business is virtually at a standstill. Closing quotations on Wednesday were: Montreal, 207; Ontario, 111½; Molsons, 130; Toronto, 183; Merchants, 125; Commerce, 133½; Imperial, 140½; Federal, 155½; Dominion, 198½; Standard, 114½; Hamilton, 115; North-west Land Company 57½.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The past week has been one of remarkable quietude. The offerings were very light, owing in some degree perhaps to the fact that people throughout the country were too busily engaged electioneering to attend to business. Prices have held fairly firm. Holders hold firm, and buyers have been exercising more than the usual amount of caution.

FLOUR.

There has been a very light movement, and the tendency of prices has been, if anything, in a downward direction. Buyers and sellers are considerably apart. Superior extra has sold as high as \$4.70 by the car lot, but \$4.60 to \$4.65 are nearer the ruling figures; extra, nominal at \$4.50 to \$4.55.

WHEAT.

Sympathetic with outside points, there has been considerable of an unsettled feeling in the wheat market. Holders prefer to hold on to the stocks they have on hand. A quantity of No. 2 fall changed hands at \$1.05 early in the week, but later on no sales were effected at this figure. No. 1 spring is worth \$1.10 to \$1.12, but the quotation is only nominal; No. 2 spring, \$1.08 to \$1.10.

OATS.

Receipts have been lighter than last week, and prices slightly easier, but fluctuating. Quotations are. On track, 44 to 45c; on street, 46 to 46½c.

BARLEY.

Prices remain steady, with very little coming in. All offerings are eagerly taken up. No. 1 is very scarce, and brings 77c; No. 2, 71 to 73c; extra No. 3, 66c; No. 3, 53c.

POTATOES.

Receipts have been better and prices have eased off a little; 65c per bag for car load lots has been paid; street prices, 65 to 70c per bag.

BUTTER.

All that is offered is required for local consumption. The scarcity is likely to continue, and prices are therefore firm. Choice sells in small lots at 20c to 21c; medium, 17 to 18c; inferior, 13 to 14c. Rolls are very scarce and bring 18 to 20c.

APPLES.

Offerings light. Good cooking varieties are worth \$2.50 to \$3.25.

EGGS.

The supply is improving, and prices have a tendency to weaken. Fresh have sold in round lots as a rule at 25c. Lamed are out of market.

CHEESE.

Rather firmer. Choice sells at 13½ to 13¾c; poor to medium 11½ to 13c.

MEATS.

Very little doing at present, and prices remain about the same. Quotations are: Mess Pork, \$22; bacon, long clear, 11c; Cumberland, 10c; rolls 11½c to 12½c, bellies, 13c; hams, smoked, 13c to 13½c; pickled 11½c to 13c.

Markets by Telegraph.

TORONTO, March 6. Stocks improving, and at the close the banks showed considerable advance on the week. Closing bids are: Montreal, 208; sales at 208; Ontario, 113; sales 113½; Molsons, 130; Toronto, 186½; sales 185; Merchants, 125.

Special Dispatch to The Commercial.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, March 6.—Produce very quiet, offerings small, values fairly steady. Flour inactive, superior extra sold at \$4.62; offered at close at \$4.65; Oatmeal firm at \$4.85 to \$4.95. Wheat quiet, No. 2 fall sold at \$1.04; No. 3 at \$1.01, which was obtainable at the close; spring is scarce, No. 1 worth \$1.10; No. 2 \$1.08. Oats selling at 43c to 44c. Barley quiet, very little offered, No. 1 worth 76c; No. 2 72c; extra No. 3 sold at 65c; No. 3 extra 53c. Peas wanted at 76c to 77c. Rye firmer, sold at 67c. Seeds almost finished, clover at \$7.25 to 7.50, others unchanged. Meats steady, round lots held at 11c for long clear, and 10c for Cumberland; short rolls sold in round lots at 13½; smoked hams 13c. Lard in pails, 13¾c. Butter very scarce and prices firm at 13c for inferior to 22c for choice.

Mining Notes.

The mining interests of the Lake of the Woods district continue to attract increased attention in Ontario and the leading cities of the United States. There has not been much stock changing hands during the past week. This is owing to the owners of mines, which have been developed most, not pressing strongly, but preferring rather to hold back until a greater depth has been attained, when it is expected the results shown will be such as to largely enhance the selling value of shares.

indications from all the mines are reported as highly satisfactory, and prospects improving every day.

Quite a number of prospectors have visited the mines during the past week and a number more are expected the latter part of this week. All such come back satisfied that there is rich mineral wealth in the Lake of the Woods district, and unite in saying that they were well repaid for their trouble by having an opportunity of seeing for themselves.

Seeing is believing, and we would advise those who feel an interest in the development of our mineral resources to pay a visit to the works, and they can form their own conclusions as to where they can invest to the best advantage.

Messrs. Brown & Coblenz opened up business on the first day of this month, at 612 Main street, as dealers in ready-made clothing, gents furnishings, etc., in connection with which they carry on a merchant tailoring branch.

Mr. C. B. Russell, the Emerson agent of Trill, Maulson & Clark, shipped on Thursday last 200 sacks of flour to England via New York, this being the first direct shipment of flour from Manitoba to the old country. The flour was manufactured at the Assiniboine Mills, Portage la Prairie.

THE barbed wire fence is an industry which has grown to enormous proportions during the past few years in the United States. In fact it may now be said to be the national fence. The cheap production of steel wire by the Bessemer and other processes has largely conduced to bring it into general use. In 1874 there were but five tons of barbed wire used in the United States. In 1882, the amount estimated as having been made and sold was 3,000,000, tons. That it is to be the fence of the future in this country, is beyond a doubt.

At a meeting of the open Board of Trade held on Thursday night provisional directors were elected as follows: Peter Arnold, W. L. Mackenzie, F. I. Clarke, T. H. Brown, G. R. Pugsley, W. J. Scott, W. W. Baby, J. S. Coolican and Wm. Murdoch. Permanent directors will be elected at the annual meeting in May. The organization is based on 200 shares of \$50 each.

The development of the coal mines in the Saskatchewan district is being proceeded with in earnest. The Saskatchewan Coal Mining Company have over a score of men engaged cutting a drift into the Cypress Hills, and a considerable quantity of coal has already been taken out. The quality of the article obtained is highly spoken of, and the C. P. R. Company intend making a thorough test of it on their engines shortly.

QU'APPELLE.

Business has been pretty brisk here during the past week, both the hotels and stores doing a lively trade.

The C. P. R. is rushing freight through at present, no less than nine cars arriving here for different people last Wednesday.

Messrs. Goldstein & Zinkan have a fine store in course of erection, and Mr. J. W. McLane has built a blacksmith shop.

The emigrant shed will be ready for occupation in a very short time.

We believe that there will be a large grist mill erected here in the spring; also several dwelling houses.

A feeling of great indignation pervades every body here at the removal of the Land Office to Regina. The building has been taken down and loaded on two cars and was to start to-day, but it appears the site intended for it at Regina has been cancelled. The authorities seem hardly to know their own mind about the location of this office. We would not be surprised to see it located at Indian Head, or on the Bell farm.

Troy, March 2, 1881.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

R. P. Campbell furniture dealer has assigned in trust.

Miss E. M. Davis, millinery, has gone out of business.

The proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel has arranged with his creditors.

Dickson & McDonald, grocers, have dissolved. The business will be continued by Mr. McDonald.

Rev. Alan Bell has been appointed inspector of public schools in Portage.

The great North-west gift enterprise is fairly under way. The drawing takes place April 10.

W. F. Irwin, from Woodstock, Ont., has arrived to represent the Massey Manufacturing Company, here.

Business has looked up considerably during the past week. Money is more plentiful and a general feeling of confidence that the era of prosperous times has been entered upon, exists.

Wheat is quoted at 68 to 73c; oats 38 to 40c; barley 45 to 55c; potatoes are worth from 80 to 90c.

SELKIRK.

The town of East Selkirk has been incorporated, and the nominations for Mayor and Council took place the 28th ult.

The Hon. John Norquay talks of starting a brick yard this spring on Lot No. 7, St. Peters, which he owns.

Market prices here are: Wheat, 68 to 75c; oats, 40 to 42c; barley, 50c; butter, 25 to 35c; eggs, 35 to 40c; wood, poplar, per cord, \$2; hay, per ton, \$6; houses, six rooms, per month, \$10 to 12.50.

The Town Council of Selkirk have passed a by-law exempting from taxation for ten years all manufacturers who build within a prescribed time.

Messrs. Walkley, Burrows & Co. have purchased Messrs. Shore & Davis's lumber yards at Winnipeg and Regina, and purpose continuing the business at both places, getting their supplies from their mill at Selkirk.

The white fish catch on the lake is not up to the average this year, and fish are in consequence much higher than usual.

Lumbering operations on the lake are being carried on very extensively. It is estimated that the cut will be double that of last year. Messrs. Walkley & Burrows alone will turn out over 6,000,000 feet, and Messrs. Drake & Rutherford, of Fisher's River, about 4,000,000.

F. R. Gemmel, who has done a very successful general store business in Selkirk for the past seven years, is selling off his stock and retiring from business.

A long felt want has been supplied by F. W. Coleleugh starting a flour and feed business, together with a market for the purchase and sale of grain.

Big Island, an island in Lake Winnipeg having an area of about 140 square miles, is attracting considerable attention on account of its mineral wealth. Messrs. Anderson & Guest, who are members of a New York mining company, are out there at present prospecting, and report iron in paying quantities as well as gold.

Messrs. Walkley, Burrows & Bradbury, of Selkirk, and Moffat & Carman, of Winnipeg, have formed a company to be known as the North-west Lumbering Company, and purpose building one of the finest mills in the Province at Selkirk. It is to cost \$15,000, and have a cutting capacity of 50,000 feet per day. The machinery for the mill arrived last week, accompanied by competent men to put it up, and they intend having it running by the opening of navigation. Their logs are to be towed from the lake, which will cost about the same per thousand as the lumber does now, and all the offal will find ready sale here for burning brick, &c., &c.

The expenditure of the British Government during the year 1882 was about \$4,000,000,000, of which over \$160,000,000, was for interest on the public debt, over \$90,000,000, was expended on the army \$60,000,000, on the navy.

EMERSON.

R. Foster, harness dealer, is trying to arrange an extension of time with his creditors.

John Angus & Co., gents' furnishings, have made an assignment in trust to H. G. Evans, manager of the Ontario bank.

MERLIN & LATHAM, clothiers, etc., are somewhat embarrassed, and are asking an extension.

A. Davidson has sold out his interest in the Carney House to Thomas Carney, of this town. The former is negotiating to purchase the Rid-out House at Rat Portage. Mr. Davidson has been a very successful hotel man at Seaforth, Ont., and at this place.

A. T. Bayne, traveling agent for the Wrought Iron Bridge Company, Canton, Ohio, is here tendering for the repairs or reconstruction of the Park street bridge. The matter was to be decided by the town Council last Monday night, 5th inst.

One hundred and seventy-five oak piles have been driven in the middle of the Red River for the new railway and traffic bridge between Emerson and West Lynne. The ends of the piles have to be cut off three feet under the surface of the water and afterwards filled up with concrete.

WEST LYNNE.

H. F. Despars, general storekeeper, is about to remove from his temporary quarters on Dalton avenue, which he has occupied since his burning out, to Prayn's Block on Brydges avenue.

Owing to the Hudson Bay Company's grist-mill being shut down little grain is being bought here, compared to last year; also the building of the C. P. R. from Winnipeg to Smugler's Point has attracted considerable there.

Durham, lessee of Braun's livery stable, is giving up possession shortly and going west to the neighborhood of Moose Jaw.

The engineers for the new bridge and railway are busy locating the line on this side of the river. The line is expected to be in full running order by August next.

No. 1 wheat is selling from 78 to 82c; oats, 35 to 40c; eggs, 40c per dozen.

Mr. F. Conway, proprietor of the West Lynne hotel, expects to locate in Rat Portage, or west at or near Moose Jaw.

George Pocock, the celebrated Souris field coal explorer, resides here. Mr. Pocock intends starting next spring for his coal mine, which is being worked by the settlers in that neighborhood. He is anxious about the South-western railway being soon constructed out west, so that he can supply eastern Manitoba towns with fuel next fall.

The Hudson Bay Company's grist-mill has been unable to run this winter on account of not finding a water supply for steam engine purposes. If water is not found by boring near the mill, a pipe will be laid to the Red River, directly opposite. The mill is a new structure and contains the very latest improved machinery and appliances.

RAT PORTAGE.

Mining and real estate is booming. Business places cannot be had at any price.

Mr. Hodder, of Winnipeg, will, it is reported, erect three large stores shortly.

Mr. Chadwick, hardware merchant, will open a new hardware stock next week, and expects to do a large business.

Messrs. Baker & Co. will shortly get possession of their new store. The building is a credit to the town.

The new store in course of erection for Jacob Hise will be a valuable addition to the new buildings on Main street.

Mr. James Gore has recently erected a new hotel which he has named the "Queen's Hotel." A few more hotels are very much required.

The Rideout House is overrun with business. Accommodation cannot be had at any price.

Messrs. Snow & Codd are at present engaged surveying several mining locations and town sites. The firm is fairly occupied with the amount of work on hand.

It is expected that the wants of the citizens will soon be supplied, as it is rumored a private bank will shortly be opened in town. Whether a private or chartered bank, it will be a paying concern.

The weather is splendid at present, and after the cold spell is much enjoyed. It is at present like summer weather.

KEEWATIN.

Mr. Joseph Guerelle, finding his present quarters too small for his rapidly increasing business, has commenced the erection of a two-story building, 20x24 feet. He will use the lower portion as a store and the upper flat as a dwelling house.

Messrs. Dick & Banning are busy laying out their booming grounds, and sinking large rocks with chain and buoys attached for holding the booms in position.

Mr. Edward Roberts has rented Joseph Guerelle's store and dwelling house. He takes possession the middle of April, and after making some necessary alterations, will reopen it as a restaurant.

Mr. Dick, of Dick, Banning & Co., was in town this week putting things in trim for next summer's work.

The recent mild weather has made the ice on the lake very unsafe for freighter's teams.

BRANDON.

Business improves rapidly, and business men feel that they have seen the end of hard times for some months.

The new passenger station is about completed, and it is expected the offices will be moved there in the course of a week.

The fine weather has caused quite a building boom, and the sound of the hammer is heard on all sides.

Work has been begun on Mr. Meredith's new store on the corner of Sixth street and Rosser avenue.

B. S. Blackhall has purchased a lot on Eleventh street, on which he intends erecting a private dwelling.

The fire engine has been doing good work since its return from Winnipeg, several of the tanks have been filled, and the town is better protected against fire than it ever has been before.

Real estate is beginning to move once more. Quite a number of sales have taken place during the past week, the best one being made by E. Hughes, who sold 25 ft. on Sixth street, next to the lots sold by him to Mr. Meredith last week for \$2,500.

A. B. ELFORD.

W. C. MANNING.

Elford, Manning & Co.,

Manufacturers Agents and

Commission Merchants.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

No. 43 King St., Winnipeg Man.

Money Advanced on Consignments.

REPRESENTING

UPPER CANADA FURNITURE CO.

Bowmanville, Ont.

DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO.,

Bowmanville, Ont.

COBOURG MATTING CO., Cobourg, Ont.

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

CHAMBERS & CO.,

(Established, 1876.)

5, 7, 9 and 11 Ross Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Wholesale Manufacturers of

BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY,

BY STEAM POWER.

Importer of Confectioners' Supplies, etc., etc.

CLOVIS LUCIER,

Manufacturer of

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

Collars and Fine Harness a Specialty. Special Attention to Outfitting Emigrants.

68 Princess Street, facing Market Square, Winnipeg.

JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.

—IMPORTERS OF—

TINSMITHS AND PLUMBERS SUPPLIES

AND GENERAL

METAL MERCHANTS.

11 McWILLIAM ST. EAST,

WINNIPEG.

JAS. TEES, Manager.

WHOLESALE ONLY

R. JAMES BANNATYNE

ANDREW STR 116 E

BANNATYNE & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO A. G. B. BANNATYNE)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Wines & Liquors.

383 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

John Woodley & Co.,**ALE ^{AND} PORTER
BREWERS.****BRITISH BREWERY,**

Kildonan and Winnipeg.

Brewers of High Class

English Burton Pale Ale,
London Porter and
Dublin Stout.**ON THE RAIL**

—TO—

CANADA
Through Elroy and Madison,
Wisconsin.

Passengers have all the luxuries of modern railway travel: Pullman and Sleeping Cars provided with luxuries; Smoking Rooms. No change of cars for any class of passengers; quick time and sure connections at St. Paul and Chicago; and starting from Winnipeg on these trains you will take your meals between St. Paul and Chicago in the

FINEST OF DIVING CARS.

No hurry, no getting left, as your Diving Hall goes with the train. Remember these comforts and conveniences and

Ask for Passenger Tickets through Elroy and Madison.

For Map of this route call on any Railroad Agent, or address T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minnesota, who will also send free of charge a copy of the Picturesque North-west.

T. W. TEASDALE,G. T. and P. Agt.
C. St. P. M. & O. R.**WINNIPEG IRON WORKS CO'Y.**

Cor. of Post Office and Victoria Sts.

Manufacturers of

Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys,
Brass and Iron Castings
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.Iron Columns, Gratings, Forgings, Light
and Heavy, General Blacksmithing, all
kinds of Iron Work, Millwrighting, etc.

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

A. C. BEACH,

15 McDermott Street Winnipeg.

Agent for

A. GIBBERTON & CO., Montreal.

Dealers in

FRENCH MIRROR PLATES.

Silvering done any size from 40 x 13 to 128x24. Also

Importers of

BRITISH AND FRENCH PLATE-GLASS.

CITY DIRECTORY**Of WINNIPEG****For 1883.**

Subscription Price \$2.50 per Copy,

Is now being Compiled and will soon be issued by

STEEN & BOYCE,

PUBLISHERS OF

The Commercial,**PRINTERS & BINDERS,**

16 James St. East, Winnipeg.

J. S. COOLICAN,*"THE EXCHANGE"*

Corner Main St. and Portage Ave.

Winnipeg, Man.

REAL ESTATE AND TRADE AUCTIONEER*"LAND VALUATOR & FINANCIAL AGENT"*

Advances Made on Goods in Warehouse or in Bond.

SALES PERSONALLY CONDUCTED & RETURNS PROMPTLY RENDERED.

ROBT ADAMSON & CO.,**BANKERS.**

C. P. R. Bonds for Sale.

Purchasers of C. P. R. Land will save 10 per cent. by paying for land with these bonds where the amount is over \$500. For all sums less than \$500 they will save 8 per cent.

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

Drafts Sold on Principal Cities in Canada and United States.

OFFICES:

Stobart Eden Block, Main St., Winnipeg.
Branch—Main St., Portage La Prairie.**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.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

Liquid Fire and Water-Proof Paint Company.

T. PERKINS & CO.,

The only Wholesale Manufacturers of Brown and Black Fire and Water-Proof Paint, put up in Barrels of Forty-two Imperial Gallons, ready for use. A call solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

T. Perkins, J. C. Young, W. Cameron,

Office No. 1, McDermott Street.

P. O. Box 1182.

Roy & Poulin, Proprietors.

THE WINNIPEG

Brewing & Malting Co.**ALES, PORTER AND LAGER.**

W. R. LANGRIDGE

A. McD WILSON

LANGRIDGE & WILSON,**WHOLESALE****DRUGGISTS,****PRINCESS ST.**

Between McDermott & Bannatyne,

WINNIPEG.

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

B. V. MILLIDGE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

824 Main St., Corner Sutherland St., Winnipeg.

A Large Stock of Crockery, Socks and Mitts for sale low.

E. FLOOD & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS, REAL ESTATE,
INSURANCE & FINANCIAL AGENTS.

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.

Drafts issued on all points in the Dominion. Returns of collections promptly made. Bills discounted. Loans negotiated.

Melville B. Wood,

Successor to

ANDREW COLQUHOUN,

WHOLESALE

WINE MERCHANT

11 Queen Street, East.

WINNIPEG.

C. H. FIELD & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

HARNESS, SADDLES

Whips, Trunks, Valises, &c.

474 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

STOVES!

WHOLESALE

E. & C. GURNEY & CO.,

RUPERT ST., WEST, WINNIPEG

LYNE & BANKS**Contractors and Builders,**

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH

SHINGLES, ETC.

Planing Mill and Factory, Garland Street,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

E. McCOSKRIE & COMPANY,
ARCHITECTS,
Civil Engineers, Building Surveyors
ETC., ETC.

Molesworth's Block, Rosser Avenue,
BRANDON, MAN.
AND EIGHTH ST., REGINA, N. W. T.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

Churches, Schools, Public Buildings, Railway,
Hydraulic, Gas and Sanitary Works Generally.
E. McCOSKRIE & Co.
When parties communicate with us please give the following particulars.

- A—Nature of ground and size of lot. Best to make a rough draught of lot, with points of compass and direction in which building is to face and where it is to be placed.
- B.—Materials to be used in construction—wood, brick, veneer, or stone.
- C—Whether you wish to supply any materials, and if so what quantities and kinds.
- D—Size, height, arrangements, numbers and uses of rooms and floors.
- E—Style and amount of outside finish—porches, verandahs, balconies, bay windows, tower, etc.
- F—Outbuilding and offices, and distance of same from main building, also fences.
- G—What improvements are wished—rain water system, drainage, heating, ventilation, baths, W.C's, etc.
- H—Prices of labor and material in your locality.

Give full name and address with nearest Post Office.

**ASSINIBOINE MILLS AND
ELEVATOR .A**

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

The Purest and Best Flour

That Modern Inventions can produce to be had in large and small quantities at said roller mills. Three grades. Also large quantities of SEED WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS. Chop, bran and shorts constantly on hand.
Capacity Elevator.....115,000 Bushels
Capacity Mills.....200 Barrels daily.

TRAILL, MAULSON & CLARK,
Agents at Winnipeg.
Correspondence Solicited.

TRAILL, MAULSON & CLARK,
EXPORTERS OF

Grain, Flax-Seed, Flour,
ETC., AND

General Commission Merchants.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BUYERS AT

West Lynnne, Brandon, Dominion City,
Emerson, Portage La Prairie, Neerille,
Sawgler's Point, Carman, Chater, Carberry,
And other Points on Railway and River.

OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglass.

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, etc., always on hand.

Wheat buyers at all Shipping C. P. R. Stations

MANITOBA
MORTGAGE INVESTMENT CO.,
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brown, M. P. P., Minister of Public Works.
C. Sweeney, Esq., Manager, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.
A. F. Eden, Esq., of Messrs Stobart, Eden & Co.
A. W. Ross, Esq., M. P. P.
R. H. Hunter, Esq., Manager, Imperial Bank of Canada, Winnipeg.
W. Hespeler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.
This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of Real Estate in Manitoba. Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.

OFFICES: 11 Notre Dame Street, East, Upstairs.
H. R. MORTON
Manager.

ROSS, KILLAM & HAGGART,
Solicitors.

**WESTERN CANADA
LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.**

CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000
ASSETS.....4,000,000

Head Office—Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, Manager.

This Company being an old established one, and having a command of large funds, are prepared at all times to advance money on security of Farm or City improved property. No delays. No commissions. Lowest rates.

WINNIPEG OFFICES, 373 MAIN ST.
F. B. ROSS, Manager.

ROLLS & NEELANDS,

IMPORTERS,

Wholesale Druggists

AND

Manufacturing Chemists,

WINNIPEG.

ROBERT MUIR,

MACHINERY BROKER,

And Manufacturers' Agent.

P. O. Box 584. 544 Main St.

THE QUEEN'S,

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest,
WINNIPEG.

O'CONNOR & BROWN, Proprietors.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,

OPPOSITE NEW C. P. R. STATION,
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

FRANK BOISSEAU, Proprietor.

LATE OF THE RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA.

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

PALMER HOUSE.

POST OFFICE STREET,

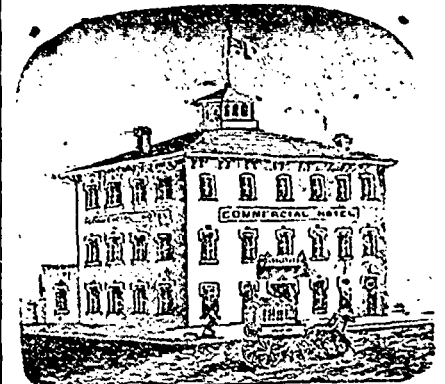
WINNIPEG,

JOHN A. BROOKS, PROPRIETOR

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

MORRIS, MAN.

BETWEEN WINNIPEG AND EMERSON, ON THE
RED RIVER



GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR COMMERCIAL
TRAVELERS. SPLENDID SAMPLE ROOMS.

JOHN W. KASTNER, Proprietor

M. A. MacLEAN,

8 and 10 James Street, West.

CANNED Peaches, Apples, Pears, Plums,
Grapes, Pineapples, Apricots, Jellies,
Jams, Honey, Corn, Beans, Peas, Mackerel, Trout,
Lobsters, Sardines, Lunch Tongue, Corn Beef, Roast Beef,
Turkey, Chicken, Turtle.

PICKLES in Gla-s, Barrels and Half Barrels.

FISH Boneless Cod, Mackerel in Kits, Trout, Etc.

NEW FRUITS.

Finest Prunes in Kegs, Valencia Raisins, London Layers, Muscatelles, Currants, Elmo Figs, Lghorn Lam on Peel, Orange Peel, Citron Peel, etc., etc.

BUTTER Two Cartons of Choice Dairy, also a Complete Assortment of Sugar-Teas, Syrups and General Groceries

GOLDIE & CO.

BREWERS AND MALTERS.

Portage Brewery,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Ale and Porter in Wood
and Bottles.

Orders by Mail and Wire Promptly At
tended to.

LEVETUS, WRIGHT & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Jewelry, Watches, Etc.,

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Agents for Montreal Optical Co

Office and Sample Rooms, Bird Block,
433 Main Street.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Canadian Pacific R'y Co.



(WESTERN DIVISION)
TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after October 1st, 1882, Trains will move as follows:

Going west.	Going East
8.15 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 0.15 p.m.	
10.35 " Portage la Prairie 4.55 "	
1.55 p.m. Brandon 12.5 "	
4.15 " Oak Lake 10.20 a.m.	
11.30 " Broadview 3.30 "	
5.55 a.m. arrive Regina leave 8.30 p.m.	
9.40 a.m. leave Rat Portage arrive 4.03 p.m.	
1.45 p.m. Whittemouth 12.20 "	
3.45 " Selkirk 9.50 a.m.	
4.55 " arrive Winnipeg leave 8.15 "	
8.25 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 5.15 p.m.	
9.45 " arrive Stonewall leave 3.40 "	
Daly except Sundays	

Going South.	Winnipeg	Going North.
Leave	Arrive	Arrive
7.35 a.m.	7.35 p.m.	7.05 p.m. \$0.50 a.m.
		Otterburn.
9.00 a.m.	8.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m. 5.20 a.m.
		Emerson.
10.25 a.m.	10.19 p.m.	4.40 p.m. 4.05 a.m.
Arrive.	St. Vincent.	Leave.
10.40 a.m.	10.28 p.m.	4.20 p.m. 3.45 a.m.
‡ Daily except Mondays.		
§ Daily except Saturdays.		

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run daily, without change, between Winnipeg and Regina.

Trains run on Winnipeg time.

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

**HUTCHINGS & RICE,
UPHOLSTERS.**

MATRASSES, WINDOW BLINDS, LAMBERKINS, &c.
MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.
All orders will have our personal supervision.
South-west Corner of King and McWilliam Sts. Winnipeg.

**G. W. GIRDLESTONE,
INSURANCE & GENERAL AGENT**

ROYAL OF ENGL D. Assets \$31,000,000
CITY OF LONDON of England 2,200,000
CITY OF LONDON of England 10,250,000

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance.

Cunard Steamship Line passage tickets granted.
Agents for Collingwood Lake Superior line of steamers.
GOLDIE & McCULLOUGH'S SAFES, VAULT DOORS
MONEY TO LOAN
OFFICE, NO 10 McDERMOTT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

BISHOP & SHELTON,

**Steam Cabinet Works,
WINNIPEG.**

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

MANUFACTURING A SPECIALTY.

208 MAIN STREET.

B. C. KENWAY,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
**LUMBER, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS AND
MOULDINGS.**
TURNING AND BAND SAWING.
NORTH STAR PLANING & SAW MILLS.
Yonge and Disraeli Streets, Point Douglas,
WINNIPEG.

**Manitoba Pioneer
PAPER MILLS!**

S. McILVANIE, Proprietor.

MANUFACTURER OF

**Building, Tar and Wrap-
ping Papers.**

Portage la Prairie, Man.
Planing Mill and Lumber Yard
in Connection.

Michigan Central.

PASTWARD.

Express trains leave Chicago at 6:45 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 3:30 p. m., 5:15 p. m. and 9:10 p. m.; arriving at Detroit at 6:15 p. m., 8:30 p. m., 11:40 p. m., 4:35 a. m. and 8:00 a. m.
All trains make close connection at Detroit with the Great Western and Canada Southern for points east, through sleepers being attached.

WESTWARD.

Express Trains leave Detroit at 7:00 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m. and 6:50 p. m., arriving in Chicago at 6:50 p. m., 7:40 p. m., 7:30 a. m. and 8:00 a. m.
These trains take the through sleepers from Great Western and Canada Southern, and make close connection at Chicago with the trains of other roads.
Dining cars on trains for Breakfast and supper.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.

SOUTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Vincent at 11:15 p. m., and 11:50 a. m. arriving at St. Paul at 6:20 p. m. and 8:10 a. m. the day following, making close connections with the running in all three times.

NORTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Paul at 7:00 p. m. and 8:00 a. m., arriving at St. Vincent at 4:20 p. m. and 3:45 a. m. the day following, making close connections with the Canadian Pacific.

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

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Trains run on St. Paul time.

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

GOING EAST.

Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1:00 p. m. and 3:00 p. m., and St. Paul, 1:45 p. m. and 3:45 p. m.; arriving in Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.

COMING WEST.

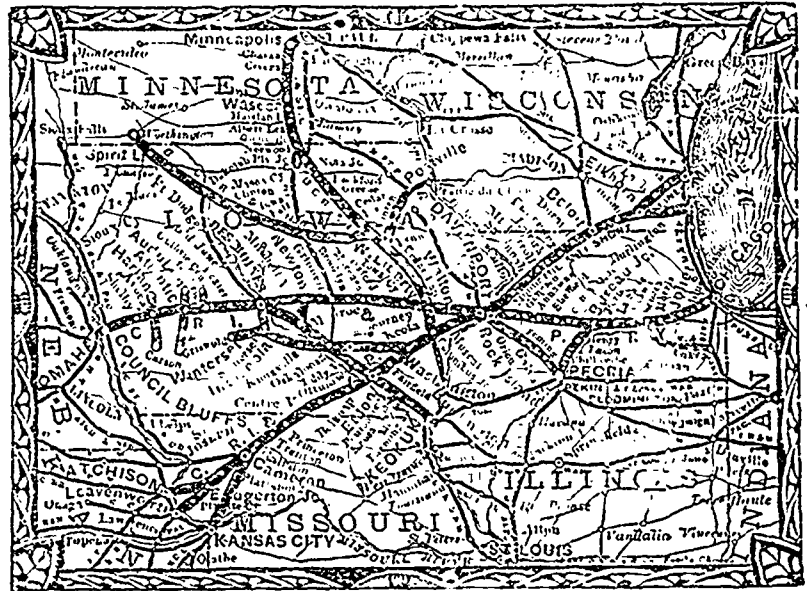
Express trains leave Chicago at 11:30 a. m. (except Sunday) and 9:00 p. m., arriving at St. Paul at 6:15 a. m. and 12:45 p. m., and Minneapolis at 7:00 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

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 for Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City and San Francisco at 10 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

MAP OF THE



ALBERT LEA ROUTE.

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the East. Chicago fast express leaves Minneapolis at 6:20 P. daily, arriving at Chicago 3 P. M. next day. This is a solid train, consisting of Pullman Cars, Coaches and Baggage Cars, running through without change. Trains leaving Minneapolis at 3:30 P. M. and 7:55 A. M., connect through to Chicago via the C., R. I. & P. Ry.

J. F. McFARLANE, Gen. Northwestern Agent, WINNIPEG, MAN.

E. ST. JOHN G. T. A. C. R. I. & P. B. F. MILLS, G. P. A. B. C. R. & N. S. F. BOND, G. P. A. M. & C.

JOHN STARK. GEO. T. ALEXANDER. FRED J. STARK
JOHN STARK & CO.
 (Formerly Alexander & Stark)
 Members of Toronto Stock Exchange.
**BUY AND SELL STOCKS, DEBENTURES
 & C., FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.**
 Orders promptly attended to
 20 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO

Mulholland Brothers,
General Hardware Merchants
 Importers of
Birmingham, Sheffield and American Goods,
 Dealers in Stoves and
MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE.
 Agents for the "Washburn & Moen" Celebrat
 ed Galvanized Barbed Wire.
MAIN STREET.

GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.
 GERRIE'S NEW BLOCK, PRINCESS ST.
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

JAS. PORTER. W. A. RONALD
PORTER & RONALD,
 DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
**CROCKERY,
 CLASSWARE,
 CHINA
 LAMPS,
 CHANDELIERS,
 CUTLERY,
 SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS.**
 271 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

D. McCALL & CO.,
 —IMPORTERS OF—
MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS,
 Feathers Flowers etc.,
 52 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg, Manitoba.
T. H. DORITTY, MANAGER

FORTIER & BUCKE,
 —AGENTS FOR—
The Improved Howe Scale Company, Chicago, Ill.
 Contracts made at SPECIAL RATES, for supplying
 large City, Mill, Elevator and Warehouse Scales. Corres-
 pondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
 Local agents wanted in all towns in Manitoba and N. W. T. to
 handle the New Wilson Oscillating Shuttle Sewing Machine. Liberal
 terms given and large profits for cash buyers.
ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON Post Office Box 173.

CANADA ASSAYING COMPANY
MINERALOGISTS & ASSAYERS.
 Specimens of all kinds of mineral bearing ores assayed
 with accuracy and dispatch. Office, No 2 McDermot
 street, opposite post office, Winnipeg

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO
 WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
 PRINCESS STREET
 WINNIPEG
 DONALD FRASER, MANAGER

A. T. McNABB,
A NO. 1 CARRIAGE WORKS
 577 MAIN STREET.
 WINNIPEG.

D. SCOTT & CO.,
 IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FURNITURE
 —AND—

HOUSE FURNISHINGS!
 276 Main Street,
 WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

REMOVAL!
 the British Canadian
LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.
 (LIMITED.)
 Have removed their office to the Dundee Block, Main St.
MONEY TO LOAN,
 On improved farm and city property mortgages bought.
 Apply to A. MACNAB & SON,
 General Agents for Manitoba and the North west, Up-
 stairs, Dundee Block, Main Street, or to P. O. Box 686.

D. S. BRIGGS,
 Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES
 ALSO
READY-MADE HOUSES.
 858 Main Street, West Side, North of Track
WINNIPEG.

**NORTH-WESTERN
 PLANING MILLS.**
 Main St., Opposite C. P. R. Station.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
 And General House Furnishing
 Made to Order.
 The Wholesale Trade Supplied on the
 Best Terms. Orders Attended to
 Promptly.
R. D. PATERSON.

**MANITOBA & NORTHWEST
 EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.**
 521 MAIN STREET,
 WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.
HOLLAND & MILLER PROPS.
 P. O. BOX 402.

W. L. BRUCE,
 General Employment and Intelligence Officer.
 (Special Attention Paid to Advising immigrants.)
 Baggage Department Attached.
 Chambers.—Merchants Bank Block, Winnipeg

THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MF'G CO., LIMITED
 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA.
 —MANUFACTURERS OF—

CONFECTIONERY & BISCUITS.
 We believe that it pays to sell "GOOD, HON-
 EST" Goods and trust that the Trade will
 appreciate our efforts in this direction.
"We Sell to the Trade Exclusively."
 Our Goods are giving General Satisfaction.
The Portage la Prairie Manufacturing Co., Limited,
 Manufacturers of Biscuits, Confectionery, etc., etc.
W. P. NILES,
 MANAGER, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE