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**TINSMITHS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES**  
AND GENERAL.

**METAL MERCHANTS,**

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JAS. TELLS, Manager. WHOLESALE ONLY.

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**RAILWAY EQUIPMENT,**

Contractors, Engineers & Founders Supplies,

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

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

OFFICE: 76 ST. PETER STREET,

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

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For Packing and Cleaning purposes.

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THE BEAVER METAL A SPECIALTY.

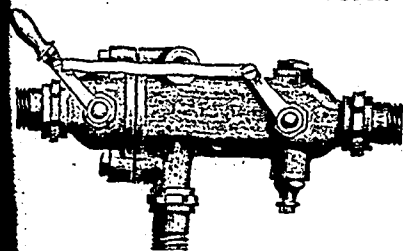
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Free Cor York & Wellington Sts., TORONTO.

All Orders promptly attended to.

**THE KORTING INJECTOR!!**

Acknowledged to be the

Best Boiler Feeder in the World



It lifts 25 feet and takes water at 150 degrees. Only handle to start and stop. No valves to regulate. Superior to any other injector in the market. See and particulars on application to

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

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The Palace Hotel of the Northwest.

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

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Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Paper Boxes,

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Water Powers estimated and Dams located for

Milling purposes, to best advantage. Attention

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Office: McArthur Block, Winnipeg.

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Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Works,

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All Kinds of Machinery.

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

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SPECIALTY

Consignment from Hamburg, Germany

42 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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PORTLAND, KEENE and THORALD CEMENTS.

PLASTER PARIS,

Fire Brick and Clay, Sewer Pipes, Hair, Lime, White

and Grey, Sand, Plaster, Salt, &c.,

23 and 25 GEORGE STREET, TORONTO.

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Manufacturers of the Latest Improved

**GORDON PRESSES,**

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

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**ENGINE & BOILER WORKS**

COMPANY,

Cor. Front & Bathurst Sts., TORONTO,

Manufacturers of

**ENGINES AND BOILERS**

Of Every Description and Capacity.

Arrington & Sims' celebrated Automatic

Cut-Off Engines,

Horizontal Plain Slide Valve Engines,

Steamboat and Tug Engines,

Hoisting and Pile Driving Engines,

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**OTTO SILENT GAS ENGINES,**

Steamboat and Tug Boilers, Locomotive

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**BOILERS FOR STEAM HEATING,**

Upright Boilers, also Shafting, Hangers

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Send for circulars and price lists to

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

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AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.  
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WHOLESALE

Dealers in

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

Gerrie Block, Princess Street,

**WINNIPEG.****BISCUITS**  
**CONFECTIONERY****PAULIN & CO.,**

Wholesale Manufacturers.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

OFFICE &amp; STEAM FACTORY:

11 Ross St., **WINNIPEG.****NEW FRUITS!**

JUST ARRIVED.

Selected Valencia Raisins.  
Finest Vega Layer Raisins, Qr. Boxes.  
London Layer Raisins, Qrs. and Hf. Boxes.  
Ordinary do do  
Black Basket do  
Loose Muscatels do  
Sultana do  
Eleme Figs in 1lb, 9lb, and 50lb boxes.  
Currants—Finest Patras, in Cases, Hf. Bbl's and Bbl's.  
Persian Dates, 50lb boxes.

LEMON, ORANGE and CITRON PEEL.

New Seasons TEAS, 1884-5.

Stock very complete in all lines.

**G. F. & J. GALT,**Tea Importers and Wholesale Grocers,  
PRINCESS STREET, **WINNIPEG****Thompson,  
Codville & Co.,****WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

26 McDermott Street,

**WINNIPEG.****E. F. Hutchings,**

WHOLESALE DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF

**Saddlery, Harness & Leather**

Trunks, Valises, Etc., Etc.

Having bought the stock of C. H. Field and Co. at a very low rate, can now OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in Blankets and Bells and Saddlery of all kinds.

See my Winter King Whips.

Retail Store: 569 Main Street.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE:

46 McWilliam Street East,

ESTABLISHED 1867.

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**COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,**

NOTRE DAME STREET EAST,

(Opposite Bank of Montreal),

Box 311.

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Special attention given to Insolvent matters. Estates administered with care and economy. Books opened and balanced for private firms. Accounts and statements of Joint Stock and Public Companies audited.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS

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**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

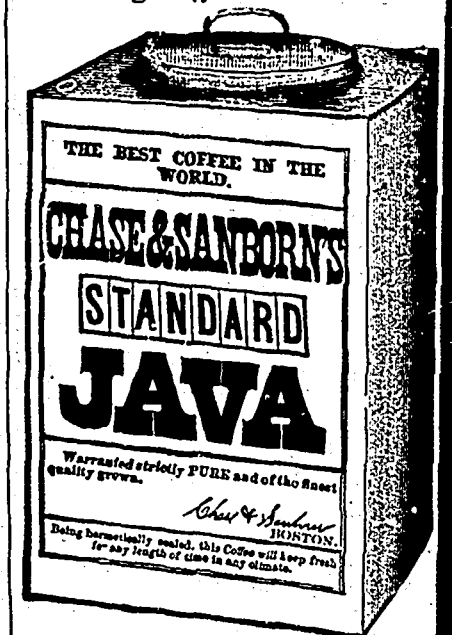
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PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

PROMPT MEN.

PRINCESS ST., **WINNIPEG.****W. HIGGINS & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS  
**Boots & Shoes, Trunks, &c.**  
33 PORTAGE AVENUE EAST,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.**VIPOND, McBRIDE & CO.,**  
Wholesale Fruit & Produce—AND—  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Consignments of Fresh Fruits received regularly in their season

261 & 263 Commissioners St., Montreal, and  
18 ALEXANDER ST. EAST, WINNIPEG.**LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,Cor. McDermot & Albert Sts., **WINNIPEG.****CHASE & SANBORN,**  
87 BROAD AND 8 HAMILTON STS.,  
BOSTON.Sole Importers and Distributors of the  
elegant growth of the**Turner, MacKeand & Co.,**  
Sole Agents in the Northwest.35 AND 37 BANNATYNE STREET EAST,  
**WINNIPEG.**



### Business East. ONTARIO.

E. Beatty, grocer, Windsor, is dead.  
 Thomas Peel, tailor, London, is dead.  
 George Jones, blacksmith, Union, is dead.  
 W. S. Love, furniture, Picton, has sold out.  
 J. J. Denman, grocer, Brussels, has sold out.  
 George Baker, saloon keeper, Toronto, is dead.  
 Thomas Gibson, hotelkeeper, Toronto, is dead.  
 Dickins Bros., Woodstock, have assigned in trust.  
 William Harris, miller, Duncannon, has failed.  
 John Patison, tailor, Hamilton, has assigned.  
 William Nixon, general storekeeper, Robbin, is dead.  
 James Dowdell, cigars, Toronto, has assigned in trust.  
 Mack Adams, tanner, Norwien, has assigned in trust.  
 George Thompson, grocer, Galt, has removed to Brussels.  
 W. K. Murphy, painter, Toronto, is trying to compromise.  
 Phillips & Leay, builders, Toronto, have assigned in trust.  
 James Whan, auctioneer, Chatham, has assigned in trust.  
 G. F. Huber, confectioner, Kincairdine, has moved to Berlin.  
 D. H. Dorman, woollens, Mitchell, is offering 30c on the dollar.  
 L. O. David, general store, Buckingham, has assigned in trust.  
 Charles Livingston, banker, Dresden, has assigned in trust.  
 D. McFarlane, boots and shoes, Port Elgin, has been sold out.  
 John Westwood, livery, St. George, has sold out to H. M. Kipp.  
 J. Jackson, general store, Lavender, has moved to Creemore.  
 Mrs. R. Portlock, fancy goods, Harriston, has assigned in trust.  
 H. F. Hunter, general store, Phelpsion, has sold out to Sam Haney.  
 J. M. Roberts, hotelkeeper, Nilestown, has the Sheriff in possession.  
 Thomas Stewart, commission merchant, Toronto, is giving up business.  
 Samuel Stern, wholesale fancy goods, Toronto, has assigned in trust.  
 J. Cameron, general store Desoroato, is advertising his business for sale.  
 Polson, Scott & Co., millers, Highgate, have dissolved. T. H. Scott retiring.  
 The stock of groceries of Jaffey & Ryan, Toronto, has been damaged by fire.  
 L. N. Johnson, dry goods, Dresden, is trying to compromise at 60c on the dollar.  
 C. B. Richardson, of the firm of Barnwell & Richardson, publishers, London, is dead.  
 Dickinson & Craunston, stationers, Woodstock, are trying to compromise at 62½c on the dollar.  
 John S. Tennant, physician and druggist, Lucknow, has sold out the drug-business to T. W. J. Jaffries.

Hubert D. Mason, of the firm of Sloan & Mason, wholesale grocers, Toronto, is dead.  
 J. D. Sawyer & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, Hamilton, have admitted A. H. Hope as a partner.

Ogilvie & Co., wholesale dry goods, Toronto, have dissolved and re-formed under the style of Ogilvy, Alexander & Anderson.

### QUEBEC.

R. Dugal, druggist, Montreal, is dead.  
 F. N. Bertrand, St. Croix, has assigned in trust.  
 P. Doran & Co., undertakers, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Leclaire & Co., confectioners, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Miss S. Oppenheimer, wall paper, etc., Montreal, is dead.  
 Dwane & Co., founders, St. Hyacinthe, have assigned in trust.  
 J. A. Dent, general store, Buckingham, has assigned in trust.  
 P. A. Bourget, grocers, St. Joseph de Levis, has assigned in trust.  
 J. A. Dufresne, tobaccoist, Three Rivers, has assigned in trust.  
 Noel & Ferland, furniture, Montreal, are offering to compromise.  
 C. Robertson & Co., undertakers, Montreal, have sold out to Tees & Co.  
 Thomas Castle, of the firm of Costle & Son, painters, Montreal, is dead.  
 Shufelt & Tuck, soap manufacturers, Montreal, have assigned in trust.  
 E. Schultze & Co., manufacturers' agents, Montreal, have changed their style to Schultze, Fried & Co.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

Patrick Statterey, liquor, Halifax, is dead.  
 J. R. McDonald, jeweller, Halifax, has assigned.  
 Benjamin Cowan, fish and supplies, Igoniche, is dead.  
 James Dowd, trader, Big Lorraine, has assigned in trust.  
 Lawrence & Holland, general store, North Sydney, has assigned.  
 Coboon & Baker, general store, Port Medway, have dissolved.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

J. D. Reid, harness, Woodstock, stock damaged by fire.  
 W. Sloat, musical instruments, Woodstock, slightly damaged by fire.  
 At the recent fire at Woodstock the following persons were burned out: R. H. Daud, druggist, loss heavy; James Boyd, grocer, partially insured; Miss Dawson, milliner, partially insured; W. H. Hall, stationery, insured; John McAfee, tinsmith, partially insured.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Compton & Webber, manufacturers of furniture, Summerside, are about dissolving; H. C. Compton to continue alone.

The failures in the United Kingdom for the week ending December 6, reported to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, numbered 115, as compared with 264 and 230 in the corresponding weeks respectively of 1883 and 1882. England and Wales had 93 failures, as compared with 227 and 223 in the weeks specified; Scotland had 21, as against 30 and 13, and Ireland had 1, as against 7 in 1883 and 3 in 1882.

### Bradstreet's Commercial Summary.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* from leading business centres report the general situation as quiet, as might be expected during a holiday week. At Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago there has been practically no noteworthy call for merchandise for immediate or forward delivery. There is more than usual interest in the money market owing to the call for funds at various centres, the annual settlements, payments of interest, dividends and the like. At Chicago eastern exchange is in good demand for purposes specified. The demand there from the country for currency is good and is going generally to the interior to pay for hogs. At St. Louis the demand for currency is mostly from the outside. Collections generally continue quite unsatisfactory, but the exception is at St. Louis. New Orleans is bullish in cotton. Latest reports concerning the Louisiana sugar crop place the total probable output at 175,000 hogsheads. General trade there is only fair. The demand for money to effect plantation settlement is marked. At other southern cities the business outlook for the new year is indifferent, except at Wilmington where it is fair. At Minneapolis wheat has been advanced 2c per bushel and receipts are growing notably small. The belief exists, however, that the northwestern millers have succeeded this year in getting control of the bulk of the crop tributary to the leading milling centres at figures as much lower than the average quotations as they claim to have paid in excess one year ago. The Minneapolis millers have arranged to cartail their output one-third, the cold weather having interfered with the water supply. In Iowa but little grain is moving, owing to low prices, and complaints of excessive railway freight charges are loud. At New York No. 2 red winter wheat closed December 26 at \$3c, a gain, and Indian corn, No. 2 mixed, at 51½c, a loss of 1½c. The reaction in provisions has carried spot mess pork up to \$12.50, a gain of 25c per barrel, but refined lard remains unchanged and quiet at 7.50c. There is a good deal of interest manifested in the outcome of the proposed arrangement for mining anthracite coal next year, the independent attitude of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (as a producer) and of the Reading Coal Company promising at this time anything but harmony. In the meantime coal has gone off from 80c to \$1 per ton from the July (last) circular prices. Petroleum is dull and lower on the sales to realize, closing at 73½c against 76½c one week ago. The dry goods market is quiet but maintains the firmness and slowly improving tendency noted in the last few weeks. Cotton has been quiet with unimportant fluctuations. Prices show no definite tendency. The wool trade has ruled quiet, but values have been well maintained. There were 23 failures in the United States during the past week reported to *Bradstreet's*, as compared with 305 in the preceding week, and with 268, 242 and 161 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881. About 80 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 33, an increase of 7. The estimated total number of failures for the year is 11,600, against 10,299 in 1883.

**H. SHOREY & CO.,**

WHOLESALE

**CLOTHIERS,**

—AND—

**Mantle Manufacturers,**

32 to 40 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST,  
54 to 62 ST. HENRY STREET,  
MONTREAL

**No. 33 LOMBARD STREET,  
WINNIPEG.**

**North-Western Planing Mills**

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

**SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,**

And General House Furnishing  
Made to Order.

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

**PATERSON & MITCHELL.**

**Winnipeg Warehousing Co.**

**STORAGE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS**

BONDED OR FREE.

Customs Government Bond in Building  
Freight advanced. Negotiable Receipts Issued  
and Goods Insured. Charges moderate.

Warehouses and Office: POINT DOUGLAS AV. and HIGGINS STREET.

JOHN E. DIXON, Acting Manager.

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**WOODS & COMPANY,**

**Wholesale Agents,  
WINNIPEG.**

**PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL**

**GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.**

70 PRINCESS ST.,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**City Roller Mills.**

**D. H. McMILLAN & BROTHER,**

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR,**

In the following Grades:

Patents, Strong Bakers, and Spring Extra.  
Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat,  
Bran, Shorts, Oats, Barley and Oatmeal.

MILLS: FOOT OF LOMBARD ST.,  
WINNIPEG.

**PARSONS & FERGUSON,**

**Wholesale Paper Dealers.**

SPECIALTIES:

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

**STATIONERS' SUNDRIES.**

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

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

**MOORE'S CHINA HALL**

Direct Importers of

**China, Glass and Earthenware**

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

Lamps, Cutlery and General House Furnishings

**MOORE & CO., Proprietors.**

Wholesale Warehouse, 21 Albert St.  
Office and Sample Room, 430 Main St. WINNIPEG

27 Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

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

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

**J. H. ASHDOWN,**

Wholesale Dealer & Importer of all kinds of

**Shelf and Heavy Hardware,**

STOVES AND TINWARE,

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,

**Railroad and Mill Supplies.**

The Trade furnished with our ILLUSTRATED  
CATALOGUE on application.

Corner Main and Bannatyne Streets,  
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**WOOD  
ENGRAVING!**

THE BISHOP

**ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO.,**

(LIMITED)

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**The McClary Manufacturing Co.,**

OF LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL & WINNIPEG,

Manufacturers of

**McClary's 'Famous' Stoves**

Pressed and Pierced Tinware, Japanned Ware,  
Stove Boards, etc., and Dealers in Granite and Agate  
Ironware, and

**Tinsmiths' Metals and Supplies.**

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Warerooms: Cor. Rachel St. and Point Douglas Avenue  
Sample Rooms and Offices: 25 McDermott St. East,  
J. W. DRISCOLL, Manager. WINNIPEG

**BRUNDRIT & CO.,  
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION BROKERS.**

ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

Cor. McDermott and Arthur Streets, WINNIPEG.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

**FEILDE, HAFFNER & CO.,  
Wholesale Produce and Commission Merchants**

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST FOR THE

DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO., OF BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT THE WEST.

P.O. Box 359

Office: Cauchon Block, Winnipeg.



# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 6, 1885.

## HOME SUPPLIES.

Those who can remember the destitution which existed in Lancashire, England, during the days of blockade of the ports of the Southern States, and idle cotton mills, have no difficulty in comprehending the helpless state of a country dependent upon only one source of trade. The cry for help which came from thousands of starving operators can be well remembered by those who were acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and were a proof how thoroughly prostrate one of the most prosperous counties of England could be made by the paralyzing of one all important industry. The lesson learned at that time may be considered by some as only applicable to manufacturing affairs, and others might narrow it down to only one branch of the same. The narrowing process is a mistaken one, however, as the lesson may be taken advantage of in any field, and when acted upon will bring profit.

Strange as it may seem, Manitoba and the Northwest are at present having an experience very similar to that of Lancashire, England, during the days of the American civil war, although the experience is by no means as bitter and as prostrating. The idea that this was a country for raising wheat in only, has taken deeper root than most of us are aware of, and the effects of the foolish belief in the same are now painfully apparent, at a time when that grain all over the world is at such a low price. The folly of depending upon this product alone needs no demonstration now, and it requires but very little argument to convince the most extreme agricultural unitarian of the same.

But there is one point in which the people of the Northwest have been even more foolish than the manufacturers of Lancashire. The latter were producing for a foreign demand in one branch, while other articles entering into daily consumption with themselves were procured at lower figures from other markets than they could have produced them at home. With the Northwest, matters are quite different. People here have been aiming for the export of wheat alone, while in a dozen articles of food, which the country is admirably adapted for producing, they

have been importing at fancy prices from countries which do not possess anything like the same facilities for raising such products. In our food imports for the past three years at least, we have not been "carrying coals to Newcastle," but we have been making it profitable for people in other parts of this continent to do so. It is only within the past six months that people have become satisfied that we are in a position to produce our own beef and pork, and now that the attempt is being made to supply our own cured meats from an institution in Winnipeg, we have still numerous skeptics, even among a class whom we usually credit with considerable business acumen. But this skepticism will be cured just as thoroughly and successfully as the meats it is expressed regarding. In this line, therefore, we may rest assured, that the foundation is laid for our home supply in future. But we are regularly importing canned meats here which can be packed here with success. Beef, for instance, is now cheaper than it can be imported at, and the process of corning and canning should not be difficult to overtake. In this item of canned meats an avenue is open to evade one of the most burdensome import duties the Northwest labors under. Let us hope that someone with the necessary enterprise will place it among our Manitoba industries before the close of the present year.

But there is one field in which the handling and distribution of home supplies can tell amazingly, and that is in connection with our butter supply. Nearly a year ago THE COMMERCIAL predicted that the days of butter imports were nearly over. The prediction has been disregarded during the past fall, and now Winnipeg is overstocked if not glutted with that product. A regular butter packing institution, requiring not more than \$10,000 capital, if started under the supervision of a sharp, practical manager, would sound the last knell of butter imports from the east, and raise Manitoba to the position of an exporter of that product before the close of the current year. It does seem strange that the outlay of so small an amount should prove a barrier to so necessary a work of progress.

But there are other fields for home products that offer equally good inducements. In the item of starch manufacture, for instance, the potatoes which are lost from carelessness and freezing each year would

furnish enough raw material for a factory large enough to supply the whole Northwest. In a dozen other lines raw material is yearly allowed to go to waste which could be made into home supplies of goods which we are still compelled to import at greatly advanced figures.

It should now be a settled question about the wheat producing and exporting power of the Northwest. That has now reached a stage from which it will progress of itself, or may be left as a work for the agriculturist alone to carry out. The tact of the business man, the ingenuity of the manufacturer and the funds of the capitalist are now wanted for the production of home supplies of other products. It should be kept steadily in view that while Manitoba imports one dollar's worth of food products, capable of being produced in this latitude, there are left relics of that shiftlessness which are legacies of our late boom.

## THE BIG WHEAT DEAL.

The operations of the Montreal Wheat Syndicate during the past two weeks have developed no new features that have not been previously shadowed by THE COMMERCIAL. The further the work of buying, or rather pretending to buy, progresses, the more evident it becomes that the whole arrangement is a get up of the C.P.R. managers, with two objects in view. The main one is to prevent any grain from going to the east over United States routes, and the other is to give an agricultural boom to the Northwest by showing up the imaginary prices paid to farmers here, compared with those paid on the southern side of the boundary. How far they will be successful in reaching these two aims remains to be seen. The Syndicate's manager certainly displays considerable ingenuity in his method of operations. He is careful not to place buyers on at receiving points to pay the prices so carefully and prominently placarded up there. The buying he leaves to local hands, and the value in the opinion of the Syndicate is only fixed after the grain is safe at Port Arthur, and numbers of people who have shipped their grain there to be graded by a paid servant of the C.P.R. are by no means satisfied with the results. The game may work for a time, and will, no doubt, have the effect of preventing much that would from going east over United States railways. To keep farmers in an unsettled and unde-

ceded state about selling will of itself have that effect, and the policy of the Syndicate tends to keep farmers so.

We find now that the operations of the Syndicate are confined to some leading grain points, such as Manitou and Morden, while the settlers on the western portion of the C.P.R., who are in a much worse state than those of Southern Manitoba, are not allowed to share in the Syndicate's philanthropy. But these farmers have very little grain to sell, and it does not matter much where they ship it to, or by what route.

Among the many incomprehensible moves of the C.P.R. managers in connection with this wheat deal is that of receiving grain direct from farmers' wagons at Manitou. This privilege has been often asked for before by others, but persistently refused. But when shippers to the Syndicate wished it to be so the C.P.R. managers granted the privilege without so much as consulting the parties who owned elevators there. This and other moves show how determined is the effort to accomplish the two aims above mentioned, and how unscrupulous the means that will be employed. But the whole arrangement only proves what THE COMMERCIAL has frequently stated, namely, that the intention of the C.P.R. Company is that Northwestern trade interests must be not only neglected, but trampled under foot when they in any way interfere with eastern speculative rings.

### LAND LAW AMENDMENT.

The time is again at hand for the assembling of our Provincial Legislature, and preparations for the work of a busy and important session are no doubt being made both by the Government and private members who have bills entrusted to their management. Although we have representatives of considerable experience and undoubted ability in the House, we in Manitoba have not yet reached that state of legislation in which we may expect with the opening of each session the string of notices of measures from hobby riders, which are so regular in older assemblies, and some of which often denote signs of approaching monomania on the part of their originators. As yet, the M.P.P. with but one leading legislative idea has not been developed in our Provincial House, and to the Government in power this is no doubt a matter for congratula-

tion, as it doubtless saves them from the boring of tantalizing opponents and eccentric followers. Still it is questionable if Manitoba would not profit by having a few of such hobby riders in its legislative house, as there are numerous questions which can only be solved and effectually settled by the persistent, if not fanatical, efforts of such men.

The above question of Land Law Amendment is one which allows of ample scope for a legislative specialist to accomplish a great and good work for the province he lives in, as it is peculiarly a legislative undertaking which can only be accomplished by an enthusiast in the lead, the question being a matter too intricate to secure from legislators generally that consideration it deserves, and not so directly affecting the masses of the people as ever to become here a question of party policy.

It must be borne in mind that the question of Land Law Amendment is not a novelty here in the way of a legislative suggestion. For two years an association has been in existence which has labored diligently to secure this much needed reform. Last year a bill was drafted and brought before the notice of Mr. Norquay and his colleagues, and we may add favorably viewed by them. Mr. Miller, then Attorney-General, promised that if the passing of the bill was not pressed until this year he, as a representative of the Government, would take charge of it during the Session now about to open. As Mr. Miller is now out of Mr. Norquay's Cabinet, he is not now in the position to fulfil his promise, but it is to be hoped that the Government will not shirk the responsibility of pressing without further delay so important a measure.

But outside of the overtures made to the Government, a great amount of work has been done by the Manitoba Land Law Amendment Association in the direction of educating the people of the province as to the desirability of the passing of an act of that description. The officials of every municipality in the province have been communicated with, and furnished with pamphlets explaining the proposed amendments, which are based upon the Torren's system, which has worked so satisfactorily in Australia and New Zealand with details adapted to Manitoba. The result has been that over twenty municipalities have petitioned in favor of the proposed act, while not one

has reported adversely upon it. The country is therefore ripe for an amended land law, based upon the Torren's system, and the movement is now in a state in which success is sure to the legislator, who will take it up with enthusiasm.

It is almost needless at this late stage in the progress of public opinion upon this subject to refer to the advantages to be gained by the proposed legislation. Proof of its necessity is not wanted, for the present system of transferring real estate, which makes titles to landed property, even in a new country like this, about as verbose and reiterative as a Jewish genealogy traced back to Father Abraham. Such a system is altogether out of keeping with a new country like this, in which relics of feudalism should be unknown.

The Torren's system on which the proposed bill for Manitoba is based, will make the transfer of lands by registered certificate of ownership, a matter as easily accomplished as the transfer of railway or bank stocks. Such a system is specially desirable at present when we are so eagerly inviting settlers to purchase our lands, and should it become law it would have a great power in attracting them to settle within the province, instead of going further west into territories where no such law existed. This latter point should be steadily kept in mind by Manitoba legislators.

There have been too many inducements to draw settlement west of the province, and they have not been of the nature of better lands or better markets for products. But there has been a powerful and organized system of advertising these far western lands, while those in Manitoba have never been advertised outside the limits of the province. With lands as easily transferred as bank or railway stocks, many a westbound settler could be stopped on his westerly rush to settle on a better and cheaper farm than he can procure in the territories west of us.

But the advantage it would be for a land owner to have in his pocket a registered certificate of ownership of land, which could be used at a moment's notice as a security for a small loan to tide over a tight time is one which stands out ahead of all and would be a great assistance to many a struggling pioneer.



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WINNIPEG.

**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

There is still a remnant of the holiday activity left in monetary circles in the city, and with the exception of commercial affairs, there has not yet been a proper waking up. The fifth of the month being yesterday, there has been some life infused into commercial monetary affairs, although the day passed off without any unusual developments. The volume of paper falling due was not heavy, and the irregularities have been few, so that the day was rather uninteresting, and the little extra discounting done was the only unusual circumstance. Although money seems a little freer in circulation in trading circles, there has been considerable pressure among small traders without regular lines, and banks are no more than ever disposed to attend to this demand. Rates of discount are still the same, being 8 per cent. for first-class paper; 9 to 10 for ordinary, and 10 to 12 for one-name paper. In loans on real estate mortgage business has not yet recovered from the holidays, but should we be favored with a continuation of mild weather companies anticipate quite a good business from this on till the spring breaks up. Some are very hopeful in this respect, and all are expecting more or less improvement, while each company claims to have plenty of funds for good and safe business. Rates of interest still range from 8 to 10 per cent., and a few companies have now come to the unvarying 9 per cent. without any commission extra.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

Although the wholesale trade of the city during the week has been more or less affected by the New Year holiday, there have been nevertheless signs which indicate the tendency of trade in several branches. The general tone is still depressed, and the quantity of goods changing hands in any line is not heavy. Added to the holiday season has been the coldest snap Manitobans have experienced since the month of December, 1879, and everything has contributed to make business dull. The week closed with the first signs of matters getting into regular going order, and so far as any opinion could be arrived at the indications are in the direction of improvement. One or two houses in staple lines of everyday consumption report advices from country customers much more reassuring than they were two weeks ago, and lending strong color to the growing belief that January will not be the dead month which some people have predicted. There is no doubt but the city trade looks very unpromising at present so far as a prospect of sales is concerned, and that fact is what maintains the feeling of want of hope. There is at present in season goods lines none of that bustle and preparation for the spring trade which is usual about the opening of January, and the evident intention of houses in these lines is to keep from pushing the spring trade for some weeks later than is usual. With the opening of the month a few travellers take the road with spring samples, but they have no expectation of doing much business until the month is well advanced. In lines dependent upon building and outdoor contract work matters are at a complete stand-

still, the extreme cold weather having entirely stopped even the very limited demand usual in midwinter. The report from collections is more hopeful than a week ago. There is not as yet any material increase to the volume of payments coming in, and the good sleighing which is general throughout the province promises to bring money more into circulation as soon as a few days of moderate weather will allow of teaming. Already some wholesale houses report some improvement in cash returns; but the number is as yet few, but they are sufficient to indicate that the balance of the winter will not be so close and stringent as some gloomy prophets have been predicting of late. The fifth of the month has brought out no very annoying results, and there is a prospect of steady cash returns as January advances.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**

There is still no word of houses sending out their canvassers for spring orders, and it is thought that this will not be done until the first of February. The only demand of the past week has been for sleighs, and that has been light, as most country agencies had supplies sent early in the season and lying unsold. Collections are reported as coming in in the same slow manner, there being considerable lagging behind. Altogether the trade is in a very quiet state at present.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Stock-taking is now over and spring samples are being made ready. There have been during the week very few sales of goods, and winter's demands may be considered over. Collections are reported as fair, and fully as good as can be expected at this season of the year.

**CLOTHING.**

Travellers are again starting out with spring samples, and during the present month the country will be well served no doubt. Sales of goods for immediate wants have amounted to very little. The report from collections is fairly satisfactory, but the bulk of payments falling due has been small and will be so during this month.

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.**

There is a very quiet feeling in this trade at present, and last week's business has been very limited. Dealers now look forward to a very quiet month during January. No attempt at pushing trade will be made until February. Collections are reported moderately good, and are reported to be on the whole satisfactory during January.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

Business in this trade has kept the slow state noted in our last report, and failure of a leading retail house in the city has not assisted much in the way of improvement. A steady improvement is looked for during January.

**DRY GOODS.**

There is still no improvement to report in this staple line. There is a literal stop to sales of winter goods, and no further demands in that are looked for during the season. Stocks of spring goods are arriving, and the preparation of samples and other necessaries for the spring trade are being pushed. No attempt will be made during the present month at sell-

ing spring goods, and travellers will probably remain at home until the opening of February. Collections are reported much more encouraging than might be expected at this time.

**FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.**

The city demand for fancies kept up a little activity until the last day of 1884, but since then wholesalers have been very quiet. The week's business, altogether, has been very limited, and wholesalers are now prepared for a few weeks quiet. The report of collections is fairly satisfactory.

**FISH AND POULTRY.**

Fresh fish are still in fair demand for local trade, while a few cars have been shipped to southern points. Car lots of white are quoted at 5½c and small lots at 6½ to 7c; Jack are quoted in car lots at 2½c, and in small lots at 3c. Finlon haddocks are on the market, but not in quantities to admit of wholesale quotations. Poultry are now scarce, and wild fowl, owing to the closed season, have disappeared.

**FRUIT.**

Business has had a slight lull in this line during the week, and is expected to be a little quiet now after the holidays. There have been but two additions to the fresh fruit on the market, namely, Palermo oranges at \$5 to \$5.50 a box, and Palermo lemons at \$6 to 6.50; grapes are still quoted at \$8.50 to 9 a bbl; pears are now out of the market; Eleme figs, in boxes, are worth 16 to 20c, and in kegs 13c; Malagas are quoted at 11 to 13c; prunes, in 100 lb kegs, are worth \$7.50, and in 50 lb boxes \$8 to 8.50. Raisins and currants are unchanged in price.

**FUEL.**

There has been no let up to business in this line, and dealers had difficulty in securing the New Year holiday to themselves. There have been no changes in prices and quotations are as follows: poplar in round lots is quoted at \$3 to \$3.50 and marac at \$3.50 to \$4. Anthracite coal is still delivered at \$12 a ton; bituminous at \$9 to 11 according to quality; and Saskatchewan lignite at \$7.50.

**FURNITURE.**

Business in this line is at a very low ebb. There has been no improvement since our last report, and none is looked for until spring trade starts. Several weeks of quietness are still looked forward to.

**GROCERIES.**

One or two houses report a better feeling in the country, and express a hope that improvement will go on as January advances. There is still great quietness in this trade, however, and while faint sounds of improving collections are heard from some, complaints are heard from others. Prices of staple goods are in some instances advanced a little, which is owing to wholesalers no longer basing upon summer freights. The old prices, however, can still be bought at by first-class men and cash buyers. Sugars are quoted: yellows, 6½ to 7½; granulated, 8c; Paris lumps 9½ to 9¾. Coffees still range: Rios, 14 to 17c; Javas, 21 to 24c; Jamaicas, 17 to 20c, and Mocha 30 to 34c. Tea, still range as follows: Moyunc gunpowder, 30 to 75c; new seasons, 65 to 85c; Japans,

25 to 50c, now seasons 40 to 55c; Congous 30 to 75c; new seasons 55 to 90c. Syrups, single crown \$2.50, and triple crown \$2.75 per keg.

#### HARDWARE AND METALS.

There is no improvement to report in this line of business, and dealers look for very little until spring trade opens. Collections are still in a rather unsatisfactory state, although some houses report quite an improvement. The following sales are nominal, there being no sales to base them on: Tin plate I.C., 14x20, \$0.25 to \$0.50 a box; I.C., 20x28, \$12.50 to \$13.00; Canada plates \$4.00 to \$4.25; sheet iron, 28 G, \$4.75 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list price; ingot tin, 25 to 30 per lb; pig lead, 6 to 6½c; galvanized iron, 7 to 7½c per lb; bar iron, \$2.75 to 3.25 per 100 lbs; cut nails, \$3.25 to \$3.75.

#### LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Like other branches this one has been quiet owing to the holidays. Very little improvement is looked for now until February. Quotations are: Spanish sole, 33c to 35c; slaughter sole, 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.10; French kip, \$1.00 to 1.25; B Z kip, 85c to 90c; slaughter kip, 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33c to 36c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

#### LUMBER.

The past week has been a blank one in the lumber trade. We have not heard of a sale during the week worthy of mention. The trade is now about as quiet as it possibly can be.

#### PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

There has been nothing doing in this line during the past week, and dealers find business fearfully quiet. The following quotations are purely nominal. Linseed oil raw, 72c per gal.; boiled, 75c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; no pale or straw seal in the market; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.30 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 30c; oleine 50c; fine qualities 65c to \$1. Coal oils, headlight 72c; water white 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4.00 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$3.00; No. 1, \$7.50; No. 2, \$7. Window glass, first break, are quoted at \$2.50.

#### SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

There has been a quietness in this trade during the week which, however, has not reached dullness. Dealers complain that the arrival of snow and good sleighing has not created the activity expected. Collections are reported fair to good.

#### STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Since the holiday trade is over business has settled down to a very quiet state, and the feeling is expected to continue for some weeks to come. Collections are reported as good as can be expected, although they are open to improvement.

#### WINES AND SPIRITS.

During the week there has been quite a lively business done in whiskies and other staples, the holidays having lessened stocks among retailers. In fancy liquors and wines the demand has been light. Prices are not changed. Quota-

tions are: Hennessy's one star, \$13 to \$14; in wood, \$4.50 to 5.00 per gallon; Martel, in case, one star, \$13 to \$14; Renault, 1-star, \$12, \$16 and \$20; Louis Freres, in cases, qts., \$9; flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; M. Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, flasks, \$8; Gin, \$9; Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$10.5 to 11.50; green \$5.50 to \$6.50; cases, Old Tom gin, Bernhard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booth's, in cases, quarts, \$3.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's, in wood, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Coal-Isle Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$3.50; flasks, 10.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$3.50 to \$4. Bernhard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per gallon. Champagne—Pomeroy, quarts, \$34; pints \$35 per case; Bollinger, quarts, \$33; pints \$34; Moet and Chandon, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; G. H. Mumm, quarts, \$28; pints, \$30; Carte Blanche, quarts, \$20; pints \$22. Sherry from \$2.50 to 3.00 per gallon, according to quality and brand; port, \$2.50 to 7.00, according to quality and brand; claret in cases \$5.00 to 7.00; Bass's ale in quarts \$3.50 per doz; pints \$2.25; Guinness' porter in quarts \$4.00, pints 2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.55 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$2.50; W.F.L. five year old, \$2.50 per gallon cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$4.50.

## THE MARKETS.

### WINNIPEG.

#### GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Although holiday time, the past week has shown a steady increase in the movement of grain. Receipts at all points have been on the increase, which is attributed to the arrival of snow and sleighing. Mills in the city are all in the market buying; one is already running; another will be starting in a few days, and a third which has been getting roller machinery fitted will be running by the first of February. Other grains have not been coming in freely, and are not in active demand. In provisions there has been a weak feeling all round. Dairy products are plentiful in the city and prices easy, while the first appearance of home-cured meats on the market has had a demoralizing effect on prices all round, and promises to revolutionize this trade in a great measure. Altogether, grain and provisions have not advanced in price, and in most articles the quotations for the latter are lower.

#### WHEAT.

Receipts have been heavier, and the quantity forwarded to Port Arthur for storage has been much increased over that of the previous week. Prices are not changed and range as follows: No. 1 hard 64c; No. 2, 60c; No. 1 regular, 53 to 60c; No. 2, 53 to 55c; No. 3, 43 to 50c.

#### OATS.

Buyers are not eager at present, and dealers have been steadily increasing their stocks, and are inclined to hold for higher prices, which they expect towards spring. Car lots are quoted at 33 to 35c.

#### BARLEY.

Receipts are still confined to stray wagon loads of poor quality, which sell at 30 to 35c,

and are not eagerly wanted even for feed, as low grades of wheat are considered cheaper for such purposes.

#### FLOUR.

There is still no shipping to eastern markets, and cannot be any at present prices east. There is a fair local and western demand. Prices are not changed and are: patents, \$2.30; strong bakers', \$2.00; XXXX, \$1.60, superfine \$1.25.

#### BRAN AND SHORTS.

The supply in the city is light, and prices hold at the advance quoted in our last report. Bran is worth \$10 a ton on track, and shorts \$13.

#### POTATOES.

Receipts have fallen right away with the extreme cold weather, and lots in an unfrozen condition are growing scarce. Prices are a little stiffer, and 45c are now asked for good lots.

#### EGGS.

There has been a slight upward tendency, during the week, but no material advance has been made. Quotations now range from 27 to 29c, and higher prices are looked for.

#### BUTTER.

The supply of all grades is abundant, and a fall in prices must soon come if receipts keep up as they have of late. Prime eastern dairy is still held at 23 to 25c, and prime Manitoba at 21 to 23c; medium grades are quoted at 14 to 18c, but are slow sale.

#### CHEESE.

There has been a steady but limited demand during the week, and prices have ranged from 14 to 15c.

#### LARD.

The supply of home-cured now on the market has mixed matters somewhat. Breakfast bacon and rolls (local curing) are now to be had at 13½c, and dry salt at 10 to 10½c.

#### HAMS.

New packed hams (local curing) are now offered at 14c, while smoked eastern are still held at \$16.

#### MEAT PORK.

Local packed is now offered at \$18, while Chicago grade is still held at \$19 to 19.50.

#### MESS BEEF.

There has been no movement to speak of during the week, and the quotation of \$17.50 is nominal.

#### LAMB.

A supply from local sources is now on the market, and 20 lb pails are quoted at \$2.50.

#### DRESSED HOGS.

Receipts have been quite liberal during the week, prices ranging from \$5.50 to 6. Prices still hold up to these figures.

### MINNEAPOLIS.

The upward march of wheat prices on 'change has been steady the past week, and the feeling at the close was strong, with prices the highest known here since the middle of October last. Receipts have been very light and shipments fair but not large. Country roads are blocked by snow, and even if they were not, receipts would not be large, as most farmers who were obliged to sell have marketed nearly all of their wheat, while those who have held on to it are waiting for the price to crawl pretty close to the dollar mark. At a few points on the northern lines farmers have considerable wheat, many holding the entire crop, but the great bulk of the invisible supply in the Minneapolis belt is held in southern Minnesota and south-

eastern Dakota. The five original and champion hard wheat counties of Minnesota are in this belt, so that there is no danger of the supply of Scotch fls running short this milling year. Grades are averaging higher of late, indicating that the poorest wheat was first marketed, which was to be expected, owing to low prices.

Following were the highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on 'change during the week ending to-day, together with to-day's closing prices and the prices one year ago:

Wheat. Highest. Lowest. Closing 1883:				
				Dec. 26.
No. 1 hard	.. 76½	.. 72½	.. 76½	1.01½
" 2 "	.. 71½	.. 67½	.. 71½	94
" 1 ..	.. 68½	.. 63½	.. 68½	91½
" 2 ..	.. 64	.. 60	.. 64	87

Futures were strong, No. 1 hard, January and February closing at 76½c, March at 77c and May 82c. No. 2 hard, May, closed at 77c. Coarse grains were steady and quiet, rejected corn closing at 32 and 34c and No. 2 oats at 22 to 23c.

MILLSTUFF—Has been dull and weak, bulk bran closing at \$6.50 and shorts at \$7.25 to 7.50 per ton.

FLOUR.—There has been a gratifying improvement in prices and the demand has suddenly become large and urgent. Those who have been buying from hand to mouth for a year past have evidently decided that the bottom has been reached, for as soon as an advance of 10 to 15c per barrel was secured, they rushed in orders so fast that a further advance was easily secured, hence prices have gone up 25 to 40c on patents within ten days, while other grades have scored a gain of 15 to 20c. The export demand is very brisk and the domestic active and large. The light production is of course a factor in holding prices up and some millers are not selling, as they believe that with other spring wheat mills running light and winter wheat mills doing but little, light stocks of flour everywhere, and consumption steady, a sharp advance is to be expected. Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are as follows: Patents, \$4.25 to 4.50; straights, \$3.95 to 4.10; first bakers', \$3.30 to 3.50; second bakers', \$2.80 to 3.10; best low grades, \$2 to 2.20 in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to 1.70, in bags.

Our water power continues poor and the mills are not able to run to more than half capacity. While the arrangement whereby one-third of the mills are kept idle remains in force, there are very few of them that have enough power to run full, some being quite short of power at times. A very fair average output, however, is kept up by many of the mills getting in "extra time." The flour production last week fell off largely, but under the circumstances was surprisingly large. It amounted to 95,600 bbls.—an average of 15,933 bbls for the six days—against 142,850 bbls the preceding week, and 56,700 bbls for the corresponding time in 1883. The water was quite low at the opening of this week, and there is little hope for its being any better than last week. Those mills at the lower end of the west side canal feel the effects of the shortage of power the most keenly, having the last chance

at the water. Steam power aids two mills to keep their output up, and two others have their steam plants almost ready to run only half time, instead of two-thirds, as by that means they could keep up full motion and full speed when running, and thereby accomplish more than they are doing at present. It is not improbable that an arrangement of this kind will be made.

The following were the receipts at and shipments from Minneapolis for the weeks ending at the dates given:

	RECEIPTS.		
	Dec. 31.	Dec. 24.	Dec. 16.
Wheat, bush..	323,000	654,000	957,710
Flour, bbls ..	125	140	525
Millstuff, tons.	24	27	75

	SHIPMENTS.		
	Dec. 31.	Dec. 24.	Dec. 16.
Wheat, bush ..	100,000	138,000	216,200
Flour, bbls ..	93,813	116,955	136,717
Millstuff, tons.	2,895	2,789	3,222

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

	MINNEAPOLIS. *	
	Dec. 29.	Dec. 22.
No. 1 hard ..	1,029,647	1,063,350
No. 2 hard ..	63,301	52,151
No. 1 ..	1,510,630	1,446,913
No. 2 ..	142,686	142,858
Rejected ..	6,845	18,380
Special bins ..	12,743	765,693
Total.....	3,534,840	3,489,345

	ST. PAUL.		
	Dec. 31.	Dec. 24.	Dec. 17.
In elevators, bus.....	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,230,000

	DULUTH.		
	Dec. 29.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 16.
In elevators, bus ..	4,359,000	4,147,000	3,518,797

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The market opened on Monday unsettled from ½ to ¾ higher, then ruled easy, but quickly became stronger, and advanced ½ to ¾ above closing figures Saturday, became easier, declining ¾c, finally closing ½ and ¾ higher than Saturday; the demand was largely from the shorts, who were anxious to cover, New York also higher. Receipts of corn 303 cars against 448 on Saturday; the feeling was stronger and prices a shade higher, owing partially to the advance in wheat, the soft weather also having some effect; the market closed ¾c higher than Saturday. Oats opened firm with a firm speculative market, and there was a ¼ and ½c improvement in prices, but later when wheat sold off, oats also ruled dull and weakened to about Saturday's closing prices. Pork market active, prices fluctuating considerably, closing steady. A fair speculative business was done in lard; market advanced 5 to 7½c per 100 lbs, closing steady.

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat ..	\$0.74½	\$0.75
Corn ..	35½	35½
Oats ..	25	25½
Pork ..	10.87½	10.82½
Lard ..	6.55	6.55

On Tuesday the market again opened active, selling up 1½c above the highest figure touched yesterday's closing figures. Receipts of corn, 610 cars; trading only moderate but prices firm; better inspection and heavy receipts tending to check any advance. Oats firmer and more active, showing a trifling improvement over yesterday. The feeling in pork was stronger, trading quite active, and at the close showed an advance of 10c. Lard, based on yesterday's closing, the actual advance in this market was 2½ and 5c.

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat ..	\$0.75½	\$0.76
Corn ..	35½	35½
Oats ..	25½	25½
Pork ..	10.95	10.90
Lard ..	6.55	6.57½

On Wednesday a good speculative business was done in the wheat market. Foreign advices quoted strong and higher markets. Reports of snow in the southwest caused some weakness, prices closing about the same as yesterday. Receipts of corn, 263 cars; shipping demand light; prices ruled easy all round, closing a shade lower. In oats a dull feeling prevailed in sympathy with corn and wheat. Pork active; prices advanced 15 and 25c, but settled back 10 and 15c, closing steady. Lard moderately active; prices ruled 5 and 10c higher for 100 lbs.

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat ..	\$0.78½	\$0.79
Corn ..	35	35
Oats ..	26	26½
Pork ..	11.10	10.06½
Lard ..	6.62½	6.62½

Thursday being a holiday the Board adjourned until Friday.

On Friday the wheat market opened strong, excited and higher, closing 2½c higher than Wednesday's closing quotations. Corn in good demand, ruling firmer; shipping demand fair; price advanced ¾c. Oats in fair demand, and in sympathy with the advance in wheat and corn, advanced ¼ and ½c higher. Pork active and strong with fair demand. In lard the demand for shipment fair; prices unchanged.

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat ..	\$0.75½	\$0.75½
Corn ..	34½	34½
Oats ..	25½	25½
Pork ..	11.10	11.07½
Lard ..	6.62½	6.62½

On Saturday the wheat opened very unsettled and fluctuated a great deal, closing 1½c over yesterday's closing quotations. Corn in good demand with an advance in price, but towards the close an easier feeling prevailed. Oats dull, owing to large receipts and but little demand. Pork in good demand but irregular declining 10c. Lard in good demand, and a shade easier.

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat ..	\$0.79½	\$0.79½
Corn ..	36	36½
Oats ..	25½	25½
Pork ..	11.35	11.45
Lard ..	6.75	6.85

## TORONTO.

## STOCKS.

The stock market for the past week has shown no new features with the exception of some of the leading banks which show a trifling advance. It is also noticeable that the Northwest Land has advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ . The feeling all through the week has been, however, of a better nature than that of the previous one.

	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.
Montreal .. .. .	187	186 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario .. .. .	103	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Molson's .. .. .	109	109
Toronto .. .. .	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	174 $\frac{1}{2}$
Merchants .. .. .	108	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commerce .. .. .	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imperial .. .. .	126	125
Federal .. .. .	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
Dominion .. .. .	185	185
Standard .. .. .	111	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamilton .. .. .	116	116
Northwest Land .. .. .	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	42

## GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The past week has been a very dull one. In grain circles the feeling has, however, been more firm with a tendency in the direction of an advance. The fact that freight rates have advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cental has in itself caused some depression. It would seem, however, as if we are about to witness some improvement on the uniform dullness which has prevailed. In provisions the feeling is still one of dullness prices having changed but little since our last report.

## WHEAT.

In this market prices have advanced about  $\frac{3}{8}$  during the week. Sales small and chiefly in outside lots. The prices paid were as follows: No. 1 Spring 77; No. 2, 75c; No. 2 Fall, 77c; No. 3 fall, 75c.

## OATS.

Inactive and easy, with but few sales; mixed 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and white 32c.

## BARLEY.

Prices on this article are advancing with small offerings. No. 1 sold at 65c; No. 2, 63 and No. 3 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

## RYE.

Unchanged and inactive at 55 to 56c.

## PEAS.

Quiet but with somewhat of an easy feeling; No. 2, 55 to 59c.

## POTATOES.

No sales of round lots reported, none having been offered. Street receipts sufficient at from 37 to 40c.

## EGGS.

Receipts fair. Fresh in good demand. Prices firm at 23 to 24c for fresh, and 20 to 21c for limed.

## BUTTER.

No improvement is noticeable in this line; the stocks in the country towns are still large. The receipts continue to be in excess of the demand. Choice dairy sold at 18c, medium at 10 to 11c.

## CHEESE.

Still unchanged. Only small lots selling and steady at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

## PORK.

Sales in this article have been small with no change in price to report. Small lots sold at \$15.50.

## BACON.

Rolls and bellies in fair demand, and steady at from 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for the latter, and 12c for the former. Long clear inactive but firm at 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c with no demand for round lots.

## HAMS.

There is no change to report prices remaining unchanged at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 11c for round lots. Small lots ranging as high as 12c.

## LARD.

In fair demand and steady. Round lots sold at 10c; small ones sold freely at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 11c.

## POULTRY.

A fair supply of box lots is noticeable but with slow sales at 10 to 11c per lb for turkeys, and 6 to 7c for geese, with ducks at 40c per pair.

## APPLES.

Prices unchanged but less inactive with receipts about equal to the demand. Inferior selling at \$1 to \$1.25. Choice, \$1.50 to \$2, the latter price being but seldom reached.

## Recent Legal Decisions.

**MUNICIPAL BONDS—CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION.**—In the case of *Wade vs. The Town of La Moille*, decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois, it appeared that municipal bonds were voted and issued in aid of a railroad corporation after the adoption of the Illinois constitution of 1870, which contained a provision absolutely forbidding municipal corporations from making subscriptions or donations to railroads or private corporations. The court held that the bonds so issued were void even in the hands of innocent holders for value.

**RAILROAD COMPANY ACCIDENT LIABILITY.**—Where the trains of a railway corporation are made up by the employees of another railroad company, and on the track of the latter, and cars used to make up the same belong to other companies, and where the use of the cars and tracks and labor in making up such trains are all to enable the first named corporation to exercise its function and perform its duty as a common carrier, such cars, tracks and servants of the company so using the same, so far as the rights of its passengers who may receive an injury are concerned. So held by the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of the *Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company vs. Martin*.

**MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE LICENSE.**—An ordinance of the city of Chicago required every licensed pawnbroker to make out and deliver to the superintendent of police every day, before the hour of 12 m., a legible and correct copy, from a book to be kept by him, of all personal property and other valuable things received on deposit or purchased during the preceding day, together with the time (meaning the hour) when received or purchased, and a description of the person or persons by whom left in pledge or from whom purchased. In the case of *Lauder vs. The City of Chicago*, decided recently, the Supreme Court of Illinois held that the ordinance was not unreasonable, but that on the contrary it was a reasonable measure to keep the pawnbrokers' business free from abuse and for the prevention and detection of crime, and that it could not be regarded as tyrannical and oppressive because no one was bound to bring himself within its provisions. The court further declared that the giving the required information to a public officer of the law by a pawnbroker could not be held to be giving publicity to the business of the latter.

**ASSIGNMENT—TRUST PROPERTY—DEBT.**—According to the decision of the Minnesota Supreme Court, in the case of *Noyes vs.*

*Beaupre et al.*, the trust property in the hands of an assignee, under a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, cannot be taken on attachment in an action against the assignee personally, although the debt upon which the action is brought was contracted by the assignee in the execution of the trust, and constituted an expenditure for which he would have a right to be reimbursed out of the trust estate. In this case the assigned property consisted of a stock of merchandise. The assignee, with the consent of all the creditors, for the purpose of enabling him to sell the stock to better advantage, bought other goods, which he added to and commingled with the original stock, selling the commingled property and applying the proceeds indiscriminately toward the payment of the debts of the assignor, including the debts contracted in making the new purchases. The court held that, at least as against the creditors assenting to this proceeding, the goods thus purchased and commingled with the assigned property became a part of the trust property as fully as that which was assigned.

**CHATTEL MORTGAGE—AFTER ACQUIRED PROPERTY.**—When a chattel mortgage was purporting to convey the mortgagor's stock of groceries and "all book accounts and rights of credits arising out of said business," the Supreme Court of Iowa held, in *Lorner vs. Kelly*, that the mortgage would not cover subsequently accruing accounts, nor the proceeds of goods sold in the ordinary course of trade. The court in giving judgment said: The general rule is that a chattel mortgage will not be deemed to cover after-acquired property unless the intention that it should is clearly expressed. Looking at the description in question, we can not say that the intention is clear to mortgage accounts not then accrued. It will not be denied that, strictly, the word "arising" denotes merely present time. We ought to be allowed to use the word "now" in connection with it. If that word had been used, the "rights of credits" mortgaged would be those now arising out of the business, which it appears to us would be those now existing as results of sales in the business. The expression used in the mortgage is not a very proper one, in any view that can be taken of it; but we cannot apply it to subsequently accruing accounts without going beyond the strict meaning of the words; and in view of the rule above set forth, and which we believe to be generally recognized, we do not feel at liberty to go beyond that meaning.—*Bradstreet's*.

## Importing Rags.

The new order from the United States Treasury Department making the disinfection of imported rags a necessity, has caused some trouble to paper makers here, if we may judge by the following article taken from the *American Paper Trade Journal*.

The Treasury order bears heavily upon importers who have made contracts for rags and provided for transshipment at English ports. It will be seen that old rags, afloat on or before January 1, on vessels not bound directly to the United States, will not be permitted to land except upon disinfection. This means that

stock bought and now on the way from non-infected ports, destined for the United States via Hull or any other English port, must be disinfected on arrival here. The order is, to our minds, unnecessarily stringent, and is, moreover, devoid of that consideration for the rights of buyers which the trade had reason to expect. Who is to incur the expense of disinfection of stock on contracts already concluded? The Treasury Department says that it shall be at the cost of the importers; but no Treasury order can compel the importer to submit to the loss. This may be a point prolific of controversy, although we presume that our paper makers have not bought much, if anything, abroad. The time set under the modified order is also too short and hurried. As yet, the Secretary of the Treasury has not appointed inspecting officers, nor has he designated the foreign ports at which disinfection and inspection can be had. Does he mean to do either? The trade would like to be informed on these points. We think that ought to be and that soon.

### Chicago Wheat and Pork.

The *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, a record of the produce transactions of Chicago, in its issue of December 31st gives a summary of the trade of 1884. The portions relating to wheat and pork will be interesting to our readers, and we give them in full.

#### WHEAT.

The year just closed has been an extraordinary one in this market, not on account of the severe decline, but owing to the unusually low prices reached. Scarcely a year has passed but what fluctuations in prices have extended through a range of 30c. to 50c., but it is seldom that prices in the seventies are reached, and remain there, too, for so long a period as they have during the past year. The prices were the lowest reached since the year 1862, when No. 2 Spring in January sold at 64c per bushel; although prices reached the seventies in the years 1866, 1869, 1870, and 1878. That the course of prices has been a sad disappointment to many cannot be denied, and it is doubtful if any one made any great sum of money out of investments in this cereal. Great have been the changes, and unforeseen were many of the events which brought them about. From the manipulated market of the May future early in the year to the numerous bank failures in this country, especially in the east, to the panic in railroad stocks in Wall street, and the failure of numerous mercantile houses in this country and abroad: from one to the other were carried these unfavorable influences which caused depression and a total lack of confidence on the part of operators. While many operators made money by selling short while prices were in the nineties, they again lost by buying and taking the long side in the sixties or upper seventies; while some who have sought to decline all the way down, suffered heavy losses, and only out of sheer desperation did some take the short side in the nineties. It has been an unusual year for low prices. The crops of both winter and spring wheat have been unusually large—the largest ever gathered in the United States, ac-

cording to official figures, the agricultural report placing the estimate at 520,000,000 bu., against 502,000,000 bu., the next largest crop, in the year 1882. Besides abundant crops at home, foreign countries were favored with bountiful harvests, and with fine weather to secure their crops. As a consequence, the foreign demand has been only moderate, and our supplies have accumulated on all hands, until the stock in sight is the largest ever known. From 35,507,000 bu., which was the estimated quantity in sight at the opening of the year, the stock was reduced by the 19th of July to 11,739,000 bu.; but from this date the stock commenced to increase, piling up steadily until the close of the year the stock in sight at the principal points of accumulation was estimated at 43,382,000 bu., taking the New York statement, with which the other comparisons are made. The Chicago compilation, which included Minneapolis and St. Paul, but not included in the New York statement, makes the visible supply at the close of the year 47,479,000 bu. The stock in the Chicago elevators at the opening of the year 1884 was 11,800,000 bu., which was increased February 26th to 12,811,000 bu. From this date a steady reduction in the stock was effected until August 11th, when there was in store only about 2,303,000 bu. Then followed a steady accumulation again until at the close of the year there was stored in the Chicago elevators about 13,250,000 bu. The exports from all American ports were about 76,000,000 bu., partially estimated, against 69,476,000 bu. for the year 1883, and 108,492,000 bu. for the year 1882. Stocks on the Continent and also in the British markets have been smaller than during the preceding year. Foreign buyers have been reluctant about stocking up, in view of declining prices and the general dullness of all branches of trade, and have let their stocks become depleted and much lower than usual. The character of foreign advices has been decidedly discouraging to dealers most of the year, and offered but little encouragement for shippers to forward to the other side. Prices, it is stated, were lower in the British market than they have been at any time within the past one hundred years.

#### PORK-PACKING.

Quite an active business in pork-packing has been prosecuted during the year 1884, yet the aggregate business was considerably smaller than during the previous year, showing a decrease of about 470,000 hogs. The arrivals of hogs during the year were liberal, exhibiting only 300,000 decrease; but the larger demand from the shipping interest curtailed the supply for packers. The falling off in the receipts of hogs was mainly during the months of January, February, and March. Chicago, however, still holds its position as the leading packing point of the country. The slaughtering establishments and storage warehouses have been somewhat enlarged during the past year, and improvements made in the arrangements for conducting the different branches of the trade. Most of the larger houses are now engaged in the business throughout the year, or during the midsummer or wintertime months, when the receipts of hogs are sufficiently liberal to

justify it. The smaller houses have done a fair business, but prices of product were too low to warrant them in extending their trade. The aggregate number of hogs packed during the summer months was about 1,800,000, or about 100,000 less than reported slaughtered last summer. The aggregate number of hogs packed during the months of January, February, November, and December was about 2,100,000, making a grand total for the year of about 3,900,000 hogs. The quality of the hogs was not quite so good during the first ten months of the year; but during the closing two months the quality has improved. Prices of hogs have averaged somewhat lower during the year, and the aggregate cost of those purchased by packers was about \$45,000,000. The aggregate amount of product manufactured may be estimated at 690,000,000 pounds, which may be classified as follows: Mess pork and sides, 318,000,000 pounds; lard, 134,000,000 pounds; hams, 126,000,000 pounds; shoulders, 112,000,000 pounds. The number of hands employed in the different establishments is about 15,000 or 20,000—the larger number in the winter season. No important changes have been made in the manufacture; packers adjusting their productions to suit the general wants of the trade. The cuts of product required to meet the wants of the domestic trade attracted the most attention. Those firms which have established agencies in the foreign markets, manufactured the greater portion of the product required for the markets abroad. Mess pork met with less favor than usual, and the manufacture was smaller. Other cuts of pork, particularly prime mess, extra prime, and family, were made in somewhat larger quantities to meet the increased demand. Lard was produced moderately, the prices being rather low during the greater portion of the year, and there was no inducement to enlarge the production by trimming meats. Sales of leaf lard to butterine makers were fair. Hams were made largely into domestic cuts, and commanded good prices during the greater portion of the year. Shoulders made rather freely, but chiefly into special averages for the domestic trade. Short rib sides attracted considerable attention, and the manufacture was liberal throughout the year to meet the wants of the speculative element and the domestic trade. Long and short clear sides made in fair quantities to meet the wants of the foreign trade. Foreign fancy cuts of sides made moderately, and almost exclusively by those houses engaged in the trade. Backs and bellies made in fair quantities, especially by the smaller houses.

### Steel Plates for the Forth Bridge.

It is a pretty sight to see ship-plates or plates for bridges rolled. Let us look for an instant at the "three-high" rolls engaged in rolling a plate for the Forth bridge. A little detachment of men is laid on to deal with a plate weighing some two tons and two hundredweight. The great mass of steel is being raised to the heat necessary for rolling in a furnace in the immense building devoted at Lodore to rolling and hammering purposes. At the proper moment the furnace is opened, and the luminous mass is dragged from its



burning bed on to a light but sufficiently strong truck, and pushed quickly toward the rolling mills. An ingot or "bloom" of the great weight specified is not easy to move, and it is amusing to see the skill with which it is dealt. Wheeled at a white heat up to the "rolls," the mass is at first, as it were, reluctantly accepted, and passes into their jaws with some difficulty. Then it becomes by degrees flatter and flatter, until it seems that it may become a plate. Backward and forward, spurting out flames as the jaws of the rolling-mill close upon it, the great mass of incandescent steel is lined as though it were dough, and flattened out to the required size. As the fiery sheet pours out of the rolls, boys run beside it with brooms soaked in water to wash off the oxidized skin of the metal, and thus leave a clean surface. While this is going on at one set of rolls, others are turning out plates and girders, angles and rods, and the iron floor on which we stand becomes so hot that we are glad to move into a pool of water to cool our burning soles. One by one the great plates are rolled and out on the floor. In the course of rolling they have become stretched a little at the sides, so that they have the look, as they lie red-hot on the ground, of the skins of mighty beasts recently torn from them and flung down by the hunters. Scarlet and crimson in every shade, they are cut by a machine, which makes nothing of their weight and thickness, into the exact parallelograms required for the Fort-bridge and for ship-building purposes, after which they are stacked in heaps ready for delivery.

### The Anthracite Coal Pool.

Ever since the Reading Railway Company made known the fact that it would not in the future submit to the periodical suspensions of coal-mining, a discussion has been going on among the coal companies as to the feasibility of some other plan to maintain harmony among the companies and prevent a ruinous competition for business. This discussion culminated on December 19th, in a meeting of the various interests, at the office of the Lehigh Valley Railway Company. There was a large representation present of those connected with the production, preparation, transportation, and sale of anthracite coal. Samuel Sloan, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railway Company, presided, and Joseph I. Harris, president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, acted as secretary. The meeting resulted in an agreement to allot the total anthracite production among the different companies, each company having the right to mine and ship its quota of the total output at its own time. The action of the meeting was embodied in a series of resolutions, that as much anthracite coal as may be produced or required during the coming year should be furnished by the respective companies in proper yearly or monthly quotas; that a committee of three be appointed by the chairman to present a sketch of such proper quotas; that each interest be requested to present to said committee a statement of the proportion of

the business done by it, and that it expects to do during the ensuing year. Messrs. Hoyt of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Harris of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and Gowen of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company were appointed as the committee. The representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company stated that his company agreed to the resolutions with the express understanding that there should be no moral or legal obligation on them arising from such assent; but the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is not a very important member of the pool, as it mines and ships a comparatively small amount of coal.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

### Commercial Travellers' Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner of the North-west Commercial Travellers' Association took place at the Grand Union last Friday evening. About seventy-five members of the association and their friends were present. The dining-room was very nicely decorated with the various national flags, and presented a pleasing picture. A string band was in attendance, and enlivened the affair with its sweet strains. The spread was an excellent one, a characteristic of the hotel. Mr. Thomas Johnson, the new president of the association, occupied the chair, and Messrs. J. J. Fanning and Fred. Chilcott the vice-chairs. Among the guests present were noticed Hon. C. P. Brown, Mayor-elect Hamilton, Kenneth McKenzie, Jos. Mulholland, R. J. Whitla, J. H. Ashdown, W. N. Ronald, J. O'Loughlin, T. G. Lawlor, E. Johnson, A. C. Mathews, A. C. Woods, R. B. Harstone, J. W. Peddie, Capt. Clarke, A. B. Coblenz, D. K. Elliott, James E. Steen, D. L. Mackenzie, E. W. Larmour, George Pereira, J. F. Macfarlin, J. Hastings, J. Douglas, W. Fish, P. T. Ptolemy, T. B. Miller, W. J. Owens, C. Newton, R. E. Thompson, J. Carey, F. Boysean (Brandon), L. G. Pointz, W. Cummings, W. Sherman, Jas. Burridge, Dr. R. B. Ferguson, J. C. McNabb, G. H. Smith.

Dinner being over, the chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were received with enthusiasm, the band playing the National Anthem and "God bless the Prince of Wales."

The next toast proposed was "The United Service—Army, Navy, and Volunteers." The band played "British Grenadiers," and Mr. Ptolemy sang "Rule, Britannia" and Chief Murray "Hearts of Oak." The toast was coupled with the names of Mr. Steen and Capt. Clarke, who during their remarks referred very feelingly to the Canadian voyagers in Egypt. Capt. Whitla was loudly called for, and made a few remarks.

Mr. Ptolemy here favored the company with "The Death of Nelson," after which the toast of "The Senate, the House of Commons, and the Local Legislature" was honored. Hon. Mr. Brown responded to the toast. He spoke of the commercial interests of the country, and assured those present that Hon. Mr. Norquay, now in Ottawa, would fight the battles of the province to the end in endeavoring to secure

the rights to which they were entitled. He thought that if the legislature would devise a scheme to reduce the taxation of the province they would be doing a good act. He predicted a better mercantile relationship between Canada and her neighbors across the line, and contended that it would be more in our favor than it would be to the United States.

After a song by Mr. J. C. McNabb, the vice chairman, Mr. J. J. Fanning, proposed the health of "The Mayor and Council." The toast was received with cheers and the singing of "They are Jolly Good Fellows." Before Mayor Hamilton responded to the toast, Chief Murray sang "The Sweet, Sunny South" in good style. The mayor-elect was received with cheers. He said he was but two days old as a mayor. In no small degree did the mercantile men assist in placing him and his colleagues in such honorable positions. He assured them that the new council would deal with questions that they would meet as well as their ability would permit. He proposed a bright commercial future for our country, and said that its success depended principally upon the efforts of the mercantile fraternity. He concluded an able speech by returning thanks for the hearty manner in which the toast had been received.

The vice-chairman next proposed the health of the late president of the association, Mr. Jos. Mulholland, which was drunk amid much enthusiasm. Mr. W. R. Langridge then stepped forward and read the following address, which was accompanied by a gold-headed cane and a handsome inkstand:

To Joseph Mulholland, Esq.

Dear Sir,—On the occasion of your return from the presidency of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association, after having occupied that position for two years, we, the members of this association, desire to express our appreciation of the manner in which you have at all times discharged the duties of the office. We feel that our association has been greatly benefited by your exertions, and cannot allow this opportunity to pass without in some small measure testifying to the esteem which you are held by us, and we beg to accept the accompanying tokens as reminders of the pleasant relations we have sustained together. We wish you every prosperity and happiness.

T. JOHNSON, President.

W. R. LANGRIDGE, Secretary.

On behalf of the association

Mr. Mulholland, on rising to respond, received with great cheering. He always look back with pride to the fact that he was the first president of the Commercial Travellers' Association. He felt that the influence of the association would always be in the province, and assured the association that the presentation had touched a chord in his heart. The young men of the association, he said, had a bright future before them, the field here being much greater than the eastern provinces. If they aspired to be the merchants of the country, he was sure they would succeed. He closed his remarks

by again thanking the association for their kind tokens of esteem for him.

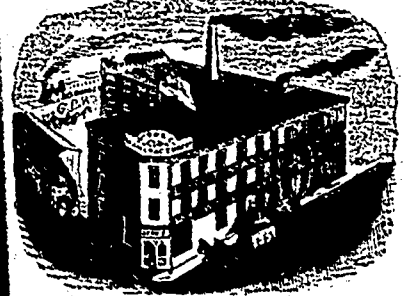
Mr. Ptolemy sang "If I were a Knight," and Mr. Victorson favored the assembly with selections on the mouth-organ, and was loudly applauded.

The toast of "The Commercial and Manufacturing Interests" was responded to by Messrs Kenneth McKenzie, A. Woods, L. M. Jones, and Jas. Burridge.

"Sister Societies" was responded to by Mr. Arnold; and "The Ladies" had good representatives in the persons of Messrs. Joe. Mulholland and F. Jones. "The Press" concluded the programme of toasts; and the affair ended with the singing of the national anthem.—*Free Press.*

From many different quarters come complaints that wheat is being sold at a price below the cost of production: in England, in some parts of the United States, and possibly in India. The number of persons who can afford to grow wheat at a loss must be small, and the number who will be content to grow it on these terms is smaller still. Reduced production may be relied on to bring down the supply to the limit of consumption. But a revolution must follow the demonstration that it is possible to produce wheat largely in excess of the world's requirements. Wheat cannot long continue to be sold below cost; but while the law of the necessary price asserts itself, selection will go on. The average price must cover the cost of production; but the average price will cover the cost of cultivating only the soils most suitable for the growth of wheat, all the other economic conditions as well as fertility being taken into account. Many lands on which wheat has hitherto been grown will have to be applied to some other purpose. The process of adaptation is not new; it has been going on, even in Canada. The province of Quebec, which eighty-four years ago exported a million bushels of wheat, does not now supply its own wants. In a less degree the change will come to Ontario; the Northwest as a vast wheat-field will flourish till the native qualities of the soil are exhausted. Whatever else happens, of this we may be assured: those who raise the world's supply of food will not long consent to do it at a loss.—*The Week.*

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(WESTERN DIVISION)

**WINTER TIME TABLE.**

Commencing Sunday, December 7, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Going West.	leave Winnipeg	arrive	Going East.	leave Winnipeg	arrive
8.30 a.m.	Portage la Prairie	10.30 a.m.	6.30 p.m.	11.05 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
3.07 p.m.	Brandon	5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	Broadview	1.00 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	8.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
5.25 a.m.	Regina	7.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	Moose Jaw	10.30 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	Swift Current	5.35 a.m.
3.40 p.m.	Swift Current	5.35 a.m.	9.40 p.m.	Maple Creek	1.25 p.m.
9.40 p.m.	Maple Creek	1.25 p.m.	2.15 a.m.	Medicine Hat	9.40 p.m.
2.15 a.m.	Medicine Hat	9.40 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	Calgary	6.40 a.m.
4.30 p.m.	Calgary	6.40 a.m.	1.10 a.m.	Laggan	8.45 p.m.
1.10 a.m.	Laggan	8.45 p.m.			

Trains between Winnipeg and Brandon daily, except Sundays. Three trains a week between Winnipeg and Moosejaw, leaving Winnipeg Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning leave Moosejaw Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Once a week between Winnipeg and Laggan, leaving Winnipeg Tuesdays; returning leave Laggan Fridays. Train between Calgary and Laggan subject to cancellation at any time without notice.

Going East	leave Winnipeg	arrive	Going West	leave Winnipeg	arrive
7.30 a.m.	Portage la Prairie	10.45 a.m.	3.05 p.m.	Brandon	12.30 a.m.
3.05 p.m.	Brandon	12.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	Port Arthur	1.30 p.m.
2.00 a.m.	Port Arthur	1.30 p.m.			

Train for Port Arthur leaves Winnipeg Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning leaves Port Arthur Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Going South	leave Winnipeg	arrive	Going North	leave Winnipeg	arrive
8.05 p.m.	Emerson	14.15 a.m.	8.40, 9.15 a.m.	Morris	1.20, 5.05 p.m.
10.30, 11.55 a.m.	Gretna	4.00, 7.00 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	Manitou	5.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m.	Manitou	5.30 a.m.			

\*Daily, except Saturday.  
†Daily, except Mondays.  
Trains run daily between Winnipeg and Gretna. For Manitou, leave Winnipeg Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; returning leave Manitou Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Train leaves Winnipeg for Stonewall, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Stonewall 10.30 a.m. and Stonewall at 10.55 a.m. Return same days, leaving Stonewall at 1.30 p.m. and Stonewall at 2 p.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 p.m.

Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk 6 p.m. and returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 a.m.

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Trains leaving Winnipeg Tuesday morning for Calgary and Port Arthur will have sleeping cars attached, returning leave Calgary Saturdays, Port Arthur Thursdays.  
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