

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.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 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: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | <input type="checkbox"/> Title page of issue /
Page de titre de la livraison |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Caption of issue /
Titre de départ de la livraison |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Masthead /
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison |

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

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
									/		

**THE
McClary Manufacturing Co.**

OF
LONDON, TORONTO AND WINNIPEG,
Manufacturers of
McClary Famous Stoves,
And Dealers in
SMITHS' METALS AND SUPPLIES
WHOLESALE ONLY.
Warerooms—Point Douglas Avenue. Office and Sample
Room—Gerrie Block, Princess St., near City Hall,
W. BRISCOLL, Manager. WINNIPEG.

CHAS. E. GATR. JOHN F. THOMPSON
GATE & THOMPSON,
—PRACTICAL—
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
9 ARTHUR ST., WINNIPEG.
Public Buildings and Dwellings Perfectly Ventilated.
All Work done on the most Improved Scientific
Principles by thorough experienced workmen.
HOTEL RANGES
—AND—
CARVING TABLES TO ORDER.
P. O. Box 1054.

Westman Baker,
119 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.,
Manufacturers of the latest Improved
GORDON PRESSES,
PAPER CUTTERS,
BOOKBINDERS' STANDING PRESSES,
LITHOGRAPHERS HAND PRESSES,
COUNTING MACHINES, CHASES, &c.
All kinds of large printing presses set up and adjusted.
Send for Price List.

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

STOVES!
WHOLESALE.
E. & C. GURNEY, & CO.,
RUPERT ST. WEST, WINNIPEG.

THE VULCAN IRON WORKS.
CASTINGS, BRASS AND IRON,
IRON COLUMNS.
FORGINGS, LIGHT AND HEAVY,
GRATINGS.
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.
ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.
MILLWRIGHTING.
OINT DOUGLAS AVE., }
WINNIPEG, MAN. } **F. H. BRYDGES & CO.**

**THE FEDERAL BANK
OF CANADA.**

Capital Paid-up, - - - \$2,510,000.
Rest, - - - - - 1,450,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
S. NORDHEIMER, Esq., President.
J. S. PLAYFAIR, Esq., Vice-President.
William Galbraith, Esq. E. Gurney, Jun., Esq.
Geo. W. Torrance, Esq. Benjamin Cronyn, Esq.
John Kerr, Esq.
H. S. STRATHY, Cashier.
HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
WINNIPEG, T RENWICK, MANAGER.
Branches—Aurora, Chatham, Guelph, Hamilton,
Kingston, London, Montreal, Newmarket, Petrolia,
Simcoe, St. Mary's, Strathroy, Tilsonburg, Winnipeg,
Waterford and Yorkville.
Bankers—New York—American Exchange National
Bank. Boston—The Mercantile National Bank. Great
Britain—The National Bank of Scotland.



OYSTERS!!

The Largest and Most Complete Oyster House in
Canada. Now receiving daily fresh stock in CANS and
BULK. Send your orders to
GOLD SEAL OYSTER CO.
N. W. BRADSTOCK, Prop. WINNIPEG, MAN.
V. FRANKLIN MORPHY. ALEX. STEWART.
MORPHY STEWART,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.,
MINNEDOSA, MAN.

JAS. A. LOUGHEED,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public,
&c., &c.
CALGARY & MEDICINE HAT.

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

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

JOHN BOULTBEE, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER,
&c. A Commissioner for Ontario. Portage la Prairie,
Manitoba.

W. C. HARRIS, ARCHITECT, ASSOCIATED LOYAL
CANADIAN ACADEMY OF ART. 562 Main Street.

C. I. BOUCHETTE, DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR,
Civil Engineer, Wharf, Rat Portage.

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

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

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

Hodgson, Sumner & Co.

Importers of
DRY GOODS,
SMALL WARES,
AND FANCY GOODS
BEADS, CUTLERY,
JEWELRY,
STATIONERY
Druggists' Sundries, Etc.
Princess St., Between McDermott and Bannatyne.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

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

**THE JOHN DOTY
ENGINE & BOILER WORKS
COMPANY,**
Cor. Front & Bathurst Sts., TORONTO,
Manufacturers of

ENGINES AND BOILERS

Of Every Description and Capacity.
Armington & Sims' celebrated Automatic
Cut-Off Engines,
Horizontal Plain Slide Valve Engines,
Steamboat and Tug Engines,
Hoisting and Pile Driving Engines,
Upright Engines, and
Meyers Variable Cut-off Engine.

OTTO SILENT GAS ENGINES,
Steamboat and Tug Boilers, Locomotive
Fire Box Boilers on Skids or Wheels,
Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers,
Horizontal Return Flue Boilers,
BOILERS FOR STEAM HEATING.

Upright Boilers, also Shafting, Hangers
and Pullys for Factories and Mills of
every description.
Send for circulars and price lists to

ROBERT MUIR & CO., Agents,
541 MAIN STREET,
WINNIPEG.

HENDERSON & BULL,

Commission Merchants

AND
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.Agents for the Canada Sugar Refining Company, Montreal
STORAGE, Bond or Free Lowest Rates of Insurance in the City. Liberal Advances made on Consignments.Offices and Warehouse, 41 Bannatyne St. East.
WINNIPEG.**The Ames, Holden Company,**AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.
JAMES REDMOND, } WINNIPEG.
A. C. FLUMERFELT, }**WHOLESALE**

Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gerrie Block, Princess Street,

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

Office, 15 Owen Street,

Winnipeg.**WHOLESALE GROCERS.****G. F. & J. GALT,**

Princess Street, Winnipeg,

Direct Importers of Teas,

WINES, BRANDIES,**CIGARS,****DRIED FRUITS.**Complete Stock of Sugars, Tobaccos, Canned Goods, etc.
SAMPLES and PRICES sent by mail upon application.

Thompson,

Codville & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

26 McDermott Street,

WINNIPEG.**OATMEAL !!**

The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents for the

Portage La Prairie Oatmeal Mills,

are now prepared to receive Orders and will furnish Quotations on application.

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

Henderson & Bull,

41 Bannatyne Street East,

P. O. Drawn 1231. **WINNIPEG, MAN.****DUNN & BENNIE,**

Accountants, Auditors,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,

NOTRE DAME STREET EAST,

(Opposite Bank of Montreal),

Box 311.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

ROBT. DUNN,

THOS. BENNIE.

THE CROMPTON**Corset Co.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR CORSETS,

78 York St.,

TORONTO.**W. HIGGINS & CO.,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS

Boots & Shoes, Trunks, &c.

33 QUEEN STREET EAST,

WINNIPEG, MAN

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

JACK HOWES, Prop.

A First-class Family and Commercial House,

CORNER RUPEL AND MAIN STREETS,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

—AND—

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

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

NEW WAREHOUSE

Corner McDermott and Albert Streets,

WINNIPEG.**Sutherland & Campbell,****WHOLESALE GROCERS**

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED.

PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

PROMPT MEN.

PRINCESS ST.,

WINNIPEG.**NEW FRUITS.**

VALENCIA RAISINS in 28 lb. Boxes.

CURRANTS in Barrels.

PRUNES in Kegs.

ELEM FIGS in 1 lb. Boxes.

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

Turner, MacKeand & Co.,

35 Bannatyne St. East, Winnipeg.

The Commercial

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

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

VOL. II.

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 29, 1884.

NO. 18.

The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

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

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

Office, 16 James St. East.

JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 29, 1884.

HARRY TAYLOR has started a bakery at Fort Macleod.

W. & J. WYBER, carpenters, Winnipeg, are reported away.

THE Calgary Herald intends to issue a daily edition shortly.

LOW & HOBBS, general store, Chater, have assigned in trust.

J. NIXON, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

C. CRANSTON, grocer, etc., Winnipeg, is in the hands of the sheriff.

It is proposed to start a Rancher's Bank, with headquarters at Calgary.

MCLEAN BROS., general store, Pilot Mound, have sold out to Baird Bros.

BLACKWOOD BROS., soda water manufacturers, Winnipeg, are opening a branch at Carberry.

THE Chicago Board of Trade has a membership of 1,936, representing a value of \$6,000,000.

JAY GOULD says he has lost over \$100,000,000 in the unsuspecting innocence of his too confidential nature.

V. VICTORSON, agent, Winnipeg, is in the hands of the bailiff on a chattel mortgage distress warrant.

MCLEAN & Thomas, general store, Calgary, have dissolved partnership. Each will continue in business alone.

NORRISH & SMITH, High River, N.W.T., have dissolved partnership, and J. Norrish is now sole proprietor.

THE half-yearly dividend on the capital stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be paid on Monday, February 18th.

GEO. POCOCK, proprietor of the Souris Coal Mines, has shipped one hundred pounds of coal from his mines to England as a sample.

THE stock belonging to the insolvent estate of Downs Bros., general store, Virden, is to be sold at auction by the assignee on the 31st inst.

FREDERICKSON & JONASSON, sawmill, Gimili, have admitted Arthur Walkley into partnership. The firm style is now Frederickson, Jonasson & Co.

DRAKE & RUTHERFORD, lumber dealers, Fisher River, have admitted T. A. Burrows into partnership under the style of Drake, Burrows & Rutherford.

Application is being made by the "Manitoba House Building and Portland Stone Manufacturing Company" for the decreasing of their capital stock from \$100,000 to \$20,000.

THE Fort Macleod Gazette says that from enquiries made of all the surrounding cattle men, it learns that cattle are all in prime condition. None of the hay put up has thus far been required.

NEELANDS & Co. have opened out a handsome new drug store at 434 Main street, next door north of Murchinson & Bryce's. Mr. Neelands, formerly of Rolle & Neelands, is the managing partner of the establishment.

THE St. Paul Board of Trade report shows that St. Paul stands tenth among American cities in her banking resources. Those which precede her are: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland and St. Louis.

THE population of Silver City is now 351. There are in the place five stores, two blacksmith shops, one carpenter shop, three hotels,

two saloons, one livery stable, three butcher shops, one baker, two laundries, and one hundred and fifty-three private houses.

T. GRAY, boots and shoes, Minnedosa, has gone south. He disposed of all his property before leaving, and bought a quantity of goods on credit the day before his departure. The stock left in his shop has been seized by a creditor, but it will only cover a small portion of the claim. So says the Tribune.

A MEETING of the creditors of Walton & Bird, Emerson, was held on Wednesday. The firm made an offer of 10 cents on the dollar, which was not accepted. The creditors have decided to test the validity of some judgments that the firm have allowed to be issued against them. The liabilities of the firm are heavy, between \$30,000 and \$35,000.

THERE were 321 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week ending January 19, 24 less than the corresponding week in 1883, and 111 more than in the like week in 1882. About 80 per cent. of the total were of small traders, whose capital each was less than \$5,000. Canada and the Provinces had 42, an increase of 13.

AT a mass meeting of miners, prospectors and claim holders, interested in mining locations on and around Castle Mountain, in the Rocky Mountains, recently held at Calgary, it was resolved to petition the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, to have the boundaries of their locations run parallel with the leads as staked out on the ground. They begged an early acknowledgment of their said mining locations, so that they can at once prepare to work their claims.

ON Wednesday a meeting of the creditors of the firm of Jerry Robinson & Co., dry goods, Winnipeg, was held. The estate shows a total liability of \$62,000, of which \$35,000 is capital borrowed from his brother in London, Ont. The Winnipeg business of the firm has been successful and the statement given shows that it has cleared over \$11,000 in two years. The business at the Emerson branch of the establishment has been the cause of failure, showing a shortage of \$15,000. The creditors present were disposed to treat liberally with Mr. Robinson and it is likely a settlement will be arrived on a basis of 50c in the dollar. Mr. Robinson has gone east to consult his creditors there.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

W. J. Conway, grocer, Ottawa, has failed.
 James Bridges, grocer, Welland, has sold out.
 Henry Cantelon, wagons, Clinton, has sold out.
 George Chadd, grocer, and baker, Picton, is dead.
 Thomas Minnes, blacksmith, Hamilton, is dead.
 James Muir, dry goods, Paris, has assigned in trust.
 Wm. Conkey, shoes, Stratford, has assigned in trust.
 J. G. Gibson, grocer, Toronto, has assigned in trust.
 Charles Koehler, furs, Toronto, has assigned in trust.
 George Grenville, general store, Kingsville, has sold out.
 A. L. Northwood, general store, Northwood, has sold out.
 Henry Ganc, boots and shoes, Georgetown, has assigned.
 T. D. James, hotel, Hamilton, is in the hands of the sheriff.
 W. H. Smith, contractor, Kingston, has assigned in trust.
 W. D. Bell, general store, Colpoys Bay, has assigned in trust.
 C. A. Hughes, millinery, St. Thomas, has assigned in trust.
 C. C. German, fancy goods, Berlin, has assigned in trust.
 Livingston & Co., Simcoe, have sold out to Hayes & Bowlby.
 W. H. Manning, hardware, Coldwater, has been burned out.
 J. A. Pamphilon, dry goods, Toronto, has assigned in trust.
 James G. Russell, fancy goods, Bolton, has assigned in trust.
 Wm. Filmore, hotel, Strathroy, has sold out to James Alexander.
 W. J. Bennett, grocer, Brockville, has sold out to W. F. Mann.
 W. J. Pennington, gents' furnishings, Simcoe, has assigned in trust.
 Shelton Bros., general store, Orangeville, have assigned in trust.
 J. S. Nixon, general store, Mono Road, is in the hands of the sheriff.
 Charles Garbutt, hotel, Port Hope, has sold out to T. H. Doncaster.
 W. S. Tempest, tailor, Port Hope, intends closing out his business.
 W. H. Walker, grocer, Port Hope, has sold out his stock and closed.
 John Blanchard, blacksmith, Calt, has sold out to Burnett & Cromarty.
 Wm. Benyon, general store, Baysville, has sold out to Salmon & Wallis.
 The sheriff is in possession of the general store of John Byers, Consecan.
 The Chatham Manufacturing Company, recently suffered damage by fire.
 Julian Sale, pocket books, Toronto, has admitted W. J. Somerville as partner.
 Miller & Cheyne, builders, Hamilton, have dissolved. Frank Miller continues.

W. J. Stevens, confectioner, Port Hope, is closing there, and will remove to Toronto.

The sheriff has possession of the stationery business of Mrs. M. E. Thorner, Hamilton.

Dunlop & Leaney, groceries and liquors, Simcoe, have dissolved. Wm. Dunlop continues the business.

Henry Schaffer, hotel and general store, Kippin, has sold his general store business to D. Weismiller.

J. R. Moore, glassware, oils, etc., London, is giving up the business, and has called a meeting of his creditors.

W. J. Melteury & Bros., grocers and liquor dealers, Brockville, intend going into the wholesale liquor business.

The Hespeler Manufacturing Company, Hespeler, is in difficulty. A meeting of their creditors was held on the 16th inst.

The following business men of Brighton have been burned out: Sam Sheer, saloon; Day & Weller, butchers; P. G. Kemp, harness.

Murray & Keith, general store, Lucknow, have dissolved. The business will be continued under the firm style of R. & J. D. Murray.

George Edwards & Co., woolens, Toronto, have admitted Charles Edwards as partner, and the firm style now is George Edwards & Bro.

Chown & Cunningham, wholesale hardware and foundry, Kingston, have dissolved. Edwin Chown will carry on the hardware business and Henry Cunningham and Charles D. Chown the foundry, under the style of Chown & Cunningham.

QUEBEC.

L. C. Barney, oils, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

N. Pellerin, grocer, Yamachiche, has assigned in trust.

John Smith, saloon, Montreal, has been burned out.

Eusebe Brunet, grocer, Pointe Claire, has assigned in trust.

Wm. Lewis, sashes, etc., Richmond, has assigned in trust.

J. & J. McGill & Co., hotel, Montreal, have assigned in trust.

O. Chagnon, furniture, Montreal and St. Johns, has assigned in trust.

The Canadian Boot and Shoe Company, Louisville, has assigned in trust.

Hyde, Turcot & Co., wholesale millinery, Montreal, have assigned in trust.

R. Bell & Co., paper box manufacturers, Montreal, have been burned out.

Felix Black, tobacconist, Montreal, was sold out by the bailiff on the 17th inst.

Jeremie Morier, of the firm of J. Morier & Co., general store, Capeton, is dead.

The stock of J. B. Alarie, furniture, Montreal, is advertised for sale by the trustee.

O. Dufresne, jr., of the firm of O. Dufresne & Bro., lumber, Montreal, registers as the only partner.

Noel Pratt, furniture, Montreal, was advertised to be sold out by the the bailiff on the 18th inst.

Mugor Bros. & Co., commission, grain, etc., Montreal, have admitted Wm. Wilton as partner under the same style.

The Thomson & Houston Electric Light Co., Montreal, has sold out to the American Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.

Parker & Horsfall, wholesale and retail clothing, Montreal, have dissolved. The business will be continued by W. O. N. Parker.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Johnston H. Bishop, Wolfville, has assigned.
 Vaux & Fraser, New Glasgow, have dissolved.
 T. M. King, bank agent, etc., Antigonish, has assigned.

James Rine & Co., mineral waters, Halifax, have dissolved.

R. J. Parker, victualler, Halifax, is about retiring from business.

King Bros. & Co., general store, Sydney and Reserve Mines, have assigned.

The firm of G. & E. Cutlip, painters, paper-hangers, etc., Halifax, has been dissolved by the death of E. F. Cutlip. G. H. Cutlip, continues the business in his own name.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Francis & Vaughan, boots and shoes, St. John, have suspended.

McNaughton Bros., harness, Moncton, have sold out to E. W. Steves.

Noble Bros., fish, St. John, have dissolved. I. R. Noble continues the business under the old style.

George H. Martin, St. John, has admitted G. D. Martin as partner, under the style of G. H. Martin & Son.

The Boot and Shoe Industry of the Dominion.

During the present winter season there has been delivered, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Montreal, a course of very interesting lectures on Canadian Industries and Commerce. The lecturers have in every case been men representative of the interest concerning which they spoke. The ninth lecture of the course was delivered on the 14th inst., by Mr. E. F. Ames of the Ames, Holden Co., the subject being, "The Boot and Shoe Industry." In his opening remarks the lecturer traced the use of covering for the feet from the early days, when sandals were used, up to the time when the style of footwear now in use began to become general. The first trace of the manufacture of boots and shoes in the Dominion was in Montreal, in 1828, when one William Galt embarked in the business of tanner and shoe manufacturer. He founded the Glasgow Tannery, still running, for the manufacture of sole leather. He had also in 1835 a tannery in the Quebec suburbs for making lighter leather, such as calf-skins and cowhide upper, or waxed leather, and made considerable quantities of leather for market, besides what was wanted for his own use. There were four brothers of that name who for some years did a flourishing business under the style of Galt Bros.

The price of sole leather in those days was 15c to 18c per lb., calf-skins 40c to 50c, and cowhide upper 25c to 30c; the present prices are about 25c per lb. for sole leather, 60c to 80c for calf-skins, and 30c to 40c for cowhide upper. What are termed splits were scarcely known, the tanners not having the requisite machinery for splitting the leather. Ten or twelve years

later than this the leathers were sold very much at auction, there being three or four trade sales during the year; one Bostwick was a prominent auctioneer and dealer in leathers, having consignments from various parts of the country. The lighter leathers, such as are termed by the trade "patent (or japanned) enamelled, pebbled grain, buff, etc., were little used forty years ago, and such as were, were brought from the United States or England. About twenty-five years since the manufacture of these leathers was commenced in Canada, and now the market is wholly supplied by home manufacture. Mr. Mosley was one of the first and foremost manufacturers of these fine leathers, which previous to this we were obliged to import. About 1837 two or three others started in the boot and shoe business, stimulated probably by the needs of the Government for soldiers' shoes during those troublous times, but there does not appear to have been any manufacturing for wholesale worthy of notice previous to 1840, about which time several commenced in a small way to make "sale shoes," as they were called at this period, and until near the close of the decade. No such idea as the division of labour or labour-saving device of any description was known to the trade. The shoemaker, "pure and simple," was the only producing power; he could cut, fit, last, stitch, peg, trim, set edges, burnish, in short, perform all the varied functions in the production of a shoe, which now require not less than twenty or thirty operatives, with the hum and clatter of as many different machines, driven by steam power. The idea of the division of labour and greater economy in working up the stock began in 1849, and to the late firm of Brown and Childs is due the credit of first introducing the system into Canada of employing several men not necessarily practical shoemakers in the production of a shoe, each performing some particular part, in which he became very proficient, and together accomplishing the work cheaper than if done by a single workman, and quite as neatly. They also introduced the custom of paying their workmen in cash at the close of each week, which has since been strictly adhered to. The innovation met with the most determined opposition at first. Brown and Childs rapidly extended their business, establishing a branch in Toronto, and for many years occupied a leading position in the trade, being generally the first to adopt any new invention which promised the cheapening and more rapid production of goods. They introduced into Canada the manufacture of india rubber shoes, formed a company and built a large factory on the canal, which business was finally merged into the Canadian Rubber Company. Mr. Wm. Childs was the first one to conceive the idea of attaching cloth to rubber (by means of rubber cement) and which gave rise to the felt overshoe, with india rubber soles, now so extensively worn in Canada and the North of this during the winter. Had the value of this invention been at the time known, and patents secured, it would doubtless have been of great value to the owner. It is but just to add that the trade has been indebted to the enterprise and ingenuity of this firm in past years for bringing in changes which were adopted without the expense and

annoyance which attended their introduction. By the new system men worked in gangs, usually five together. The head man being a skilled workman, contracted with his employer and "farmed" out the work in detail to his men, bringing it in at the close of each week and taking out a fresh supply, sometimes living several miles from the city. This system continued in vogue ten or twelve years, until steam power was introduced, since which all work has been done under the same roof. In the years 1850 and 1851 came the sewing machine, then the greatest labour-saving invention of the age. Whether the credit of introducing the first sewing machine into the shoe business of Canada belongs to Brown and Childs or J. and T. Bell I am unable to decide; each about the same procured a machine of the Singer pattern, and after becoming satisfied of its utility purchased others, and they soon came into general use and gave the first great impulse to the trade. The late firm of J. and J. Woodley introduced the first sewing machine into Quebec in 1854; it was of course considered a great curiosity, and crowds came to see it, until it at last became so great an annoyance that they were obliged to refuse people further admittance. The cost of the machine was then \$100; it is now \$25 or \$30. The saving in expense of making shoes by the aid of sewing machines is immense, indeed it is difficult to see now the business could have attained anything without them.

About the year 1860 steam power began to be applied, and a reorganization of the modes of manufacture again followed; instead of sending work out to be made, all was now done within the walls of the factory and a more thorough division of labour was adopted. The firm of Brown and Childs still led the van in being the first to make use of the new agency. The second firm to apply steam power was Smith and Cochrane, who commenced a very successful business in 1853. They were the first to introduce into Canada the famous McKay sole sewing machine, then attracting great attention in the States, and which has done more to revolutionize the manufacture of boots and shoes than any other, excepting perhaps the sewing machine. From this time onward great advances have been made in the facilities of manufacturing; indeed in no single trade is there more perfect division of labour or adaptation of machinery. In 1867 a fresh impulse was imparted to the trade by the confederation of the provinces; hitherto the eastern provinces had drawn their supplies of ready-made boots and shoes from Great Britain and the United States, but with free trade with those sections and the extension over them of the Canadian tariff which the year previous had been raised from 12½ to 15 per cent.—which was further advanced in 1874 to 17½ per cent, and in 1879 to 25 per cent.

The income in the trade from 1860 to 1870 was greater than in any preceding or succeeding ten years, and at the close of this decade there were not less than 25 firms making shoes in the city by the aid of steam power, whose productions exceeded in value annually \$1,000,000, and with the suburbs and adjacent towns probably nearly or quite \$5,000,000. The report of the trade and commerce of Montreal gives

the number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes in the city and suburbs in 1871 as 117, employing 5,000 persons, with annual wages paid \$1,141,670, and value of product \$5,673,412, and ten years later as 213 establishments of every description employing 5,395 persons, with wages paid \$1,460,395, and product valued at \$6,880,826. These statistics would show the boot and shoe industry to be the largest manufacturing interest in the city. Manufacturing with steam power and machinery commenced in Quebec in 1864, and for several years there were but two firms in the wholesale trade—J. and J. Woodley and C. Bresse, but within the past ten years it has greatly increased, there being now eight large factories with steam power, sixteen wholesale establishments in all, producing from \$2,000,000 in value annually. The cities of Toronto, Hamilton and London manufactures about \$1,500,000 value, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick \$500,000 each, while authority already quoted places the annual product of the whole Dominion at upwards of \$17,000,000, and employing 18,949 persons. Considerable manufacturing is also done in Victoria (B.C.), Ottawa, Pembroke, Guelph, Brussels, Walkerton, St. Johns, Rock Island, St. Catharines, etc. This then, is the largest manufacturing interest in the Dominion except those of flour and lumber. The next largest is that of tanning, with an output of \$15,144,535, employing 5,491 persons, followed closely by clothing, the product being \$15,102,963, and employing 13,129 persons.

Freight Rates and Exports.

There is no improvement in ocean freights. The following rates, reported by Henderson Bros., agents of the Anchor line, were current on the New York market during last week:

Ports.	Flour, per 100 lbs.	Wheat, per bus.
Liverpool	11.25c	3.0c
London	15.47c	5.0c
Glasgow	16.88c	5.0c
Bristol	16.69c	5.0c
Leith	19.69c	8.0c

Shipments from New York last week were as follows: Wheat, 305,128 bus.; flour, 97,303 bags.

The event of the week has been the reduction of rates east of Chicago, ordered by Commissioner Fink because of rate cutting. Should the irregularities still continue a further reduction will undoubtedly be ordered, in which event the disruption of the trunk line pool is a foregone conclusion. The new tariff rates on flour as follows:

To Chicago, per 100 lbs.	20c
To New York, "	40c
To Boston, "	45c

—N. W. Miller.

GREAT BRITAIN imported during 1881-82 from East India 600,000 tons of rice.

It is estimated that this year's product of wool in the United States will be 320,000,000 lbs., an increase of 20,000,000 lbs. over that of last year. A careful estimate shows that the consumption is 7,000,000 lbs. per week or 364,000,000 annually, showing that to supply the demand for consumption 44,000,000 lbs. will have to be imported.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 29, 1884.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

At a recent meeting of the City Council a proposition was made that if a grant of \$12,000 were given, the Board of Agriculture would make the Provincial Exhibition permanent in Winnipeg for five years. This did not meet with favor in the eyes of our city Solons, who wound up by offering the paltry sum of \$2,000 towards the maintenance of the exhibition. This was certainly strangely out of keeping with the policy pursued by Winnipeg aldermen in the past. They have been only too willing to squander money right and left for purposes that were entirely uncalled for, and which often would hardly bear the test of being legitimate. But now when something is brought up for their consideration and their assistance solicited for it, which has for its object the welfare of the city and which will serve to add to its importance both materially and otherwise, they look upon it with a suspicious eye, and decline to come to its aid. Perhaps if the money had been wanted to buy a \$30,000 gravel pit, or build an expensive city hall, they would willingly have assented to the expenditure, at least if the history of the past can be taken as a guide such would have been the case. We cannot but think that in not agreeing to meet the wishes of the Board of Agriculture the Council acted very unwisely, and it would seem that the penny wise and pound foolish policy which characterized their predecessors was still to be continued. Other towns and cities in the Province are yet in their infancy and comparatively small, and the probability is that many years will elapse before they attain to the dignity of full-fledged cities. While they remain thus it is not considered wise to hold the Provincial Exhibition outside of Winnipeg, as in the smaller places it will be impossible to make it the success which all would desire it to be. This was amply exemplified by the experience of last year, when the exhibition was held at Portage la Prairie. Such being the case it then becomes almost an actual necessity that it be permanently established in Winnipeg for some years at least. But it is also a necessity that sufficient encouragement be given the Board of Agriculture by the city to enable them to successfully carry out their plans.

The Province of Manitoba is an agricultural country, and on the development of that special industry must depend its future. Unless every inducement is held out to foster its interests, and nothing left undone to encourage its onward march. The working out of the grand destiny of the Province will be trammelled in its progress. As the country becomes settled and brought under cultivation, so will the commerce of the city of Winnipeg extend. It is the only source to which we have to look for support; and since this city will reap a proportionate benefit by its encouragement, it seems to us that the Council displayed a vast amount of unwisdom in their treatment of the proposition from the Board of Agriculture. The request was not an extravagant one, and we trust that they will yet see fit to reconsider the matter, and that further consideration will lead them to act in a more liberal spirit than they have been disposed to do thus far.

There is also a prospect that within the next four years the Dominion Exhibition will be held here, which makes it all the more necessary that permanent grounds and buildings for exhibition purposes should be located in the capital of the Province. By that time the C. P. R. will have been constructed across the Dominion from ocean to ocean, and Winnipeg being the central point between British Columbia and the maritime provinces is the most desirable place at which the grand interprovincial exhibition should be held. Such an event would be a red letter day in the history of Winnipeg, and mark an important era in the country's progress. Much more might be said on this subject and many other cogent reasons urged for the permanent establishment of the annual exhibit of Provincial products in this city. But enough has been done to show the desirability of the Council acting liberally in this matter, and the necessity that exists for their doing so. We hope that the matter will receive prompt attention. The exhibition was lost to Winnipeg last year through the apathy and inactivity of the Council, and when arrangements had been completed to hold it at another point there was some vigorous kicking about it. Let the same mistake not be repeated.

DOMINION TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The report of the Minister of Customs which was laid upon the table of the House of Commons a few days ago shows that the total value of imports into the

Dominion for the year ending June 30th, 1883, was \$132,254,022, being \$12,834,522 in excess of the previous year, and \$1,040,440 larger than that of 1874—the largest previously recorded. Exports show a decrease of \$4,051,399, the figures being \$98,085,804 for 1883, as against \$102,137,203 in 1882. Taking the aggregate trade of the year on the basis of exports and goods entered for consumption the Dominion had the largest dealings with Great Britain, amounting to \$99,197,682, the United States coming next with a total of \$97,701,056. The amount of trade with other countries was.—West Indies, \$7,494,291; South America, \$2,954,628; Newfoundland, \$2,953,273; France, \$2,934,210; Germany, \$1,942,851; China and Japan, \$1,750,642. The decrease in the value of exports is accounted for by the failure of the crops in Ontario and other Eastern provinces. Of agricultural products there were exported off the produce of Canada, \$22,818,519 in 1883, as against \$31,035,712 in 1882, a falling off of \$8,200,000 in this item alone.

The average rate of duty on the total imports was in 1883, 17.52 per cent; in 1882, 18.18 per cent. The amount of duty per head of the population paid in each Province was:—Ontario, \$3.98; Quebec, \$6.80; Nova Scotia, \$4.16; New Brunswick, \$4.71; Manitoba, \$9.02; British Columbia, \$18.38; Prince Edward Island, \$1.53. Over the whole Dominion the average amount of duty per capita was \$5.26. It will be seen that with the exception of British Columbia, Manitoba has to pay a great deal more per head than any other province.

The amount of customs duty collected during the last fiscal year was \$23,009,582. The year previous it was \$21,581,570. The percentage for the cost of collection to the total customs revenue obtained was 3.26 per cent in 1883, and 3.33 in 1882.

SIR JOHN & THE COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY.

In the course of his speech on the address in the House of Commons a few days ago Sir John A. Macdonald ventured to assert that the Dominion was particularly prosperous, commercially, at the present time and that we were surrounded by all the indications of prosperity. Upon what data the honorable gentleman based his statement we are not enlightened. It reminds us of a certain

occasion on which Lord Beaconsfield struck an audience with surprise and alarm by suggesting that the general movements of British trade were represented with tolerable fidelity by the fluctuations in chemicals, a doctrine which though possessing in a marked degree the charm of novelty was terribly deficient in point of accuracy. It is possible that Sir John following in the path laid down by the great British statesman, and ambitious to equally distinguish himself as an authority on matters pertaining to trade and commerce, had been eagerly watching the fluctuations in quinine or the activity in Epsom salts, and took these as his guide. Whether it be so or not it cannot be denied that Sir John in his references to the country's commercial position shot aside the mark. "Facts are stubborn chiefs and wanna ding" is a trite old saying, and if the premier had studied up the record of the year's business he would have thought a second time before expressing himself as he did. Spurts of activity in some departments there have been in the course of the past year, but the merest tyro in the study of commercial matters cannot but have noticed the absence of that sound tone and vigorous health which beget confidence. Failures have been both numerous and heavy. Speculation has run riot and speculation has also obtruded accidentally its noxious form. The record of commercial disaster in the Dominion for 1883 throws into the shade that of any of the three previous years. In 1880, at which time the country was emerging from the critical period of 1878 and 1879 the total number of failures was 907 with liabilities of \$7,988,077. In the following year there were only 635 insolvencies, the liabilities amounting to \$5,751,207. In 1882 insolvencies in number amounted to 787 and the liabilities were \$8,587,657. But in 1883 what do we find? The number of failures aggregated 1384 with liabilities of \$15,949,361 or well on to double that of the previous year. Taking the province of Manitoba and the Northwest apart we find that in 1882 there were only 28 failures, and the total of liabilities amounted to \$290,900, with assets of \$221,800. For 1883 Dun, Wiman's record shows that there were 232 failures during that year, an increase of nearly 750 per cent. The total liabilities of these insolvents were \$2,869,500, while their assets amounted to only \$1,938,000

The decline in value of bank stocks is another feature of the year's history which the Premier must have overlooked. All stocks have suffered great depreciation, some of the most active closing the year eight, ten, and even twenty and thirty per cent lower than they opened it. Canada, fortunately, or unfortunately, is not alone in this position, for our neighbors across the line show a record of disaster even worse, the depreciation in the value of stocks in that country during the year amounting to hundreds of millions. And the end does not seem to be yet, for we notice that Eastern manufacturers are in many cases reducing wages, and in some instances have closed down altogether, until the results of over-production are got rid of. We have had an unexampled era of prosperity. The rewards of success have been reaped; now the penalties of inactivity are being endured. Periods of weakness and of strength; of activity and of lethargy, must come in the natural course of things, and it is for those who are at the helm to so guide the ship of State that she may bestweather the storm when it comes. But in order to successfully steer it is essential that the pilot know well the course he has to navigate, and be thoroughly posted in the actual condition of things. Judging from Sir John's remarks he has not carefully studied the chart of commerce and finance, and we commend the figures given above to his attention. He is no doubt an almost indispensable factor in the politics of the country, but when he tackles commercial affairs we are afraid that he is not infallible, but rather liable to err. At least it is evidently not his forte.

DAMAGED GRAIN.

During the few months that have elapsed since the harvesting of the grain crop in Manitoba and the Northwest loud and bitter complaints have resounded throughout the length and breadth of the land, the alleged grievance being that grain buyers and millers were taking an undue advantage of the farmers in paying for wheat, damaged by frost, a less price than it was actually worth. Political wire pullers and chronic agitators took up the cry, and the newspapers, with black letter headings, in which the word "Monopoly," generally qualified by the strongest adjectives in the vocabulary, was ever a prominent feature, helped to fan the flame of discontent to the utmost of their ability. That the outcry thus raised against grain handlers was to a large extent unnecessary and unwarranted, must be patent to every right thinking mind that is prepared to consider the question from an unbiassed standpoint. This may seem a strong statement to make in the face of the fact that during the past few weeks the price paid for frozen wheat has been steadily advancing, while the market value of good sound grain has been as steadily declining in the markets of the world. It is possible that early in the

season farmers did not get for their frozen wheat what it was actually worth. But the position of those who undertook to purchase the grain in its damaged condition must also be considered. A little enquiry into the matter reveals the fact that this was the first season in which either miller or grain buyers were called upon to handle frozen wheat at all. They had had experience with musty grain, smutty grain, and last year with an abundance of wet grain, and the result of their handling the latter was not of a very satisfactory character, as our readers well know. But frozen grain was to them an entirely new commodity to deal with. They were at first unable to estimate what its value could be in the Eastern markets, or for milling purposes, and like men engaged in any other branch of business, they proceeded with caution. They also put on their wisest looks, desirous of preserving an appearance of being able to pass a competent judgment upon its merits, and unwilling to acknowledge their ignorance of what could actually be done with the grain in its damaged state. After a thorough test had been made, and it was discovered that although not fully up to the standard of sound grain, it still possessed good milling qualities, the margin between the value of No. 1 hard and wheat not too much hurt by frost gradually decreased. It reminds one of the time when Fife wheat was first introduced into the Eastern provinces of the Dominion. The millers at first eyed it very suspiciously, declaring that it was so hard that they could not grind it to advantage, and that they could not produce from it a quality of flour equal to that obtained from the softer varieties of grain, which were then generally grown in the country. Now no other variety than the formerly despised Fife wheat is more eagerly sought after for milling purposes. Of course, we do not mean to infer from this comparison that wheat damaged by frost will ever take the place of sound grain, but it only serves to show that millers and grain buyers, as well as every one else, have often a great deal to gain by experience.

Many people say that the farmers in this country have much to learn in regard to grain growing, and even the COMMERCIAL has pointed out more than once that they are a long way from being possessed of agricultural omniscience. The results of the past season have shown that they are not the only class of the community in such a position, but that millers and grain buyers have also had a chance to profit by the misfortunes which befell our last season's crop, and probably it was only the businesslike caution of the latter which prevented them from paying as dearly for their experience as the farmers. But it is to be hoped that it will be a long time before either class are again called upon to fall back upon experience for suggestions in regard to handling damaged grain.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There are two distinct sides to the financial situation in Winnipeg at the present time. On the one hand the demand on the banks for loans by small traders is heavy. The banks, although they have plenty of funds on hand, are very unwilling to give accommodation to this class of customers. On the other hand there is very little accommodation being asked for in the way of discounting regular commercial paper. This line of business is especially slack, and it seems to grow lighter as the year advances. This is no doubt owing to the firm determination of wholesale houses and manufacturers not to push business at present, and are holding themselves within very limited bounds. The rate of discount remains unchanged. Gilt-edged commercial paper is negotiated at from 8 to 10 per cent.; ordinary 10 to 12 per cent. The annual statement of the loan companies, which have been made up for the past year, are in almost every case very satisfactory. In some instances part renewals have been wanted, but then advances are asked for principally on steadily improving farm property, which every year becomes a more eligible security. Notwithstanding the complaints that agriculturists have made about frozen wheat, etc., the proportion of true interest is exceedingly small, and keeps steadily decreasing as the crop is brought to market. The companies have plenty of money on hand, and there is no difficulty in obtaining advances on first-class mortgage security at rates varying from 8 to 10 per cent. Money for speculative purposes is not easily obtained, and in many cases very high rates are paid for accommodation for short dates.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The record of trade in wholesale circles in Winnipeg during the past week is little more than a repetition of what it has been for several weeks past. The leading houses are doing scarcely anything in the way of filling orders, and a good many of them are occupying the time in taking stock or putting goods in order in hope of a more active movement before long. But it is not expected that there will be much done between now and spring beyond sending out some sorting-up orders, and which are not expected to be either great in number or large in amount. Country dealers report trade light, and the majority of them have about enough of goods, especially dry goods and clothing, on hand to keep them going till the opening of the spring season. There is not much change to note in collections from what has been reported for the past week or two, but still what change there is in the way of improvement. A good many renewals are asked for, but the request is generally accompanied by a substantial cash remittance. A decrease of the amount of the original note. With such as act squarely and honestly, and show a disposition to do the best they can, the wholesale houses are inclined to deal leniently, and give them all the assistance they can. But woe betide the man who is detected in any attempt at sharp practice. So soon as he is found out, his days of commercial existence are quickly numbered. Reports from different parts of the country indicate that

with the advent of spring a very good trade will be done, and that on a more satisfactory basis to all concerned than has hitherto obtained.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

There has been quite an active demand for grain crushers, straw cutters and small horse-powers with which to operate them, during the past week or two. The stock of this class of machinery has run low in the city, and it was only with difficulty that orders have been filled. In other lines of agricultural machinery there is no movement as yet. This has not been a very brisk season for the sleigh trade, but at the same time quite a number have been disposed of at the different agencies. Collections are reported as showing a marked improvement during the past week or two, which it is to be hoped will continue.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The demand for boots and shoes continues very light. Some sorting-up orders for felt goods and moccasins keep coming in, but the volume of trade cannot be said to be up to what the leading houses had expected. Collections are slow but no worse than they have been.

CLOTHING.

In this line there is scarcely any movement at all, and until travellers take the road with samples of spring goods, a period of comparative inactivity is looked for. Collections are about as they were.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

The past week or two have been about the dullest of the season. The rush that preceded the holiday season seems to have supplied nearly all present wants in this line, and the present condition of things will not be much changed for a few weeks yet. Collections are fair.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Trade is rather quiet but a moderate steady business continues to be done. Country orders come in tolerably freely, and city trade keeps up to about the average. As regards collections there has not been much cause for complaint.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods trade of the past week has been characterized by continued dullness. Country orders have been very light, and city trade is also very quiet. Stock-taking has been keeping the leading houses busy, and it is expected that importations of spring goods will soon begin to arrive, which will give them further employment until the opening up of the next season's trade. There is no desire to push business on the part of the wholesale houses. Retailers are equally conservative in giving orders, and these two elements combined serve to make business exceedingly quiet. The sorting-up trade will be light as merchants will not buy except to supply immediate and pressing wants. That this is a wise policy for all concerned to pursue cannot be gainsayed, and it will have the effect of bringing about a much more satisfactory trade when it does open up in the spring. Collections are still somewhat slow, but there is a slight improvement noticeable.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

Masterly inactivity characterizes this branch of the wholesale trade at present. This was, however, only what was expected after the

holiday season had passed. Collections are said to be a little better than they were, but cannot yet be, by any means, called good.

FISH AND POULTRY.

There is only a moderate local demand for fish. The market is well supplied, and considerable quantities have been shipped from Lake Winnipeg and from the Lake of the Woods to Minneapolis, St. Paul and other American cities. White fish are quoted at 7c per pound; Lake Superior trout 8c; Oysters are selling at 70c for counts, 60c for selects, and 50c for standards. The supply of poultry is fair, and prices remain the same, viz, 17c to 20c per pound for turkeys and geese.

FRUIT.

The demand for fruit keeps up very well and collections are reported good. Considerable consignments have been received during the week, and they are going-off freely. Lemons are easier and are now quoted at \$8.50 to \$9. A fine lot of Valencia oranges has arrived which sell at \$13.50 to \$14 per case. Malaga grapes are worth \$9.50 to \$10.50 per barrel, according to weight and quality. Apples are steady and in good demand at \$7 to \$7.50 per barrel. Figs in 14lb boxes are worth 12c per lb.; Eleme layers 19c. Nuts are steady at old quotations, viz: peanuts 20c per lb; almonds 20c to 22c; brazils 22c; cocoa nuts \$9.50 per hundred. There is a fair demand for dried fruit. Loose muscatel raisins are steady at \$3.25; black baskets \$4.40; dates are worth 10c per lb.

FUEL.

The cold weather makes the demand brisk. The market is well supplied with wood, and prices have declined somewhat. Saskatchewan coal is worth \$9 per ton in the yard or \$10 delivered; Anthracite ranges from \$14.00 to \$14.25. Tamarac wood is worth from \$6 to \$7 per cord; poplar \$5 to \$6; oak \$7 to \$8.

FURNITURE.

There is no improvement to note in the furniture trade which continues abnormally dull. Country trade amounts to scarcely anything, and business in the city is very quiet. Collections are slow.

GROCERIES.

In groceries a fair, steady trade has been done during the week, but there has not been anything of a rush at all. Quotations are as follows: Sugars—Yellow 9½ to 10c; granulated 10½ to 11½c; Paris lumps 12c; Coffee 15 to 18c for Rio; 22 to 27c for Javas; teas—Japan 20 to 45c, Noynne gunpowders 30 to 75c; Young Hyson 25 to 70c; new season Congous 24 to 55c; last season's do 18c to 35c. Tobaccos have advanced—Prince of Wales is quoted at 39c to 40c per lb.; Myrtle Navy \$10 per cask. Syrups are quoted at \$3.50 per keg; half barrels 90c per gallon. Boneless fish is worth 9c per lb for 40 lb boxes; 10c for 5 lb boxes. Common salt \$3.25 per barrel; 5 lb bags \$5 40; 3 lb bags \$6.00.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

During the past week there has been scarcely anything doing, and no improvement of any account is looked for until towards spring. Collections are not yet so satisfactory as could be desired. Prices are firm at the quotations given,

viz.: Tin plate 14x20, \$7.50 to 7.75; 20x28, \$14.25 to 14.75; bar iron \$3.50 to 4.00; sheet iron \$3.50 to \$7.00; iron piping, 25 per cent. off price list; ingot tin, 32c to 35c; pig lead, 6½c to 7c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 8c to 9c according to quality; cut nails, tenpenny and upwards, \$4.25 per 100lb keg; casing nails, \$5.00, finishing nails \$1.50. Bar iron is quoted at \$3.50 per 100 lb to the trade and \$4 to blacksmiths.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Business continues very much as it has been since the beginning of the month, quiet, and likely to be so for a month or two to come. Quotations are:—Spanish sole 33c to 35c; slaughter sole 35c French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic 55c; B Z calf \$1.00 to 1.10; French kip \$1.00 to 1.25; B Z kip 85c to 90c; slaughter kip 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper 55c; grain upper 55c; harness leather 34c to 36c for plump stock; English oak sole 65c.

LUMBER.

There is very little doing in lumber at present. Quotations are as follows, but when cash accompanies the order, a substantial reduction can generally be obtained: Pine lumber, 1st, common boards, dressed \$26.50; 2nd, dressed, \$25.50; 1st dressed rough, \$26.50; 2nd do. \$25.50; sheathing, rough, \$25; timber 16 feet and under, \$24; do. over 16 feet, for each additional 2 feet, \$1; dimension and joists 16 feet and under, \$24; do. over 16 feet for each, \$1; fencing, \$25; 2 and 3 inch battens, \$30; A. stock boards, all widths, \$50; B do., \$45; C do., \$40; D do., \$35; 1st clear, 1, 1½, 1¾, and 2 inch, \$60; 2nd do., \$50; window and door casings, \$50; lase boards, dressed, \$50; 1st pine flooring, siding and ceiling, \$40; 2nd do. \$35; 3rd do. \$30; ½ inch split siding, dressed, \$30. Spruce lumber—timber 16 feet and under, \$22; do. over 16 feet for each additional 2 feet, \$1; dimensions and joists, 16 feet and under, \$23; do., over 16 feet, for each additional 2 feet. \$1; boards, \$22; 1st flooring, siding and ceiling, \$28; XX shingles, \$5.25; Star A shingles, \$5.25; X shingles, \$5.00; A do, \$4.50; lath, \$4.50

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

The past week has been a very quiet one, orders being rather few and generally small in amount. Collections are reported as being fairly satisfactory.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

The demand for common grades of liquor keeps up fairly well, but there is only a limited enquiry for the finer classes. Quotation to jobbers and purchasers of quantities are: Hennessy's one star, \$13 to \$14; in wood, \$4.50 to 5.00 per gallon; Imperial, cases, vintage of 1878, \$5.50; Martel, in case, one star, \$13 to \$14; Renault, 1-star, \$12, \$16 and \$20; Boleyn, in wood, \$4 to \$5.50; Rouet, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$10, half flasks, \$11; Pinetto, in wood, \$4 per Imp. gal.; Louis Freres, in cases, qts, \$10; flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; half flasks, four dozen in a case, \$12; M. Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9; half flasks, \$10. Gin, Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$10.50 to 11.50; green cases, \$6 to \$7; Old Tom gin, Bernard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Ford's Acaidia

gin \$2.25 to 2.75; Booth's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's in wood, \$1.00; Caol Ila Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$9.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$4.50; Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.50 to \$1.00 per gallon. Champagne—Pomeoy, quarts, \$34; pints \$35 per case; Bollinger, quarts, \$33; pints \$34; Moet & Chandon, quarts, \$27; pints \$28; G. H. Mumm, quarts, \$28; pints \$30; Piper Heidsieck, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; Carte Blanche, quarts, \$20; pints \$21. Sherry from \$2.50 to 8.00 per gallon, according to quality and brand; ports \$2.50 to 7.00, according to quality and brand; claret in cases \$5.00 to 7.00; Dewry's ale \$13 per bar; Bass's ale in quarts \$4 per doz; pints \$2.50; Guinea's porter in quarts \$4.00; pints \$2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Woot's, in wood, \$1.65 to 2.25 per gallon; G. O. p. rectified, in wood, \$3.50; W. F. L. five-year old, \$2.50 per gallon, cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$8.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

A large quantity of grain has found its way to the market during the past week or ten days. Receipts have been especially liberal at points along the line of railway in Southern Manitoba. At Portage, Brandon and other places along the main line of the C. P. R., there has also been quite an increase in the amount of grain offering. Prices generally remain about as they were, but the feeling is scarcely so firm, owing to the weakness in United States and European markets. New York and Chicago markets have been very flat, and in Eastern Canada business is about at a standstill. The provision trade is on the quiet side, and there is not much prospect of any special activity for the next five or six weeks. Provision houses report collections as being only fair.

WHEAT.

Receipts of wheat by rail for the week have been above the average. Large quantities are coming in at Morden, Gretna, Manitou and other points on the line of the C. P. R. Southwestern and Manitoba Southwestern. There has also been more liberal offerings at points on the main line west. In sympathy with the drop in prices in outside markets the feeling is hardly so firm as it was. There has not as yet been any change in prices, but it is probable that if European and American quotations keep on the down grade, as they have been doing, there must necessarily be a decline here. Those having grain still on hand would, we think, do well to sell as soon as possible. It will be remembered that early in the season the COMMERCIAL recommended farmers to sell then, while the price ruled in the neighborhood of a dollar per bushel in Winnipeg. Many, we presume, will regret not having taken advantage of the advice tendered. No. 1 hard is still quoted at 80c per bushel in Winnipeg, and grain damaged by frost brings from 45c to 65c, according to sample. At outside points prices for No. 1 hard are: Morris, 72c; Emerson, 75c; Gretna, 75c; Dominion City, 75c; Niverville, 73c to 74c; Morden, 68c; Manitou, 70c; Crystal City, 60c to 65c. The Ogilvie Milling Company have shut down, and will not begin to run again for six or seven weeks. This course is rendered necessary owing to the depressed condition of Eastern markets.

Considerable quantities of wheat are still being shipped East; and a good deal is being stored in Port Arthur. Although the Ogilvie Company will stop grinding, they will continue to buy at all points.

OATS.

Receipts both by rail and from the street have been more liberal during the week than for some time. The demand continues very light and only for local use, there being no inducement to ship east. From 18c to 20c per bushel is generally paid.

BARLEY.

A few loads have been offered on the street, and there have been some receipts by rail. The breweries have paid from 28c to 30c per bushel for what they took. A few car loads have been shipped to Eastern points.

FLOUR.

The local demand for flour is light, and there is scarcely any enquiry for export at all, owing to the almost unparalleled inactivity in Eastern markets. The Ogilvie mills have shut down, not being able to find a satisfactory market for their output at present. Considerable stock has accumulated in the city. Prices are unchanged, viz.: Patents, \$2.90; strong baker's, \$2.90; superfine, \$2.

BRAN.

The demand is light both at home and for export. The price remains steady, but not very firm, at \$8 per ton on track.

SHORTS.

Considerable quantities of shorts are still being shipped east as far as New Brunswick. The local demand is not great. It is quoted at \$10 per ton on track.

CHOPPED FEED.

There is not very much enquiry at present. The price is steady at \$22 per ton.

POTATOES.

There have been fairly liberal offerings during the week, the mild weather giving farmers a chance to bring their crop to market. The price has declined and now 45c to 50c per bushel is about the ruling figure.

CHEESE

is firm at 16c per pound.

BUTTER.

There is a good supply in stock, and the demand for choice quality keeps up very well. Choice dairy is quoted at 25c to 28c per pound; creamery 20c.

HAMS

are firm at 16c.

BACON.

The demand is not so great as it was some time ago, but there is still a very satisfactory enquiry. Long clear dry salt is quoted at 11½c to 12c; smoked, 13c; breakfast bacon, 15½c to 16c; rolls, 15c.

EGGS.

There is no more in the market than sufficient to supply the demand. Prices have advanced, and are now firm at 35c per doz.

MESS PORK

is in quiet demand, and steady at \$22.

MESS BEEF

is but little enquired for. It is quoted at \$18.

LARD.

Twenty pound pails are quoted at \$3; cases, \$8.50 to \$9, being an advance from 5 to 10 per cent. on what it was a short time ago.

DRIED APPLES

are steady at 12c per pound.

CRANBERRIES

of the best quality are held firm at \$14 per barrel.

WHITE BEANS

are held at the old quotation of \$3 to \$3.25 per bushel.

CANNED MEATS.

There is no active demand at present. Quotations are: Corned beef \$4.25; brawn \$4.25; lunch tongue \$4.25 for 1 lb cans; 2 lb cans \$7.75; salmon \$2.15; lobsters \$2.00; California fruits, \$0.75; tomatoes \$4.50; 3 lb apples \$4.25.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The local wheat market has been drooping and rather dull the past week, though at the close a slight stiffness is apparent, with prices 3c below the opening. The lake markets have been at nearly their lowest for the same period, and although reacting slightly, closed very weak at but a cent above the lowest notch yet reached. The visible supply shows a reduction of half a million bus., but this is not enough to affect the phenomenally weak market, to any great extent. The coarse grain markets have been steady but tame.

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

Wheat.	Highest	Lowest	Closing.
No. 1 hard	\$0.97½	\$0.97½	\$0.97½
" 2 "	94½	92½	94
" 1 northern	90	88	89½
" 2 "	85	84	85

No. 1 hard for May opened at \$1.08 and closed at \$1.06. No. 1 hard for May opened at \$1.02½, sold down to \$1.01½, and closed at \$1.01.

MILLSTUFF.—Has been scarce and strong. It is almost impossible to make purchases there except on "delivered" terms, but dealers manage to get supplies from country mills at figures which give a fair margin. Quotations. Bran, \$12 per ton in bulk; shorts, \$14 to \$14.50 per ton in bulk.

Operations on the platform are moving along in the old groove, not quite one-half of the whole number of mills being kept in operation at from two-thirds to three quarters full capacity—as the water power will permit. More mills will be running next week's than for some time, two or three which have been shut down for several weeks being started up. This will reduce the output of the others, as there is only about so much water for division. The head of water from Thursday to Saturday (the 19th) averaged very good, but the output of that week dropped to 9,285 bbls. per day, against 10,385 bbls. the preceding week. The water on Monday was quite low, but on Tuesday and Wednesday was up to a good stage, and the mills running were doing a fair amount of work. The idle half of the Pillsbury A mill has been started up with steam power, and will increase the output from 1,500 to 2,000 bbls. per day. At this writing, Wednesday, the daily flour production of the present week promises to be fully 11,500 bbls., the largest for six weeks. The flour market is very dull, but hopes are held out that the bottom has been touched, and that there will be a movement in the other direction before long.

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The market still continues quiet and without any special features. Prices, however, seem to tend towards improvement, and there are signs of returning confidence. On Wednesday closing bids, as compared with the week previous were:

	Jan. 16.	Jan. 23.
Montreal	177	177½
Ontario	100½	100½
Molsons	112	112
Toronto	166½	163
Merchants	108	109
Commerce	119½	119½
Imperial	129	129½
Federal	124	126½
Dominion	188½	188½
Standard	109½	109½
Hamilton	112	112
Ontario & Qu'Appelle	92	92
North-west Land	64½	61½

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The local market has not developed any improvement during the past week. Prices seem, if anything, to have become worse. Supplies in some departments have been light. People are awakening to the fact that with declining prices outside, prices paid in Toronto thus far cannot be maintained. Stocks in store have decreased. On Monday they were as follows: Flour, 250 bbls.; fall wheat, 41,408 bush.; spring wheat, 62,235 bush.; oats, 5,666 bush.; barley, 153,978 bush.; peas, 21,324 bush.; rye, nil; against on the corresponding date last year; flour 1,305 bbls.; fall wheat, 156,708 bush.; spring wheat, 74,416 bush.; oats, 2,158 bush.; barley, 178,255 bush.; peas, 9,136 bush.; rye, 6,033 bush.

WHEAT.

There has been very little good quality offering. Values of all grades have declined, but there has been very little business done. The market closed dull at the following quotations: Fall wheat No. 2, \$1.06 to \$1.07; No. 3, \$1.03; Spring do., No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$1.06 to \$1.07.

OATS.

The market has been quiet and prices almost unchanged. Car lots have sold from 31c to 33c according to quality. On the street from 34c to 35c is paid.

BARLEY.

There has been a good demand at steady prices, although the feeling is easier than it was. Quotations are: No. 1, 71c; No. 2, 66c; extra No. 3, 60c to 61c; No. 3, 51c to 55c.

RYE

There is scarcely anything doing in the grain. Car lots and offerings on the street are both worth about 62c.

PEAS.

The market is quiet and rather weak. No. 1 are quoted at 76c; No. 2, 74c to 75c.

FLOUR.

The inactivity which has characterized the flour market for some time still continues. Holders seem more inclined to meet buyers and push sales. Superior extra is quoted at \$5.00 per barrel; extra, \$4.70.

POTATOES.

Offerings are sufficient to supply the demand. Cars are steady at 72c. On the street from 85c to 90c per bag is paid.

BUTTER.

There has been no enquiry for shipment during the week. Heavy stocks are held in the city, but receipts have decreased of late. Choice dairy for local consumption is in fair demand at about 18c. Some sales of inferior have been made at 12½c. Box lots of rolls have sold at 14c to 16c. On the street pound rolls are steady

Our receipts and shipments were as follows for the week ending Jan. 22:

	Received.	Shipped.
Wheat, bush	337,000	57,560
Flour, brls.	8,400	63,273
Millstuff, tons	200	2,057

LAST WEEK.

Flour, brls.	6,925	67,314
Wheat, bush.	238,500	67,614

The stock of wheat in store in the elevators (including the transfer) and mills of the city on Wednesday, was about 3,040,000 bush. At St Paul there were 1,220,000 bush., the same as last week, and at Duluth 2,296,500 bush., against 2,278,400 bush. the previous week.

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

Business in Chicago during the week showed an improvement in volume, but the feeling has generally been very unsettled. On Tuesday wheat was fairly active but nervous. There was a good demand from "shorts" which carried a slightly better feeling than had existed for a day or two previous. Corn was fairly active, but mainly on speculative account. There was some shipping demand chiefly for the lower grades. The demand was largely from the "short" side. Oats developed some strength. Provisions advanced somewhat. Speculative operators were buying freely both on local and outside account. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat	Jan., \$0.90½	Feb., \$0.90½
Corn	" 53½	" 53½
Oats	" 32	" 32½
Pork	" 15.05	" 15.10
Lard	" 8.87½	" 8.90

On Wednesday trading in wheat was fairly active and the feeling unsettled. The same remarks apply to corn. Oats were quiet but firm. Provisions on speculative account were active. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat	Jan., \$0.89½	Feb., \$0.90½
Corn	" 52½	" 53½
Oats	" 32½	" 32½
Pork	" 15.20	" 15.22½
Lard	" 8.85	" 8.87½

On Thursday wheat was moderately active. Corn was in fair demand. Oats were quiet, and provisions steady. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat	Jan., \$0.90	Feb., \$0.90½
Corn	" 52½	" 53½
Oats	" 32	" 32½
Pork	" 15.40	" 15.45
Lard	" 8.90	" 8.92½

On Friday wheat was firm and higher. Corn and oats were also active. A fair day's trading was done in provisions. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat	Jan., \$0.90½	Feb., \$0.90½
Corn	" 52½	" 53½
Oats	" 32	" 32½
Pork	" 15.40	" 15.45
Lard	" 8.90	" 8.92½

On Saturday wheat was in good demand but weaker. Corn was in fair demand and oats were firm. Provisions were fairly active. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat	Jan., \$0.90½	Feb., \$0.91½
Corn	" 52½	" 53½
Oats	" 32½	" 32½
Pork	" 15.25	" 15.27
Lard	" 8.90	" 8.95½

at 22c to 24; tubs and crocks of dairy, 18c to 19c.

EGGS.

The demand has been light, and receipts small but sufficient. Fresh are worth 24c; lined, 21c to 22c for round lots.

CHEESE

is firm at 12½c to 13c for fine, and 11½c for medium. Stocks are light.

PORK.

There has been some movement of small lots at \$16.

BACON.

The market is quiet. A car lot of long clear sold at 9½c. The market closed with long clear held at 10c; Cumberland 9c; short rolls, 11c; long rolls, 11½c; bellies, 13c.

HAMS

are inactive, but prices are firm at 13c to 13½c or smoked.

LARD

is scarce and steady at 12c to 12½c for tinnets and pails in small lots.

APPLES

are inactive and weak. Car lots are worth not more than \$3 to \$3.25. Street prices are easy at \$2.75 to \$3.50.

POULTRY.

There have been very small offerings. Box lots of turkeys and ducks are quoted at 12½c per lb; geese, 8c to 8½c.

SUNDRIES.

Dried apples 8½c to 8¾c; white beans \$2 to \$2.25; oatmeal per 136 lbs, \$4.00; corn meal \$3.54 to \$3.62.

McLEAN Bros., Pilot Mound, have shipped over \$3,000 worth of pork, poultry, etc., to Winnipeg this season. McKay & Wood of the same place have also shipped a considerable quantity. This is a branch of business which might be followed with profit in other sections of the province.

MAJOR WALKER, of Calgary, who is extensively engaged in lumbering, has let a contract for taking out 2,500,000 feet of logs this winter in the Rockies. The Major's mill has a cutting capacity of from 15,000 to 10,000 feet per day. The logs are floated down the Bow River from the Rockies to the mill.

CONSIDERABLE quantities of wheat are now being shipped to Port Arthur, which is being stored in temporary warehouses erected there pending the completion of the elevator. The elevator, commenced last fall, which will be ready for use by the 1st of March, has a capacity for 250,000. It is proposed to erect a much larger one next season.

Woollen Rags.

Woollen rags undergo many peculiar metamorphoses; they are successively converted into mungo, shoddy and devil's dust, then reappear as ladies' superfine cloth, from which they degenerate into druggets, and are then used for the manufacture of flock paper. Finally the agriculturist uses them as a manure on account of the large amount of nitrogen they contain. The presence of nitrogen also makes them of value to the chemist, who boils them down with pearl ash, horns and hoofs of cattle, old iron, blood and clippings of leather, and produces the beautiful yellow and red salts known

as the prussiates of potash. From these, again, the valuable pigment, Prussian blue is made. Thus do old rags enter upon a fresh career, and it seems as if there was no limit to the means by which this waste product may be utilized. The gathering, sorting, cleansing and selling of old rags furnishes employment to thousands, and is the means of the disbursing of millions of dollars annually.

General Notes.

It is proposed to hold an International Mining Exhibition in London during the coming year.

The Toronto News Company announces that it will not sell goods on longer credit than thirty days.

LATEST advices from Queensland state that the sugar industry was never more promising than at present.

OF six hundred and fifty bottles of wine, bought in different parts of Paris, and analyzed, at the municipal laboratory, the wine was pronounced pure in only sixty cases.

THE flour used by the inhabitants of Jerusalem, Palestine, is imported from Egypt, Russia, Austria and France. Rye flour is more in favor than that made from wheat.

ABOUT 100,000 cwt. of American wheat has been brought by steamer from Hamburg to Laube in Bohemia. This is the first American wheat which has ever been imported into Austria.

A SAN FRANCISCO journal states that of the sixty-five principal sugar plantations in the Hawaiian Islands, forty-seven are owned by Americans, eleven by Englishmen, five by Germans, one by Scotchmen, and one by Chinese.

SPEAKING of the wool trade a leading English firm says that "whilst the condition of the trade seems hopeful for a maintenance of the present currency, it would be difficult to find anything to justify expectations of much higher values for wool at present."

A WRITER of mathematical bent finds from the census returns that there are 17,000 dentists in the United States who, he estimates, pack into the teeth of the American people a ton of pure gold annually. He calculates that in the twenty-first century all the gold in the country will be buried in the graveyards.

THE prices of metals in Great Britain is very low at present. Copper is now £57 to £58 per ton, or within £5 of the lowest price of the century, which was reached in 1879, when it sold at £53. In tin "bears" have had things pretty much their own way, although the quotation for sheet tin is still £26 above the lowest point £55 15s. reached in September, 1878. Fine foreign is quoted at £83 to £84. Lead has been gradually declining since the middle of 1880 until the quotation is now the lowest ever recorded, £12 to £12 5s. per ton.

THE International Exhibition at Calcutta was opened on Dec. 4th. The total area of covered space is 400,000 square feet, independent of the little shops scattered about the enclosure, and this is considerably larger than the Exhibition of 1881. The open and occupied space is 40,000 square feet more. Great Britain has 837

exhibitors; the Australian colonies, 1,311; foreign Europe, 347; and the foreign East, 700, making a total of 3,915 exhibitors. Up to the 26th inst., the exhibition was visited by 140,000 people.

IN a recent interview, Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, freely expresses the opinion that if the duty on lumber were removed, it would not hurt the lumbermen, for the reason Canada offers a reciprocal arrangement, and lumbermen would make more shipping into Manitoba than they would lose by competition with Canada stock. There is another thing to be considered: fully eighty per cent. of the standing pine in Canada is owned to-day by American operators.—*Mississippi Valley Lumberman.*

THE *Mississippi Valley Lumberman* says: "the dullness of dead winter has brought no unpleasant efforts to sell lumber where no lumber is needed for consumption in the frigid Northwest. The croakers have mostly gone into winter quarters and general confidence prevails that there will be an advance in lumber prices as soon as moderate weather begins. Collections are easier than last month and all fears of a crash seem to have vanished. The log crop will undoubtedly be large enough to supply all demands, but not burden the trade or result in lower prices."

EL MAHDI's rebellion in Egypt is said to have cut off the entire supply of gum arabic. Gum gedda, gum suakim, and gum sennaar are different qualities of the gum, each taking its names from the district whence it comes, these districts all being included in the Soudan territory, where the False Prophet and his followers have raised the standard of religious revolt and are waging war. The gum is gathered from the acacia trees by the Soudan natives, taken to Khartoum on the backs of camels and bartered with Cairo and Suakim merchants for guns, cartridges and trinkets. Between three and four millions of pounds of gum arabic are said to be consumed in the United States yearly, being used by manufacturers of mucilage, envelope manufacturers, confectioners, tobacconists and others. The price of the gum has advanced from twelve cents a pound in lots to twenty-two and twenty-four cents, and an advance of 30 per cent. has been reported during the past week. It is alleged that there is not enough gum arabic in all of the markets of the world to supply American requirements for one year.

BRANDON.

Business during the week has been very fair. Considerable grain has been marketed, and the supply will average 2,000 bushels per day; 69c has been paid for seed, but for No. 1 67c is the top figure. There is no market for oats. Potatoes bring 50c, and the supply is good.

The Grand Central is now under the management of Mr. Caulfield, the former proprietor, Day, having proved an unsuccessful hotelkeeper. With this exception, there are no business changes. There are rumors on the street about other hotels being cramped, but none regarding business houses. The banks find collections very good.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Wm. Lyons has leased the Portage House to Mr. Stinson.

W. A. Prest has been re-appointed secretary-treasurer of the town.

Ruling prices for grain are: No. 1 hard wheat 72c; No. 1 frozen 40c; oats 15c.

James Goldie, of Guelph, one of the most extensive millers in Ontario, is about to place a buyer at this point.

The oatmeal mills have to run day and night to supply the demand. Two car loads of meal are shipped weekly to Winnipeg.

During 1883 the stamps sold at the Post Office amounted to \$2,017.59. Money orders received and despatched amounted to \$72,351.33.

The indebtedness of Portage to the banks has been reduced during the year from \$83,000 to \$31,500. and the municipality still holds debentures to the amount of \$40,000.

The boot and shoe firms in the city have agreed to close their stores at 8 p.m. in the future. It would be a wise thing for all our merchants to follow their example.

During the month of December 25,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from Portage. The first two weeks of January 17,700 bushels were shipped. Buyers say there is a less proportion of frozen wheat coming in now than during the earlier part of the season.

EDMONTON.

From the Bulletin:

Barley flour is in good demand for trading purposes.

The Edmonton mills stopped gristing on the 12th inst.

It is estimated that 400 tons of coal will be consumed in Edmonton this winter.

Edmonton is well fixed for steam power. The engines in the town and vicinity have an aggregate of 229 horse power.

Hardisty & Fraser's shingle mill is to be set to work near the outlet of Long Lake, about seven miles from town.

Fish are reported plentiful at Pigeon Lake at from \$3.50 to \$4 per hundred, the price depending on how "well fixed" the Indian is for grub.

The export trade of Edmonton is beginning to assume definite shape, W. F. Bredin having taken about 700 fish and a quantity of fresh pork to Calgary last week.

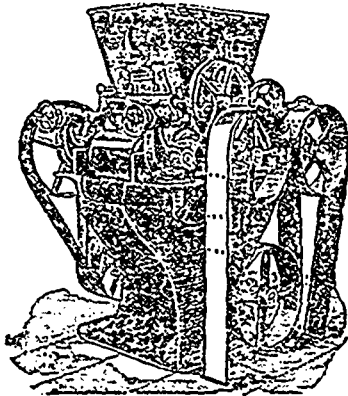
Flannel is being manufactured at St. Albert Mission Orphanage from home grown wool, which is carded, spun and woven by hand; the orphans being taught to put it through the different processes.

The fish being shipped from Pigeon Lake to Peace Hills farm by the H. B. Co., on Indian Department account, are being refused by the latter on the ground that they are unfit for food, having been caught in the fall and damaged by the following warm weather.

Practically nothing doing in grain trade and no present prospect of anything being done. Buyers and sellers are as wide apart in their views as ever. There is at present not even a local demand to set the prices. Merchants are afraid to speculate, not knowing what next spring may bring forth in regard to the supply of flour from Winnipeg. There is an absolute

certainty that good Winnipeg flour will be laid down here at from five to six dollars a sack and owing to the superior quality of the Winnipeg mills, this flour would probably command from 50c to \$1 a sack more than the native article. This would leave the native flour at from \$4 to \$5 a sack and the former figures would not allow the farmers \$1.50 per bushel for their wheat at the rate of three bushels to the hundred of flour, which is a fair return. Consequently millers and merchants do not like to buy at that figure and the farmers who can see plainly that there is a possibility of the wheat being worth more, are disinclined to sell. Good wheat, however, is being taken in payment of accounts by the H. B. Co. at \$1.50, but very little is being brought in. Seventy-five cents is nominally the price of barley and any sales that are made are at that figure, but very few sales are made. Oats are nominally worth \$1.50 per bushel. Potatoes \$1 to \$1.25. Beef 13c by the half carcase and 16c by the cut. Had the late warm weather continued some beef, killed in the fall for use during the winter, might have been spoiled. Fresh pork is 15c to 20c per pound. Little demand and not much offering. Hay is plentiful as yet. Dry wood sells at \$2 to \$2.50 per cord, and coal at \$3 to \$4 a ton. Eggs for Christmas have been selling at \$1 per dozen. Home made butter very scarce at 50c a pound. Trade generally is dull, considering the season of the year, and since New Year especially so.

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



Send for Illustrated Catalogue

W. D. GRAY'S

(Of Milwaukee, Wis.)

PATENT NOISELESS

ROLLER MILLS,

As used in the system of milling by
GRADUAL REDUCTION.

Manufactured exclusively in Canada by

MILLER BROS. & MITCHELL,

Mechanists and Millwrights,

MONTREAL

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods,

McGoun & McArthur, Agents.

THOMAS HAY & CO.,

Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods,

Novelties received fortnightly throughout the year.

McGoun & McArthur, Agents.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.,

Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes,

McGoun & McArthur, Agents.

SAMPLE ROOMS, Nos. 1 and 2 Donaldson Block,

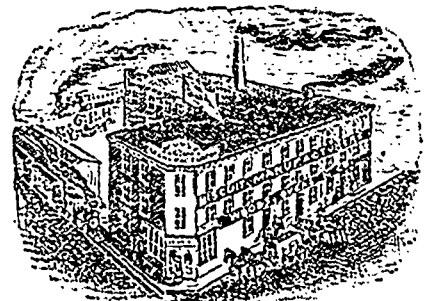
343 Main Street, **Winnipeg.**

EDWARD TERRY, PORTLAND, KEENE'S and THORALD CEMENTS.

PLASTER PARIS,

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

23 and 25 GEORGE STREET, TORONTO.



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

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

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

FOR SALE.

10 OR 200 CORDS DRY POPLAR

ON RAILWAY TRACK HERE.

APPLY TO

D. ALLAN, WEST SELKIRK.

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.

Coffee, Spice & Vinegar Works

Special Attention given to

ROASTING AND GRINDING COFFEES.

C. H. GIRDLESTONE, Proprietor,

30 Owen St., WINNIPEG.

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., Man'gr, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.
 A. F. Eden, Esq., of Messrs. Stobart, Eden & Co.
 A. W. Ross, Esq., M. P.
 R. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.
 W. Hespeler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.
 This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of Real Estate in Manitoba. Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.
OFFICES. Hargrave Block, Main Street.
H. R. MORTON Manager.
ROSS, KILLAM & HAGGART Solicitors.

MONEY TO LEND.

MORTGAGES & DEBENTURES PURCHASED.
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.
 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, WALTER S. LEE, Manager.
WINNIPEG BRANCH, - 373 Main Street,
F. B. ROSS,
 Manager Winnipeg Branch.

MONEY TO LOAN.

The British Canadian
LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
 (LIMITED.)
 Mortgages and Debentures Purchased.
 Money Lent on Improved Farm and City Property.
A. MACNAB & SON, Gen. Agts.
 Office, Dundee Blk., Main St., Winnipeg

OSLER & HAMMOND,
 TORONTO.
 (Members Toronto Stock Exchange.)

Financial Agents

And dealers in Railway and Municipal
DEBENTURES.
 Correspondence Invited.
E. B. OSLER, H. C. HAMMOND.

HENRY PELLATT, HENRY MILL PELLATT.
Pellatt & Pellatt,
STOCK BROKERS,
46 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.
 Members Toronto Stock Exchange.

HUDSON BAY CO'S SHARES, ETC
 Bought and Sold for cash or on margin.
ORDERS BY LETTER OR TELEGRAPH
 Receive prompt attention.

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

THE WINNIPEG WAREHOUSING COMPANY.

(LIMITED) CAPITAL, \$80,000.
 Store every description of goods Free or in Bond.
 Special attention paid to Emigrants effects, trunks, furniture, agricultural implements, &c.
 Insurances effected at lowest rates.
 Warehouse receipts issued negotiable at all Banking Offices.
 All goods shipped to the company or when in car lots will be delivered at Warehouses (which have a switch of C. P. R. running directly to them) free of charge.
 We make a specialty of receiving car lots from the Eastern Provinces consigned to different parties throughout the North-West Territories, passing Custom entry and distributing them to their several destinations.
 P. O. Box 981. **R. CARTWRIGHT, Manager.**

C. W. GIRDLESTONE,
INSURANCE & GENERAL AGENT.

Royal of England, capital and assets, \$34,000,000
 City of London, England, 10,250,000
 North-West Fire Insurance Company of Manitoba, 500,000
 Life Association of Canada, 200,000
Fire, Life, Marine, and Accident Insurance.
 CUNARD AND ANCHOR STEAMSHIP LINES,
 2nd Passage Tickets Granted.
Goldie & McCullough's Safes and Vault Doors
MONEY TO LOAN.
 OFFICE, McArthur Block, cor Post Office and Main St., next door to Federal Bank, WINNIPEG.

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

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

BISHOP & SHELTON,
 Steam Cabinet Works,
WINNIPEG.
 We are now prepared to fill all orders entrusted to us with dispatch.
MANUFACTURING A SPECIALTY.
 298 MAIN STREET.

Plewes, Mann & Co
 WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
Lumber,
Sash, and
Shingles,
WINNIPEG.
 Office and Yard opposite C. P. R. Freight Sheds, North of Track.

OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglas.
 Capacity - 750 Barrels per day.
OFFICE:—Corner King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.
 A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Barley.
 Wheat buyers at all Shipping C.P.R. Stations.

ASSINIBOINE MILLS

—AND—
ELEVATOR "A."
 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.
 The Purest and Best Flour
 That Modern Inventions can produce to be had in large and small quantities at said roller mills. Three grades. Also large quantities of SEED WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS. Chop, bran and shorts constantly on hand.
 Capacity Elevator.....115,000 Bushels
 Capacity Mills.....200 Barrels daily

G. J. MAULSON & CO.,
 Agents at Winnipeg.

Correspondence Solicited.
 Geo. J. Maulson. W. S. Grant.
GEO. J. MAULSON & CO.,
Grain and Flour Exporters
 —AND—
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Office: Cor. Main and Post Office Streets,
 WINNIPEG.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THOMAS G. FLETCHER, Manufacturer of Choice Havana Cigars. All orders promptly filled. 261 Main Street, opposite Dundee Block, Winnipeg.

STEEL CUSHIONED
BILLIARD TABLES.

SAMUEL MAY, - Manufacturer,
W. O. ANDREW,
 Sole Agent for Manitoba and the North-West Territories.
 P.O. Box 1012, or Room 32 Club Chambers
 WINNIPEG.



Canadian Pacific Railway.
(WESTERN DIVISION)

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after Dec. 2nd, 1893, Trains will move as follows:

Going West.		Going East.	
7.30 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	6.30 p.m.	arrive
10.00	Portage la Prairie	4.60	"
1.25 p.m.	Brandon	1.45	"
1.15	Broadview	7.15 a.m.	W
12.15 a.m.	Regina	11.20 p.m.	"
6.30	Moose Jaw	8.30	"
3.30 p.m.	av Swift Current	11.30 p.m.	"
10.40 p.m.	Maple Creek	4.30 a.m.	"
2.40 a.m.	av. Medicine Hat	11.40 a.m.	"

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

Going South.		Going North.	
17.00 a.m.	7.35 p.m.	16.35 a.m.	17.00 a.m.
	Emerson.		
10.50 p.m.	10.10 p.m.	4.05 a.m.	4.10 a.m.
	St. Vincent.		Leave.
10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	3.45 a.m.	4.00 a.m.

SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH.

Going South.		Going North.	
7.40 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	8.00 p.m.	arrive
10.05 a.m.	Morris	5.30 p.m.	"
11.50 p.m.	Gretna	3.45 p.m.	"
4.45 p.m.	arrive Manitou City	8.30 a.m.	"

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

: Daily.
 † Daily except Saturdays.
 ‡ Daily except Mondays.
 § Daily except Sundays.

Sleeping Cars runs daily between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw. Sleeping car leaving Winnipeg Mondays runs through to Calgary without change. Returning arrives at Winnipeg Saturday evening.

Trains move on Standard time.

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

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.

SOUTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Vincent at 11.15 p.m. and 11.30 a.m. arriving at St. Paul at 8.20 p.m. and 8.10 a.m. the day following, making close connections with trains running in all directions.

NORTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Paul at 7.00 p.m. and 3.09 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 9.00 p.m.; and St. Paul, 1.45 p.m. and 8.45 p.m.; arriving in Chicago at 7.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

COMING WEST.

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

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

GOING SOUTHWEST.

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

The Royal Route. — Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, and Chicago and Northwestern Railways.

Passengers over the Royal Route have all the luxuries of Modern Railway travel, Palace Dining Cars, Luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers and Elegant Day and Night Coaches for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago; also No Change of Cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with Through Sleepers to Kansas City. If you wish the best traveling accommodation always buy Tickets over the Royal Route.

J. H. Hiland, T. W. Tensdale, Gen. Traff. Man., St. Paul. Jen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul
 F. W. Cusack, Gen. Agt., 517 Main St., Winnipeg.

Albert Lea Route.

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the East. Chicago "Cannon Ball" express leaves Minneapolis at 7.00 p.m. daily, arriving at Chicago 3 p.m. next day. This is a solid train, consisting of comfortable day coaches, Pullman sleeping cars, and our justly famous palace dining cars, running through without change.

Train leaving Minneapolis 7.40 a.m. has comfortable coaches, Pullman sleeping cars, and Horton reclining chair cars.

J. F. McFARLANE, Gen. Northwestern Agent, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 J. A. McCONNELL, Travelling Passenger Agent.
 S. F. BOYD, General Traffic and Passenger Agent.

Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway.

GOING EAST.

Leave Chicago 9.10 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m.; arrive at Port Huron 10.30 p.m., 6.30 a.m., 10.35 a.m., 10.10 a.m., 5.15 p.m.

Leave Port Huron 6.10 a.m., 7.55 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 11.00 a.m.; arrive Chicago 6.50 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 8.00 a.m., 6.40 a.m., 9.00 a.m.

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

GOING WEST.

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

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

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

GOING EAST.

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

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

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

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Is the short line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, via La Crosse and Milwaukee, to Chicago, and all Points in the Eastern States and the Canada.

It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped Railway in the North-west.

It is the only line running Pullman Sleeping Cars, Palace Smoking Cars, Palace Dining Cars via the famous River Bank Route, along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul.

No Change of Cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago.

For through Tickets, Time Tables, and full information apply to any Coupon Ticket Agent in the North-west.

S. S. McRILL, General Manager.
 A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Passenger Agent.
 W. H. DIXON, General N. W. Pass. Agt., St. Paul, Minn.
 CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Agt., Winnipeg, Man.

Michigan Central Railroad.

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

EASTWARD.

Express trains leave Chicago at 6.45 a.m., 9 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 9 p.m., and 10 p.m.; arriving at Detroit at 6.35 p.m., 6.50 p.m., 1 a.m., 6.40 a.m.; and 8.50 a.m.

WESTWARD.

Express trains leave Detroit at 7.20 a.m., 9.55 a.m., 8.30 p.m., 10.10 p.m.; arriving at Chicago at 6.50 p.m., 7.10 p.m., 7.30 a.m., and 8 a.m.

These trains take the through sleepers from the Canada Division, and make close connections at Chicago with the trains of other roads.

Dining cars on trains.

CANADA DIVISION.

EASTWARD.

Express trains leave Detroit at 1.10 a.m., 7.10 a.m., 9.05 a.m., 12.55 p.m., and 8 p.m.; St. Thomas at 4.50 a.m., 10.55 a.m., 1.45 p.m., 3.55 p.m., and 10.55 p.m.; arriving at Buffalo at 8.15 a.m., 3.25 p.m., 7.15 p.m., 8 p.m., and 4 a.m.

WESTWARD.

Express trains leave Buffalo at 11.55 a.m., 12.20 p.m., and 7.15 p.m.; St. Thomas at 1.35 p.m., 4.10 p.m., 5 p.m., and 11.3 p.m.; arriving at Detroit at 8.25 p.m., 9.15 p.m., and 3.15 p.m.

Close connections at St. Thomas with Credit Valley for Toronto, with all branch lines, and with other roads at Buffalo and Detroit.

Through sleepers and dining cars on all trains.

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Chicago.

H. B. LEDGAR, Gen. Manager, Detroit.
 W. McLEOD, Manitoba Pass. Agent, Winnipeg.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk & Grand Trunk Railways

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

CHICAGO AND ALL CANADIAN POINTS.



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

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

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

S. R. CALLAWAY, General Manager.

North Western Planing Mills

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

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

And General House Furnishing
Made to Order.

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

PATERSON & MITCHELL.

D. S. BRIGGS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES,

ALSO

READY-MADE HOUSES.

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

H. R. BANKS & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

LUMBER,

LATH,

SHINGLES, Etc.

Planing Mill and Factory,

Garland St., Portage La Prairie.

Branch Yard, Moose Jaw.

J. M. TAYLOR,

CITY PLANING MILL,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

All kinds of Sash Doors, Mouldings, etc.,

MILLAND FACTORY,

Dufferin St., Portage La Prairie.

West of Fire Hall.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,

Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in

PLAIN, FANCY AND PLATE

WINDOW GLASS

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

93 Portage Avenue, - - **WINNIPEG.**

CAMPBELL, SPERA & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FANCY DRY GOODS,

SMALLWARES, ETC.

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

Corner of William and Princess Streets,

- **WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**

R. BALFOUR,

MANUFACTURER OF

OAK DIMENSION TIMBER

SHIP AND BRIDGE TIMBER A
SPECIALTY.

P. O. BOX 32,

Emerson, Man.

PARSONS & FERGUSON,

Wholesale Paper Dealers.

SPECIALTIES:

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

STATIONERS' SUNDRIES.

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

ROBIE ST., one block east of Main St.,

WINNIPEG.

W. J. GAGE & Co.,

WHOLESALE

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

STAPLE & FANCY STATIONERY,
PAPERBAGS, WRAPPING PAPERS, ETC
3 Notre Dame St. East, Winnipeg.

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

THOS. W. TAYLOR,

THE PIONEER PAPER RULER,

Blank Book Manufacturer,

OF Manitoba and the North-West.

13 OWEN STREET, WINNIPEG; MAN.

KILGOUR BROS.

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

LITHOGRAPHED PLANS,

Paper Ruling and Binding,

Fine Job Printing

AT REASONABLE RATES.

THE BISHOP

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO.,

(LIMITED)

20, 22 and 24 Post Office Street,

WINNIPEG.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,

OPPOSITE NEW C. P. R. STATION,

BRANDON - - - MANITOBA.

FRANK BOISSEAU, Proprietor.

LATE OF THE RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA.

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

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

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

THE QUEEN'S,

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest,

WINNIPEG.

O'CONNOR & BROWN, Proprietors.

The Manitoba Soap Works!

ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA.

Wall, Bessette, Lecomte & Co., Proprietors.

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

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

FULL STOCK

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

MacNAB, MacLEAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOM 8 and 10 James
Street West,
WINNIPEG.

GOLDIE & CO.

BREWERS AND MALSTERS.

Portage Brewery,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Ale and Porter in Wood
and Bottles.

Orders by Mail and Wire Promptly At-
tended to.

CARL KAUFFMAN,

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

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

PRINCESS STREET,

D. FRASER,
Manager.

WINNIPEG.

EDDY & PALMER,

GREAT NORTH-WEST

Trades Protection, Gen'l Enquiry,

—AND—

DETECTIVE AGENCY,

Audit of Accounts,

Collection of Debts, Rents, Etc.

OFFICE OVER MONTREAL BANK,

346 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

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

J. A. HEALY & CO.,

BROKERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants.

Agents, St. Lawrence Sugar Refining
Company, Montreal.

Office: McArthur Block, Winnipeg.

James Park & Son,

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

MESS PORK, HAMS, BACON,

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

HENRY, SNYDER & CO.,
PACKERS,

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

GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

70 PRINCESS ST.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

A. R. JAMES BANNATYNE.

ANDREW STRANG

BANNATYNE & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO A. G. D. BANNATYNE)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Wines & Liquors,

383 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

James Bissett & Son,

TEA IMPORTERS,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants.

All Supplies Brought Direct from

China and Japan.

Gerrie Block, Princess St., Winnipeg.

JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

TINSMITHS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES

AND GENERAL

METAL MERCHANTS:

11 McWILLIAM ST., EAST,

WINNIPEG.

JAS. TREES, Manager. WHOLESALE ONLY.

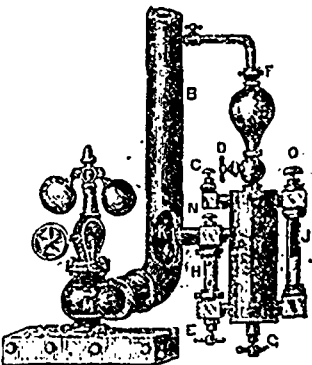
THE CONTINUOUS FEED LUBRICATOR!

Manufactured by

R. MITCHELL & CO.,

St. Peter and Craig Streets, - MONTREAL.

A saving of fully 75% of oil which will more
than cover its cost in a few months. We guar-
antee perfect satisfaction as they never fail.
Send for prices and particulars.



GEORGE IRVING, Jr.,

Importer and Commission Merchant.

AGENCIES:

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

H. B. Newhall Co's, New York.—Heavy Hardware,
Ship Chandeliers, etc.

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

C. H. Handasyde & Co., Scotland.—Boiler Purger.
Dealer in Railway, Machinists and Mill Supplies,
Oils, etc., etc.

17 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

RAILWAY SUPPLIES!

ANTHONY FORCE

76 ST. PETER ST., MONTREAL,

AGENT FOR

VICKERS, SONS & CO. (Limited),

The River Don Works, SHEFFIELD,

Manufacturers of Crucible Cast Steel Tyres, Cast,
Shear and German Steel, Tool Steel, Crossings, Horn-
blocks, Axle Boxes, Axles, Piston and Connecting Rods,
Slide Bars, Marine Shafts and Cranks, Bells, etc.

MESSRS. P. & W. MACLELLAN,

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

Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street, - MONTREAL.

—THE—

Railway Supply and Man'g. Co.,

I. JOSEPH, - Manager.

Manufacturers of.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN WASTE

For Packing and Cleaning purposes.

RAILWAY BRASSES & BEARINGS

THE BEAVER METAL A SPECIALTY.

Factory 12, 14, 16 and 18 Church Street,
Office Cor. York & Wellington Sts., TORONTO.

All Orders promptly attended to.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair

HIDES AND OIL.

8 LOGAN ST. WEST, WINNIPEG.