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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, DECEMBER 4, 1883.

NO. 10.

The Commercial

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Publisher

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 4, 1883.

FREEZE & VANWART, Calgary, have dissolved.

NEEPAWA wants to be incorporated as a town.

W. WARD, has sold his hotel in Morris to J. Tees.

BIRTLE is applying for incorporation as a town.

T. W. McBEAN, general store, Darlingford, is reported away.

SQUIRES & MADDIGAN, livery, Winnipeg, have dissolved.

JONES & COLLUM of the Port Arthur Hotel have dissolved.

A. CRUIKSHANK, builder, Winnipeg, has removed to Morden.

F. H. SMITH, tinsmith, Winnipeg, is in the hands of the sheriff.

NOBLE & FOLKS, furniture dealers, Emerson, have assigned in trust.

W. CAMPBELL, of the Venture Hotel, has sold out to J. Donahue.

NICHOLLS & THOMAS, general store, Stephen, are removing to Morden.

DOMINION CITY flour mill is being thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

CLAU & ALEXANDER have sold the Stonewall News to Garside & Webb.

J. CLENHUE, general store, Nelson, has opened a branch at Morden.

A. A. NUGENT has leased the Union Brewery at Emerson from H. Tennant.

J. McNEIL, has sold his blacksmithing business in Manitoba City to J. McKenzie.

THE Manitoba and Northwestern Railway for October amounted to about \$11,000.

THOMAS & KITCHEN, general store, Stephen, intend removing their business to Morden.

FRANK RIGNEY, wholesale liquors, Winnipeg, is forming a partnership with John Haverly.

THE GATEWAY HOUSE at Emerson is to be reopened by Wm. Martin who owns the property.

STONEWALL merchants have decided to close their stores at 7.30 p.m. after Monday, 10th inst.

DRAKE & RUTHERFORD of Selkirk are sending a large number of men to the lumber woods this winter.

WILCOX & KELLY, general store, Virden, have dissolved. Mr. C. Wilcox continues the business.

MR. CARMICHAEL of the Walker House, Winnipeg, has disposed of his interest in that business to Banister & Hobbs.

QUITE a number of counterfeit \$5 notes on the Bank of British North America are in circulation in Eastern Canada.

ASHDOWN & Co. have gone out of the hardware business in Emerson. Their stock was purchased by Walton & Bird.

MR. SMART, formerly with Logan & Henderson, Portage la Prairie, has opened a grocery and liquor store at High Bluff.

Downs Bros., Virden, who suffered heavily by fire a short time ago, are trying to compromise with their creditors at 60c on the dollar.

I. G. BAKER & Co., Calgary, have discontinued the express business. The agency has

been transferred to Mr. Marsh, the station agent.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued stating that the Public Work Act is no longer in force on the C.P.R. between between Port Arthur and Rat Portage.

SUPPLEMENTARY letters patent have been issued at Ottawa, authorizing the increase of the capital stock of the Alberta Mining Company from \$50,000 to \$2,000,000.

THE business carried on by J. P. Dill & Co. at Wolsley will in future be conducted under the firm style of Dill & Cross. There is no change in the personnel of the firm.

An Ottawa despatch says Hugh Sutherland and others of Winnipeg will apply to Parliament for an act to incorporate the San Francisco, Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway.

THE following post offices have been established between Fort Macleod and Calgary:—The Leavings, in charge of J. R. Craig; High River, Mr. Bunce; Sheep Creek, John McMillan; Fish Creek, Mr. Shaw.

THE Hudson Bay Company's store Russell is to be made a distributing point, and additional buildings are to be erected as soon as possible to accommodate the business. The branch is under the management of J. C. Andy.

THE delegation from Emerson to Ottawa to arrange for assistance from the Government in their present financial embarrassment did not meet with very encouraging success, but it is hoped that something will be done at the next meeting of Parliament.

THE Telephone Company in Winnipeg has 340 subscribers on 275 wires. The total mileage of wire is about 200. It is estimated that the telephone is more extensively used in Winnipeg than in any other city of Canada in proportion to the number of subscribers.

THE Manitoba & North Western between Portage la Prairie and Minnedosa was opened for business on Monday. A train leaves the Portage every day except Sunday at 2.15 p.m., reaching Minnedosa at 8 p.m. A train also leaves Minnedosa daily at 7 a.m., arriving in the Portage at 12.15 p.m. These trains at the Portage connects with the regular trains on the C.P.R. to and from Winnipeg.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

W. Witty, hotel, Forest, has sold out.
 M. L. Ryan, hotel, Forest, has sold out.
 Geo. Lucas, saddler, Sarnia, has assigned.
 Wm. Rolls, drugs, Chatham, has sold out.
 M. T. Ostrom, fruit, London, has sold out.
 Stirton & McKellar, hotel, Forest, have sold out.
 Bowen & Fraser, general store, Vernon, have assigned.
 John Finnigan, tailor, Hamilton, has assigned in trust.
 David Plowes, miller, Brantford, is in trouble financially.
 Andrew Kleinke, tailor, Lowville, has been burned out.
 A. G. Hodge of the St. James Hotel, Toronto, has sold out.
 J. A. Todd, general store, Goodwood, has assigned in trust.
 S. L. Doolittle & Co., furniture, Aylmer, have assigned.
 Black Bros., grocers, Aylmer, have assigned to T. M. Nairn.
 Booth & Sons, coppersmiths, Toronto, have assigned in trust.
 Mrs. Wood, hotel, London East, is in the hands of the bailiff.
 M. Widerick, general store, Nanticoke, has made an assignment.
 Scarlett & Co., music dealers, Guelph, have removed to Kincardine.
 P. W. Anthony's sash factory at Ridgeway, has been destroyed by fire.
 Mrs. S. Goodwin, dry goods, etc., Springfield, has been burned out.
 John St. Lawrence, general store, Fenelon Falls, has assigned in trust.
 Elliott & Co., wholesale drugs, Toronto, have suffered a heavy loss by fire.
 Chas. W. Cheeseman, cabinet maker, Mount Forest, has assigned in trust.
 Geo. LeFenore, barber, Forest, is reported as having left for parts unknown.
 The sheriff is in possession of the dry goods business of John Habbick, Galt.
 Geo. Draper, general store, Listowel, has compromised with his creditors.
 A. Hershey, dealer in agricultural implements, at Ridgeway has been burned out.
 Richmond & Boyden, dry goods, Kingston, will dissolve on the 1st of February, 1884.
 Mrs. Tronhauser's fancy goods stock in St. Mary's has been sold at 42c for the dollar.
 Wm. McIntosh's sawmill at Springfield has been burned. The loss is estimated at \$2,000.
 David Smart, dealer in musical instruments at Lindsay, has sold out and moved to Peterboro.
 Duncan McLaughlin has sold out his general store business in Brussels and is leaving the town.
 The stock belonging to the insolvent estate of T. D. Ryan, grocer, St. Thomas, has been sold at 55½c on the dollar.
 A recent fire in Brougham destroyed the premises of D. W. Frecl, physician, and W. Matthews, implement agent.
 The firm style of the general store business hitherto carried on by S. J. Mitchell has been changed to Mitchell & Raven.

H. J. Anderson, dry goods, etc., Embro, has formed a partnership, and the firm will hereafter be known as Anderson & Innis.

A recent fire in Napanee burned out the following business houses: P. S. Hieles, grocer; G. E. Maybee, shoes; and W. McNeil, hotel.

Port Perry has had a scourge of fire. The following have been burned out: John Buddy, hotel; Baird & Parsons, publishers; B. Griffith, tins; C. F. Charles, grocer; Wm. Hiscox, hotel; W. H. McGaw, hotel; M. McClinton, drugs; Miss S. McKenzie, millinery; Mrs. Diesfield, jeweler; Laing & Meharry, hardware; J. C. Davis, drugs; J. Blong, hotel; Curtis & Henderson.

QUEBEC.

Mrs. C. Patton, restaurant, Richmond, is reported away.

Chas. Cullen, general store, Carleton, has assigned in trust.

P. N. Breton, stationer, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Louis Hart, cap manufacturer, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Chas. Langlois & Co., provision dealers, Montreal, have dissolved.

S. W. Beard & Co., coal dealers, Montreal, have assigned in trust.

Jas. Allard, general store, St. Remi, has sold out to W. & J. Sabourin.

General Notes.

THE London financial journal, *Money*, says that the two new cable companies, the Postal Company (Mr. Alderman Hadley's) and the Bennett Company, will unite for the purpose of laying two new cables.

THE salt inspected in the Saginaw valley in the year to November 1 was 3,577,946 barrels, against 2,669,700 in 1882, 2,331,331 in 1881 and 2,186,428 in 1880. The price has been 80c a barrel almost from the opening of the season.

THE first nickel plate factory to commence operations in Canada is reported as preparing to open next spring at Beauharnois, Que., with a capital of \$25,000. It is to cost \$10,000, to be 22 by 80, and four storeys high, and will employ a number of hands.

THE liabilities of Field & Davidson, the Hamilton saddlery hardware firm, are estimated at \$50,350; the assets consist of stock inventories at \$26,400; sundry and open accounts, \$21,700; cash, \$50. The real estate, valued at \$14,000, is covered by mortgage.

THE Dominion Millers' Association are to join in the contest before the privy council against the collection of royalties on purifiers claimed under the Smith patent. The matter has been in litigation for some years, and the owners of the patents have secured verdicts in the Supreme Court for their purifier against manufacturers of the machine. The company now proceed against the millers as parties to the infringement in using the machine.

AT a recent meeting of the Ontario Pork Packers Association in Toronto, a free discussion took place regarding the past disastrous season, and the necessity of some action to avoid a repetition of similar losses. The speakers were unanimous on the point that very low prices must rule for hogs, contending that the

general depression of all branches of trade, the considerable quantities of old stock to be carried over, and the very keen competition from Chicago would render any other policy unsafe to pursue.

BROADSTREET'S report for last week states that the mild and unseasonable weather of the week has been felt west and south and has had a noticeably injurious effect in the movement of general merchandise. On the North Atlantic coast, and at the large centres of the trade, the business is mostly of a package order to fill out stock. It is noteworthy, however, that through Minnesota, Wisconsin, and in the Northern States bordering the west bank of the Mississippi, the dry goods of the week has been from fair to very good indeed. Hats, caps, boots and shoes have been in only moderate request, and general trade on the whole cannot be reported as good as in the preceding week. Iron is as dull as ever; and those in the trade admit that a shading of current rates for pig is more than likely in the near future. Bar iron is selling at less than two cents at the mill, which is sufficient explanation of the distressed condition of that industry. Announcements of shading on present nominal quotations for steel rails are premature. Reliable dealers say none is expected. Stocks of pig are 20 per cent. less than July 1.

Montreal Wholesale Trade.

THE wholesale trade of the city says the correspondent of the *Toronto Mail* has been suffering during the present week from dullness almost amounting to complete stagnation in all departments. This state of affairs arises from a combination of circumstances which it is impossible to control. In the first place the sudden change a week ago from seasonable cold weather, which was giving a stimulus to winter trade, to what may be characterized as extreme mildness for this time of year, caused a cessation of orders, and in some cases a countermand for goods previously sent in. Then comes the wind up of the season of navigation, not by the usual natural laws of freezing, which never does harm, but from fogs obscuring the channel. In the last place, the large failure at Quebec and some minor suspensions here and elsewhere weakened confidence more than ever, so that business men are feeling inclined rather to follow than to anticipate a consumptive demand. In the presence of such a dull market, there is undoubtedly one bright feature, which should be considered hopeful, as to the country being sound, and that is the prompt and satisfactory payments which are coming in from all quarters of the Dominion. There is no question that of late people have begun to retrench in every way in their power during the coming winter, lest there may be a stringency in the money market. This is strikingly exhibited by what manufacturers in the various departments of the iron trade tell me. They say that the orders they received a month or two since were on such a liberal scale as to keep their establishments actively employed during the whole winter, but since then very many of these orders have been greatly modified and some withdrawn altogether. There is an idea, however, prevailing that after the new year sets in

there will be a reaction for the better, as there is nothing menacing in the country but a want of confidence. The latter once restored, the wheels of trade and commerce will be as active as before. Already there is evidence of a revival of the cotton manufacture, by two of the greatest mills in the Dominion, the Hudson and St. Anne resuming after two or three weeks suspension with their full forces of some fifteen hundred operatives again, with orders on hand sufficient to keep them going for an almost indefinite time. The dry goods trade has been very sensibly affected by the changes of the atmosphere from that experienced last week. There is very little more business expected to be done in this line until the spring trade begins to waken wholesale houses up unless a long spell of rattling cold weather would come on, when there would be some good sorting-up orders in heavy woollens and the like, as stocks everywhere are comparatively light. General groceries have been under a cloud, as well as other departments. The activity in refined sugar has ceased, and prices have declined from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ for yellows. Granulated is quoted at $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9c$. Tea is quiet but steady. A sale of 2,000 half chests of low-grade Japan took place, but at so poor a price, it was said that the sales were withheld. In hardware pig iron has been unprecedentedly dull on the week, and prices are in favour of buyers. General hardware is quiet. The trade in drug and chemicals for the season is practically over with the close of navigation. In other departments quietness prevails, and mercantile houses are employing the idle time in stock-taking and balancing. The breadstuffs market has relaxed into its usual featureless condition after close of navigation.

The Influence of Forests upon Water Supply

There has been in the past few years a considerable amount of discussion, especially among those using water as a motive power for manufacturing purposes, of the effect upon our annual rain fall due to clearing up large tracts of our forest trees. Some maintain that the effect is to directly diminish the amount of rain which falls upon any given area of land which has been cleared up, thus causing severe droughts and an insufficiency of water for motive power where there formerly was an abundance. With respect to this latter state of affairs, we think it would be much easier to show that it is brought about by an increase in the amount required, rather than by a diminished water supply. But this is not the question. Does the clearing up of our forests diminish the annual rain fall? We do not think it does. At any rate, it has not sensibly affected the amount falling in the eastern states during the last sixty years, as is absolutely proved by the records kept by the various water power companies during that time. At Lowell, Mass., the proprietors of the locks and canals have kept a record of the annual rain fall since the year 1826, and no material change has been shown. According to these records, the average for the whole period has been 41.94 inches yearly. In the year 1882 it amounted to 40.91 inches. In 1876, 78, 79 and 1881 it exceeded this amount, being 56.63 inches in 1878; and the average for the ten

years from 1826 to 1836 is almost precisely the same as for the last ten years, although very large tracts of forest have been cleared away in the Merrimac valley during that time.

The real effects produced by cutting down and clearing away the forests would seem to be this: It allows the water which falls to run off more rapidly to the ocean. In a heavily timbered region, it will readily be seen that the presence of the trees will tend to equalize and prolong the flow and evaporation of the surface water, while in a region bare of trees it will quickly find its way to the various streams and thence to the ocean, and the evaporation will also be more rapid, owing to the absence of the shade, etc. Thus it may reasonably be inferred that land which was reasonably moist while covered with trees may, after being cleared up, be subject to periods of drought. The writer personally knows of several cases where "living" springs of water existed on land which was covered with trees, and the driest seasons did not perceptibly diminish the amount of their flow. After the trees were cut away, these springs wholly dried up in a year or so, and the hardest rains would make them flow but a day or two.

The presence of forests seems not to increase the rain fall, but to temper and equalize its effects after it has fallen — *H. F. S. in the Locomotive.*

Stock and Grain Gambling.

The stock and grain gamblers of Great Britain occasionally get hard raps from the press, as witness the following from the *British Mercantile Gazette*. Outsiders have but the faintest possible idea of the ruin caused by the abuse of speculation. In the old days at Crockford's gambling hell, play was remarkably high, and public opinion abolished the nuisance. But all the mischief of the hells of St. James' was child's play compared with a fortnight's hazard in Capel Court. For instance, there is in existence barely £1,800,000 worth of Brighton A, yet it frequently happens that over £50,000,000 of differences are cleared on a busy settling day. This, of course, means that wagers on the rise or fall under the false pretence of buying or selling stock, have reached a yet more formidable amount. Again, Mexican ordinary figures in the share list as about £1,250,000 stock, yet at last monthly settlement 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 sterling had to be adjusted. Our forefathers who fulminated against the 'infamous practice of stock jobbing' would turn pale at the modern refinements of speculative art.

The Lost Thirty-Five-Thousand Pound Note.

Somewhere about the year 1740 one of the directors of the Bank of England, a man of wealth and unimpeachable honor, bought an estate for £30,000, and for convenience sake obtained a note for that amount. On returning home, just as he was about to put it under lock and key, he was called out of the room, and placed the note on the mantelpiece. On coming back a few minutes later no note was to be seen. No one had entered the room in his absence, and after an anxious search he came to the conclusion that the precious bit of paper had fallen into the fire and been consumed.

Hurrying off to Threadneedle street, he told his colleagues what had happened, and they gave him a second note upon his undertaking to restore the lost one if it should come again into his hands, and in case of its being presented by any one else, repay the amount to the bank. Thirty years afterward, when he had long been dead, and his estate distributed among his heirs, the supposed non-existent note turned up at the bank counter, where it was presented for payment. All explanations of the circumstances were lost upon the presentee — the note had come to him from abroad in the course of business, and it must be honored without delay. There being no help for it he was paid the £30,000. Application was made to the representatives of the defunct director to refund the money, but they promptly disclaimed the liability, and the bank perforce had to put up with the loss. The story goes that it was discovered (how or when we are not informed) that the builder employed to pull down the dead man's house, preparatory to rearing a new one on the site, and had found the note in a crevice in the chimney, and kept it and his own counsel unscrupulously, and so became a rich man at a stroke.

How to Detect Oleomargarine.

There is much difficulty experienced by grocers in judging oleomargarine from butter. We here give two methods for so doing, and we are sure they will be welcomed. Procure a vial of oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid) which will cost about five cents. Use a glass rod, and put one drop on the article to be tested. Pure, fresh yellow butter will turn almost white, while tallow turns to a crimson red. Lard gives diversified colors, showing all colors of the rainbow. Here is another, and a very simple test: Melt a very small quantity in a shallow dish, which should be only large enough to hold the quantity, and put a piece of wick in the fluid. Now light the protruding end of the wick above the surface of the liquid, and after it burns a few minutes extinguish the flame. By inclining the ascending smoke from the wick the odor of fried butter will designate pure butter, but if the odor is similar to that of a smoking candlestick you may rest assured it is oleomargarine. *Philadelphian Cash Grocer.*

A Standard of Signals.

The railway magnates having been successful in the adoption of a standard of time have now directed their attention to a standard of signals. At present a perfect chaos is said to exist in this respect, each Company operating entirely "on its own hook" and irrespective of any other. The aim is now to effect an absolute unanimity, and to this end a committee of able railway men has been convened to see what can be done in the premises. The report of this committee will be received by the next Convention, and it is believed will be accepted, with very slight modifications, if it is not adopted outright. Unlike the time standard, this will affect none but the railroad men, yet it will be of great convenience to them. As a slangy "exchange" remarks, "It only requires the introduction of a twenty-four hour clock to complete the racket!"

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 4, 1883.

A COMMERCIAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

Great inconvenience is often experienced by men in mercantile circles throughout this country in securing the services of competent clerks, salesmen, bookkeepers and such like employes, while men in search of such positions and well able to fill them are by no means scarce, and often unable to find suitable employment. The want of a proper source of supply for such employes when wanted has been greatly felt of late, as the employment agencies of this city have been found of very little value to the mercantile classes while they have proven useful to contractors, and employers of mechanical labor. Several of these institutions have of late developed some rather crooked transactions, and while others of them are doubtless useful and honorably conducted institutions, shrewd business men have lost faith in them to a great extent, and will not likely make use of them.

At request of numerous patrons THE COMMERCIAL now steps forward to supply this much felt want, and thus endeavor to become a lubricator of the mercantile labor market. Employers who wish the services of such hands as we have above mentioned will have their wants supplied by applying at the office of this journal. A close scrutiny of the antecedents of every applicant will be made before such will be recommended, and a careful judgment will be exercised thereafter so as to cause as little trouble and annoyance as possible. A register of the names of parties in search of such employment with particulars noted will be kept at this office, and persons looking for employment in mercantile lines are requested to call and have their names placed thereon. No charge of any description will be made either to employers or applicants for situations, the agency not being intended as a source of profit, but merely to facilitate business. Nor is it intended that it will be permanent, but will be discontinued as soon as institutions better suited for the purpose, shall be established and operated in this city.

Employers all over the Northwest are requested to send in their demands and they will be attended to with promptitude.

THE PUBLISHER.

MANUFACTURE FROM HOME PRODUCTS.

It must be admitted that the high price of fuel and the scarcity of skilled labor are still strong arguments against general manufactures being profitable in the Northwest, although the difficulties of this nature are in many instances magnified. Yet there are fields open for the manufacture of home products, which will not only prove profitable, but of great advantage to the agricultural classes by creating a wider home market for their home products, and having them less at the mercy of eastern markets for raw material, and the heavy freight tariff necessary to place the raw material in such markets.

Over a year ago THE COMMERCIAL called attention to the necessity for oatmeal mills in this country, and pointed out the special advantages under which such institutions could be carried on. The heavy local demand for oats and high prices which had been paid for this grain for several years, caused many to doubt the possibility of securing them at figures that would make the manufacture of oatmeal at saleable prices possible. Rapid as has been the growth of local demands it has by no means kept up with the productive power of the country and this winter there are probably over 1,000,000 bushels of oats in the Northwest, which must find a distant market, or be manufactured into oatmeal to supply the local demand in that line. Already one mill of this kind is in operation at Portage la Prairie and its products have realized all that our article claimed in the way of turning out a very superior meal, which is fast driving imported competition out of the Northwestern market. Its proprietor finds this winter that the superior oats of this country, can be had much cheaper than an inferior grain in eastern provinces. This one mill is but an experiment as yet, but there is scarcely a doubt, but institutions of its class will in a year or two more be in a position to place their manufactures in eastern markets, and make the undertaking a profitable one.

What is now being accomplished in oatmeal manufacture can be achieved in connection with other of our products. There is nothing to prevent parties of enterprise from utilizing the thousands of tons of straw that are yearly burned in the manufacture of paper, and water power for such

manufactures are numerous in the Northwest. Other fields for industrial enterprise might be cited, but we shall draw special attention to one, which above all others is most wanted, and most likely to prove profitable. We refer to the manufacture of starch. Potatoes are the raw material from which this is mostly manufactured and the quantity of these in the Northwest that will be allowed to freeze and rot before the fall of 1884 would go a long way in keeping a starch factory running. It is a notorious fact that hundreds of thousands of bushels over and above the local demand have been produced this year, and the low price now being paid is sufficient evidence, that dealers are fully aware of the surplus, and taking advantage of it. With our cold winters there must be great difficulties and heavy losses from freezing in shipping potatoes to an eastern market, and unless some sort of local industry is started which will utilize the surplus, prices next year must reach a level, at which it will not pay farmers to raise them. Practical starch manufacturers inform us, that frozen potatoes can be made use of in their business, and if that be the case, the supply of such is likely to be heavy for years to come, and until our farmers have more surplus wealth that they have at present, with which to make proper provision for preserving root crops through our long and severe winter.

It must now be kept in mind that this is an exporting country, and in every instance where our products can be exported in a manufactured instead of a raw state, we are lessening the drain upon our financial resources. Eastern Canadians or at least a very large share of them look upon the Northwest as a wide field in which to raise grain and sell their manufactures. A very large share of manufactured goods must undoubtedly come from such a source for many years to come, but it will be an evidence of unmitigated shiftlessness if we submit long to the importation of goods which are manufactured from our own products and of which a large share is annually allowed to go to waste.

The days of mud hole speculation are over in the Northwest, and the days of depression are drawing to a close. With the coming spring there will no doubt be plenty of money from a distance seeking safe investment here, and it would be well that a goodly share of it should be

invested in industrial enterprises, and especially in manufacturing from home products. Any that may be directed into such a channel will we are certain give better and surer returns, than the many thousands that have in bygone days been buried in non-productive investments.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Yesterday (Monday) the nomination of candidates for municipal honors took place, and it will not be out of place to briefly view from a business standpoint the list of aspirants for positions at the Council Board. For Mayor the present incumbent of the chair, Mr. Alex. McMicken, is again a candidate. He is opposed by ex-Mayor Logan, the present Mayor's predecessor for two terms of office. While it would be impossible for anyone to find fault with Mr. Logan's candidature, for in the position of Chief Magistrate, he would be a credit to any city, we at the same time having regard directly to the commercial interests of Winnipeg, feel bound to express our preference for Mr. McMicken. And we make this choice simply because the latter is a step nearer in relation to the business people of the city than the former. It is of the greatest importance that the trade interests of the city should be represented to as large an extent as possible in the Council and following out that principle Mr. McMicken being more closely allied with that class than his opponent is we consider entitled to the position. In wards one and six the Aldermen were elected by acclamation the candidates thus favored being Messrs. Ham and Mulvey in the first mentioned and Messrs. Drewry and McCreary in the last. In ward No. 2 there are four candidates in the field. One of them is Mr. Geo. Brown, formerly manager of the Ontario Bank. In that responsible position he showed marked ability in looking after the interests of the institution he represented. His long residence in Winnipeg has given him an intimate knowledge of the wants of the city, and his training and experience in a large monetary institution will make his services especially valuable at this critical period of our municipal history. In ward three there is rather a doubtful heterogeneous mass of candidates and it would be impossible to discriminate amongst them as to which are most worthy of the votes of the elector. In ward four candidates are numerous there being no less than six

aspiring individuals. From among them two good representatives ought to be got, One of them Mr. R. W. Jamieson is a young man of marked ability and with a little experience would no doubt be able to give a good account of himself. Messrs. Chas. A. Wishart, N. Bawlf, and James Burrige are all men who are closely identified with the business of the city and on that account would watch closely the interest of the mercantile community. In ward No. five there are also six candidates and as there is no one amongst them who towers above his fellows either in experience or ability the ratepayers will have to puzzle their brains in order to make the best choice.

But viewing the candidates in the field as a whole, while by no means the best men for the positions that the city can afford have been brought out, there is no doubt quite an improvement on what appealed to the suffrages of the public a year ago. If we keep on improving at a similar rate for a year or so more, the high standard of representation on the Council Board which is so desirable will have been attained. Lively times may be expected during the week which elapses between now and polling day, and we trust that the business men of the city will see to it that they have a good representation of their own class in the Council of 1884. The present is an important period in Winnipeg's career. Great and important interests have to be considered. These can only be properly guarded by placing in control of the civic institutions men who, without fear or favor, will work for the general good of the people instead of pandering to their own selfish interests and individual property.

It is high time that the ratepayers of this enterprising city took a deeper interest in the management of its civic affairs. Its rapid growth both in population and wealth makes the position of alderman no sinecure, and its credit abroad and future onward progress at home will be best promoted by the exercise of all due vigilance in jealously protecting its civic institutions from the semblance of anything that might be construed as detrimental to the present high position it now occupies in the eyes of the outside world.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The year is drawing to a close, the rush of the season's trade is past and business circles in the wholesale lines are as a rule passing through that period of quietude

which in the natural course of events has to come. While there has not been the rush of trade during the past season that some had anticipated, there has at the same time been a very satisfactory business transacted. One thing is certain, what has been done has been on a much more satisfactory basis as compared with a year ago. The recklessness in business which was inaugurated with the boom has given place to a policy of caution and the greatest circumspection. At the same time it is evident that there is still in business circles a lack of that confidence which is desirable. The uncertainty which circumscribes transactions, owing to the unfortunate state of affairs which has obtained during the year, is not easily disposed of. The prudent men in business are doing all in their power to cure the ills from which trade has suffered in the past, and those who have been reckless and indifferent as regards their obligations, have found out that as a business policy dishonesty is not the best policy. But viewing the whole situation from an independent standpoint it cannot be said that the times are very hard. Grumblers, there always will be; some people seem so constituted that unless they are finding fault they cannot feel satisfied. Those who attempt to compare the past with the present, in many cases never take time to reflect and consider what the past was. It was a period of inflation during which excitement and extravagance were fictitious aids to trade. Prices were high then, and while money flowed freely people never questioned the price of an article. Prices now may be lower but a careful investigation will, we have no doubt, shew that consumption is greater and that more goods are actually sold than in the days of extreme high prices. There has been but little loss of equilibrium in a steady, well-conducted line of trade, and people, now that the situation is fully understood, have only themselves to blame if they incur loss or meet with disaster. There is no disguising the fact that lack of prudence and weakness are more frequently the causes of disaster and failure than the reasons more commonly assigned therefor. As a contemporary briefly puts it:—"Good judgment—keeping within the limits of capital and capacity—will, barring unusual accidents, carry business men through more difficult experiences than those of the present. Safety lies in prudence.

EASTERN STOCK MARKETS.

The depressed condition of the stock markets of Eastern Canada and the United States as well, which set in a month or two ago, still continues almost unabated. Every day nearly repeats the story of its predecessor, and the manipulation that is going on must be becoming tiresome to all interested. Prices are generally becoming weaker, and some of the leading bank stocks have touched a lower point than for some years. The bulls and bears are fighting a hard struggle for supremacy, and it cannot be denied that of late the latter class of speculators has had a good deal the best of it. The bulls claim that the public will become buyers if the market is raised sufficiently. On the other hand the bears contend the reverse, and say that the public will have to stay out, because the dull state of trade renders them unable to operate. The bulls look hopefully on the fact that there is plenty of money for investment in the hands of the banks and loan companies, while the bears point to the failures in business, crop shortages and the dullness of the markets abroad as indications of prices pulling even beyond their present limit. In times so uncertain, and with such a diversity of opinion existing in the minds of those who ought to know, it is very difficult to forecast the future with any degree of accuracy. The future of the stock market is always a matter of uncertainty, but it is especially so at the present time. Already the depression has been so great that it hardly seems possible that there can be much more of a decline. Prices during the past two years have been forced up by speculation to such a pitch that it must no doubt be a considerable time before they again reach the point to which they had attained, if they ever do. One great cause in bringing about the present state of affairs has no doubt been the manipulation of railway securities which has resulted in a weakening of confidence, especially in American railway stock among European investors. This has produced a similar effect on the home public; and losses will have to be retrieved before people will as a rule return to the ways of speculation.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The state of the money market has undergone no particular change during the past week. The banks here are not very much

pressed with demands for accommodation, for the same reason as stated last week, viz. that a good deal of paper that should be discounted here is being sent down east and negotiated there. Notes have been fairly well met on maturity and it is expected that to-day, the fourth of December, will pass off quietly and satisfactorily. Rates of discount are easier than they were. Gilt edged commercial paper ranges at from 7 to 9 per cent., 8 per cent being the more regular figure. Ordinary paper runs at from 9 to 11 per cent. The loan companies still report business quiet. They have plenty of funds to loan on good real estate mortgage security at from 8 to 10 per cent. Money for speculative purposes is still difficult to obtain, and the accommodation has generally to be obtained from private sources for which as a rule stiff rates have to be paid. On the whole, however, the feeling in monetary circles is gradually becoming more easy and confidence is being rapidly re-established in the financial ability of the country.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The past week has, generally speaking, been a quiet one so far as the wholesale trade of Winnipeg is concerned. There is very little change to note from the condition of things which existed for a couple of weeks previous. Country dealers have as a rule laid in all the supplies they wish for at present. This is especially the case in the matter of dry goods. Many were caught a year ago with heavy surplus stocks on hand, upon which they could not realize at anything like a paying figure, and which on that account caused a great deal of financial embarrassment, that often led to ultimate bankruptcy. This mistake they are determined not to repeat and orders are only given of sufficient amount to meet the actual demands of the present or immediate future. Of course there is not the necessity for laying in heavy stocks at any one time that existed then. Nearly all the principal business centres are easily accessible by rail, and in case of a shortage in any line they can have goods forwarded to sort up with within a couple of days at the most from the time of mailing the order. For this reason orders are more numerous but less in amount than they have been in the past. The fancy goods houses are now quite busy, the demand for Christmas goods being fully up to expectations. Considerable annoyance has been caused the boot and shoe dealers by the delay of goods in transit from the east. Collections, although they cannot be said to be any worse than they have been, have, however, not improved to the extent that was expected at this season of the year. Country merchants complain bitterly of the difficulty they are experiencing in collecting their accounts from farmers. This is attributable largely if not wholly to the slow movement of grain in many districts, but it is expected that the excellent sleighing which now prevails all over the country will have a stimulating effect in that direction. It is to be hoped that such will be the case, for until the crop of the country becomes converted into cash, ready money must continue to be scarce.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

This is the dull season in the agricultural implement business, and sales are confined to a few straw cutters, grain crushers, and horsepowers with which to drive them. The prominent features of the business at present is the collection of accounts for last summer's sales. So far the response has not been of the most encouraging character, and the amount of overdue paper in the hands of the agencies continues to be heavy. Up to the present time the leading houses have not pressed their claims very urgently, fully understanding the difficulties with which farmers had to contend last fall. Now, however, greater pressure is being brought to bear and judging from the reports that are received from agencies throughout the country, there is a fair prospect of good payment between now and the end of the year.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Business in the boot and shoe line has been almost brought to a standstill for the past week owing to the non arrival of goods from the east which had been expected here two or three weeks ago. The heavy rush of freight, via Port Arthur has taxed the capacity of the railway to its fullest extent, and goods are received here very slowly. On that account there is a regular famine in overshoes and other classes of rubber goods. The leading houses have any amount of orders on file awaiting the arrival of the wherewith to fill them. This difficulty will, it is hoped, be got over before the end of the week. Collections are reported slow, and not so good as they have been for a few weeks previous.

CLOTHING.

There is very little movement in this line of trade at present. Country merchants are pretty well stocked up, and until their counters become somewhat cleared a light business can only be looked for. City trade is quiet, and does not show many signs of improvement. There are still heavy stocks held by the leading houses in the city, a considerable proportion of which will no doubt have to be held over until next season. There is very little complaint as regards remittances, most of the paper maturing lately being pretty well met.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

The approach of the holiday serves to create a briskness in this line of business, especially in the demand for finer qualities of goods. The business so far this season is reported as being very satisfactory and even beyond what had been anticipated. Collections have been very satisfactory, and quite a large percentage of business is being done on a cash basis.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Business continues to keep up very well, and in fact may be said to be good for this season of the year. The prospects for a good steady trade during the winter months is also considered very favorable. Collections are fairly satisfactory.

DRY GOODS.

The past week may be said to have been positively dull in the dry goods line. Country storekeepers have all been well supplied with stock, and the business done at present consists

entirely of sorting-up orders, which have been neither large in amount nor great in number. This condition of things was only what was to be expected after the travellers had got through with their regular fall trips. During the next few weeks there will no doubt be an active movement of goods from the retailers' shelves, after which there will again be a revival of trade in the wholesale line. What demand there is at present is chiefly from Port Arthur and other points east along the line of the C.P.R. to where the work of construction is going on. Southern Manitoba and Western trade is especially light. City retail business shews some signs of improvement, but it cannot be said to be brisk. Collections are about as they were, there being still plenty of room for improvement.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

In the fancy goods and small wares line there has been quite a rush of business during the past week or ten days. The demand for Christmas goods is good, and the leading houses have had all they could do to the wants of customers. Business promises to be brisk for a month to come. Collections are reported satisfactory, and as good as could be expected under the circumstances.

FISH AND POULTRY.

The supply of fish continues liberal and the demand fair. There is no change in quotations from those given last week which were as follows: White fish 7c; Lake Superior trout 8c. Oysters are plentiful and quoted at 70c for counts, 60c for selects, and 50c for standards. Game, with the exception of rabbits, is not so plentiful as it was. Prairie chickens are quoted at 50 to 80c per pair; wild ducks, 40 to 50c; rabbits, 25c per pair. Turkey and chickens are worth from 20c to 25c per pound.

FRUIT.

There has been a slight falling off in the demand for fruit during the past week. This is generally the case towards the end of the month. Collections have been very good. There is very little change in prices from what was quoted last week. Lemons are scarce at present. They are firm at \$9 to \$9.50 and it is not likely that they will be any lower for some time to come. Oranges are out of stock at present, but some consignments are expected in the course of a few days. Apples are steady and firm at \$6 to \$6.50 for choice qualities. California fruit is in good supply. Peas are quoted at \$6 to \$6.50 per case. Malaga grapes at \$9 to \$9.50 per barrel. Figs in 14lb boxes are worth 12c per lb.; Eleme layers 19c. Nuts are firm at old quotations, viz: peanuts 20c per lb; almonds 20c to 22c; brazils 22c; cocoa nuts \$9.50 per hundred. Dried fruit quotations are as follows, viz: loose muscatel raisins \$2.25; black baskets \$4.40; black crown \$4.75 to 5.00; triple crown \$7.00; four crown \$3.00; dates 10c per lb.

FUEL.

The demand for fuel continues to be brisk, the recent cold snap having given a special impetus to it. Anthracite coal has advanced. Prices of Saskatchewan coal and wood remain about the same. The following are the quotations: Saskatchewan coal is worth \$9

per ton in the yard, \$9.75 delivered; Anthracite is worth \$13 to \$14 per ton. Tamarac wood is worth from \$6 to \$7 per cord, poplar \$5 to \$6; oak \$7.00 to 8.00.

FURNITURE.

There has been more life in the furniture trade during the past couple of weeks than for some time. The factories are busy, and ready sale is found for all that can be turned out. Collections are complained of as being very slow.

GROCERIES.

The past week has been rather a quiet one in the grocery line. Sugars and tobaccos are firm. Teas have advanced at Eastern points and in China, and the probability is that there may be a slight rise in quotations here before long. Quotations are: Sugars—Yellow 9½ to 10c; granulated 10½ to 11½c; Paris lumps 12c; Coffees 15 to 18c for Rios; 22 to 27c for Javas; teas—Japan 20 to 45c, Moyune 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 caddie. 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.

Business is quiet at present, and will likely continue so during the winter months. Collections are only fair. Quotations are: 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 upward, \$1 per 100 lb keg; casing nails, \$4.75; finishing nails \$1.25; after the 15th of December nails will make a further advance of 25c all round. Bar iron is quoted at \$3.50 per 100 lb to the trade and \$4 to blacksmiths.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Trade is hardly so brisk as it was some time ago, and at the same time a fair amount of business is being done. Quotations are as follows:—Spanish sole 33c to 35c; slaughter sole 35c French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic 55c; B Z calf \$1.00 to 1.10; French kip \$1.00 to 1.25; B Z kip 85c to 90c; slaughter kip 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper 55c; grain upper 55c; harness leather 34c to 38c for plump stock; English oak sole 65c.

LUMBER.

The demand is light at present, and no briskness is expected until the revival of building operations in the spring. Quotations are as follows: 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, \$90;

2nd do., \$56; 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 holiday trade keeps up very well. Stocks of Christmas cards, etc., have been pretty well cleared out, and some of the houses have had to repeat their orders. In staple lines of stationery a good steady business is being done. Collections are very fair.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

The rush of the season's trade is past, but a considerable number of small orders continue to be received. Collections are reported generally good.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Trade is steady, but not rushed by any means. Collections are fairly good.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

The demand for the stronger classes of liquors is brisk, and a lively trade is sure to be done between now and New Years. There are no changes in prices. Quotations 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, \$1 to \$5.50; Rouet, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$10, half flasks, \$11; Pinette, 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 Acadia gin \$2.25 to 2.75; Booth's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's in wood, \$4.00; Caol-Ila Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$9.50. Irish whisky, Joh. Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$4.50; Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per gallon. Cinnamon—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; Drewry's ale \$13 per bbl; Bass's ale in quarts \$4 per doz; pints \$2.50; Guinness's porter in quarts \$4.00; pints \$2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.65 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$3.50; W. F. L. five-year old, \$2.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$8.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

During the past week there has been a much more active movement of grain than for three or four weeks previous. The facilities for bringing grain to market, owing to the good sleighing that now prevails are evidently being taken advantage of by the farmers; and we think that they who sell at the earliest opportunity will be the best off in the long run. The provision market continues steady and firm at the quotations which are given below.

WHEAT.

Receipts for the week by rail have been more liberal than at any other period in the season. There has been only a very limited amount got off the street. Prices are about as they were. The prospects for higher rates is extremely doubtful, and it would be in the interests of the country generally if all the marketable grain was sold at once. No. 1 hard ncw ranges from 76c to 80c per bushel, and frozen wheat runs all the way from 30c to 60c, according to the amount of damage done.

OATS.

Receipts of oats are liberal and at the present time more than the market can demand. There is no doubt but that the country will be full of oats this winter, and the price in eastern markets is so low as not to admit of export. In Winnipeg 20 cents may be considered a ruling quotation for first-class quality of grain, but some hardly so good has been bought on the market here at as low as 15c.

BARLEY.

The brewers are well supplied with barley, and the only demand for that cereal that at present exists is for feed purposes. What comes in is as a rule dark in color and not exactly suitable for malting purposes. The ruling figure is 30c to 35c.

FLOUR.

The demand for flour continues brisk, and the mills, which are running day and night, have all they can do to fill orders as they come in. Considerable quantities are being shipped east to Montreal and other points. Quotations are the same, viz.: Patents \$3.00; strong baker's \$2.70; xxx \$2.00.

BRAN.

There is a fair demand and the price is firm at \$10 per ton on truck.

SHORTS

like bran is being enquired for fairly. The quotation is \$12 per ton on truck.

CHOPPED FEED

The decline in the prices of coarse grains has had its effect upon the price of chopped feed, which is now quoted at from \$24 to \$25 per ton, according to the size of the order.

POTATOES.

The cold snap has put somewhat of a check on the potato supply and on that account prices have advanced to 50c per bushel.

CHEESE.

Prices are firm at the old quotation of 16c to 17c per pound.

BUTTER.

There has been an upward movement in eastern markets which has caused a firmness here. Good dairy butter ranges from 24c to 27c and for extra choice creamery 30c is easily obtainable.

HAMS.

Stocks are low in the city and what are on hand are held firm at 18c.

BACON.

There is a little better supply this week than last, but it is not by any means large. This is the transition period from old to new stock, and there must naturally be a lightness in stock at that time. Long clear dry salt is quoted at 11½c; smoked do. 12½c; breakfast bacon 16½ to 17c; spiced rolls 16c.

EGGS

are scarce and very firm at 30c per dozen.

MESS PORK

continues steady at the old quotations of \$17 to \$18.

MESS LEEF

is not much enquired for, and is quoted steady at \$18.

LARD

is quiet at \$2.75 for twenty-lb pails, and \$8 to \$8.50 for case lard.

DRIED APPLES

are steady at 12c per pound.

CRANBERRIES.

The demand is good at \$14 per barrel.

WHITE BEANS.

There has been very little enquiry of late but they are held firm at \$3 per bushel.

CANNED MEATS.

Quotations are the same as those given last week. The demand is fair but not brisk. 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, \$9.75; tomatoes \$4.50; 3 lb apples \$4.50.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The tone of the grain market, says the *Commercial Bulletin*, has been uninteresting during the week. With the cold snap of the early week there was a more pronounced desire to buy and values becomes harder for wheat, and in the general markets of other grains too. But with the return of softer weather came a return of weakness, if not of positive stupidity. Prices of all sorts sank down in Minneapolis to the lowest point experienced on the crop of wheat, and stood but little above the lowest point yet realized for other grains. The last two days have brought a rather better feeling and a trifle more activity. The export movement of wheat has improved a little, but it is yet a long way from activity. Foreign markets for grain and breadstuffs are dull and inactive. The stocks of the leading importing countries are now going down. There is an actual shortage believed to exist in all sorts of supplies. With the recognized shortage and what will soon be realized as declining visible supplies, there must necessarily come an improved export request to be met by this country. With this improved demand will arise activity in speculation and naturally high prices.

A queer state of things has been witnessed in this city during the week. Prices of wheat having fallen flat, were only saved from going lower by shippers stepping into the market and taking the property. The Millers' Association after all its boastfulness and swagger, turned tail to the trade and left the market gate wide open, and the current of the wheat trade has turned into the shippers' channel. The fact that there were shippers to buy the wheat was particularly for the city and tributary country.

It saved a farther drop of some 5c a bushel during the week. The time during which the Millers' Association shall in future dictate prices to the Northwest seems nearly ended. Minneapolis may rightly boast of the milling industry, of the water power which has made milling possible; but for the doings of this old man of the sea, she may cover herself in sackcloth and in ashes. All will admit, who know the situation, that milling and millers have maintained high prices in this city for many years, but that the organization known as the Miller's Association has been a heavy load for the city to bear, few fair men, who have carefully considered its operations and their effects, are prepared to deny.

The week's trade in corn, oats, rye and barley has been of small proportions and with small changes in prices, millstuffs and mixed feed have become less plentiful and prices for them have naturally hardened, the market closing firm. The closing market to-day for about every sort of stuff in the way of grain and feed was rather more elastic than at any time during the past six days.

Quotations are: Wheat, No. 1 hard, 98½c; No. 2 hard, 91½c; No. 1, regular Northern, 88c; No. 2 regular Northern, 84c. Flour, Patents, \$6 to \$6.50; straights, \$5 to \$6; bakers', \$4.75 to \$5.50; low grades, \$2 to \$3.25. Corn, No. 2, 47c to 48c; no grade 44c to 46c. Oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 30c; No. 2 mixed, 26½c to 27c; rejected, 25c to 26c. Barley, No. 2, 50c to 55c; No. 3, 40c to 50c; rejected, 35c.

CHICAGO.

The Chicago market for the week has developed additional strength, under the influence of reports regarding the condition of Western corn, and war rumors from across the Atlantic. Stocks of grain are, however, increasing, the close of navigation having put somewhat of a check on the movement. Provisions have been strong, and there is especial confidence in the more remote deliveries, February being at present the favorite month for both pork and lard. On Tuesday trading in wheat was active and strong. Excitement ran high on corn which was very active all through the list of futures, May attracting the most attention. Oats were firm and considerably improved in sympathy with other cereals. Provisions were firm and advancing. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat,.....	Nov.,	\$0.98½	Dec.,	\$0.99½
Corn,.....	"	53	"	53
Oats,.....	"	30½	"	30½
Pork,.....	"	12.90	"	13.85
Lard,.....	"	8.35	"	8.55

On Wednesday wheat was active and unsettled. Prices were irregular and fluctuations rapid and frequent. Corn and oats were also unsettled, the market being governed almost entirely by speculations. An active business was done in provisions. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat,.....	Nov.,	\$0.97½	Dec.,	\$0.98½
Corn,.....	"	53½	"	53½
Oats,.....	"	30½	"	30½
Pork,.....	"	12.80	"	13.62½
Lard,.....	"	8.25	"	8.45

Thursday being Thanksgiving day no business was transacted.

On Friday a fair amount of trading was done. The market was considerably unsettled, but fluctuations were within a moderately narrow limit. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat,	Nov., \$0.98	Dec., \$0.99
Corn,	" 54 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 54
Oats,	" 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork,	" 12.85	" 13.65
Lard,	" 8.30	" 8.50

On Saturday wheat was active and in good demand. Corn and oats were weaker. Provisions were unsettled and tending downwards. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat,	Nov., \$0.97	Dec., \$0.98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn,	" 54 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats,	" 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork,	" 12.55	" 13.40
Lard,	" 8.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 8.55

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market still remains in a badly demoralized condition: For the past week the bears have ruled the market, and prices have still a downward tendency. As compared with the previous week's quotations, closing bids on Wednesday were:

	Nov. 21.	Nov. 28.
Montreal ..	181	172 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario ..	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	93
Toronto ..	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	159
Merchants ..	109	104
Commerce ..	123	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imperial ..	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$
Federal ..	130	126 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dominion ..	187 $\frac{1}{2}$	186
Standard ..	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	108
Hamilton ..	114	..
North-west Land ..	64	62

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The general tone of the market for the week has been very much as reported a week ago. There has been very little improvement in receipts, farmers being inclined to hold for higher prices. Stocks of barley have decreased, but other grains have held about the same. The close of navigation and the adoption of winter rates of storage will no doubt have a tendency to keep prices from advancing.

WHEAT.

There is a good demand at firm prices from the mills, but there has been no enquiry for shipping. The market closed steady at the following quotations: Fall wheat No. 2 \$1.11; No. 3, \$1.07 to \$1.09; Spring do., No. 1, \$1.16; No. 2, \$1.14.

OATS.

The market has been quiet and with a downward tendency. Cars on track have sold at 34c to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. On the street 35c to 39c has been paid.

BARLEY.

There was a fair demand early in the week at falling prices. Later on inactivity set in and values were weak. Quotations are: No. 1 73c; No. 2, 67c; extra No. 3, 63c; No. 3, 52c to 54c.

RYE

is inactive at 63c for car lots or on the street.

PEAS

are scarce and steady at 75c f.o.c. for No. 1 and 73c for No. 2. On the street 75c to 74c have been the ruling figures.

FLOUR.

The market remains much as it was, and signs of improvement are entirely wanting. Buyers are scarce and transactions few. The market closed weaker than a day or two previous with superior extra held at \$5 to \$5.20; extra \$4.90 to \$4.95.

POTATOES.

Car lots have sold at 85c on track, and are quiet and steady at that figure. On the street receipts are light, and worth from 85c to 90c per bag.

BUTTER.

The market this week has been characterized by less activity than the previous one. Receipts of poor qualities have improved, but the demand for shipment has been slack. Choice quality sells readily. Medium to good store-packed with the white thrown out has sold at 15c to 16c; culls at 12c. Choice is scarce and wanted at 18c to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Box lots of rolls are quoted at 16c to 19c, according to quality. On the street pound rolls have sold at 20c to 23c; large rolls 17c to 19c; tubs and crocks of dairy 18c to 20c.

EGGS.

Round lots of fresh have sold readily at 23c, and all offered are wanted. There is no movement in limed. On the street fresh have been steady at 24c to 25c.

CHEESE

is quiet at 12c to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for fine qualities; no poor offering.

PORK

is inactive and the quotation of \$14.50 to \$15.20 is almost nominal.

BACON.

Stocks are small and demand light. New rolls are quoted at 11c; bellies 13c; long clear 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 9c; Cumberland 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 8c for cases and small lots.

HAMS.

A few smoked have offered, but prices are unsettled and almost nominal at 13c to 14c.

LARD.

There seems to be no change in the condition of the market. Pails have sold at 11c to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

APPLES.

There is an active demand for all offered. Prices have ranged from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per barrel.

POULTRY.

The supply is hardly so liberal as a week ago. Turkeys and ducks are quoted at from 7c to 8c per lb.; fowl and geese 5c to 6c.

SUNDRIES.

Dried apples 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 10c; white beans \$1.75 to \$1.85; oatmeal per 136 lbs, \$4.10 to \$4.20; cornmeal small lots \$3.54 to \$3.62.

The Value of Northwest Grain.

Recently tests of Manitoba grain were made by experts in Toronto. Their report, which is as follows, is very encouraging for this country. The text reads: We, the undersigned examiners of grain appointed by the Board of Trade of Toronto, have examined the exhibit of grain of the Northwest Land Co., and beg to report as follows:—The fall wheat is of plump, full size, being well grown and matured, weighing 64 lbs to the bushel. The spring wheats are principally of the Fyfe variety, one sample especially being remarkably pure and fine, weighing 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs to the bushel. We should estimate its value at from 10c to 15c per bushel above the value of our No. 1, notwithstanding the fact that the crop of spring wheat in Ontario is the best that has been raised for many years. Both the fall and spring wheats are valuable to millers for mixing with our crop, owing to their strength for manufacturing into flour, an element that is lacking in the wheats grown in

Ontario. Barley, though not as fine as some samples raised in Ontario, is remarkably good and far ahead of any that we have seen raised in the Northwestern States. Peas cannot be better. Oats are very good, but have seen equally as fine raised in this Province. Timothy seed is very choice. In fact we are assured it would have been very difficult, if possible, to have procured as good a selection of grain from the whole produce of Ontario this year.

Signed: Geo. A. Chapman, J. D. Laidlaw, H. W. Baird, W. D. Matthews, Jr., L. Coffee, Ex. in Grain, port of Toronto; (Signed), J. Harris, Inspector of Grain; (Signed by or ordered signed), Edgar A. Wills, secretary.

Storing Grain.

It is a long recognized fact that grain stored in prismatic receptacles does not have a weight upon the floor of the same corresponding to the weight of the column of grain above it. This is owing to the fact that the grain forms a fixed curve or arch-shaped layer so that a part of the weight of the mass bears against the side walls, and only the weight of that portion lying under the arch is sustained by the floor itself. Isaac Roberts gave before the British Association in Southampton an account of the series of experiments which he made with different grains in receptacles of various shapes, the floor being connected with an arrangement of scales. He found that up to a certain depth the pressure increased in proportion to the quantity of grain, but beyond this sometimes quickly reached limit, the pressure remained constant, however much the height of the column was increased.

How Monopoly is Perpetrated.

The situation is that great moneyed corporations go to the State capital and use all their power and resources to secure legislation that suits their purposes and to prevent that which would interfere with their designs. They concern themselves in politics sufficiently to secure representatives of their interests in the legislature and to place upon the bench judges that will be serviceable to them, and when a case goes from one of these judges to the tribunal of final appeal it finds a part of the occupants of the bench disqualified to sit in the case because they have been secured as stockholders of the corporation, and the others ready to hold themselves bound by the "findings" of the judge before whom the case was tried.—N. Y. Times.

VICTORIA, B.C., wholesale prices are: Flour, \$6.25 to \$6.50; barley, \$1.50; oats per 100 lbs, \$2.75; hay per ton, \$20 to \$22; potatoes per lb, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; onions 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb; cornmeal \$4 per 100 lbs; butter 45c per lb; eggs 53c per doz; beef 8c to 9c per lb; veal 12c; mutton, 10c; pork, 16c.

RAT PORTAGE was visited by a disastrous fire on the 27th inst. R. D. Coats, druggist; J. Connelly, hotel. Hennessy & Mulligan, saloon; Jacob Hose, tins, etc.; H. D. McDonald, grocer and baker. The total loss is estimated at \$15,000, on which there is very little insurance. A subscription list has been carried round and a liberal amount of money received for the benefit of the sufferers.

BRANDON.

Arrangements have been made by the Dominion Express Company to bring all bonded goods through to Brandon, thus avoiding the delay that has heretofore arisen owing to parties receiving consignments having to go to Winnipeg to pass them through the customs.

Standard time has not yet been adopted by the city.

A. D. Cooper has reopened his photographic studio in the city.

MINNEDOSA.

The opening of the railway to this point has given quite an impetus to business. The first regular freight came in on Friday last.

Considerable quantities of grain are coming in. R. McNeil is buying grain for McMillan Bros., and Mr. Armitage for the Ogilvie Milling Company.

Building operations in Minnedosa this season amounted to over \$90,000.

Arrangements are being made to establish a line of stage between Minnedosa and Russell to connect with the railway.

Major Douglas has a large gang of men at work in the Riding Mountains taking out logs for next season's lumber supply.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Considerable grain is coming into market and business in the town is generally improved. In fact it has been quite brisk since the sleighing became good. Quotations for grain are: wheat, Red Fyfe, 65c to 72c; other varieties of wheat, 50c to 60c. Barley, 35c to 40c. Oats, 17c.

Alloway & Champion have closed their private banking institution here.

Carey & Co., groceries and liquors, have dissolved. The business will be continued by John O'Reilly.

A good deal of farming lands has changed hands in this district lately. The principal as a rule is from \$12 to \$17 per acre.

The city charter has been completed and application for incorporation will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature.

Edward Manchard has opened a flour and feed store. He has been appointed agent for the London and Ontario Investment Association.

Robert Fletcher has secured a thirteen months' extension of time from his creditors. T. B. Millar is assignee.

Mr. Danskin has sold his butchering business to Mr. Craddock.

The oatmeal mill is now running full blast, and is turning out an excellent quality of grain.

The Good Old Times.

In days gone by when the poet sang of the guileless phase of human life, he was wont to instance the miller as the type of all that was happy, and free from the cares of this wicked world. Seated in the midst of all the beauties of rural felicity, the miller was supposed to live a singular charming life, far apart from the strife and turmoil incidental to the existence of the man who strove in busy towns to gain a living in a more noisy combat. The music of the old mill wheel, jogged onward by a rippling

brook, was the ideal of all that could fill the soul with happiness unalloyed. But what a change has come upon all these scenes. The miller must now be a financier, a merchant, and an expert mechanic. He must figure out the economies of his business within the smallest fraction; he is not the same man he was, aye, fifty years ago. In the days our father boast of, when the miller ground only the produce of the soil in his neighborhood, when the good housewife cared not whether germ or bran were wholly removed from the sweet and nourishing loaf she placed upon the family board, the miller was the son of the soil, like his neighbor, the farmer. But now he is a town manufacturer, counting his profit in a small percentage on a large capital, and because the good old times are no more, because the free and easy style of doing business has passed away, and men devote themselves as assiduously to the attainment of the mighty dollar, and strive for it as fiercely as ancients fought for kingdoms. Civilization has worked wonders; it has joined the far ends of the earth and brought the products of the most distant shores to those who make known their needs, but with all this we can not but admire and extol the men whose wants were so few and so easily satisfied. The greater the refinement and the more scientific the results obtained in all the walks of life, the more stern does the reality of it become.—*Production Exchange Reporter.*

Gum Arabic.

In Morocco, about the middle of November, a gummy juice exudes spontaneously from the trunk and branches of the acacia. It gradually thickens in the furrow down which it runs, assumes the form of an oval or round drop the size of a pigeon's egg, of different colors, as it comes from the red and white gum trees. About the middle of December the Moors encamp on the border of the forest and the harvest lasts a full month. The gum is then packed in large leather sacks, and transported on the backs of camels and bullocks to the seaports for shipment. This is the gum arabic of commerce.

Absorption of Moisture by Grain.

The claim that grain absorbs moisture enough on a sea voyage to pay the freight charges has been verified by some test experiments made at the California agricultural college. Various kinds of grain were placed in a moist atmosphere and the increase in weight was noted.

The greatest increase was during the first twenty-four hours, the absorption being nearly 3% per cent. of the total absorbed during the fifteen days' exposure. The following table shows the figures:

	First 24 hours.	Total in 15 days.
Oats.....	2.79 per cent.	7.20 per cent.
Barley.....	1.45 per cent.	7.00 per cent.
Wheat.....	2.44 per cent.	6.56 per cent.

From the results obtained it was computed that perfectly dry grain 65° Fah. would absorb as follows: Oats, 29.08 per cent; barley, 28.17 per cent; wheat, 25.01 per cent. Under ordinary conditions the percentage is perhaps not so high, 15 to 16 per cent. probably being the average.

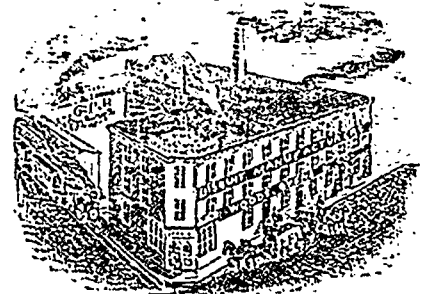
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THE WINNIPEG WAREHOUSING COMPANY.

(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. GARTWRIGHT, 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, 2^d Passage Tickets Granted.

Goldie & McCullough's Safes and Vault Doors

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

JOSEPH BARROWCLOUGH, MATTRESS WORKS, Union Point, St. Agathe, late 11 James St. E., Winnipeg; is now prepared for fall trade with a large stock of material.

STANDARD Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON.

Authorised Capital, - \$3,000,000.

FULL DEPOSIT MADE WITH GOVERNMENT.

JOHN BAIRD, Esq., - President.

H. THEO CRAWFORD, - Secretary.

Pyramid of Assets.

1877	-	\$152,464 96	-	1877
1878	-	177,649 57	-	1878
1879	-	183,383 11	-	1879
1880	-	238,277 67	-	1880
1881	-	249,638 22	-	1881
1882	-	381,335 11	-	1882

THE ONLY NON-TARIFF COMPANY IN MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

A. A. ANDREWS,

General Agent for Manitoba and North-West Territory.

OFFICE ROOM, 2 McARTHUR BLOCK, Cor. Main and Post Office Streets,

WINNIPEG, - - - MAN.

P. O. Box 957.

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. 361 Main Street, opposite Dun dee 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 52 Club Chambers WINNIPEG.

JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

TINSMITHS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES

AND GENERAL

METAL MERCHANTS,

11 McWILLIAM ST., EAST,

WINNIPEG.

JAS. TRES, Manager. WHOLESALE ONLY.

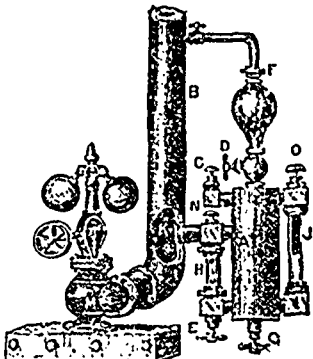
THE CONTINUOUS FEED LUBRICATOR!

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 guarantee perfect satisfaction as they never fail. Send for prices and particulars.



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

GEORGE IRVING, J.,

Importer and Commission Merchant.

AGENCIES:

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

H. B. Newhall Co'y, New York.—Heavy Hardware, Ship Chandlery, etc.

W. Barwell, Eng'rs.—Bolts, Nuts & Rivet Works.

C. H. Handasy & 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, Belts, etc.

MESSRS. P. & W. MACLELLAN,

Clutha Iron Works, GLASGOW.

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

Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street, - MONTREAL.

—THE—

Railway Supply and Manu'g Co.,

I. JOSEPH, - Manager.

Manufacturers of

COTTON AND WOOLLEN WASTE

For Packing and Cleaning purposes.

RAILWAY BRASSES & BEARINGS.

THE BEAVER METAL A SPECIALTY.

Factory 12, 14, 16 and 18 Church Street.

Office Cor. York & Wellington Sts., TORONTO.

All Orders promptly attended to.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair

HIDES AND OIL.

8 LOGAN ST. WEST, WINNIPEG.

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.

LAYS 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 Northwest. Complete in all its appointments. Graduated prices.

THE QUEEN'S,

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest.

WINNIPEG.

O'CONNOR & BROWN, Proprietors.

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 acquainted with the leading citizens of this town, we afford assistance to intending settlers, giving such information as the necessities of their business may require.

The Manitoba Soap Works!

ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA.

Wall, Bessette, Lecomte & Co., Proprietors.

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

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

Canadian Pacific R'y Co.

(WESTERN DIVISION)

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after June 17th, 1893, Trains will move as follows:—

Going West.		Going East.	
7.30 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive	6.30 p.m.
10.00 "	Portage la Prairie	4.05 "	"
1.35 p.m.	Brandon	1.00 "	"
9.00 "	Broadview	6.00 a.m.	7
12.22 a.m.	Regina	11.05 p.m.	"
5.00 "	Moose Jaw	8.30 "	"
2.00 p.m.	av Swift Current	lv	12.30 p.m.
9.15 p.m.	Maple Creek	lv	5.25 a.m.
1.55 a.m.	av. Medicine Hat	lv	*12.30 a.m.

Going East		Going West	
7.00 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive	8.00 p.m.
1.25 p.m.	Rat Portage	1.55 p.m.	"
7.25 p.m.	Barelay	8.15 a.m.	"
17.30 a.m.	arrive Pt. Arthur	leave	7.25 p.m.

Going South.		Going North.	
Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive.	Winnipeg
17.55 a.m.	*7.35 p.m.	10.35 a.m.	17.00 p.m.
	Emerson.		
10.35 a.m.	10.10 p.m.	4.05 a.m.	4.40 p.m.
Arrive.	St. Vincent.	Leave.	St. Vincent.
10.50 a.m.	10.30 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	4.20 p.m.

SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH.

Going South.		Going North	
7.15 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive	7.10 p.m.
11.15 a.m.	Morris	4.00 p.m.	"
1.30 p.m.	Grtna	2.10 p.m.	"
4.30 p.m.	arrive Manitoba City	leave	5.30 a.m.

7.35 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive	4.70 p.m.
9.35 a.m.	Stony Mountain	3.10 p.m.	"
10.00 "	arrive Stonewall	leave	2.30 "

! Daily.
! Daily except Saturdays.
! Daily except Mondays.
! Daily except Sundays.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE,
Gen. Superintendent. Gen. Manager.

WM. HARDER, Ass't Traffic Manager.

Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway.

GOING EAST.
Leave Chicago 9 10 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 8 30 p.m.; arrive at Port Huron 10.30 p.m., 5.30 a.m., 10.35 a.m., 10.10 a.m., 5.15 p.m.

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

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

GOING WEST.

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

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

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

GOING EAST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

North Western Planing Mills

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

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

And General House Furnishing
Made to Order.

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

PATERSON & MITCHELL.

D. S. BRIGGS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES,

ALSO

READY-MADE HOUSES.

358 Main Street, West Side, North of Track,
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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.

City Planing Mill and Factory,

Dufferin St., Portage La Prairie.

Taylor & Watson,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

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.

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

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

WINNIPEG.

W. J. GAGE & Co.,

WHOLESALE

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

In addition to

STAPLE & FANCY STATIONERY,

We carry constantly in Stock

PAPER BAGS, WRAPPING PAPERS

Etc.

W. P. GUNDBY, WHOLESALE ONLY.

Manager.

EDWARD TERRY,

PORTLAND, KEENS' and THORALD CEMENTS,

PLASTER PARIS.

Fire Brick and Clay, Sewer Pipes, Hair, Lime, White
and Grey, Land Plaster, Salt, &c.,
23 and 25 GEORGE STREET, TORONTO.

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

GOING EAST.

Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1.00 p.m. and 8.00
p.m.; and St. Paul, 1.45 p.m. and 8.45 p.m.; arriving in
Chicago at 7.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. (except Sun-
day) 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 run-
ning 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.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.

SOUTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Vincent at 11.15 p.m. and 11.30 a.m.
arriving at St. Paul at 6.20 p.m. and 8.10 a.m. the day
following, making close connections with trains
running in all directions.

NORTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Paul at 7.00 p.m. and 8.00 a.m.,
arriving at St. Vincent at 4.20 p.m. and 3.45 a.m. the day
following, making close connections with the Canadian
Pacific.

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

Sleeping cars on all night trains.
Trains run on St. Paul time.

Albert Lea Route.

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the
East. Chicago "Cannon Ball" express leaves Minnea-
polis 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, Traveling Passenger Agent.

S. F. BOYD, General Traffic and Passenger Agent.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

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

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

It is the only line running Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Palace Smoking Cars, Palace Dining Cars, via the fam-
ous "River Bank Route," along the shores of Lake Pepin
and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and
Chicago. Its train connects with those of the Northern
line 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 Con. or Ticket Agent in the North-west.

S. S. MEHRILL, A. V. H. CARPENTER,

General Manager, General Passenger Agent.

W. H. DIXON, CHAS. N. LELL,

General N. W. Pass. Ag't., Commercial Ag't.,
St. Paul, Minn. Winnipeg, Man.

D. McCALL & CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

MILLINERY & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Feathers, Flowers, etc.,

52 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg, Manitoba.

T. H. DORITTY MANAGER.

FORTIER & BUCKE,

—AGENTS FOR—

The Improved Howe Scale Company, Chicago, Ill.

Contracts made at SPECIAL RATES, for supplying large City, Mill, Elevator and Warehouse Scales. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Local agents wanted in all towns in Manitoba and N. W. T. to handle the New Wilson Oscillating Shuttle Sewing Machine. Liberal terms given and large profits for cash buyers.

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CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

PRINCESS STREET,

D. FRASER,
Manager.

WINNIPEG.

J. JOHNSTON,

Fur Dresser and Dyer

SOUTH SEA SEAL RENEWED.

MY MOTTO.—First Class Work and Punctual Attendance.

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TORONTO, ONT.

JAS. PORTER.

W. M. RONALD.

PORTER & RONALD,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

LAMP, CHINA,

CHANDELIERS,

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SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS.

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—AND—

HOUSE FURNISHINGS!

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BISHOP & SHELTON,

Steam Cabinet Works.

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FULL STOCK**Teas, Sugars,**Syrups, Mollasses,
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BREWERS AND MALSTERS.

Portage Brewery,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Ale and Porter in Wood
and Bottles.Orders by Mail and Wire Promptly At-
tended to.**Melville B. Wood,**

Successor to

ANDREW COLQUHOUN,

WHOLESALE

WINE MERCHANT

SOLE AGENT FOR

DAWES' Celebrated Ale & Porter

And VAN BLATZ MILWAUKEE LAGER,

11 Queen Street East,

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CARL KAUFFMAN,

Manufacturers Agent & Commission Merchant

SPECIALTY.

Cigars imported from Hamburg, Germany.

42 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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, 151 & 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. B. 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.