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OF
LONDON, TORONTO AND WINNIPEG,
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And Dealers in
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WHOLESALE ONLY.
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 - \$5,000 Keewatin at \$7.50 for \$10 shares; larger blocks by special arrangement.
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 - \$10,000 Lake of the Woods, upon option.

The Bourse guarantees allotment and handles nothing but approved properties.

BROWN & MEAGHER.
DUNDEE BLOCK. MAIN STREET.
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STOCK BROKER**

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Commission Merchant.
Member of the Winnipeg Stock Exchange.
Special Attention Given to Contractor's Supplies.
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Undertaking a Specialty. Coffin Caskets and Trimming
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VAN BUSKIRK KEIZER & CO., D.L.S. & C.E., Locate and compute milling powers, mining, timber, coal and stone limits. Engineering the construction of canals, and locks, also draining submerged lands. Advice and assistance to inventors, and drawings made for the "Patent Office" of any Mechanical Invention. Office: 19 Donaldson's Block, upstairs.

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

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

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

L. McMEANS, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Office 515 Main Street, Harris Block, opposite City Hall, Winnipeg.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. C. HARRIS, ARCHITECT, ASSOCIATE ROYAL Canadian Academy of Art. 562 Main Street.

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

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

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

WANTED MANAGEMENT OF COAL MINE. HAS had considerable experience in Lancashire, England. Good references. Address A. S., THE COMMERCIAL office, city.

PARTNERSHIP IN ONE OF THE BEST PAYING Businesses in the North west. Moderate Capital required. Address "X," Care of McLeod & Co., 572 Main Street.

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

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

Hodgson, Sumner & Co.

Importers of
DRY GOODS,
SMALL WARES,
AND FANCY GOODS
BEADS, CUTLERY,
JEWELRY,
STATIONERY.

Druggists' Sundries, Etc.

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

LINKLATER & DESLAURIERS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hardware, Stoves & Tinware

MANUFACTURERS OF
GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES
Roofing, Steam Heating, Plumbing and Gas Fitting an
General Jobbing promptly attended to.
520 & 522 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

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.

THE VULCAN IRON WORKS.

CAST IRON, BRASS AND IRON,
IRON COLUMNS
FORGING, LIGHT AND HEAVY,
GRATINGS.
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.
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WINNIPEG.

E. F. RADIGER & CO.

IMPORTERS
- AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
- IN -

WINES, SPIRIT AND CIGARS.

MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

ROWE, NEWTON & CO.,

GENERAL WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH, FOREIGN & AMERICAN

DRY - GOODS.

Gerrie Block, Princess St.,
WINNIPEG.

CHAMBERS & CO.,
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5, 7, 9 and 11 Ross Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Wholesale Manufacturers of
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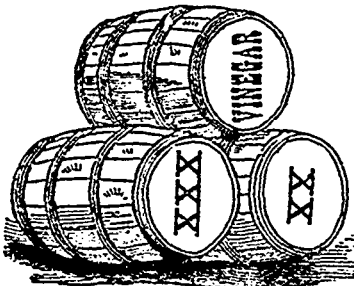
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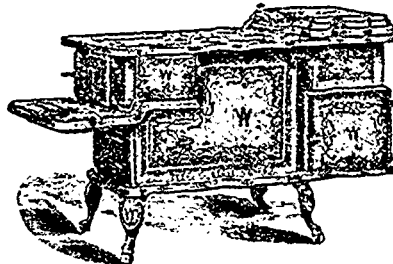
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Our Terms are Cash, or all Bills payable on
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OFFICE, 243 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

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

STOVES AND TINWARE

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

We also represent the following leading manufacturers:
Montreal Rolling Mills Co.—Nails, Shot, &c., &c.
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Extracts.

Smart & Shepherd, Brockville, Hardware.

Hamilton Industrial Works, Wringers and Washers

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THE PIONEER Wholesale Establishment

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Boots and Shoes, Trunks and
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W. HIGGINS & CO.

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

55 Queen St. East, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,

IMPORTERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND—

PROVISION MERCHANTS.

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

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WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED.

PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

PROMPT MEN.

PRINCESS ST

WINNIPEG.

We Have Received Our Direct Importations of

Herrings in brls and ½ brls.

Figs in boxes, ½ boxes and mats.

Boneless fish 40 lb. boxes.

Boneless fish 5 lb. boxes.

WHITE BEANS, DRIED APPLES

Evaporated Apples in 50lb. Boxes in
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The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 1.

WINNIPEG, APRIL 10, 1883.

NO 28

The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY

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

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Office, 16 James St. East.

STEEN & BOYCE,
Publishers

WINNIPEG, APRIL 10, 1883.

H. R. CARTER, hardware, Crystal City, has sold out.

R. DIXON, contractor, Selkirk, has made an assignment.

J. W. MAY, grist-mill, Gladstone, has gone out of business.

STEPS are being taken to have Moose Jaw incorporated as a city.

JOHN WARNE, grocer at Chater, is about removing to Moosomin.

RETTAN, RODGER & Co., contractors, Winnipeg, are giving up business.

THERE are 1,051 paper mills in America, of which 1,018 are in operation.

THE postage on papers mailed in the city of publication is to be abolished.

MCKAY & SOULTS are building a new livery and feed stable at Manitoba City.

TRACK laying on the P. W. & N. W., west of Gladstone, commenced last week.

T. H. HODGSON, who recently got into trouble in Montreal and was arrested at the instance of the Bank of Montreal, compromised with the

bank and has fled across the line to escape other creditors.

J. McMARTIN has built a grain warehouse at Manitoba City, with a capacity of 50,000 bushels.

ALLAN & McINTYRE have bought out the general blacksmithing business of Thomas Duncan, Nelson.

W. J. SCOTT & Co., general store, Minnedosa, have been succeeded by Murchison, McArthur & Co.

FELLERTON & ROSS have opened a general store at Manitoba City. This makes three stores in the new town.

THE stock of fruit, etc., belonging to the insolvent estate of James Reid, Emerson, was sold at 75 cents on the dollar.

WHEELER & MONTGOMERY, Winnipeg Hotel, in this city, have dissolved. The business will be continued by Mr. Montgomery.

ARMSTRONG & FRASER have given up the lease of the mill at Nelson, and the proprietor, J. H. Fraser, has again taken control.

THE Chatham wagon company are receiving 50 wagons per week, and this supply will be regular every week during the summer.

OUT of 3,000 notes due at the leading banks in Montreal on the 4th inst. all were retired except eighteen before the close of business.

ST. BONIFACE has been incorporated a town. Nominations for the first Council take place on the 17th inst., and the elections a week after.

R. P. REPLIN, general store, Carman, has taken into partnership W. J. Hemenway from Ottawa. The firm style will be Robinson & Co.

PROPERTY owners in St. John intend offering the Street Railway Company \$4,000 per year for three years to extend the line to the north end of the city.

A. C. FRMMERFELT, boots, and shoes, now occupies the premises vacated by Griffin & Douglass, who have removed to the Harris Block, next door to the Kirby House.

HENDERSON & BULL, commission merchants, have moved their offices from the McArthur Block to much more commodious premises on Bannatyne street east, where they have space

to carry considerable stock and be able to attend more promptly in many respects to the demands of patrons.

THE firm of Bedford Bros. & Co., Nelson, have purchased the grist and saw-mills at Mountain City. They are making extensive improvements in the establishment.

THE exports of live stock from the Atlantic sea board to Great Britain for the last week in March amounted to 3,827 cattle and 5,144 sheep. Dressed meats amounted to 8,228 quarters of beef and 1,536 carcasses of mutton.

THE barbed wire industry is attaining gigantic proportions in this country. Wholesale prices by car lots are 8½ cents per pound for galvanized and 7½ cents for japanned. Smaller quantities are sold from ¾ to one cent more, according to terms.

C. H. GIRDLESTONE has completed the removal of his vinegar and spice works from the foot of Post Office street, and is now located in much more commodious premises on Owen street, near the corner of Roric. His increased capacity will enable him to keep pace with a rapidly increased trade, which he is steadily building up.

R. J. SHORT expects that his new saw-mill between Rat Portage and Keewatin will be ready for occupancy by the beginning of June. The output of lumber this year will be about 8,000,000 feet. He has also taken out 185,000 ties, 10,000 telegraph poles and 5,000 piles. He is also putting a tug on the lake to do his own towing. This will be ready for work by the opening of navigation.

CAPT. W. C. B. GRAHAME, Government immigrant agent in Winnipeg, has fixed upon a badge to be worn on the hats of all his assistants, and that some of these shall be on the platform on the arrival of every train. Posters will be freely circulated upon the cars between this and Emerson, warning emigrants to be guided by these Government officers only. This is a good precautionary move, and will prove a valuable protection to immigrants for the North-west.

THE business of the money order department at the post office at Portage la Prairie has during March amounted to \$9,508.18.

Sanitary Matters.

All over the world marked and constantly increasing attention is being devoted to sanitary science. Scientists and technical journals are not alone discussing matters relating to health, but mere unpractical observers are considering the question. With rapidly increasing population, especially in large cities, no other topic possesses more legitimate interest than that of the public health and sanitary reform. It is a question of special importance, especially water supply, to the people of Winnipeg, and in dealing with the question the opinions of eminent sanitarians should be carefully weighed. Articles from two men who have given much study to the subject have recently appeared in leading magazines, a brief digest of which are at this season of the year particularly timely and valuable. Both writers urge the necessity of having the domestic water supply constant and pure as possible, and from a source entirely devoid of sewage contamination. This is the very beginning of sanitation. One writer notes that there is a prevailing impression that large flowing streams are self-purifying, and chemical tests have apparently confirmed this belief from their failure to show serious contamination in the water at a considerable distance below the point where sewage or other polluting products were discharged into them. This, he says, is a mistaken view. Even though by oxidation, deposition and dilution the potency of many impurities may seem to be greatly lessened, yet this may be only because of the inefficiency of chemical tests. In view of the extraordinary vitality of disease-germs of all kinds, and the effect of impure water in promoting typhoid and other zymotic diseases, the conclusion of the best sanitary authorities seems rational, that it is not safe to use, for domestic purposes, water known to be seriously polluted. A further objection he urges to water supply from rivers is that they become turbid during freshets, and receive impurities from various sources, as dissolved vegetable matter, eroded and decomposed rock, the drainage from marshes and peat-beds, etc., according to the geological formation of the locality. Artesian wells are costly to bore, and often fail to yield good water, while their supply is not always permanent. Again, the water from deep wells is generally strongly charged with lime or more objectionable minerals, which renders it unfit for domestic use. Fresh water ponds and lakes he thinks are perhaps the best water supply. They are less apt to become turbid, matter in suspension being deposited as sediment, while organic matter in solution is purified by the oxidation of the air. Shallow ponds are not desirable, or those whose margins are liable to be exposed in seasons of drouth. Nevertheless, for many communities, wells, if properly located and guarded against contamination, may prove the best available source; but in the country the uniform nearness of wells, cisterns, stables, pig-pens and cesspools in the usually porous soil leaves no doubt of the contamination of the water supply. Bad drinking water is an ever-present peril to rural residents and an ever-occurring one to their occasional visitors. Hence, diseases due to polluted water prevail

as largely in the country as in the city, and are often imported from the former by the latter. A potable water should be soft and have little mineral in solution, while it should be absolutely free from organic contamination. The taste is not to be depended upon as a guide to purity; the most palatable water is often the most impure. Most persons will reject pure water which happens to be turbid in favor of sparkling, colorless water drawn from a polluted spring, provided it has no peculiar taste or odor; yet in localities where clear waters are hard and unfit to drink turbidity becomes a recommendation.

Mining as an Industry.

Under the caption of "A Better Knowledge" the Chicago Mining Review discusses the mining interests of America. At the present juncture, when so much interest is being taken in the development of the mineral resources of the North-west, its remarks are peculiarly appropriate. The better result, it says, now so apparent from the development of our mineral resources and the more profitable return from mining investments must be credited to a more complete comprehension of mining as a productive industry. An era of speculative activity prostituting the best features of a great industry for money has hidden from the eyes of the great majority of the people the true character of mining as one of the substantial industries holding in reserve immense resources of the most desirable kind which can be used to the advancement of a common and permanent prosperity. A better knowledge has been gradually obtained concerning the part that the mineral resources of the country are destined to play in its future prominence and power, and as men have comprehended the truth it has made them free from the toils of the speculator and gambler, and the real object of the possession and development of a valuable resource has rapidly come into the foreground. The change in public opinion and growth of knowledge, not yet complete, is shown in the general tendency to develop mining properties to a producing basis. As this predominates, the halls of the stock gambler are dull and deserted, and the field of development is stirring with the busy forces of energy and industry. People are just beginning to comprehend the real place and power of the mining industry. The work of placing our mines in a productive position, that the vast mineral resources in our possession may be utilized are but in the beginning, and the magnitude of the great storehouse of wealth that nature has so bountifully supplied is by no means yet comprehended or understood. The territory now known to be underlain with useful and precious minerals is sufficient to guarantee to a certainty that mining as an industry can and will become in this country one of the chief sources of national wealth and greatness. The legislators and the people of this day and generation may not possess sufficient wisdom to be able to grasp and use the immense advantages within their reach and build the massive bulwarks of security and prosperity upon a foundation that can never be removed, but the grandest and most wonderful

mineral-bearing territory the world has ever known waits and will wait to pour out the measureless wealth of its exhaustless treasure upon a people whose intelligence and industry has made them worthy to use to the best advantage the blessings of a permanent prosperity.

British Shipping.

Nearly another million tons of steam shipping has been constructed in Britain during the past year, and this comes up to the estimated amount of the beginning of the year. According to the returns of the various shipbuilding establishments in the United Kingdom, the exact number of ships amount to 674, measuring 982,961 tons, which, compared with 1881, shows an excess in number of 44 ships and 57,961 tons. Foremost comes the Clyde with 225 steamers, measuring 231,941 tons, followed by the Tyne with 132 ships of 208,406 tons, then the Wear with 112 steamers of 200,630 tons. The remainder is made up by ships built in sixteen other ports, Hartlepool and Middlesborough figuring conspicuously with 39 ships of 67,367 tons and 37 of 64,203 tons respectively. In spite of that enormous amount of tonnage turned out during the last two years, there appears to be orders on hand sufficient to keep all the principal yards employed during this year. At all events, only a few of them will take orders with delivery before September-October. That the prices under such circumstances have been fully maintained is but natural, and at the present moment there is no appearance of any reduction. Even good second-hand ships are in request, more particularly of a size varying from 1,000 to 1,500 tons, of which only a few have been built. Much, however, will depend upon the future state of the freight market, and whether there will be sufficient remunerative employment for the large amount of tonnage launched and still in the course of construction. The losses, on the other hand, have been extremely heavy, and there is much diversity of opinion whether the mode of construction is yet such as will insure stability and safety with cargoes of a precarious nature, such as iron, ore, grain, cattle, etc. Great losses have also been caused by collisions which have become of daily occurrence on the coast and in the rivers, and which must necessitate a better system of lights by electricity or other mechanical contrivances.

Lake Superior Mines.

The Mining Journal publishes an exhibit giving the names of all the Lake Superior mines and their output in 1882 and the market value thereof. The names of 75 mines are given, which produced 2,943,314 gross tons of iron ore of the value of \$24,237,116, and of three quartz that produced 12,626 gross tons of ore worth \$63,115, making the total ore and quartz output 2,955,937 gross tons of the value of \$24,300,231. The same paper also gives a statement in gross tons of the aggregate product of the mines and furnaces in detail for each year since 1853, together with the value of the same, the aggregate being 20,585,757 tons of ore and

916,213 tons of pig iron of the value of \$164,836,895. Lake Superior ores are peculiarly fitted for the manufacture of Bessemer pig, and about one-third of all the pig iron manufactured in the United States is from these ores.

Hudson Bay Company's Posts.

Some idea of the immense business carried on by the Hudson Bay Company in this country may be formed from the list of posts established by them in different parts. These all belong to the Northern Department, business connected with which is transacted in Winnipeg at the Northern Department office, 140 Main street. The first in order in each district is the chief post; the others being tributary to it:

Athabasca District--Fort Chipewyan, Fort McMurray, Fon du Lac, Red River, Fort Vermilion, Fort Smith, Fort Revolution.

Peace River District--Fort Dunugan, St. John's, Hudson's Hope, Battle River, Lesser Slave Lake, Whitefish Lake.

McKenzie River District--Fort Simpson, Rampart House, Lapierre's House, Peet's River, Fort Good Hope, Fort Norman, Fort Laird, Fort Nelson, Fort Providence, Fort Rae.

English River District--Isle a la Cross, Portage la Loche, Green Lake, Souris River.

York Factory District--York Factory, Severn, Front Lake, Churchill.

Edmonton District--Fort Edmonton, Lac St. Anne's, Bow River, Lac la Biche, Jasper House.

Saskatchewan District--Prince Albert, Carlton House, Battleford, South Branch, Fort Pitt, Turtle Lake, Fort a la Corne.

Cumberland District--Cumberland House, Moose Lake, Pns, Pelican Narrows, Lac du Brochet, Rapid River, Grand Rapids.

Norway House District--Norway House, Nelson River, Beren's River, Grand Rapid, Poplar River.

Island Lake District--Oxford House, Island Lake.

Swan River District--Fort Qu'Appelle, Fort Elbee, Riding Mountain, Fort Pilby, Russell, Touchwood Hills, Egg Lake.

Manitoba District--Manitoba House, Fairford, Waterton River, Shallow River, Duck Bay.

Red River District--Winnipeg, 180 Main street, Lower Fort Garry, Dog Bread, Fort Alexander, Indian Settlement, White Horse Plain, Portage la Prairie, West Lynne, Oak Point, Poplar Point.

Lac La Plux District--Rat Portage, Fort Frances, Lac Seul, Eagle Lake, Wabigon, Whitefish Bay, White Dog, Front Lake, Seine River, North-west Angle.

Cash vs. Credit.

We notice that merchants in different parts of the country are uniting for the purpose of doing away with the credit system of doing business and reduce trade to a cash basis. A comparison of the cash and credit systems cannot but result in the student becoming an advocate of the cash plan. It saves money to the debtor, and at the same time keeps the creditor on a safe footing. By adopting this principle trade circles would be revolutionized. Fraud

would not be so common, because there would not be any necessity for resort to improper means to keep above water. When the seller gets cash in hand for his goods he feels that he has his full resources on hand, and with a steady hold of the reins cannot fail to get along. He knows every day exactly how he stands financially, and can govern himself accordingly. The cash system is the only fair way of transacting business. He who buys goods sold on credit is charged at higher rates than he who pays cash on the spot. Interest has to be charged, also cost of collection, allowance for bad debts, etc., and thus very often the honest man is made to pay for his dishonest neighbor. All the features of the credit system give rise to worry and anxiety on the part of the debtor, and lead very often to the failure of the creditor. Therefore let the credit system be abolished as much as possible.

Building Inspection.

The close observer in his perambulations through this city cannot fail to have noticed the flimsy, careless manner in which many buildings are constructed. To secure a good building law, and to get it conscientiously enforced, seems to be one of the problems the City Fathers do not care to tackle. Inspection laws have been enacted, and an inspector appointed. He has, we believe, striven to do his duty, but there seems to have been little attempt on the part of the community to second any movement he may make for their protection. Almost all the large cities are now contending with this epidemic disregard for the most vital safeguards for the sake of temporary convenience. Now and then some terrible disaster occurs, through which human life is sacrificed, and then the public are up in arms and ask, why was not this looked after in time by the inspector of building operations; and the e who grumble are themselves the most to blame. The easy going spirit of the public is never awakened until there is brought forcibly before them by some tragedy, the result of what they themselves are doing every day. The progress of reform in this direction is provokingly slow. It seems that untiring perseverance on the part of the officials is the only way of bringing about the desired result. Every community seems to have to learn for itself by sad experience that a penny wise policy in putting up cheap structures is the worst policy in the end. It obtains for a city a few dangerous structures at very often a terrible future cost. There is not a city in America to-day which would not in the long run be greatly benefitted by a code and supervision with reference to new buildings as inflexible as the law of the Medes and Persians. When the mass of a people have finally learned this by dear experience, they will probably insist upon it without the necessity of periodical reproofs from those whose duty and particular aim it is, in so far as it is possible, to point out the right direction and the proper course to adopt in this important matter.

The Dominion Express office has removed to its new and permanent quarters in the C. P. R. station.

Canada on the Ocean.

In a recent issue of Blackwood's Magazine there appeared an article which pays a very just tribute to the rank of Canada as a maritime state. "It is to the fisheries," it says, "that Canada owes to a large extent the important mercantile fleet she now possesses. The little Province of Nova Scotia owns more shipping, in proportion to population, than any one of the great commercial States of the American Union. Her ships are seen in every part of the globe, and it was an energetic Nova Scotian merchant who established the first and most successful steamship line between Europe and America. The Dominion is now the owner of between seven and eight thousand vessels making an aggregate tonnage of over 1,300,000 tons, and valued at £3,000,000 sterling. This large tonnage enables Canada to occupy the proud position of the fourth if not the third maritime state of the world--the United States having only 1,000,000 tons, and Norway only 100,000 tons more than the tonnage of the Dominion. Nor is the spirit of maritime activity confined to the Provinces by the sea. Ontario has a marine comprising nearly 500 steamers, chiefly propellers. It says much for the enterprise of the Canadians, that they are fast outstripping their American neighbors as a ship-owning, ship-sailing people.

Terra Cotta Lumber.

A remarkable material called "terra cotta lumber" has been recently brought to notice in England. It is composed of the top layer of fire clay beds and sawdust exposed to heat and pressure. Slabs, bricks and boards of any shape may be molded from it, and it is capable of being cut by edged tools, pierced by nails, sawn and otherwise manufactured just as wood is. But the strangest feature about it is that it stands, without any apparent effect upon it, a more intense heat than fire clay will bear, and for lining furnaces and other places of exposure to great heat it will be a valuable and almost inexpensive substitute for asbestos. Water seems to have no destructive influence upon it. Its weight is about that of an equal mass of cinders. No doubt some of our Winnipeg men will try it.

The Duty on Agricultural Implements.

The specific and ad valorem duties on agricultural implements as announced from Ottawa are as follows:

	Specific.	Ad Valorem.
Mowing machines,	\$40 00	20 per cent
Self-binders,	40 00	20 "
Harvesters without bn'drs	25 00	20 "
Binding attachments,	15 00	20 "
Reapers,	18 00	20 "
Selky ploughs,	18 00	20 "
Walking ploughs,	2 00	20 "
Parts, ploughs, per lb.,	0 2	10 "
Harrow,	3 00	20 "
Scythes, per doz.,	1 50	20 "
Horse hay rakes,	5 00	20 "
Garden rakes, per doz.,	0 50	20 "
Grain seed drills,	7 00	20 "
Spades, and shovels, doz.,	1 20	20 "
Hoes, all kinds, per doz.,	0 80	15 "
Hap, straw forks per doz.,	0 60	20 "
Manure and spading forks, per doz.,	1 00	20 "

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 10, 1883

THE PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

Even when a liberal discount is deducted from the hue and cry that is being made against the proposed tariff changes of Sir Leonard Tilley, by the anti-ministerial press of the Dominion, there are left many points connected with these same changes, which must create some alarm in the minds of those interested in the progress of the North-west. New and undeveloped countries are seldom benefited much by a protective tariff system, although in an indirect way these do at times prove advantageous. In the proposed changes now before the Dominion Parliament, it seems as if the interests of the North west have been very little considered, if indeed they have not been totally ignored. The increase of duty on agricultural machinery is no doubt the most noticeable point, which would be as nearly as can be calculated, an advance from 25 to 40 per cent. on the average. To what extent this will effect the North-west may be judged from the following figures, published last winter in the COMMERCIAL.

In 1882 about 9,500 plows were imported into Manitoba, some 2,900 of which were Canadian made, and 6,600 United States. The same year of harvesters, mowers, and other crop cutting machines there were imported some 2,900 about 2,000 of which were Canadian make, and 900 United States. It is safe to state that 1883 will at its close show figures at least the double of the above in magnitude, or, that the North-west would have to pay about 40 per cent. of a duty on 13,200 plows, and 1,800 crop cutting machines, three-fourths of the latter being harvesters of the most expensive type. It is not difficult to see, that this will be a heavy burden upon North-western farming settlers, nearly all of whom come here comparatively poor, and only reach a state of comfort after years of unceasing toil and struggle. The principle of assisting young industries may be a wise one for Canada; but it is a very unjust one, when carried out at the expense of struggling pioneers, who are fast making a great granary out of a formerly bleak prairie land.

But there are other points in the tariff

changes, which are equally adverse to the North west, and among these are duties upon canned fruits and vegetables. Goods of this class are to some extent luxuries in the Eastern Provinces, but in Manitoba they are absolute necessities for the health of the people. Many years must elapse before successful fruit raising can be accomplished in this country, and until then, canned goods must fill a large proportion of the fruit demand. The proposed new tariff would place about ninety per cent. upon such goods imported from the United States. For instance a three pound can of peaches, worth about 11c in Chicago, would pay a duty of 9c, and the same sized can of apples costing 9c would pay 9c duty. Tariffs of such proportions are not protective, but practically prohibitory, and subversive of the ends for which the National Policy was intended; while they are heavy burdens on the commercial system of a new country, and necessitate greatly increased capital for the conduct of business in mercantile circles.

Taken altogether the proposed new tariff is a heavy blow at the progress of the North-west, and it is all the more incomprehensible coming as it does from a ministry who have been firm believers in, and advocates of the progress of the Great Prairie Land.

It has been hinted by extreme opponents of the present government, that the tariff changes are intended merely as a rebuke to the North-west for the opposition to the present ministry displayed at the last Dominion Election, administered with the intention of showing Manitobans their littleness in the councils of the Dominion. Such a belief can scarcely be entertained by an unbiassed mind, but the proposed tariff changes of Sir Leonard Tilley certainly prove that the interests of this province have been taken as exceedingly little, if not totally ignored by him.

A MANITOBA ELEVATOR SYSTEM.

The business men of Winnipeg have again the question of grain storage brought before them in the letter of "A Grain Merchant" which will be found elsewhere in our columns. It seems to require a great amount of agitation to wake up enthusiasm upon this all important point, and even the Board of Trade of the city seems to give the matter the cold shoulder and treat it as a question affecting

only the grain dealers of the city. In two former articles THE COMMERCIAL endeavored to show the extraordinary advantages of an elevator system to the North-west generally, and our correspondent of this week shows clearly how the progress of Winnipeg to a first-class commercial position depends mainly upon efforts being made to center the grain trade of the North-west by an elevator storage system. It will therefore be useless for us to traverse this ground again; but a few hints regarding the importance of the project to Winnipeggers not connected with the grain interest will not be out of place.

The term "good as the wheat" is one that need not be explained to readers on this continent. It is an acknowledged fact that wheat in store is the next thing in value to money on deposit, and certificates of the same as nearly as reliable and negotiable as those of gold or silver deposited in a national treasury. The storage of grain in any city is therefore equal to the holding of nearly its value therein as a circulating medium. Collect the grain of the North-west in Winnipeg and assuredly the funds of foreign capitalists will flow into the city for investment in a commodity which offers a safety next to gold. Let it be stored at a distant point in some other province, and just as surely will these funds be absent from Winnipeg and Manitoba. For instance 2,000,000 bushels of wheat stored in Winnipeg would be practically pawned with the capitalists investing in the same, and at least 90 per cent. of its value secured in cash to circulate among the business men of the city and province. Nothing can tend more to make money easy and free in circulation than the possession of merchantable commodities on which to base the financial wants of a city, and no class of commodities are more readily accepted in that respect than agricultural products.

It would be an easy matter to show how, with Canadian grain, going duty free into the United States, (which will doubtless be the case within three years from the present date), the whole grain trade of the Canadian North-west, like that of Northern Minnesota and Northern Dakota, would be practically at the mercy of the Millers Association of Minneapolis, one of the most unassailable and unscrupulous grain monopolies on the American Continent. The locating of a

well organized and conducted elevator system at Winnipeg would effectually bar such an undesirable result, and hold the grain trade of the North-west in the hands of Canadians. Space will not allow us to go into detail upon this matter, and we content ourselves by calling the attention of Winnipeggers to the location of an elevator system in the city, as one of the most effectual methods of securing capital for the conduct and extension of commercial affairs.

A movement is now on foot, backed by several leading citizens of Winnipeg, to at once organize an elevator company for this city, and supply storage for at least 500,000 bushels of the crop of 1883. Besides being a commendable movement for the best interests of the city, the investment will, no doubt, prove one of the most steadily remunerative that has yet been offered to capitalists in the North-west, and there is no fear but the necessary funds will be easily obtained without going beyond the residents of the Manitoba Capital.

RETAIL STORE ROOMS.

It is the wonder of many visitors to Winnipeg, how so many retail establishments manage to succeed in the city, and the severe weeding out, which has taken place among that class of business houses during the past few months, proves that the reason for wonder has not been without a foundation. During the past six months some thirty retail merchants in Winnipeg have gone to the wall, and the opinion of wholesale men generally, regarding these "insolvencies" is that about seventy-five per cent of the number, should never have been in existence. The opinion from such a source is a reliable one, and has in many cases been purchased by losses among the class it is given about.

The cause of so many men unsuited for business embarking therein is not hard to discover, and is similar to that common in almost any new country. A large proportion of the settlers of Manitoba are men who never had any business experience before coming here, and who, after a little success upon their arrival, forsook their calling as farmers or mechanics in the vain belief that in trade dealings of any description in the North-west an "El-dorado" was to be found. Many, no doubt, who were possessed of a little surplus wealth, invested in some small mer-

cantile business as a means of keeping themselves profitably employed until something would turn up, and the misfortunes of this active class are much to be regretted. Still there is no use trying to evade the fact that many of the business men of Winnipeg and other North-western cities would have been much better off to-day had they never embarked in trade but continued at some description of labor.

Notwithstanding the weeding out that has taken place in mercantile circles during the past half year, the number promises to increase rapidly in Winnipeg during the coming summer, and no class are doing more to encourage this mistaken tendency than property owners of Winnipeg. In the bye streets, where residences only should be located, retail store rooms are being fitted up by the dozen, and are sought after as a rule only by the class above described, namely, those ignorant of mercantile affairs. Property owners now find that ruinous rents for residences will not be paid as they were last year. New arrivals in the city move westward immediately on their arrival, and never stop to consider the prospect of locating here, after they learn the enormous rents asked for homes. The retail store move is only a subterfuge to hold up rents in defiance of the inevitable tendency to a decline, as more rent for the space can in every case be obtained than when premises are let for residence purposes. Such a subterfuge may for a time succeed, but the success will be short, and the certain failure of a large proportion of the tenants of such premises must eventually bring heavy loss to the property owners themselves. There is no use in trying to evade what seems inevitable, and the sooner these property owners realize that 30 to 40 per cent annual returns on investments made when property was at absurdly high prices cannot be realized any longer, and that their attempts to maintain these, even by a system like the bye street retail store erection, must act like a dead weight against the commercial progress and true prosperity of the city, the better. It is progress of that nature which will prove of most lasting profit even to property owners, and they would do well not to impede it by a greedy but suicidal policy.

MISLEADING REPORTS.

People in the East and in Europe have

been for years allowing a liberal discount upon favorable statements regarding new fields for emigration, and the extent to which over-colored reports have been circulated is solely to blame for this pardonable incredulity. The offense of overstating a new country's advantages is a grave one, even when the misleading reports are calculated to assist actual settlement and development of the country thus misrepresented; and when it is carried to maliciously injuring a rival field for immigration (from which the Canadian North-west has probably suffered more than any other country under the sun) the offense becomes unpardonable. But Manitoba, that has suffered so much from misrepresentation by jealous opponents, cannot be held guiltless in this respect itself, and the worst feature in connection with the misleading statements regarding this country which have emanated from here is that they have nearly all been circulated with the intention of encouraging speculation and not actual settlement. Thus the North-west Land-Company's stock was largely subscribed for by the margin gamblers of eastern cities, a large proportion of whom possessed scarcely a dollar beyond their first call, and who never expected to pay one cent more until they could sell out at a profit. They were doomed to disappointment, however, and the whole army of speculative animalcules who have lost a few dollars in this and other schemes have become bitter enemies of the North-west. It is a noticeable fact that the complaints against the great prairie Province are few from those who have come for actual settlement; and scarcely one of that class asserts that he has been misled into settling in the North-west. There is no fear of actual settlers being disappointed with this country on their arrival, but there is an infinite amount of injury done to the North-west by a class of impecunious adventurers, who come out from large eastern cities expecting to find a lot of simple westerners ready for plucking, and on being disappointed, loaf around Winnipeg bars a few weeks, return to the East with a black report of the whole country, and account for the brilliant color of their noses by cursing the inclement weather, which they claim froze them. Even such irresponsible individuals can do a great amount of injury, and can find many gullable enough to credit their reckless statements.

The New English Bankruptcy Bill.

A memorandum showing the general effect of the changes in the law proposed by the new Bankruptcy bill has been issued by the British Board of Trade. The memorandum bears out the outline of the bill which has already been published. One of the features of the bill is that every debtor against whom a receiving order is made is to be publicly examined in court as to his conduct, dealings and property. The official receiver is to take such part in the examination as the Board of Trade direct; the creditors may also put questions, and the debtor is to be bound to answer all questions which may be properly put to him.

For the acceptance of a composition or arrangement there must be a preliminary resolution by a majority in number and three-fourths in value, and a subsequent confirming resolution by the same majority, which must not be passed until the debtor's public examination is concluded, nor until there has been circulated among the creditors a notice stating the terms of the proposal, and a report of the official receiver thereon.

The Board of Trade are to appoint such registrars of county courts not having bankruptcy jurisdiction, high bailiffs, or other persons, as they think fit to be official receivers of debtors' estates. These receivers are to be attached to each court, but will act under the general authority of the Board of Trade. The duties of an official receiver are generally:

(1) To protect the interests of the general public by inquiring into, exposing and providing for the punishment of fraudulent and reckless trading or culpable extravagance.

(2) To protect the interests of the creditors at an early stage of the proceedings by obtaining and giving them the information, without which they are helpless, and which experience shows they are unable to obtain for themselves.

(3) To act as interim receiver of the bankrupt's estate pending the appointment of a trustee, and as manager when no special manager is appointed.

Every trustee is to have his accounts audited not less than twice in each year by the Board of Trade.

Immigration.

The tide of immigration has now fully set in, and already several thousands have set foot on our land and entered actively into the task of developing the resources of the fertile soil of Manitoba and the North-west. So far the bulk of immigration has been from the older Provinces of the Dominion, but there have also been quite a number from across the Atlantic. The spring opening so far has been very favorable for their reception, and they have not been called upon to face any of the stormy weather which those who came in early a year ago had to contend with. This year the position of the immigrant is vastly improved over that of twelve months ago. The railway now carries him to within a few miles at the most of the section in which he intends to settle, and the delay and expense attendant upon long trips with horse or ox team overland are done away with. Ample provision has also been made in

the way of providing comfortable quarters in immigrant sheds for those who do not care to incur heavy expenditure in hotel bills. So great will be the rush that it will tax the energies of the survey parties to keep up with the demand for land. One very gratifying feature is that those who have come seem well satisfied with the prospects that are before them, and go to work with a will and determination which cannot fail to be accompanied by success.

Business Training.

In this age of the world, when he who enters into any business speculation has to face strong and keen competition at every hand, the necessity for thorough business training is imperative. We were very much pleased with a visit to Eaton & Lindsay's Business college in this city the other day. This establishment supplies a much needed want in our educational system. Our regular school system is too prone to run into a class of education such as classics, etc., which, although very well in their way, are really of no actual benefit to him who does not aspire to a professional career. A sound business education is of much more importance to the majority of the youth of our country. Messrs. Eaton & Lindsay have large and airy premises on the third flat of Hargrave's block on Main street, which they have fitted up without regard to expense. The training is thoroughly practical, the regular routine of every day business being gone through with in the college as thoroughly as in actual life. Those who may desire efficient service in their book-keeping departments cannot do better than make inquiry at the college.

Moose Jaw.

We are glad to chronicle that this beautiful town is at last receiving the fame and popularity it deserves, as exemplified by the immense rush of storekeepers and farmers to that point. The geographical position of Moose Jaw is such as to insure its future as a railway center, while the fact of its being the end of a railway division and necessitating the residence permanently of skilled mechanics and railroad men (the right class to build a home) will still assist in its support. Already the C. P. R. have finished a 12-stall roundhouse and a 500-foot coal shed, besides other buildings. Nature has done more for Moose Jaw than perhaps any other place on the main line west of Winnipeg, by giving her a most beautiful town site, surrounded by some of the finest farm land in the North-west Territory, with an abundance of excellent water, supplied by the Moose Jaw and Thunder Creeks. The Moose Jaw is wooded by maple, ash, poplar and willow, and on its banks are to be found very superior clay and sandstone, and a movement is being made toward the utilization of the water as a power to be leased to manufacturers. The growth of the town has commenced at the station, and is going northwest, i. e., principally on the north half of Section 32, and selling so fast that it will be necessary for the company soon to survey another section for town purposes. The surrounding land is clay loam of a rolling nature and free from stone, suitable for the mak-

ing of steam plows, being void of hommocks and not inclined to bake in dry weather. The hay lands and sheltered spots on the Moose Jaw and Buffalo Lake afford capital chances for stock raising.--Cor.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The stringency in the money market is abating to some extent, but progress in that direction is decidedly slow. The heavy failures that have taken place in Montreal and other eastern cities have had the effect of making the agencies of banks, whose headquarters are in the old Provinces, very conservative, in their dealings. They do not care as a rule to open new accounts, but content themselves with looking closely after those already on their books. There is still considerable demand for money, and a good deal of paper has yet to be renewed on part on maturity. Rates of discount have not changed. The best gilt-edged paper cannot be discounted at less than 9 or 10 per cent; and ordinary at 10 to 12. It is expected, however, that a week or two more will bring about a much easier feeling in the money market. The cash which will be brought into the country by immigrants, the return of the lumbermen from the woods and the commencement of railway construction and general building operations throughout the country will all tend to go far towards inaugurating a more easy state of affairs.

Money for real estate purposes is still hard to get, and private lenders charge pretty high rates for accommodation in this respect. Twelve and five per cent, and even higher, are the ruling figures for money thus obtained.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Since our last report the trying fourth day of April has passed safely over, and the results have been an agreeable surprise to all interested. The proportion of paper met has been much in excess of that of the previous month, while even small remittances towards open accounts have become much more frequent and numerous during the past week. Since the fourth the whole commercial community of the North-west has breathed more freely, and the opinion is now general that the worst tug is over, and that a period of trade prosperity has again been entered upon. The feeling, however, does not reach exultation, and the wholesale dealers of the city have evidently determined upon conducting the trade of the coming season thoroughly upon conservative principles. A cautious inquiry before opening with new houses is now general, and the overstocking which took place during the past winter, will not be repeated if the local wholesale men have the control of the North-western trade. There are a few branches which have not as yet shared much in the general improvement, but even in these there is a much improved feeling and hopeful indications.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The rush in this line of business may be said to be in full blast. There have been heavy shipments to the country during the week amounting to over thirty cars of all classes of implements. The feeling of buoyancy has been in

errupted only by the proposed enlargement of tariffs on American goods, which will hamper dealers very much should they be ratified by Parliament.

ROOTS AND SHOES.

There has been a steady improvement going on during the week in this line, although the increase in the volume of business has not been rapid. Some travelers have returned to the city during the week, and they report prospects very encouraging at points in the far west. Cash matters have loosened up considerably, and a healthy feeling pervades the trade.

CLOTHING.

In this branch of trade there has been considerable rush and bustle during the past week, and the several houses in the city have shipped quite a heavy share of spring goods. Travelers are still out, and orders from the country are regular and numerous. Collections have been very encouraging, and confidence is again becoming general.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

The improvement of trade in this branch of business for the week has been very marked, and there is a general impression that a long season of brisk trade will follow. Dealers are making preparations for a heavy trade, and the indications are that they will not be disappointed.

DRY GOODS.

The report from this trade is a very encouraging one for the past week. Wholesale men have recovered confidence very much, and although still acting upon conservative principles, are more inclined to push business. Country orders have increased rapidly in number and volume, and the city trade has been showing considerable life. The collections have made a heavy improvement, and promise to keep recovering. Altogether the feeling in the trade is hopeful, and still further recovery is expected during the current week.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Business has been picking up considerably, and the prospects of a brisk trade in the near future are encouraging. Travelers on the road are sending in fair orders and collections show signs of improvement.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

This branch of trade shows considerable improvement. Orders are coming in more freely and are larger in amount than they have been for some time. Collections are better.

FRUIT.

During the week a very fair trade has been done and stocks in the city are not very heavy, and prices remain firm at old quotations. Apples are worth from \$7 to \$8 per barrel, according to quality; lemons, boxes, \$7.50 to \$8; oranges, \$11 to \$15 per case; Almeida grapes, \$9.50 to \$10.50 per barrel; figs in mats, 10; large boxes, 14; small boxes, 20c; raisins, loose Muscatelles, \$3.50; black crown, \$5.25; triple crown, \$8.50 four crown, \$8.75. Collections are pretty fair.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

There is a pretty fair supply of pike and white fish, which sell at 3 and 7c per pound re-

spectively. Oysters are worth 35c for standards, and 45c for selects.

FUEL.

Remains firm at old quotations. The demand is falling off as the weather gets warmer. There is an abundant supply in the city. Quotations are: Coal, egg, stove and nut by car-load on track, \$14; Blossburg, car lots, \$13.25; soft coal, car lots, \$10.80 to \$12, according to quality. Wood, poplar, \$5 to \$6; ash, oak and tamarac, \$7 to \$8.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Business in this line is gradually improving, and when building operations get fairly under way it is expected that there will be a very lively trade done. Quotations are unchanged and are: Tin plate, 14x20, \$7.25 to \$7.75; 20x28, \$11.50 to \$15.00; bar iron, \$3.75 to \$4; sheet iron, 5½ to 6c; iron piping, 25 per cent off price list; ingot tin, 32 to 34c; pig lead, 6½ to 7c; galvanized iron, No. 25, 8½ to 9c.

GROCERIES.

There is a general improvement in the grocery trade. The influx of immigration has increased the demand from the country districts, and the city trade is also better. There has been no change in prices. Quotations are: Sugars, raw, 9½c; granulated, 12½ to 12¾c; coffees, Rio, 16c; Java, 20c.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Business has been very fair for the week, and the prospects for spring are excellent. Collections are tolerably satisfactory.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Business is still on the quiet side, but rather better than it has been for some time. Quotations to jobbers and purchasers of quantities, duty paid, are: Brandy, Hennessy's one star, in cases, \$14; V. O., in cases, \$18; Jules Robin, cases, \$10.50; in wood, \$4 per gallon, Imperial measure; Pinette, in wood, \$4 per Imperial gallon; Louis Freres, in cases, quarts, \$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, \$11; green cases, \$6; Old Tom gin, Bernard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booths, in cases, quarts, \$8 50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's in wood, \$4; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$9.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$4.50; Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.50 to \$4 per gallon. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.65 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.

WINNYPEG

RAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The market for the week has been on the dull side. Receipts both by rail and from the street have been light, in fact lighter than was expected at this season of the year. Shipment has been very light, and unless there is an unexpected revival in the movement of wheat in the country, the mills, which are only running half time now, will be forced to shut down altogether. Oats have been rather plentiful,

but barley has only been offered in very small quantities.

WHEAT.

The receipts, as we sail above, have been very light, and the quality of what does come in is poorer than has been offered during the season. Prices remain at the old figure of 80c for prime lots, and inferior qualities range from 70 to 75c.

OATS.

The commencement of railway construction and the general movement throughout the country caused by the influx of immigration, has made the oat market very firm. The supply has been fair, and there is a large quantity still held in the country. Prices range from 40 to 45c, according to quality.

BARLEY.

Receipts have been very light and prices have not changed from those quoted last week, viz.: 40 to 45c for good, and as high as 48c for special bright lots.

FLOUR.

The home demand keeps up well and is perhaps brisker than it has been for some time. Owing to the light receipts of wheat the mills have not been running full time, and consequently shipment east has been very little. Prices remain the same, and are as follows: Patents, \$3 to \$3.20; xxx or strong baker's, \$2.50 to \$2.60; baker's, \$2 to \$2.10; trader's or xx, \$1.50.

BRAN.

Is in fair supply and now sells at \$11 per ton.

SHORTS.

There is no great quantity held in the city, and the price has slightly advanced. From \$13 to \$14 per ton are now the ruling figures.

CHOPPED FEED.

There is quite a demand for feed, and prices are firm at \$28 per ton.

POTATOES.

Are plentiful, the supply from the country being liberal and receipts by rail large. A very fine sample will bring as high as 75c, but 65 and 70c is more generally paid.

EGGS.

The supply in the city is limited and prices hold firm accordingly. The ruling figure is 25c per dozen.

APPLES.

The stock in the city is diminishing rapidly and prices hold firm at the old figure of from \$7 to \$8 per barrel.

ONIONS.

Remain as they were at 3½c per pound.

CIDER.

This beverage is freely asked for, and sells at \$20 per barrel.

CRANBERRIES.

The supply in the city is not large, but still sufficient for the demand. As the spring opens holders are more anxious to dispose of their stocks. A good quality can be bought at \$18 per barrel.

BUTTER.

Holds very firm. The demand is good and the supply liberal. Choice dairy sells at from 24 to 27c; good creamery at 30c; inferior grades range all the way from 17 to 21c.

MEATS.

The demand is good and prices have not changed. Quotations are: Hams, per pound, 16c; spiced roll, 16 to 16½c; barreled pork, \$25.50 to \$26; mess beef, \$18.50 to \$19.

CHEESE.

Holds at 16c per pound. The supply is not heavy, but some consignments are expected in a few days.

GREEN VEGETABLES.

Are coming in from the South and are sold at fancy prices.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The volume of trade for the week was very fair, considering the season of the year and under the influence of a somewhat backward spring. The demand for flour has been on the dull side, and this has made the milling demand for wheat quiet. Prices were therefore molded largely by the tone of outside markets. On Tuesday there was general quietness, and the business of the day is represented by the following quotations:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.11 to \$1.12½; No. 1, \$1.02 to \$1.08; No. 2 hard, \$1.05 to \$1.08.

CORN, No. 2, 48 to 49½c; no grade, 45 to 47½c. OATS, No. 2 white, 41 to 42½c; No. 39 to 40c. rejected, 36 to 38c.

FLOUR, Patents, \$6.40 to \$6.90; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.25; clears, \$5.00 to \$5.40; low grades, \$2 to \$3.25.

On Wednesday, in sympathy with the weakness in all outside grain markets, wheat declined slightly. Corn held firm and oats steady. The following quotations represent the business of the day:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.10 to \$1.10½; No. 1, \$1.01 to \$1.07½; No. 2 hard \$1.06 to 1.07.

CORN, No. 2, 49 to 49½c; no grade, 45 to 47½c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 40 to 41c; No. 2, 39 to 39½c; rejected, 36 to 38c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$6.90; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.25; clears, \$5.25 to \$5.40.

On Thursday the bears had decidedly the best of it, and wheat again took a tumble. Outside advices were very unfavorable. Corn showed signs of weakness, but did not go down, and oats remain unchanged. Quotations representing the day's business are:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.09½ to \$1.10; No. 1, \$1.01 to \$1.07; No. 2 hard, \$1.05½ to 1.06.

CORN, No. 2 new, 49 to 49½c; no grade, 45 to 47½c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 40 to 41c; No. 2, 38½ to 39c; rejected, 36 to 38c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.50 to \$6.90; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.25; clears, \$5.25 to \$5.40; low grades, \$2.25 to \$3.25.

On Friday wheat receipts were small and transactions limited. Prices were steady and on a basis not materially different from the two previous days. The business of the day is represented by the following quotations:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.10 to \$1.10½; No. 1, \$1.01 to \$1.06; No. 2 hard, \$1.04 to \$1.06.

CORN, No. 1, 48 to 49½c; no grade, 38 to 42c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 40 to 41c; No. 2, 38 to 39c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.40 to \$6.80; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.25; clears, \$5.25 to \$5.40.

On Saturday there was but little trading, and prices tended downward. The markets have been so unsteady that dealers do not care to dip very deep. The day's business is represented by the following quotations:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.09½ to \$1.10½; No. 1, \$1.01 to 1.06; No. 2 hard, \$1.05 to \$1.06½.

CORN, No. 2 48½c to 49c; no rejected, 38 to 41c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 40 to 41c; No. 2 38 to 40c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.40 to \$6.80; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.25; clears, \$5.00 to \$5.40.

CHICAGO.

The market for the week has fluctuated considerably, consequent upon varying reports from

different points nearly every day. On Wednesday the produce market was more active, but very weak. Depressing foreign news weakened the hands of grain holders, and provisions also suffered in sympathy. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat, April, \$1.03½	May, \$1.08½
Corn, " 50½	" 50½
Oats, " 40½	" 44½
Pork, " 18.11½	" 18.27½
Lard, " 11.27½	" 11.42½

On Thursday the produce market was less active and continued weak. Holders were anxious to sell, especially in grain. Provisions were also weak. Towards the close quotations were:

Wheat, April, \$1.02½	May, \$1.07½
Corn, " 49½	" 54½
Oats, " 40½	" 44
Pork, " 18.10	" 18.15
Lard, " 11.15	" 11.30

On Friday there was a more active movement and prices, although weak early in the day, became generally stronger towards the close. Provisions were active and averaged a little firmer. Quotations toward the close were:

Wheat, April, \$1.02½	May, \$1.07½
Corn, " 49½	" 54½
Oats, " 40½	" 44½
Pork, " 18.05	" 18.20
Lard, " 11.27½	" 11.35

On Saturday the market for wheat tended downward, but prices did not change materially from the day previous. Quotations toward the close were:

Wheat, April, \$1.02½	May, \$1.07
Corn, " 49	" 54
Oats, " 40	" 43
Pork, " 18.00	" 18.00
Lard, " 11.25	" 11.30

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

A much better feeling prevails in the stock market. Notes are being met much more promptly and the prospect for the future is much brighter, and it looks as though bank stocks will improve materially in the near future. On Wednesday the closing bids were as follows: Montreal, 100; Ontario, 112½; Toronto, 183½; Molsons, 120½; Merchants, 123½; Commerce, 133½; Imperial, 139½; Federal, 158½; Dominion, 200½; Standard, 114; Hamilton, 114; North-west Land Company 63; Ontario and Qu'Appelle, 194½.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The past week has been one of suspense so far as the grain and produce market were concerned. Neither buyers nor sellers cared to operate, all holding off for the opening of navigation. It is not expected that the position will be changed much until there is open water on the lakes. Values have not changed much.

FLOUR.

There has been an improved demand, and prices have held steady. Quotations are, f. o. c.: Superior extra, \$4.45 to \$4.50; extra, \$4.35 to \$4.40.

WHEAT

Has been very much neglected all the week. Buyers have held off and holders have not cared to push sales, both seeming inclined to wait for the opening of navigation. Scarcely any transactions have taken place. Quotations, f. o. c., are: Fall wheat, No. 1, \$1.00 to \$1.01; No. 2, 95 to 99c; No. 3, 90 to 91c; spring wheat, No. 1, \$1.08; No. 2, \$1.06; No. 3, \$1 to \$1.01.

OATS.

The demand has been active and prices tend

upward. Receipts have been very light. Good samples are worth from 46 to 47c in car lots.

BARLEY

Has been very slack during the week, and there has been scarcely a transaction to report. The general feeling is dull. Quotations are: No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 70 to 71c; extra No. 3, 62 to 63c; No. 3, 50 to 54c.

BUTTER.

There is no demand for shipment and trade is confined to the local market. Choice is easy at 20 to 21c; medium, slow at 15 to 17c; inferior, 12½ to 13c; rolls, 18 to 20c.

MEATS.

Have been firm, and there is an increased demand, especially for bacon. Quotations are: Mess pork, \$21.50 to \$22.00; bacon, long clear, in tins or cases 11½ to 11¾c; Cumberland, 10½ to 10¾c; rolls, 12 to 12½c; bellies, 14c; hams, smoked, 13½; pickled 12c.

Markets by Telegraph.

Special Despatches to the Commercial:

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, April 10.—Flour and grain are inactive and lower. Flour sold freely at about \$4.40 for choice extra in the latter part of last week, but superior extra is not likely to bring more than this price to-day; offerings small. Bran is scarce and wanted at \$16. Wheat is neglected and prices about nominal; No. 2 fall is not likely to bring over 96 to 97c; No. 1 spring over \$1.05 or No. 2 over \$1.02 to \$1.03. Oats are scarce and wanted at 46 to 48c. Barley is declining and neglected, No. 1 sold to-day at 71c; No. 2 is not worth over 66 to 67c; extra No. 3 is offered at 63c. Peas and rye are unchanged; choice is scarce and firm at \$8.50 to \$8.75. Butter is more active, sales of medium shipping lots at 14 to 16c; cull, 12½c; choice is steady at 20 to 21c; supplies have increased. Eggs are more abundant at 19 to 20c. Meats are quiet and firm, long clear bacon is wanted in round lots at 11c, but held higher; tons and cases are as before; hams are rather scarce and held firmly.

MINNEAPOLIS, Monday, April 9.

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.09 to \$1.09½; No. 1, \$1.02 to \$1.06; No. 2 hard, \$1.04 to \$1.06½.

CORN, No. 2, 48½ to 49c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 39 to 41c; No. 2, 37 to 38c.

FLOUR, Patents, \$6.40 to \$6.80; straights, \$5.50 to \$6.25; clears, \$5 to \$5.40.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 9.

Wheat	April, 1.02	May, 1.04½
Corn,	" 47½	" 52½
Oats,	" 37	" 40½
Pork,	" 17.92½	" 18.07½
Lard,	" 11.17½	" 11.27½

MR. ALBERT MURRAY, Montreal correspondent of the Monetary Times, Toronto, called at THE COMMERCIAL office yesterday. Mr. Murray has been out west, and visited the country generally.

SELKIRK

John Christianson, general store, East Selkirk, has resumed business, having effected a settlement of his difficulties.

The contract for the new bridge over Cook's Creek at Selkirk has been awarded to a Winnipeg firm for \$750, and the pile driving began the 5th.

Mr. A. R. Groff, who for some time past has been foreman in the mechanical department of the Selkirk Herald, has been admitted a partner, and the firm will in the future be known as Gemmell & Groff.

Grain Storage in Winnipeg.

To the Editor of the Commercial

SIR: In your issue of March 27, under the heading of "Chicago Board of Trade Returns," you call attention, by way of comparison, to the present position of Winnipeg in view of the cultivation of our prairies. The article is well worth the study of every one interested in the welfare of our city, bearing, as it does specially, not on the question of goods imported for distribution, but directly on the products of the soil for export. Winnipeg has done wonders in the way of establishing herself as a wholesale distributing center for imported goods, and the customs returns in this particular way will astonish the merchants of slower and less favorably situated places. But her merchants and property holders would do well to bear in mind that the work accomplished is only one part of a great city's duty or a great city's privilege. It must occur to most minds that the enormous totals of imports have not been handled to feed and clothe an idle population scattered over our prairies, but to support an energetic immigration intent on producing such quantities of cereals as will immediately raise us to the position of an exporting country, and the time has now arrived for our citizens to bestir themselves—considering the rapid strides that are being made in agriculture—and to move in the way of securing at the outset that the export business of the country shall be centered here. Timely action in this very particular has contributed more than anything else to build up the city of Chicago, and it can hardly be supposed that our business men will allow any other point to get a firm hold of this most lucrative part of a city's work. The acreage of land to be put under cultivation this season will produce a large surplus over local requirements, and it will be impossible to handle the coming season's crop by the old methods. It appears to me that, were our citizens alive to this fact, they would immediately see to having an elevator system established here for the storage and handling of grain against the coming harvest, and take the first and most certain step towards making Winnipeg the grain center of the Canadian North-west.

When it is considered that the elevator capacity of the city of Chicago amounts to over 25,000,000 bushels, and that we have in our surrounding country an admittedly superior field to be cultivated, it were in the highest degree suicidal for this city to neglect the present opportunity of making it the headquarters of the export trade. Unless this is secured we have no guarantee that Winnipeg will develop into a commercial center of the first-class. Let our citizens make a beginning, and the result of the first season's transactions will prove the wisdom of the step taken.

It is usual to compare the future of Winnipeg with what Chicago now is, but let it be kept in mind that export business, rather than import work, has contributed to the present position Chicago holds in the commercial world. Our prospects are better to-day than her outlook at the first seeing—every facility exists to make the enterprise a success—every institution,

financial and otherwise, bearing on the undertaking, lies ready to hand, and business men cognizant of the benefits arising from an established elevator system do not need to be told of the impetus which such an enterprise in our midst would give to every branch of legitimate trade in the city. I am yours, etc.,

A GRAIN MERCHANT.

Board of Trade.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade the membership list was increased by 94 new names. The question of a fire by-law was discussed, and it was decided so ask the city Council to take some action in the matter, as the present position has a most injurious effect upon insurance. The president reported the proceedings of the council since the annual meeting on the 30th of January. The draft of a letter sent to the Minister of Inland Revenue, asking for legislation in the interests of the grain trade of the North-west, was read. It set forth the prospect of the vast amount of grain that would be raised in this country, which fact had induced the Board to take the necessary steps for getting inspection so as to grade the wheat here as it is shipped. The government were asked to make such amendment to the act regarding the inspection of grain, etc., as will allow of Fife wheat raised in this country being graded higher than No. 2. The law as at present, does not allow Fife wheat which grades in Minneapolis as better than No. 1 to be graded higher than No. 2. The president also stated that he had written to Ottawa in reference to the matter of the petition from the Board for the placing of a sum in the estimates for the sending of a steamer to Hudson's Straits to ascertain their condition in regard to navigation, with the view of determining the length of time during the year for which ports on Hudson's Bay would be accessible by vessels. The date of the annual meeting of the Board was changed from the third to the second Tuesday in January.

BRANDON.

Coombs & Stuart, whose store is at present on Sixth street, are about to procure a stand on Rosser avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

The Massey Manufacturing company is building one of the largest implement warehouses in the city on the corner of Princess avenue and Ninth street.

The election of J. A. Smart to the position of director for Brandon on the North-west Fire Insurance Company Board gives general satisfaction to the stockholders here.

John Watson, of Ayr, has leased a lot on Ninth street from Mr. J. Mobbs for the purpose of erecting an implement warehouse, as he finds that his offices at the East-end are too far out of town.

Mr. John Peter Grant, Winnipeg's clever insurance man, lectured here on Thursday evening in aid of the Church of England, insurance being the subject. He realized quite a fund for the good cause.

The citizens held a public meeting on Friday evening to consider the advisability of granting

a bonus to the C. P. R. if that corporation would agree to build 20 miles of the Souris branch this year. At the meeting it was decided to offer a bonus of \$50,000 if the C. P. R. would agree to put the workshops here.

During the last week business has made vigorous strides on the road to improvement. Immigration flows in, and the station presents a most busy appearance. The yards are full of freight. The number of cars received is increasing every day, and the C. P. R. officials are preparing for a greater boom than they had last year.

The Imperial Bank, which is under the able management of Mr. A. Jukes here, is about to erect one of the finest buildings in the town on the corner of Rosser avenue and Tenth street. The plans are now being drawn by Mr. Rowan, of Winnipeg, and the building will cost in the neighborhood of \$9,000. It will be of brick and heated throughout with steam.

EMERSON.

Mr. John Crawford, baker, has assigned.

Plenty of horses and cattle are on sale at the different feed stables in town.

The resignation of Mr. Burnham has necessitated the holding of a new election.

Large parties of immigrants are being passed through the customs every day. The larger part of the arrivals are for the west.

The Emerson Agricultural Society have received their share of the \$10,000 awarded to agricultural shows, amounting to \$341.35.

Business during the past week has been very good, quite in keeping with the expectations of those engaged in it. Very little grain is being offered.

The Park Street bridge will be completed in a few days. It has been built quite substantial, and is intended to be flood-proof. Its opening will be attended by some kind of ceremony.

Mr. C. B. Russell, who has held the express agency here for some time, has resigned, his place being filled by a gentleman from Milwaukee. He has gone east for a trip, and may be reinstated upon his return.

The railway bridge has been advanced about as far as possible before the water raises. The piles are all driven and sawn off below the surface of the water, and the completion of the concrete work is going on. The water has started to rise, but not enough yet to cause any annoyance.

Messrs. Noble & Follis have commenced the erection of a building next to Walton & Bird's hardware store. It is to have a frontage of 30 feet, two stories high, and to be of solid brick. The other portion of the burned district will be cleared soon, preparatory for building.

The alterations and additions to the St. Boniface Soap Works, which have been going on for some time, are completed, and the works will be open for public inspection on Wednesday. In the evening, Messrs. Wall, Bessette & Leconte, the enterprising proprietors, celebrate the opening by a banquet to their friends and patrons in the Grand Hotel.

REGINA.

There are three drug stores in Regina, the latest addition being Mr. Pettengill, of Picton, Ont.

Capt. Rankin of Sincoc is in town arranging for the settlement of sixty farmers from his neighborhood.

Cowdray Bros. general storekeepers of this place, are selling off at cost. They offer their business for sale. They claim to have done \$2,000 per month during the winter.

The building boom still continues. Large numbers of carpenters are daily arriving, from Winnipeg, Brandon and the Portage, which has resulted in reducing wages to a considerable extent. The best men only get \$3.25 per day.

The question of the post office location is creating great excitement. Mr. McLeod, P. O. inspector from Winnipeg, has been in town for some days, and on Thursday last decided to locate the office on Victoria street, one block west of Victoria Square. This action did not suit some of the citizens, and a meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the matter. The meeting was one of the biggest frauds ever held in Christendom. Not because of any mismanagement on the part of the large and intelligent audience, but because of the veracity of one or two blatants, who are always head and heels into everything, from the pulpit down to the dog-fight. At the meeting in question a motion was brought forward which, from the multiplicity of words it embodied, your correspondent, by dint of application, learned to be a resolution protesting against the site as determined upon by the inspector. An amendment was also offered indorsing the action of the inspector. After a long discussion both motion and amendment were voted down, and the meeting broke up without doing anything. It was quite evident that the majority of the meeting were against the location of the post office on Victoria street, and a motion to that effect, with less dictionary and more common sense, would have been carried by a large majority. We understand another meeting is called for to night.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

The Review this week appeared in a new form, and looks very well.

Owing to the fine weather of late business in town has generally improved.

The estimated cost of the new well to be sunk on Pacific avenue is \$963.75.

A number of the leading firms of the town have decided to adopt the cash system.

The report of the chief of the fire brigade shows that there have been eight fires in the town during the year. The value of property destroyed is \$2,114, which amount was covered by \$1,099 insurance.

D. Johnson, of Owen Sound, Ont., is negotiating with the Council for a loan of \$1,500 and exemption from taxes for two years for an oat meal mill which he proposes to build here with a capacity of 100 sacks, or five tons of meal a day.

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 - C—Whether you wish to supply any materials, and if so what quantities and kinds.
 - D—Size, height, arrangements, numbers and uses of rooms and floors.
 - E—Style and amount of outside finish—porches, verandahs, balconies, bay windows, tower, etc.
 - F—Outbuilding and offices, and distance of same from main building, also fences.
 - G—What improvements are wished—rain water system, drainage, heating, ventilation, baths, W.C's, etc.
 - H—Prices of labor and material in your locality.
- Give full name and address with nearest Post office.

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C. Sweet, Esq., Man'gr, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.
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ASSETS.....4,000,000

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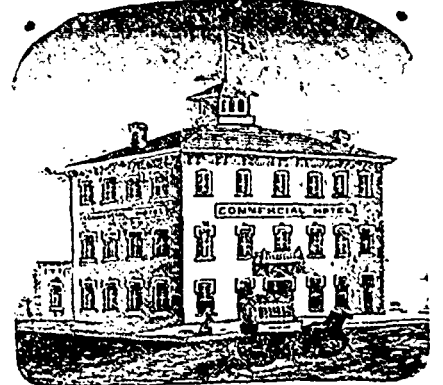
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(WESTERN DIVISION)
TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after April 1st, 1883, trains will move as follows:

Going west.		Going East	
8.15 a.m.	leave W. niipeg	arrive 6.05 p.m.	
11.10 "	Portage la Prairie	3.15 "	
2.30 p.m.	Brandon	12.01 "	
4.15 "	Oak Lake	10.20 a.m.	
11.30 "	Broadview	3.30 "	
5.55 a.m.	Regina	8.30 p.m.	
10.55 "	Moose Jaw	4.15 "	
9.00 p.m.	av Swift Current	7.00 a.m.	

9.40 a.m.	leave Rat Portage	arrive 4.03 p.m.
1.40 p.m.	Whitmouth	12.20 "
3.45 "	Selkirk	9.50 a.m.
4.55 "	arrive Winnipeg	leave 8.45 "

3.25 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	arrive 4.10 p.m.
9.45 "	arrive Stonewall	leave 2.30 "

Daily except Sundays.

Going South.		Going North.	
Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	
7.35 a.m.	7.35 p.m.	16.45 a.m.	17.00 p.m.
	Otterburn.		
8.50 a.m.	8.50 p.m.	5.20 a.m.	5.50 p.m.
	Emerson.		
10.25 a.m.	10.13 p.m.	4.05 a.m.	4.40 p.m.
3.45 "	"	St. Vincent.	Leave.
10.40 a.m.	10.28 p.m.	3.45 a.m.	4.20 p.m.

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

SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH.

Going South.		Going North.	
Lv	Winnipeg	8.50 p.m.	4.30 p.m. Av.
"	Morris	4.45 "	12.25 "
Ar	Gretna	2.30 "	11. "
"	Manitoba City		7.35 a.m. "

Mondays and Thursdays to Gretna and return.
Tuesdays and Fridays to Manitoba City and returning from there on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run daily between Winnipeg and Regina.

Trains more on Winnipeg time.

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TENDERS.

SEALED Tenders, marked "Tenders for Swan River Barracks," and addressed to the Honorable the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on TUESDAY, the 15th of MAY, 1883, for purchase of the N. W. Mounted Police Barracks at Livingstone, about ten miles north of Fort Pelly, N. W. Territories, and six hundred and forty acres of land in connection therewith, including the land on which the Barracks are erected.

An accepted Canadian Bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total amount tendered for the buildings and land must accompany each tender, and the amount will be forfeited if the party tendering fails to pay the balance of the purchase money within sixty days after the acceptance of the tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

FRED. WHITE,
Comptroller, N. W. M. Police.
Ottawa, February 19th, 1883.

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