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 In order to introduce my home manufactured cigars
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 Seven half boxes, all different brands, for \$10. Sent C.O.
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 Strictly first-class in every respect. Commercial Sample
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ONLY RELIABLE
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 It is the only Grenade that is imported into Canada
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Price \$15 a Doz., baskets included.
 ✉ ORDERS filled with Promptness and Despatch. ✉
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MYER'S WATCHMAN'S CONTROL CLOCK,
 Indorsed by Chiefs of Police, Business Houses and all who
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 All Kinds of Machinery.
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Choice assortment of Japanese, Oolongs, India Teas, Hysons, Gunpowders, Scented Pekoes, Assams and Caper teas in c cets, half chests, caddies and 1lb fancy papers.

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EVERYTHING IN THE SADDLERY LINE.

See my Felt Horse Blankets, Fall Lap Rugs, Frost Proof Whips, Maud S. and Blue Ribbon Driving Harness, To parties wishing goods manufactured for Spring Trade will save 10% by placing orders now during dull season.

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Office: McARTHUR BLOCK,

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Hardware & Metals

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35 & 37 McWILLIAM ST. EAST,

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TEAS

Congou, Moning and Hsinow in half chests and caddies.
Young Hyson, Pingsuey and Mojuic do do
Japan—Basket Filled and orel do co

OFFEE

Chase and Sanborn's celebrated Roasted and Ground Coffee.
Green Rio.

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A full line of Domestic and Imported.

DRIED FRUIT

New Valencia, Eleme, London Layers and Scitana Baisins
200 Barrels Al Dried Apples.
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The Commercial

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. 4

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 23, 1886.

NO. 22

The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY.

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

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

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

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East

JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 23, 1886.

T. D. CYRS will start an hotel at Coal Harbor, B.C.

A. P. TAYLOR has opened a general store at Sinaluta, Ass.

CHAS. STEWART, of Eder, will open a butcher shop at Neepawa.

A. PHANEUF has commenced business as tailor, at Emerson.

E. GILBERT, baker, Battleford, has added groceries to his business.

J. H. CUMMINGS, livery keeper, Calgary, has sold out to Ford & Ezell.

It is stated that Winnipeg parties will build a summer hotel at Selkirk.

THE new roller flour mill at Virden was put in operation on Tuesday last.

W. ROBINSON, general storekeeper, Kato-pawa, N.W.T., has assigned in trust.

W. PERRETT, jeweller, Winnipeg, has compromised with his creditors at 50c on the \$.

CHILD, WRIGHT & GRANT, hotelkeepers, Plumb Creek, contemplate giving up business.

It is stated that W. Wagner, M.P.P., will start a creamery in Woodlands municipality, Man.

CHAS. STEVENS, of Emerson, has leased the boarding department of the Queen's Hotel, Greta.

MAX GOLDSTINE will shortly open a clothing and gents' furnishings store, in the new Maycock block, Winnipeg.

THE Winnipeg city banks have decided to accept American silver money on deposits only at a discount of five per cent.

THE fire elevators at Brandon are said to be all filled with wheat, on account of the scarcity of cars for removing the grain.

A COMPANY has been formed in the municipality of Minota, having for its object mutual insurance against loss by fire or hail.

THE Toronto Merchant will, after the first of March, be published fortnightly, instead of monthly as heretofore. Other improvements are promised by the publisher.

DR. KENNEDY has withdrawn from the firm of J. J. Higibotham & Co., druggists, and fancy goods, Macleod, N.W.T. The business will be continued under the same style.

JOHN MACBETH, M.P.P., R. G. MACBETH and R. ROSS SUTHERLAND, of Winnipeg, have entered into a legal partnership, under the style of Macbeth, Macbeth & Sutherland.

WM. WAGNER, M.P.P., for Woodlands, Ossowo, P.O., Man., has addressed an open letter to the dairymen of the province, advising the establishment of a dairy association. He asks for correspondence on the subject from those interested.

THE Winnipeg City Council are moving in the matter of securing improvements in the navigation of the Red River. The Dominion Government will be memorialized on the subject by the council, in connection with a committee of the Board of Trade.

A WINNIPEG wholesale dealer, whose firm have their headquarters in an Ontario city, states that the delivery of spring goods from their Winnipeg house commences about a month earlier than from the Ontario house. This is

necessitated by the earlier opening of spring here than in the east, and applies to the more western portion of the Northwest, where warm weather sets in much earlier even than western Ontario. Eastern croakers may make a note of this.

OUR natural modesty and in accordance with the usual manner of conducting THE COMMERCIAL, we are prevented from reproducing the many very flattering notices received from the provincial and commercial exchanges, since the publication of our annual number. To our friends of the press who have kindly noticed our efforts in the interest of Northwest commerce, we tender one and all our sincere thanks, only trusting that THE COMMERCIAL may continue worthy of such favorable comment.

THE annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical association of Manitoba was held on Tuesday evening. The council presented a lengthy report of the work of the year which was adopted. Mr. W. J. Mitchell, president, also read an interesting address. The following were elected to form the council for the ensuing year: Messrs W. J. Mitchell, A. W. Bleasdel, H. E. Neelands, N. H. Jackson and D. L. McIntyre, Winnipeg; B. M. Canniff, Portage la Prairie, and G. W. McLaren, Morden. After the meeting was over those present were tendered an elegant supper by Mr. McIntyre.

D. L. MCKENZIE, grain and general commission merchant, Winnipeg, has made an assignment, in trust, to Alexander Moffatt. Mr. McKenzie left for the east shortly after the papers for the assignment were prepared, and very little could be learned as to the causes which led to the step taken. Mr. McKenzie was the principal mover in the scheme which led to the establishment a few months ago of an elevator, conducted under the name of the Winnipeg Elevator Company, and it is supposed that investment in this enterprise led to his financial embarrassment. As far as could be learned no steps had been taken for the incorporation of the said Elevator Company, and its affairs will be intimately connected with those of the assigned gentleman. The announcement created considerable surprise as well as regret on the part of friends of the party interested, who was generally considered to be in good financial standing.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

Mark Smith, baker, Hamilton, has sold out.
Wm. Emsley, grocer, Belleville, was burned out.
R. M. Dickson, druggist, Toronto, has sold out.
A. Chabot, carriage maker, Ottawa, has assigned.
Preston Banking Co., Preston, have dissolved.
C. C. Reed, grocer, London, has gone out of business.
Vanstone Cosset Co., Toronto, have assigned in trust.
A. Dambra, fruit dealer, London, advertises to sell out.
Jas. Currie, tailor, Hespeler: called meeting of creditors
Peel & Co., grocers, Paris, have sold out to R. F. Morrow.
A. Campbell, shoe maker, Paris, is offering to compromise.
E. Deacon, general storekeeper, Fort William, was burned out.
J. S. Keri, general storekeeper, Shannonville, was burned out.
R. Skates, general storekeeper, Alvinston, wants to sell out.
D. Christie, foundryman, Owen Sound, has assigned in trust.
W. J. Ratray, hardware merchant, Park Hill, has sold out.
H. T. Bennett, general storekeeper, Orangeville, has sold out.
John Macfie, dealer in confectionery, London; bailiff in possession.
Jas. T. Cummings, general storekeeper, Milgrove, has sold out.
Robt. Loughlin, blacksmith, Eppingham, has gone out of business.
Mrs. J. Gibbons, dealer in groceries, St. Thomas, has sold out.
Samuels & Co., hat manufacturers, Ottawa, have assigned in trust.
Davison & Modlin, beer bottlers, Hamilton, have assigned in trust.
W. A. McCrac, grocer, Dunnville; closed under chattel mortgage.
Wm. Lyons jr., grocer, Trenton, has sold out to Palmer & Phillips.
Chrysler Bros., G. S. & W. W. Howell, St. George, were burned out.
Arthur Wall, general storekeeper, Paris, has sold out to W. T. Waiker.
Geo. E. Wakefield, grocer, Kincardine, has sold out to Wakefield Bros.
N. Cottemanche, general storekeeper, Midland, has assigned in trust.
Huyck & Son, general storekeepers, Frankford, have assigned in trust.
J. Van Malder, shoe maker, Toronto; advertises to sell out by auction.
J. McMechan & Co., boot and shoe dealers, London; J. McMechan is dead.
McKenzie Bros., general storekeepers, Parkdale; stock advertised for sale.
Brayley, McClung & Co., Toronto, wholesale millinery, have assigned in trust.
J. S. Rombough, general storekeeper, Aultsville; stock advertised for sale by trustee.

Gould & McKee, general storekeepers, Port Perry, have dissolved; N. B. Gould continues.
McLennan & Smith, general storekeepers, Longton, have dissolved; Geo. E. Smith continues.

Yerex & Cadman, of the London Commercial College, London, have dissolved; A. J. Cadman continues.

J. M. Schiublein, general storekeeper, Listowel, has admitted J. E. Carson under style J. E. Carson & Co.

Barnum Iron & Wire Works, Windsor, have dissolved by the retirement of Geo. A. Eason; remaining partners continue under old style.

Jas. H. Fleming, general storekeeper; Robt. Hickok, tinsmith; Wm. Hickok, undertaker; and David Reid, undertaker, St. George; stocks damaged by fire.

The following were burned out at Paris: Chas. Bachelor, fruit dealer; A. Campbell, shoemaker; Chas. Flanagan, harness maker; D. Lyle, barber; R. F. Morrow, grocer; and Toveil & Smith, dealers in fancy goods.

QUEBEC.

C. A. E. Lefebvre, Sherbrooke, has assigned.
N. Lavoie & Co., contractors, Levis, have assigned.

L. Robinson, tailor, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

O. Chagnon, furniture dealer, St. Johns, has assigned.

J. B. Pagnuelo, tinsmith, St. Hyacinthe, has assigned.

Donat Blondeau, grocer, Frasserville, is compromising.

Jos. Gravel, grocer, Joliette, is offering to compromise.

L. G. Reaouf, carriage maker, Trois Pistoles, has assigned.

Labarre & Frere, grocers, Three Rivers, have compromised.

Kennedy & Girard, tinsmiths, Sherbrooke, have assigned.

O. Boisvert, general storekeeper, St. Zephirin, has assigned.

A. B. Desmarteau, general storekeeper, St. Hilaire, has assigned.

J. M. Gaudette, hardware merchant, West Fairham, has assigned.

Langelier & Decelles, general storekeepers, St. Johns, have assigned.

Isaac Rittenberg, trader, Montreal; demand of assignment made on him.

F. X. Tetrault, general storekeeper, St. Angele de Monoyer, has assigned in trust.

Jas. McSane jr., cattle dealer, Montreal; demand of assignment made on him.

L. Collin & Frere, dry goods dealers, St. Sauveur, Quebec Co., have compromised.

NOVA SCOTIA.

D. C. Allen, Doctor, Amherst, has sold out.

Jas. D. Putnam, trader, Brookfield, has assigned.

Geo. Millbury, Young's Mountain, has assigned.

John Connolly, dealer in stationery, Halifax, has assigned.

Thos. Glover & Co., dry goods dealer, Pictou, have sold out.

Wm. Theakston, printer, Halifax; advertises business for sale.

Isaac A. Grant, dry goods dealer, Pictou, about to sell out.

W. W. Caunders, general storekeeper, Bridgetown, has assigned.

S. J. Hissix, grain and produce merchant, Annapolis, has assigned.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Miss Sharp, milliner, Fredericton, was burned out.—insured.

J. E. Masters, provision dealer, St. John, has removed to Moncton.

Yerxa Woodford, grocer, Woodstock, has sold out to W. B. Beyles.

John Starral., general storekeeper, Weldford, has sold out to Jas. Starrak.

Geo. A. Buckhart, photographer, Fredericton, was burned out.—insured.

Cooper & Pinder, carriage makers, Fredericton, were burned out.—insured.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Jas. E. Ellis, trader, St. John's, has failed.

Shoe Making in Germany.

In the German empire there are about 400,000 master shoemakers, making shoes by hand, mostly to order, and the number of boots and shoes made by them may be estimated at 350,000 per day. As a rule these masters have no stores of ready-made goods connected with their business. The shoe factories in Germany, of which about sixty use steam power, do not exceed the number of two hundred and fifty, of which one or two are making upward of 1,000 pairs a day; the rest under that amount; in all, about 400,000 per day.

These figures show that 90 per cent. of the boots and shoes manufactured in Germany are made by hand and 10 per cent. by factories or machine, while the reverse conditions in that respect may be said to exist in the United States.

The machinery used is all American, copies of American, or, machines. The McKay sole-sewer is principally in use.

Pegging or wire-fastening machines are not used to a great extent, and in about twenty-five factories the complete system of American finishing has been introduced.

Most of these factories are engaged in turning out what they call a better class of work, consisting principally of men's fine congress and women's fine congress and button boots.

Manufacturers seeking trade here should keep in mind that durability is preferred to show, elegance, and novelty of style, and that most people will first of all look upon the lasting qualities of ready-made shoes and boots they are buying, and especially upon strong and heavy soles, not liable soon to wear out.

The prices for the better quality of adult shoes range from \$3.75 to \$5 per pair, and for those of women about the same; factory shoes for women from \$1.25 to \$2 per pair. Felt and melton, without leather, retail at from 25 cents to 32 cents; with leather sole, 50 cents to 62 1-2 cents; and the best, with patent leather tips, &c., at from 62 1-2 to 87 1-2 cents per pair.

The shape of the shoe is short and broad, made so of necessity, in order that the foot which is peculiar to the Teutonic race may be accommodated.—Exchange.

BOYD & CROWE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

LUMBER

MAPLE STREET,

WINNIPEG.**North-Western Planing Mills**

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

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,And General House Furnishing
Made to Order.The Wholesale Trade supplied on the Best
Terms Orders attended to promptly.**PATERSON & MITCHELL.****Winnipeg Warehousing Co.****STORAGE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS**

BONDED OR FREE.

Customs Government Bond in Building

Freight advanced. Negotiable Receipts issued
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Warehouses and Office: POINT DOUGLAS AV. and HIGGINS STREET.

JOHN E. DRINGMAN, Acting Manager.

Winnipeg Elevator Co.

WINNIPEG.

On and after Monday the 28th
December, the Winnipeg Elevator
Company will be prepared to
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545 Main Street, - WINNIPEG.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 23, 1906.

ECCENTRIC LIBERALITY.

The General Manager of the C. P. R. has during the past year and a half been making frantic efforts to make the farmers of the Northwest believe that he and his Company have the most philanthropic intentions towards them, and that every move the Company makes with the General Manager in the lead (the choke off arrangements and subsidizing of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road included), has been an unselfish effort to benefit the struggling agriculturists of the Canadian Northwest. Their efforts to create and spread a belief in such intentions are very manifest, and it is tantalizing that the horny handed class fail to see where the unselfish intentions come in.

The latest bid of the C.P.R. General Manager for the gratitude of the farmers of the Northwest is to be found in a circular dated February 18th, and issued to agents of the Company all along its lines. The circular announces a rebate of five cents a hundred pounds on the freight of the lowest grade of frozen wheat from this country to Ontario and Quebec. Had the circular contained nothing more than the announcement of this reduction on all wheat below number three frozen it could have been accepted as a very welcome and moderately liberal concession, and grain dealer and farmer could both have had reason to be thankful for it. But then the General Manager of the C.P.R. is an original genius, and never could think of making a concession in the manner that ordinary mortals or even ordinary railway officials could make it. There had to be conditions connected with the concession which would give the whole matter the stamp of his grasp of mind, and let the world know that it was his own "great idea." These individualizing points were brought out in the following paragraph of the circulars, setting forth the manner in which the rebate would be made:

"On arrival at destination, receiving agent will obtain certificate from consignee that the wheat will be used for feeding live stock, and for no other purpose, and forward same to me, (the General Traffic Manager) when I will draw voucher for reduction."

In raising, shipping and exporting wheat from the western portion of this continent, we have all been priding ourselves upon contributing towards feeding the needy millions of Europe, but the General Manager confines his philanthropic sympathies to his own continent, and offers an incentive to feeding the hungry cows, horses and pigs of Ontario and Quebec. The idea though commendable is rather an eccentric one. But then, original people and great minds are often eccentric, and it may be that the C.P.R. General Manager is figuring upon being decorated with a string of medals from Eastern Canadian Societies for the prevention of cruelty and extension of kindness to animals. Assuredly this eccentricity in railway management is well worthy of the favorable consideration of such societies.

But people will be selfish and sordid, and as we are more interested in the welfare of Northwestern farmers, than eastern cows, horses and pigs, we may be excused for inquiring whether or not this new alleged rebate will in any way benefit our agriculturists. The five cents a hundred reduction has conditions around it, and conditions which cannot be completed until the grain has reached the eastern consignee. That consignee may be a commission or middleman of some other class, who is handling and transferring the consignment on a mere shaving of commission, and who neither knows nor cares for what purpose the grain is used. He might receive a consignment of wheat to-day unfit for human food, but which might be used for various manufacturing purposes, or in some other manner. To secure this five cent rebate he must be certain that the grain is not going to be used for any such purpose, and in fact if he is a thoroughly conscientious man, he would require to see the grain dished up to horses, pigs and cows, before he would subscribe to the certificate required by the company. In this manner the Northwestern shipper cannot make sure of his reduction in freight, until he receives his returns from an eastern consignee, or he must entrust his business in the east to unscrupulous men, who are prepared to certify to anything blindfold provided there is money in so doing.

At this point comes in the farmer's chances of sharing in the advantages of this alleged freight reduction, and it is easy to see that these chances are slim.

Very few farmers ship their own grain direct to the east, the local grain buyer being their purchaser as a rule. Now that individual, when purchasing low grade frozen wheat, is not soft enough to pay the advantages of the reduction to the farmer, and take chances of getting it back again out of the railway company. Such a proceeding would be a very unbusiness-like one, and is not likely to be followed by any grain buyer. That trader will only be acting upon safe business principles if he buys without regard to the reduction in freight, and when he is fortunate enough to secure the latter, put it down as so much extra found. He would certainly be very foolish to pay out money for which he had no guarantee of a return except what depended upon the unscrupulousness, or perhaps the caprice of his eastern consignee. Had the rebate depended upon the certificate of the Winnipeg Inspector placing the grain unfit for human food, it might have worked, for a shipper could only be disappointed on one or two cars, until he discovered his mistake. But by waiting for returns from Ontario or Quebec, at the rate they have been made on the C.P.R. this season, a man doing a comparatively limited grain shipping business might have from twenty to fifty thousand bushels in transit, and in chancery so far as freights were concerned. Grain buyers will not pay up upon any such chances, and farmers will not profit a cent by the latest rebate on wheat freights to the east. But then that matters very little so long as the arrangement displays the original genius of the C.P.R. General Manager.

CREAMERIES.

An industry, which is intimately connected with that of cheese manufacturing—in fact, simply another branch of the same business—and which is of equal, if not of greater, importance to a large portion of the people of the Northwest, is that denoted in the heading of this article. We say, of importance to a large portion of the people, but this does not cover the ground entirely. The rural population, of course, would be more directly benefited by the establishment of creameries throughout the Province; but in this case what would be a benefit to so important a portion of the population, would be a benefit to all, and what would prove a source of wealth to the farmer, would be

a source of wealth to the Province at large. Therefore, while farmers and produce-dealers are, perhaps, more directly interested in the question, yet there are none who should not be ready to assist, even from a selfish motive, to the extent of their ability, in the matter of securing the establishment of creameries in this Province. Where dairying can be carried on successfully in the manufacture of cheese, as has already been practically demonstrated in Manitoba, it is hardly necessary to use argument to show that creameries would also prove equally remunerative. The same favorable condition found to exist here will apply with equal force to each. Starting, then, with the assumption that the natural conditions are most favorable to the establishment of creameries in Manitoba for the manufacture of butter, it will be in order to consider the subject more fully from a commercial standpoint. And here it may be remarked that at first glance the butter manufacturer would appear to have the advantage over the cheese maker, so far as the prospects of a larger dividend are concerned. First, there is the fact of the more extensive and universal consumption of butter, as compared with cheese; and second, the equally apparent fact of a greater scarcity of choice butter, and always active markets for the best qualities. From produce centres all over the country comes the cry: "What shall we do with the poor butter?" Examine the reports from any of the cities of the older Provinces, and you will find markets glutted with inferior qualities of butter, while in the same places choice grades are always scarce, and command a ready sale at remunerative prices. A short time ago Toronto produce dealers refused to receive any but the best grades of butter until they could reduce their heavy surplus stocks of inferior qualities. Of course, farmers and farmers' wives are to blame to some extent for this state of things, through careless and slovenly habits in the management of their dairy work, but to say that they are entirely to blame, would be to declare a most deliberate and most patent falsehood. Indeed, it is a question if the country trader be not as much at fault as the farmer's wife. Butter of the finest flavor, when marketed by the farmer, is usually stowed away in the cellar of the country store, amongst a miscellaneous assortment of articles of merchandise, from coal oil to turnips and

decaying vegetables. Here, in a very short time, the butter will taste more like the atmosphere of the cellar than like the original product, and is fit for little better than soap grease. Again, good, bad and indifferent qualities of butter are thrown by the country storekeeper into a vat together, and after a while shipped to the nearest market, where the whole lot is classed as "inferior."

There is another and a very momentous way of considering the matter of the establishment of creameries here. In a very short time Manitoba will be compelled to export butter, or else forego the manufacture of the same to a very great extent. In the latter case a valuable source of wealth to the Province will be lost. It is safe to say that butter is not handled any better here by the farmer's wife and the country storekeeper, than in the older Provinces, and to attempt to export it under these conditions with the expectation of financial return would certainly be a wild undertaking. How are we to remedy this, and in so doing add another source of wealth to the Province, and avoid the mistakes of the older Provinces? The answer is easy: Establish creameries, and instead of a miscellaneous assortment of various grades all jumbled together, and contaminated by the foul gases of the cellars of country stores, we will have butter properly manufactured, of a uniform quality, and packed in such a way as to command a sale in any market. The time is opportune for the consideration of this matter, and we hope that the rumors now afloat in regard to the establishment of creameries here may soon materialize. Once a start is made, there need be no fear as to the result, and one successful creamery would immediately lead to the establishment of many others. In every district where the population is sufficiently dense to allow of the gathering of the milk at a small expense, an effort should be made to establish some sort of a dairying industry, either cheese factory or creamery. The proposal to form a dairy association for the Province is a good one. Union is strength, and such a combination would be of much mutual benefit to its members in furthering the work at home as well as in finding an outside market for the surplus product.

PROSPECTIVE WHEAT.

All signs are said to fail in dry seasons, and the present must be a dry season in wheat circles. The situation is certainly a peculiar one, and alike puzzling to both bulls and bears, both of these leading factors in the manipulation of the wheat market being at a loss what course to take for the future. Of course, the bears will profess to see nothing but depression and disaster in store for the purchaser of wheat, and bulls will continue to declare that wheat will soon take a turn and go bounding up to \$1 and over at interior points, but when this loud talk of the opposing factions is analyzed down, it will be readily discerned that a kind of all-at-sea feeling pervades the leading wheat centres. Meanwhile the manipulating process is kept up by the army of speculators, who have made futures succeed legitimate business, and who are endeavoring to pluck fortunes from the buss-saw which they have created. Statistics, often misleading and contradictory, and generally more or less of an unintelligible nature, are made to do duty to bolster up or depress the markets, according to the desire of the compilers of them. But whatever the conclusions may be as to the visible supply, the estimated stocks in the country, the probable export demand from Britain and the continent, and the requirements for home consumption, the fact remains, that wheat has been sold in Liverpool during the past week at the lowest price on record, and that prices for wheat at centres on this continent are considerably above export value. Either British markets must advance, or American markets come down, if the export movement from the Atlantic seaboard is to be carried on extensively. Whilst markets are held up here, English wheat is selling at from 3 to 3½ shillings per quarter lower than the same time last year, and California wheat is selling at prices much lower than Atlantic seaboard wheat could be exported for. The prospect is therefore not particularly cheering to holders, and it would indicate another decline for the current year in the export of American wheat, which has gone on steadily decreasing year by year, from 61,000,000 bushels in 1880 to a total export of but 16,000,000 in 1885. Reports of the condition of the winter wheat crop will from this time forward exercise considerable influence on the markets, but nothing is yet known which could be used as an important argument.

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LEATHER FOR SALE

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FURNITURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Coffins and Caskets of every description in Stock. A great variety of Trimmings.

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1885.

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Corner of William and Princess Streets

WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Business at the banks has been of a very steady and unpretentious nature during the past week, and matters have gone on in the usual quiet way, without any feature of more than ordinary occurrence. Now that the C.P.R. are open to receive through shipments of grain to Montreal, it is expected that an increased demand for money will come from grain circles for handling the wheat now in store at various points on the railways; but as yet there has been no unusual activity in this direction. In regular commercial circles the week has been a quiet one and the call for discounts light, and of the ordinary everyday nature. From promiscuous sources there has not been any call for money of special importance. First class commercial paper is still quoted at 7 per cent; ordinary 7 to 9; promiscuous and one name 9 to 10 per cent. In real estate mortgage loan there has been a slight increase in the number of calls, but nearly all on farm property. Interests on mortgages is still being met in a fairly satisfactory manner, and in this respect the result is beyond the anticipations of agents. Rates of interest are quoted at the old figure of from 7 to 10 per cent., though better terms could be made on good rent producing property, for large sums.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

In wholesale circles during the past week there has been little progress made toward a more active state of things. The work of filling orders previously booked for spring delivery, which commenced during the previous week, has gone on but slowly and little headway has yet been made in that direction. Importations of spring goods are still backward in coming to hand, and some dealers complain of great inconvenience on this account. Others state that they are receiving their goods as rapidly as could be expected, and say that there is plenty of time yet to fill spring orders. Quite a number of light shipments have been made during the week, but of course large orders cannot be filled until such time as importations are all to hand, as it would not be business-like to ship by piecemeal. The time by which country merchants will want their spring stocks will depend a good deal on the weather, and indications point to an early spring, though there may be decided backsets yet to be encountered. Then allowance must be made for the fact that spring opens about a month earlier in the far west, and also that points distant from lines of railway will require considerable time after shipment before goods are received. In the demand for goods for immediate want there has been but little improvement, and the week has been quiet in this respect. Additional orders for spring delivery have come in slowly. Country merchants who wished to visit this market personally, instead of purchasing by sample from travellers, are expected in shortly, in greater number, very few having yet put in an appearance. Several wholesalers expressed their fears that the keen competition going on this season between eastern and local houses, for the trade of the Northwest, would lead to over-stocking, and to the supplying of irrespon-

sible parties with large stocks of goods. As regards the latter, it is said that already some cases of a shaly nature have been discovered, but it is to be hoped that if any such mistakes have been made, they will be very few. Collections for the week have come to hand in a fairly satisfactory manner, though the amount of paper falling due has been light.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

There has been no new feature in this line since our last report. Inquiries continue to come in for articles of early spring use, and a few more small lots of plows and harrows have been sent out, but no general movement has yet taken place, and the somewhat colder weather of the past week has created a quieter feeling again. Collections are not any to brisk, though about as good as could be expected.

ROOTS AND SHOES.

There is still a very quiet feeling existing in this branch, and this state of things has increased if anything, during the past week. Very few sales of any description are now being made, and only small lots of sorts, the season being too far advanced to expect much demand for winter goods. It will soon be in order to commence filling orders for spring delivery. Collections are light.

CLOTHING.

The work of making up orders for spring delivery has been going on steadily, and some shipments have already been sent out. Spring importations are nearly all in, but some lots yet to arrive retard the filling of many orders. Besides, the work of filling spring orders, opening goods etc., there is nothing else doing, and no buying activity is looked for before sorting season for spring and summer goods sets in. Collections are only fair.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Some little movement was noticed in this line during the week, which apparently indicates a steady improvement in the demand as the season advances. From this time forward a more active trade will be looked for, should the weather continue favorable. Collections have also improved some.

DRY GOODS.

Spring importations are still backward in coming to hand, and dealers are somewhat inconvenienced in making up many orders, which will have to be completed from goods now in transit. Little headway has therefore been made during the past week in shipping deliveries but it is hoped that the present week will see stocks complete. Few additional orders have been received and sorting trade is of light proportion. Collections are said to be slightly better than during the previous week.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A very steady and fairly active trade is doing. Collections are considered good.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

There is only a very light call for immediate wants, and a few small lots are occasionally sent out. Dealers are awaiting the receipt of the balance of their spring importations before they can commence making up and sending out orders now in for spring and summer goods. This work will be actively pushed as soon as

stocks are complete. Some orders have already been sent out to western points, but these have been limited to small lots, which could be made up from stocks now in.

FISH.

One or two cars of frozen fish have been exported during the week, but the bulk of the trade in this class is now considered about over for this season, though a few more small lots may yet be exported. Mild weather makes it rather risky to venture too much in shipments to southern points. The quantity coming to market is considerably lighter, but quite sufficient to meet all requirements for local demands as well as for export. The usual trade is doing in salt fish. Prices are unchanged all around, quotations being: whitefish, 5c; pickerel 4c; jackfish 2c. Salt white, \$4 per bbl; Labrador herrings, \$8 per bbl; salmon, \$17 per bbl; mackerel \$1 to \$1.75 per kit; smoked haddocks, 11c per pound.

HIDES.

Stocks have been accumulating in eastern markets and prices are lower. A drop of 3c has been made in prices here. Quotations are as follows: Steers, Winnipeg inspection, No. 1 7c; No. 2, 6c; cows, No. 1, 6c. No. 2, 5c; bulls, 5c. calf, fine haired real veal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 10; No. 2, 8c. Sheep pelts, 30 to 65c. Tallow 3 1/2c per lb.

FRUITS.

A very fair trade was done during the early part of the week, but later on rough and colder weather interfered with the movement, especially in shipping to outside points. Apples continue in about the same demand and prices are steady, though some lots of off-stock have sold at \$3.75 per barrel. Some Malaga grapes in the market sold at from \$9.50 to \$10 during the week, but stocks are now exhausted and will not be replenished, on account of slow sales and bad condition of stocks to be had. Valencia and Riverside oranges will be in the market this week. Quotations are as follows: Messina oranges, \$6.50; Floridas \$7.00 to \$7.50 per box. California pears are worth \$4.50 per box; Apples are in good supply and are worth about \$4 to \$4.50 per bbl for good qualities. Messina lemons, \$6 to 3.50 per box; cranberries, \$8.50 to \$9; valencia raisins, \$3.75; London layer raisins, \$4 to \$4.25; black crown, \$5 to \$5.25 walnuts, 15c a lb; almonds, 20c; filberts, 12 1/2c; pecans, 16c; peanuts, 15c for roasted and 12 1/2c for raw; figs 18c to 20c. and dates mats 8 to 10c; golden 10c. Apple cider, \$10 per bbl.

FUEL.

Farmers have been bringing in wood very extensively for sale on the market, and dealers in the city have consequently been obliged to further reduce prices, which have been cut about 25c per cord all round. Large lots could probably be had considerably under quotations. Prices now are as follows: poplar \$3.40; oak \$5.75; tamarac \$4.75. Prices are for car lots, delivered. On track, 75c per cord less than above. Hard coal is worth \$10.25, and soft \$8. Galt coal sells at \$7.50 on track.

FURNITURE.

A few small orders have been sent out to provincial point, but business continues very quiet and with very little improvement in the

demand Anything approaching an active movement is not looked for before spring sets in in earnest. Collections are slow.

GROCERIES.

There has been a very steady and quiet feeling in this branch for some time, and the aggregate trade movement has not been as heavy for the season as was expected by dealers. A return of colder weather has also had some influence in the movement of some commodities belonging to this branch of trade. The general feeling in nearly all staples remains firm. Collections are quiet. Quotations are: Sugars, raw 7½c, yellow 6½ to 7c; granulated 8½c; lump 9½ to 9c; Coffees, Rio, 13 to 15c; Government Java 32 to 33c, other Javas 22 to 27c; Mochas 31 to 34c. Teas range, Moyune gunpowder 25 to 70c; pan-fired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired 25 to 40c; Ping Sacy young hyson 20 to 30c; Moyune young hyson 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-86, 20 to 55c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

There is still only a very moderate call for light shelf goods and sundries. Heavy hardware, metals and builders supplies continue dull and uncalled for. Collections are fair. Prices are unchanged and are as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.50 to \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; iron tin, 25 to 30c per lb., according to quality, bar iron, \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb; shot, 6 to 6½c a lb; tarred felt, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per 106 lbs.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Trade quiet and unchanged. Prices are: Spanish sole, 31 to 33c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to \$1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z kip, \$1 to \$1.10; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 65 to 75c; No. 1, wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plumb stock; American oak sole, 50c.

LUMBER.

In this branch there has been some little sign of returning life, and considerable figuring is going on as to probable requirements for the coming season. Dealers seem to hold the opinion that a good demand will be developed as the season wears on. A few cars have been sent out to western points and to new towns through the province, but it is a little early yet for anything like a general movement, and trade on the whole is quiet.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

There has been slightly more activity in this branch, but not of much proportion as yet, and it will be some time before a general demand sets in. Turpentine has again advanced in price. Quotations are: turpentine 74c; linseed oil, raw 75c per gal., boiled 78c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb; lard No 1, \$1.25 per gal; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, head-light, 20c; water white, 34c. Calcined plaster, \$4.25 per bbl; Portland cement, \$5; white lead, genuine, 7.75; No 1 \$6.75; No 2, \$5.25 and window glass, first break, \$2.50.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Business continues about the same in this line, and in fairly good proportion, Goods manufactured for spring delivery will soon be sent out, and the work in this department is being pushed vigorously.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

There is no special activity in this branch, but the aggregate of business doing is about up to the expectations of dealers. Collections are fairly satisfactory.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Trade remains quiet and even dull, with only light calls from both city and country. Quotations are as follows. Gooderman & Wort's five year old, \$2.75; 7 year old, \$3.25; old rye, \$1.80; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debonche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6 Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$2.75; Port wine, \$2.25 and upwards; Sherry \$2.25 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$3.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6 per case; Martell and Hennessy's brandy \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The movement in grains of all kinds has continued in about the same proportion last week as during the previous week. Receipts in the city have been light, and principally for milling purposes in wheat. Some shipments have been made to Port Arthur for storage there, but the quantity has not been heavy. Late in the week the C. P. Railway Company announced that they were again prepared to receive grain for export through to Montreal, but it did not appear that up to the close of the week a very heavy movement had set in in that direction. Indeed at the present ruling prices for choice wheat in this province, it is difficult to see how the exportation of high grades can be carried on except at a loss. But as a matter of fact these grades have not been exported to any extent. What has been marketed here has been nearly all purchased of local millers, and only damaged lots have been exported. Farmers are supposed to hold a large proportion of their choice wheat, and if this cannot be consumed in the province, prices will have to come down unless outside markets advance very materially, a possibility which does not appear very probable at present, with wheat selling in Liverpool the lowest on record within the past week. "Why," said a leading buyer a few days ago, "choice samples of wheat at provincial points are not worth over from 62 to 65c, even for milling purposes. Flour has not advanced a fraction for a month back, while wheat here is about 10c higher. And yet buyers through the province have run up prices to 75c and over at some points." In millstuffs the situation is quiet. Dairy products steady and unchanged. Provisions have been generally quiet, with hog products firm and a fraction higher for some kinds.

WHEAT.

There has been little change in the situation in this market, either as regards the movement or the ruling prices. Deliveries at country points have continued in just about the same

proportion as during the previous week. A few cars have been received for storage in the city and for milling purposes, and a quantity has gone to Port Arthur for storage there, but the movement has been light. The C. P. Railway Company commenced to receive grain for through shipment on Thursday, but as far as could be learned there has not yet been much movement in this direction, though of course it would naturally take a few days to inaugurate a re-commencement of through shipping after the railway line was known to be open. Prices for good wheat have ruled strong, and keen competition in buying has taken place at several provincial points. In some instances abnormal prices were paid for short seasons, as a result of this competition. Values went up to 75c and over for choice samples, and at one point west of Brandon 71c was paid for No. 1 frozen. Regular quotations at outside provincial points, however, have held at the old rates of from 65 to 70c for choice samples. The demand has been principally for the higher grades, from city and provincial millers, who have experienced some difficulty in drawing out a sufficient supply of choice samples. But notwithstanding the high range of prices now reached, in comparison with outside wheat centres, farmers seem disposed to hold their best wheat, and are often marketing their poor qualities only. The idea probably is that higher prices will be obtained later on, though it is hard to see what grounds there can be for such a belief, with wheat already above its export value, and no apparent likelihood of any marked advance in foreign markets. Perhaps the idea is that choice wheat will command a high price for seed, but only a limited quantity will be required for this purpose. Prices for car lots on track here are not materially changed, quotations being as follows: No. 1 hard 80c; No. 2 75c; No. 1 northern 75c; No. 2 70c; No. 3 60c. Frosted lots are worth from 30 to 50c, according to quality.

FLOUR.

All the mills have been running full force, and with comparatively no export trade doing for some weeks back, stocks in the city have grown to considerable dimension. Added to this are the outputs of several provincial mills, which are stored here. It is expected that the export trade to the east will be resumed with some vigour this week, though markets east are dull and low. The market here is unchanged and prices are as follows: patent, \$2.45; strong bakers, \$2.15; XXXX \$1.70, and superfine \$1.30 to \$1.40.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

These products rule easier on account of the increased output and receipts in the city from country mills. Bran is now quoted at \$6.25 per ton and shorts \$7.25 per ton.

OATMEAL.

The local demand continues satisfactory. Prices are quoted at the same figures of \$2.25 for standard and \$2.50 for granulated.

POTATOES.

There is no movement reported, though milder weather may bring some out. The quotation of from 35 to 40c is merely nominal.

EGGS.

Only an ordinary demand. Prices have not materially changed, though the feeling is easier. Quotations are from 25 to 26c for strictly fresh.

CHEESE.

In this product there has been a moderate demand, principally for the home manufacture. Prime is quoted at the unchanged price of 10½ to 11c, and medium at 9½ to 10c. Ontario manufacture now in the market is worth 11c.

BUTTER.

There has been no change in this market, and no new features of special importance. Prices rule the same. The principal demand is from the city trade for choice qualities with some call for medium for shipment west. Prime is now quoted at from 20 to 22c, and

medium from 12½ to 18c. Inferior lots could probably be obtained at from 8c upwards.

OATS.

There is still a great scarcity in receipts of this grain, and prices have again advanced. The demand in the city for feeding purposes is good, and lots of white are wanted for milling purposes, though prices are now too high for export manufacture. As high as 25c has been paid at outside points, and on track here from 29 to 30c. On the street here from 34 to 35c has been paid for farmers' deliveries. No exportation is going on, prices being away above export value.

BARLEY.

There has been nothing doing in this grain outside of a few cars for local malting purposes. Feeding qualities have also been in request, but aside from this there has been no movement. Deliveries at country points have been next to nothing. Prices are unchanged and are quoted as follows: No. 3 30c; No. 3 extra 36 to 37c; No. 2 45c; rejected 23 to 25c.

BACON.

A fair trade has come from the city for breakfast bacon, but other kinds are dull, and country trade quiet all around. Prices are firm and a shade higher. Quotations are: dry salt 9c; smoked 9½ to 9½c; rolls 12c; breakfast bacon 12c; old dry salt 7c.

HAMS.

There is no change to note in this product, the invariable quotation still being 13c.

MESS PORK.

Still quiet but higher. Prices range from \$16.00.

MENS BEEF.

Light demand at the unchanged quotation of \$15 per bbl.

LARD.

No change to note in prices. Quotations are: \$2.10 per pail; or 10c per lb for tierces.

DRESSED HOGS.

The market has been easier and prices are lower, \$4.75 being the highest quotation, with \$4.60 the lower range. The supply is quite equal to the wants of packers.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Stocks have now been considerably reduced and prices are firmer for choice, chickens and ducks scarce and higher. Turkeys are now worth 15c; chickens 12½c; geese 10c; ducks 14c.

OYSTERS.

Only a moderate trade and unchanged, cans are worth 40c for plain select, and 50c for extra. Bulk sell at \$2 to \$3 per gallon.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The utter absence of life in wheat seems to have paralyzed both bulls and bears. The bulk of the grain seems to have gotten into such strong hands that while prices cannot be forced up, there is no such thing as getting them down to an export basis. California is underselling us in England, and is shipping freely. Her farmers and shippers expect another big crop and are sensibly taking advantage of all offers and getting rid of the large stocks which have accumulated along her coast and throughout the state. If prices go up unexpectedly, they can reap the bulk of the benefit, while if there is a decline they will be better off than by waiting and holding prices too high, as their fellows east of the Rockies seem determined to do. Proof that the wheat is in strong hands is found in the fact that a heavy increase in the amount on passage and a disappointing decrease in the visible failed to put prices down. The

bulls are strong and fairly well organized, but they do not seem to be able to lift the market out of the rut in which it has run for weeks. So far as cash and brains go, the two forces seem to be very evenly matched, with statistical and foreign influences favoring the bears. Nothing in the situation as at present seen justifies the belief that a sudden, heavy advance can be engineered and held, but wires are being laid which are expected to control the market and put prices up, and when the signal is given we look for a great revulsion in sentiment. At present commercial writers and tallies are mainly on the bear side, but they may change in a day, and without any satisfactory reason which is discernible by an unprejudiced observer.

Receipts for the week were quite heavy and shipments were fair. Farmers are not marketing much, and the bulk of the receipts comes from country elevators, which in many sections are being pretty well cleaned out.

The highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on change during the week ending to-day, closing prices, and the prices one year ago were:

| | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing | 1885. |
|--------------------|----------|---------|---------|-------|
| Wheat, No. 1 hard. | \$6½ | \$5 | \$5½ | \$2½ |
| No. 1 north'n | \$2¼ | \$0½ | \$1 | 79 |
| " 2 | 77 | 75 | 75 | 73 |

Futures were more active, but declined, March 1 hard closing at \$6½c, April at \$8¼c, May at \$1¼c and June at \$2c. March 1 north'n closed at \$2½c and May at \$6½c. Coarse grains were quiet, corn closing at 30 to 32c, oats at 28½ to 30½c, barley at 45 to 75c by sample, and rye at 49 to 51c for Nos. 1 and 2.

MILLSTUFF.—Bran is scarce and higher, being hard to get at \$10 per ton in bulk; shorts quiet at \$9 to \$10 per ton.

FLOUR.—There is little life in the flour market, a fractional decline in wheat alarming buyers and reducing their orders, but the mills manage to sell all they can make, on very close margins, and advices from leading flour markets indicate that this is better than millers of other sections are able to do. It seems very probable that there will be an early improvement in flour, if wheat holds steady for a season, and this hope is consoling to the millers, although they are not at all cheerful over the outlook.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.70 to \$4.90; straights, \$4.40 to \$4.60; first bakers', \$3.70 to \$3.90; second bakers' \$3.20 to \$3.50; best low grades, \$2.10 to \$2.25, in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to \$1.60, in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 20c per bl for 200 and 140 lb jute bags, 20c for 100 lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49 lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24 lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49 lb paper sacks.

There was a considerable decrease in the flour production last week, which was due to there being less steam power used, all the mills except one depending wholly on water as a motive power. Fifteen mills registered an output, but some of them ran only for a day or two. The total output was 78,000 averaging 13,000 bbls daily against 89,434 bbls the preceding week, and 82,500 bbls for the corresponding time in 1885. Colder weather has prevailed for a few

days back, and this has affected the supply of water somewhat, though it was warmer to-day and the volume of water was very good. It has taken a little diplomacy to keep the milling pool intact, but this has been accomplished and on Monday the change of the idle mills with those running was effected without anything notable occurring. The number of mills in operation at noon to-day was 14, and with a maximum capacity of 19,800 bbls, they were probably making 15,500 bbls of flour daily. The only engine employed last week has been shut down, but two others were started up this week, and they are furnishing power for the manufacture of about 3,300 bbls per day. Lower wheat values have had the effect of frightening buyers who were a week ago inclined to make purchases of flour, and the market is very dull and weak.

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

| | RECEIPTS. | | |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | Feb. 16. | Feb. 9. | Feb. 2. |
| Wheat, bus .. | 462,000 | 477,680 | 518,000 |
| Flour, bbls .. | 250 | — | 250 |
| Millstuff, tons .. | 160 | 137 | 174 |

| | SHIPMENTS. | | |
|--------------------|------------|---------|---------|
| | Feb. 16. | Feb. 9. | Feb. 2. |
| Wheat, bus .. | 62,160 | 82,320 | 34,160 |
| Flour, bbls .. | 76,072 | 79,959 | 83,194 |
| Millstuff, tons .. | 2,419 | 3,614 | 2,844 |

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

| | MINNEAPOLIS. | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Feb. 15. | Feb. 8. |
| No. 1 hard .. | 1,732,624 | 1,723,524 |
| No. 1 northern .. | 1,699,432 | 1,720,023 |
| No. 2 northern .. | 817,663 | 834,443 |
| No. 3 .. | 12,377 | 12,557 |
| Rejected .. | 39,957 | 45,579 |
| Special bins .. | 1,440,456 | 1,454,758 |
| | 5,742,589 | 5,790,894 |

| | ST. PAUL. | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Feb. 17. | Feb. 10. | Feb. 3. |
| In elevators— | | | |
| bush .. | 1,128,000 | 1,132,000 | 1,156,000 |

| | DULUTH. | | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Feb. 15. | Feb. 8. | Feb. 1. |
| In store bus. .. | 5,578,016 | 5,533,344 | 5,497,890 |
| Afloat, bus. .. | 124,521 | 124,521 | 124,521 |

Total, bus. . . 5,702,537 5,657,765 5,622,411
—Northwest Miller.

CHICAGO.

It is doubtful if the situation in the wheat market has made any advance toward a better state of things during the past week, and it will be hard for even the most hopeful of the bull element to extract much of a cheering nature from the results of the week's trading. True, there has been little change in the outlook, and new developments from which to base an opinion as to the future prospects for wheat prices, have been few and unimportant. Cables have not shown any improvement in the British markets, and the feeling there remains dull and heavy. Crop prospects for the growing winter wheat crop have exercised considerable influence

on the markets, and all items of news from this direction have been eagerly sought after. However, nothing of special note has yet been learned as to the condition of the winter wheat crop, which could have much effect on present prices. The export movement has gone on quietly and without much activity. Corn has been the centre of a brisk speculative trade on several days, but the close was weak. Provisions have ruled dull and easy, and often neglected.

The wheat market opened quiet on Monday and declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c at the start, a number of long operators unloading on the already weak market. Several heavy operators were heavy sellers, offering lots of 250,000 bushels at $\frac{1}{2}$ c under quotations. At the forenoon closing the weakness had increased. May was quoted at 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. In the afternoon an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c was made, but trading was inactive. Corn and oats were slightly lower, with some activity in the former. Pork opened at an advance of from 5 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Lard was lower and quiet. Closing prices were:

| | Feb. | Mar. |
|---------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Wheat | \$0.79 | \$0.79 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Corn | 37 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oats | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pork | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| Lard | 6.10 | 6.10 |

On Tuesday wheat opened at yesterday's closing figures, and immediately declined, May selling down to 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Considerable trading was done at the decline. Rumors of eastern complications started the crowd buying, and the loss of the morning was soon regained. Just as another reaction was setting in, some heavy buying orders were received and the market closed at the highest point. In corn some big trading was done, in lots of from 200,000 to over one million bushels. Oats were quiet, but firmer. Provisions were quiet and easy. Closing prices were:

| | Feb. | Mar. |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Wheat | \$0.78 $\frac{1}{2}$ | \$0.79 |
| Corn | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oats | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pork | 10.95 | 10.95 |
| Lard | 6.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

On Wednesday in the wheat market, May opened $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower and sold down another $\frac{1}{2}$ c, then advanced to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The one o'clock closing was at the top. In the afternoon wheat advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c, with brisk trading. There was considerable firmness about the market during the day, and the feeling was more buoyant than for some time back. European cables were stronger, but English cables were no better, reporting a dull and heavy feeling. Nearly all the domestic markets showed improvement, and the export movement at New York was reported heavy for the day. Corn was firm, but trading was on a smaller scale than yesterday. May ranged from 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Pork opened weak, with large receipts, but brisk buying set in and prices climbed up, May standing at 11.20, and closed nearly at the top. Closing quotations were:

| | Feb. | Mar. |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Wheat | \$0.79 $\frac{1}{2}$ | \$0.79 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Corn | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 |
| Oats | 30 | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pork | 10.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lard | 6.05 | 6.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Thursday was another dull day in the wheat market, though prices maintained a fairly firm aspect, and fluctuations during the day were limited to a narrow range, about $\frac{1}{2}$ c being the extreme limit. Cables were of a conflicting nature. Those coming via New York reported the same dull and depressed condition of foreign markets, while some private cables received direct were more hopeful though not reporting a likelihood of an advance. Trading in the cornpit was lively and prices advanced rapidly at the opening, easing off some before the close. Oats were steady and in good shipping demand. Provisions were dull and devoid of feature. Closing prices were:

| | Feb. | Mar. |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Wheat | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Corn | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 |
| Oats | 30 | 30 |
| Pork | 10.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lard | 6.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

On Friday wheat opened about $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower, and the feeling was decidedly flat all around. The general disposition seemed to be to let go, while nobody wanted to buy. Speculative orders from outside were next to nothing, and there was apparently no demand for shipping. Cables and crop reports were both favorable to the bears. Corn and oats were quiet. Provisions entirely neglected. Closing prices were:

| | Feb. | Mar. |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Wheat | \$0.79 | \$0.79 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Corn | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oats | 30 | 30 |
| Pork | 11.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lard | 6.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

On Saturday there was considerable firmness in the wheat market, and a much stronger feeling prevailed. At the start an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c was made, and after a short lull, prices again advanced about 8c, closing nearly at the top. May closed at 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Pork was quiet and easy, though a shade firmer at the start. Lard was quiet and steady. Closing prices were:

| | Feb. | Mar. |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Wheat | \$0.80 $\frac{1}{2}$ | \$0.80 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Corn | — | — |
| Oats | — | — |
| Pork | 11.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11.05 |
| Lard | 6.05 | 6.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market has been quiet and rather easier, a number of the banks being quoted lower, though slight gains have been made by some banks. Miscellaneous and loan and savings stocks have also been quiet, and quotations are generally a few points lower. Ontario & Qu'Appelle was offered at 80 without bids. Northwest Land sold at 77 outside, but was lower on the board. Manitoba Loan was bid at 80, or 5 points lower. C. P. Railway was quoted at 82, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lower. Closing bids for Feb. 17, as compared with Feb. 10, were as follows:

| | Feb. 10. | Feb. 17. |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Montreal | 207 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 207 |
| Ontario | 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 109 |
| Toronto | 191 | 192 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Merchants' | 119 | 119 |
| Commerce | 124 | 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Imperial | 133 | 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Federal | 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 |
| Dominion | 206 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 208 |
| Standard | 122 | 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hamilton | 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Northwest Land | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

There has been no renewal of activity in the grain trade during the past week, and everything is just about as quiet as could be imagined. Holders still hold, and shippers refuse to buy at present values, and so the inactivity is complete. Prices have not materially changed, as might be expected, and in many instances are little more than nominal. Receipts have continued light, and the stock in store has not materially increased.

WHEAT

Offerings have been limited, and holders generally indisposed to sell at ruling prices, which seemed to agree with the disposition of buyers, who were not anxious to do business, from all appearances. Prices have held about stationary. No. 2 fall was worth from 80 to 81c, and No. 2 spring 81 to 82c, and in some instances held higher.

FLOUR.

The demand has been very light, and prices steady and unchanged. Quotations are \$3.00 and \$3.50 for superior extra and extra.

OATS.

There has been a good demand for oats, and firm and steady prices have been maintained. Mixed on track sold at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. White sold at 35c.

BARLEY.

A considerable quantity was shipped during the week, and the decrease in stocks consequent upon this gave a firmer tone to the market. Receipts were light. No. 2 sold for 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but the usual quotation was from 81 to 82c. Extra No. 3 sold at 71 and 72c. No. 3 at 57c.

PEAS.

Peas have been quiet and steady at 59c for No. 2.

POTATOES.

Cars were worth 50c, but hardly any offering.

APPLES.

Offerings of car lots limited. Good winter sorts worth about \$1.62 per barrel in car lots.

EGGS.

Receipt have been light, and all offered readily taken at 20c for fresh. Salted quiet and easy at 15c.

BUTTER.

Some lots for shipment of medium grades sold at 7 to 8c, with poorer grades sold at 6c. Some white sold as low as 4c for a large lot. The market is still loaded with medium and inferior qualities. Really choice has been scarce, and in demand at from 15 to 18c. Good rolls sold well at 12 to 15c.

CHEESE.

Cheese has been quiet and easier. Fine has sold at about 9c, and medium at 7c. Steady and in slow demand. A few sales made at from \$13.50 to \$14.

BACON.

Has been more active and firmer, with holders inclined to ask for higher prices. Long clear sold in car lots at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, with tons and cases at 7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Cumberland, quiet at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; rolls, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c; and bellies, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c.

HAMS.

Green sold in round lots at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and smoked at 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

LARD.

Moving slowly at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for tinnets and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for pails.

POULTRY.

Offerings very limited. Turkeys have been worth 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; geese, 7c per lb; chickens, 45 to 60; and ducks, 65 to 75c per pair.

Montreal Dry Goods.

The feature of the week has been a decidedly brisker movement in cotton goods. The mills have received large orders, and some of them are booked six weeks to two months ahead. Even with this move in the right direction, our wholesale merchants are not satisfied, as they claim that there is no legitimate profit on certain lines and in answer to interrogations as to the reason of this we were informed that the main fault was with the wholesale men, who cut and cut against each other, until they are forced to do the business for next to nothing. "There is too many wholesale men in the business," said a leading dry goods merchant, "and the consequence is we keep too many retailers going." In spring goods, the delay of the Sarnia's cargo is a great thorn in the side of some of our importers, one or two being unfortunate enough to have one-sixth of their spring importations on board of her. Orders have come in fairly well during the past week from between here and Toronto, and from some of the Ottawa districts. Eastern Townships' orders have also shown up well.—*Trade Bulletin.*

Commercial Summary.

Special despatches to *Bradstreet's* present some changes of detail as to the condition of general trade; yet the situation, as a whole, is not widely different from that previously reported. At Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Indianapolis, Memphis and Kansas City the movement of merchandise has been more active, and is increasing. This is true to some extent also at Cincinnati. At St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Davenport business is fair, and the prospects point to a good spring trade. The chief improvement at the cities first named appears to have been in dry goods. More favorable weather and the regularity of transportation are largely responsible for it. On the other hand, the distribution of staples from the larger Atlantic seaboard cities has been smaller and plainly disappointing. At Boston the situation is less hopeful. Dry goods are in higher demand, and there is a tendency to mark up prices during the labor troubles and higher wages, and to make delivery contracts conditional on labor troubles. There is some difficulty in maintaining the late advance in woolen fabrics. Print cloths are dull and lower, 64s. being $3\frac{1}{2}$ less 1 per cent per yard. Wool is less buoyant, owing to the higher wages paid operatives. Imports have depressed the market, and while prices are unchanged, doubt has replaced confidence. At Philadelphia business has not equalled expectations, and at Baltimore the movement of goods South and West does not improve. There has been no gain in anthracite coal prices, notwithstanding the much-talked of coal road combination, and quotations are from 12 to 25 cents lower per ton than at a like date last year. There is no visible change in iron or steel in the direction of the improvement, notwithstanding expectations at various centers of higher prices soon. Petroleum has been higher, and exports have increased. The late speculative combination to force a decline has apparently accomplished its purpose. There is no special change

in the wheat market. Prices declined during the early part of the week, but have reacted since on firmer foreign cables, improved exports and reports of increased interior milling demand. Indian corn is weak and lower since the attempt to corner the February option, and hog products are easier as well. Cotton is heavy and lower, spots closing $\frac{1}{2}$ cent off as compared with the close one week ago. The industrial situation is no less involved, the frequency of strikes and boycotts to enforce the demands of organized employes being conspicuous and more numerous than previously.

There were 214 failures in the United States during the week against 227 the preceding week, and 254, 218, 204 and 112 in the corresponding weeks of 1887, 1884, 1883 and 1882 respectively. About 79 per cent were those of small traders, whose capital was less than \$6,000.

The Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic.

Gen. Washburn, president of the Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic R. R., who has been in the East for several weeks, making arrangements for funds to prosecute the work on this most important outlet for Minneapolis, is home again. President Washburn states that satisfactory negotiations have been made for securing the needed financial aid to extend the road to Rhinelander at the crossing of the Wisconsin River, which represents an additional stretch of seventy miles of completed roadway next summer, making a total of 210 miles from Minneapolis in the direction of the Sault Ste. Marie. Other negotiations are pending which will provide ample means for pushing the road from Rhinelander to the future port at the head of Lake Michigan, a distance of 120 miles additional. Gen. Washburn said he hoped to secure the required funds in time to complete the road to the lakeport by one year from May next, or in time for the opening of lake navigation in 1877.

In the meantime the preliminary work of construction is being pushed forward vigorously between the present terminus and Rhinelander. It is the present intention to have the track completed to Rhinelander by September or October next. This will open up the greater portion of the pine timber district tributary to the line, and will add greatly to the volume of its carrying traffic. President Washburn further said that the Canadian Pacific was now within eighty-five miles of the "Soo," and that he was perfecting a contract with Sir George Stephens, president of the Canadian Pacific, under which that gentleman offers to complete his work to the Sault Ste. Marie simultaneously with the completion of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic. The two companies will jointly build the bridge across the Soo, or else the Minneapolis company will build the structure independently, and grant the subsequent use of it upon favorable terms. *Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin.*

Centralizing Industry.

The wonderful effect of localizing any particular line of business at one common centre is shown in the immense growth of the "buggy" trade of Cincinnati. Nine years ago the aggregate

production of carriages and buggies in Cincinnati was, for one year, \$122,222; while in 1884 it amounted to \$7,781,925, a seven-fold increase in that short time. It cannot be supposed that there was anything in the location of this industry at that city that gave it such an impetus or that in the past nine years the demand for vehicles has been so incomparably greater than previously. The real explanation is found in the fact that one or two firms, by virtue of enterprise and business ability, succeeded in making a pretty good buggy at prices away below anything ever before known, which in a little time became known as the "Cincinnati buggy." It met with the most signal success, and the parties making them actually found themselves unable to keep up with the demand. Naturally then others went into the same line, and the business soon developed into its present tremendous proportions. As the trade increased the facilities for procuring material, as well as machinery and labor increased also, and this placed that city ahead of all its rivals in the essential points of successful competition. These laws will be found to apply equally well to other places and other lines of trade.—*Leather Gazette.*

Wives as Partners.

A retail dealer, as a rule, can have no better partner than his wife in his business. With her to help him he is sure of at least one honest clerk, and often a most efficient one. The wife is more careful than the husband to look after the little leaks and wastes about the store. If possessed of some business instinct she will soon feel an ambition to see the business succeed and make money. If, then, the husband will give her but half an opportunity to exercise her judgment the business will prosper and grow. When a woman does take naturally to business, she takes hold with a closer and more intelligent grip than a man does, and seems to take more real pleasure than he in making money. Wives do not generally know enough about their husband's affairs. It frequently happens that a merchant dies, leaving his wife knowing less about his business than strangers do. The estate will then often be mismanaged and squandered by an incompetent or dishonest administrator. If the wife had been kept well informed of the condition of the business she could have stepped into her dead husband's place and brought his affairs to a successful close. As our country grows older and becomes more densely populated the problem of making a living grows more serious. Hence the need for the wife and her daughters to lend "the old man" a helping hand becomes more imperative. It is meet that they should help. Wives and daughters, as well as their fathers and sons, are the better for being kept busy in some honest employment.—*Cincinnati Grocer.*

A woolen mill company has been formed at New Westminster, under the name of the New Westminster Manufacturing Co., (Limited).

The receipts of flour in Montreal for the year 1885, were 800,788 bbls, against 1,152,789 bbls for the year previous, showing an important decrease of 352,001 bbls.

Manitoba.

The Local Legislature will meet on the 4th of March.

As high as 78c has been paid for wheat at Pilot Mound lately.

A number of Winnipeg hotelkeepers have been fined for opening their bars on Sunday.

The gross earnings of the C. P. R. for the week ended Feb. 14, show an increase over the same week last year of \$19,000.

The immigration season opened last week. English, German, French and Hungarian settlers have already arrived.

Mr. Spence, formerly clerk of the Local Legislature, is preparing a pamphlet on the resources of Manitoba and the Territories.

Dakota farmers are said to be marketing their wheat at Gretna, Man., after paying a duty of 15c per bushel, prices being more than that much higher on the Canadian side.

S. Parish & Son, Brandon, have been awarded the Government contract for supplying 5,000 bushels of barley to the Prince Albert settlers who lost through the rebellion.

D. Hope, Winnipeg, will send to the Colonial Exhibition, a drawing-room suite made of Buffalo horns, very ingeniously arranged and forming most unique articles of furniture.

A movement is on foot to secure a charter for a railway running through the county of Beautiful Plains and having for its termini Brandon and a point on the Hudson Bay Railway.

A meeting has been held at Brandon for the purpose of agitating the matter of railway construction to the southwest. A committee was appointed to canvass for stock for the proposed road.

The amount of property in Winnipeg exempt from paying taxes is as follows: Ward 1, \$7,600; ward 2, \$715,600; ward 3, \$28,000; ward 4, \$666,700; ward 5, \$1,162,500; ward 6, \$149,000. Total exemption, \$2,729,400.

Mr. Alex Begg C. P. R. immigration agent in London, England, is publishing letters received by him from the women of the Northwest, giving their experience of the country. The accounts are said to be most favorable.

The Hudson's Bay Company's claim against the Government for supplies, transportation, etc., on account of the Northwest rebellion, amounts to \$2,000,000. This does not include the claim of the company for losses through the rebellion, which will be heavy.

At the meeting of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, held in Winnipeg last week, C. J. Brydges was elected president, and Wm. Lowell, of Turtle Mountain, vice-president. It was decided to hold the annual exhibition for 1886 at the grounds in St. Boniface, from September 27th to October 2nd.

The Rockwood Dairy Co., held their annual meeting at Stonewall last week. The company made their first cheese on the 5th of June and closed for the season on Sept. 25th, operating the factory for three months and seventeen days. They received from the patrons during that time 418,328 pounds of milk, from which they made 43,120 pounds of cheese, or an average of one pound of cheese from 97/10 pounds of milk.

Of the above amount 36,239 pounds were placed in the Winnipeg market, whilst the patrons for home consumption consumed 6,881 pounds. The price averaged in Winnipeg was 9½c.

The Territories.

The thermometer registered 52 above zero at Battleford, on Feb. 6.

Lafferty & Smith, bankers, Calgary, will build new premises for their business.

Sheriff Chappleau is to be appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture at Regina. Dr. Tuckle retiring on account of ill health.

Mr. Doddridge, of Brockville, has been awarded the contract of building the new jail and court house at Prince Albert.

The mail which left Battleford on Feb. 6. was the largest ever sent from that place. There were about 2,500 letters, of which over 200 were registered.

The contractors who went to Medicine Hat last week with the intention of putting up ice for the C. P. R., found the Saskatchewan river a flowing stream, instead of a field of ice.

In the vicinity of Macleod last week the chinook had about succeeded in clearing all the ranges of snow. There is none to be seen in any direction, and the thermometer has been over fifty in the shade for several days.

Dan Reeves, engineer at Gleichen, reports that the Indians enter the store at all hours and deliberately help themselves to whatever they want. It is said that a detachment of police will be moved to Gleichen on March first.

A. C. Sparrow of Calgary has been out on his range for the last few days looking over the condition of his stock, and states that he has found twenty or thirty cows with good healthy calves, and all of his cattle in most excellent condition.

In a great majority of cases the feeling is that the claims have been unduly cut down, and an effort will be made to have many of the cases re-opened when the commission comes here to settle the losses of merchants and others which were not taken up by Mr. Muma.

Reports from the range between the Old Man's and Willow Creek are to the effect that cattle are in splendid fix. There has been some suffering among poor and young cows, which calved late in the fall, and there have been a few dead ones found in the vicinity of Willow Creek. The generality of cattle from one end of the range to the other are reported in the best possible condition.

Speaking of the country around Medicine Hat, the *Times* of that place says: "That this part of the Northwest is going to be a great stock country, is generally conceded. The short winters, light snowfalls and balmy chinooks, all tend to make it the stockman's paradise. Several capitalists are now in correspondence with some of our citizens, with regard to bringing in cattle for breeding and other purposes. While we do not profess to be prophets, we don't mind venturing the opinion that before five years the whole country from Swift Current to the Rocky Mountains, will be covered with heads of cattle and flocks of sheep.

Delegates from the Northwest council are now at Ottawa for the purpose of pressing certain claims upon the Government. Among other things they ask that the council have power to incorporate companies having purely territorial objects; that the Government should use its influence to have the freight rates on the Canadian Pacific Railway reduced, especially on lumber from British Columbia; that food supplies for the police and Indians be purchased in the Territories; and the early settlement of claims for compensation for rebellion losses, and the payment of settlers and merchants who furnished supplies to the troops in good faith.

The *Battleford Herald* says: Last mail brought a little over forty-eight thousand dollars to be disbursed on account of rebellion losses claims, being about half of the amount found due. Many of the claims have been very largely reduced, apparently on stock. If so, then the prices has been fixed at a figure far below what a similar grade can be imported, to say nothing of the loss of the season and the natural increase of the year. A number of names of men well known to have been heavy losers are not on the schedule, which can only be accounted for on the supposition that the present list will be followed by a supplementary one as soon as the claims have been passed upon.

British Columbia.

THE Albion Iron works at Victoria, British Columbia, has employed 100 to 150 men during 1885, and its out-put for the year has reached \$300,000 in value.

Samuel Gray has secured the contract for the erection of wharves and houses for the torpedo boats, etc., at the Esquimalt navy yard. The expenditure will be in the neighborhood of \$30,000, and will give employment to a large number of men.

We understand, says the *Nanaimo Free Press*, that Mayor Bate has received a letter of inquiry from a firm in Eastern Canada as to the prospects of starting a woolen mill in Nanaimo, to embrace the manufacture of hosiery and ready-made clothing as well as cloths and other woolen textures.

For the month of January the customs receipts at New Westminster were as follows: Customs, \$1,772.19; other revenues, 34.44; total, \$1,806.63. This is a decrease of \$4,974.59 from the same month last year. The interruption to navigation and the snow blockade on the American railways account for the very large falling off.

The *Victoria Standard* in advocating an appropriation by the Local Government for the purpose referred to, says:—That we have fishing grounds of great value around our coast is almost a certainty, as the presence of the finest fish of the cod species in our water indicates. The sooner such fishing grounds, if any, are discovered the better, and if they are in existence here, every day must count against those whose duty it is to find them out. That lobsters can be grown here admits of scarcely any doubt, and money expended in this respect will have been a venture that but very few will gainsay.

General Notes.

In 1884 the stocks of wheat in Chicago decreased 10,000,000 bushels from March to August.

TEN thousand dollars per week is the sum required to carry on the cigar-makers strike in New York city.

The Minnesota & Northwestern, in connection with the Illinois Central, now runs through trains from St. Paul to Chicago.

The export of wheat from Bombay from January 1st to July 4th, 1884, amounted to 11,464,178 bushels, against only 6,704,315 bushels same date last year.

OVER \$0,000 worth of feathers have been sold from 21 grown ostriches at the Anaheim ostrich farm, Los Angeles, Cal., during the past seven months.

THE recently attempted corner in certain grades of tobacco has ended, and tobaccos included in the Spanish contract have broken \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds.

REPORT says that there is a prospect of the Government loan to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company being repaid. The first mortgage bonds are now quoted at 104, and it is argued that the company could make money by paying off the loan.

THE large shipment of tea received in Montreal by Kinloch, Lindsay & Co., comprising 7,500 packages, and filling 30 cars, was such an exceptional affair, as to attract the attention of the trade both there and in New York. It has been admitted in both cities that it is the largest single rail shipment on record.

THE Adams Tobacco Co. of Montreal has gone into liquidation. The following are the principal stockholders:—Messrs Andrew Allan, Hugh Montague Allan, E. H. Botterell, Jackson Rae and Thomas Logan. The total ranking liabilities are \$110,000 of which \$64,000 is guaranteed, and will have to be made good by the shareholders.

A. McEWEN returned to Port Arthur Wednesday from a trip to the Huronian mine. The party left there some weeks ago and struck across the country from Finmark, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway. The object of the trip was to gain an idea of the best route to locate a railway from a point on the C. P. R. to the Huronian mine. Mr. McEwen describes the country through which the party travelled as quite feasible for constructing a railroad.

MORRISON'S tariff bill has been introduced in the U. S. House of Representatives. Morrison said the bill would effect an estimated reduction of \$20,000,000 in the revenues from customs based on the revenues of last year. The greatest reduction on any one article is in the case of sugar, where the new duty will result in a decrease of \$10,000,000 in the receipts. The additions to the free lists will involve a loss of five and a half millions. Added to the free list are: Lumber, wood, (unmanufactured) laths, shingles, salt, hemp, jute, iron, copper, ores, coal, potatoes, hay corn, bristles, beeswax dye woods, (unmanufactured) earthen, undressed stone for building purposes, acorns and dandelion.

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(CLEVELAND, OHIO).

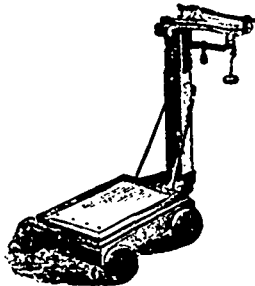
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A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot and Peat' Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Barley.

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

Canadian Pacific Railway
(WESTERN DIVISION)

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In effect Dec. 13th 1885.

| READ DOWN. | STATIONS. | READ UP. |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| GOING EAST | | GOING WEST |
| 7:00 p.m. | Winnipeg | 3:00 a.m. |
| 12:40 a.m. | Itac Portage | 2:10 a.m. |
| 6:40 a.m. | Brandon | 7:45 p.m. |
| 1:00 p.m. | Pt. Arthur | 12:30 a.m. |
| GOING WEST | | GOING EAST |
| 9:30 a.m. | Winnipeg | 6:30 p.m. |
| 11:05 a.m. | Portage la Prairie | 4:00 p.m. |
| 1:20 p.m. | Carberry | 1:45 p.m. |
| 3:00 p.m. | Brandon | 11:00 a.m. |
| 5:30 p.m. | Elkhorn | 7:45 p.m. |
| 6:45 p.m. | Moosomin | 8:15 a.m. |
| 9:00 p.m. | Broadview | 3:45 a.m. |
| 1:00 a.m. | Qu'Appelle | 1:00 a.m. |
| 3:15 a.m. | Regina | 11:15 p.m. |
| 5:45 a.m. | Ar 3 } Moose Jaw | 8:55 p.m. |
| 6:15 a.m. | Lv 6 } | 8:45 p.m. |
| 2:00 p.m. | Swift Current | 12:45 p.m. |
| 8:00 p.m. | Maple Creek | 7:10 a.m. |
| 12:45 a.m. | Medicine Hat | 2:30 a.m. |
| 9:45 a.m. | Gleichen | 5:45 p.m. |
| 1:50 p.m. | Calgary | 1:50 p.m. |
| 7:25 p.m. | Ar 5 } Canmore | 8:45 a.m. |
| 3:00 a.m. | Lv 11 } | 5:35 p.m. |
| 10:10 a.m. | Laggan | 2:10 p.m. |
| 11:20 p.m. | Paliser | 9:55 a.m. |
| 4:00 p.m. | Ar 11 } Donald | 7:00 a.m. |
| GOING SOUTH | | GOING NORTH |
| 9:45 a.m. | Lv 1 } Winnipeg | 5:25 a.m. |
| 12:15 p.m. | Ar 2 } Dominion City | 2:25 a.m. |
| 12:40 p.m. | Ar 3 } Emerson | 2:52 a.m. |
| 9:15 a.m. | Lv 2 } Winnipeg | 10:20 p.m. |
| 11:00 a.m. | Ar 1 } Morris | 3:30 p.m. |
| 11:45 a.m. | Ar 2 } Rosenfeldt | 2:15 p.m. |
| 12:55 p.m. | Ar 2 } Gretna | 1:45 p.m. |
| 12:15 p.m. | Lv 1 } Rosenfeldt | 11:45 a.m. |
| 2:10 p.m. | Ar 2 } Morien | 9:25 a.m. |
| 4:00 p.m. | Ar 2 } Manitou | 8:00 a.m. |
| GOING SOUTH | | GOING NORTH |
| 14:00 p.m. | Lv 9 } Winnipeg | 8:50 a.m. |
| 6:00 p.m. | Ar } West Selk | 7:00 a.m. |
| GOING WEST | | GOING EAST |
| 9:30 a.m. | Lv 9 } Winnipeg | 3:00 p.m. |
| 10:30 a.m. | Ar } Stony Mountain | 2:00 p.m. |
| 10:55 a.m. | Ar } Stonewall | 1:30 p.m. |
| GOING W. | | GOING E. |
| 9:31 a.m. | Lv 10 } Winnipeg | 6:00 a.m. |
| 10:40 a.m. | Ar } Headingly | 5:00 p.m. |
| 1:15 p.m. | Ar } End of Track | |
| | Ar } M'n. S. W. B. | 2:30 p.m. |

Trains west of Canmore subject to cancellation at any time without notice.
† Dining stations

1 Daily. 2 Daily except Sunday. 3 Daily except Monday. 4 Daily except Saturday. 5 Sundays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. 6 Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. 7 Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. 8 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. 9 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. 10 Mondays and Wednesdays. 11. Thursdays. 12. Fridays

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