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All kinds of large printing presses set up and adjusted.
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SPECIALTY:
Cigars imported from Hambourg, Germany.
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The Largest and Most Popular House of the North-
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Merchant. Liquors and Cigars, all kinds always on hand.
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R. BROWNE & CO., NORTH-WEST TENT FACTORY
95 Bannatyne Street West, Winnipeg, manufacturers of
Tents, Awnings, Tarpaulins and Shades of all kinds, on
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for Stores and Dwellings—Plain, Figured and Dado.

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

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LEE & HOOKER, DEALERS IN MONUMENTS, HEAD
Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs fur-
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Silver plating a specialty. All kinds of small work in
brass, iron and steel to order. Hotels and private houses
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description. No. 15 McDermott Street, cor. Arthur Street.

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etc. A Commissioner for Ontario. Portage la Prairie,
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FRANK J. McJOHN, 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 ENGI-
NEERS and practical draughtsmen. Office in rear of Reg-
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GEORGE MITCHELL, CONVEYANCER, DRAUGHTS-
MAN, Mining and Real Estate Agent, Commissioner in
B. R., &c., County Court Office, Rat Portage, Man.

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JEWELRY,
STATIONERY.
Druggists' Sundries, Etc.

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WHOLESALE ONLY.

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

STATIONERS' SUNDRIES.

I have at least double the amount of STATIONERY
STOCK carried by any other House in Manitoba, AND
CAN GIVE EXCELLENT VALUE IN ALL LINES.

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

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(Successor to Parsons & Ferguson).
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WHOLESALE ONLY WINNIPEG

James Park & Son,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,

MESS PORK, HAMS, BACON,

Butter, Lard, Cheese, Stilton Cheese, Canned
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of all kinds constantly on hand at Lowest Prices to the
Trade.

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And dealers in Railway and Municipal
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GENERAL WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

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FELT AND RUBBER GOODS

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-AND-

General Commission Ag'ts

(Members of Winnipeg Grain & Provision Exchange)

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and sales of Grain by sample either
for Winnipeg or Eastern Markets
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Imperial Bank Block,

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COFFEE, SPICE,
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VINEGAR WORKS.



Special attention given to
ROASTING & GRINDING
COFFEES.

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

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Shingles,

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Office and Yard opposite C. P. R. Freight Sheds, North
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(KING STREET, NEAR MARKET.)

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Butter, Eggs, Apples, Fruit,

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LATE OF THE RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA.
Strictly first-class in every respect. Commercial Sample
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SUPERIOR CORSETS,

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W. HIGGINS & CO., THE PIONEER WHOLESALE HOUSE

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Boots and Shoes,

ARE NOW OFFERING

UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS

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LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,

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WHOLESALE GROCERS

-AND-

PROVISION MERCHANTS.

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Sutherland & Campbell,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

PROMPT MEN.

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IMPORTERS

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WHOLESALE GROCERS

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Complete stock of Sugars, Canned Goods,
Dried Fruits, etc. Receiving stock of
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Savon," "Standard Savon."

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, AUGUST 7, 1883. NO. 45.

The Commercial

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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STEEN & BOYCE,
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WINNIPEG, AUGUST 7, 1883.

A Post Office has been opened at Swift Current.

Mr. SMITHERS has opened a harness shop at Moosomin.

MOOSE JAW is to be made a money order office shortly.

JAMES PARKER, druggist, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

MISS McLEAN, stationery, Winnipeg, has given up business.

DAVID COWAN, merchant of Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

B. W. MOLLINS has gone into the flour and feed business in the city.

H. B. ROSE, merchant tailor, Winnipeg, has made an assignment in trust.

THE C.P.R. have spent \$186,000 in building operations in the city this season so far.

R. B. WATSON, saw and grist mills, Rock Lake, has taken a partner, and the firm style will be Watson & Cowie.

ARCHIBALD & ALEXANDER, general store, Broadview, were burned out last week.

RETURN tickets from Port Arthur to Toronto or Hamilton are now being issued at \$33.

MATHEW ANDERSON, from Fergus, Ont., has been appointed collector of customs at Regina.

MACBAIN & DUFFIELD, grocers, Winnipeg, have dissolved. H. Macbain continues the business.

THE mayor of Winnipeg has issued a proclamation, making Thursday, 16th inst., a civic holiday.

LAST month Stobart, Eden & Co., shipped from their Prince Albert agency to Winnipeg, 120 packs of furs.

THE stock of Wm. Ferguson, groceries and liquors, Winnipeg, is to be sold by the sheriff on the 15th instant.

THE first sod on the Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway was turned at Melbourne on the 31st ult. by Miss Young, daughter of the president.

A. PIERS has been appointed assistant general manager of the C.P.R. Mr. Piers was formerly private secretary to Mr. Broughton, of the Great Western.

ELFORD, MANNING & Co., commission merchants, Winnipeg, have dissolved. The business will be continued by W. C. Manning, under the same style.

THE visible supply of wheat in Canada and the United States on July 14th was 18,170,321 bushels, as compared with 8,947,855 bushels, at the same time last year.

THE inhabitants of Chater and surrounding country are offering a liberal bonus in cash or grain to any reliable man who will build and operate a flour mill there.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway will be completed to Calgary this week, and it is expected that the summit of the Rocky Mountains will be reached sometime in November.

THE Selkirk branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed on Saturday. An opening demonstration will it is expected take place at Selkirk some time next week.

RATES of freight via the Winnipeg and Western Transportation Co. and Northwest Navigation

Co.'s boats have been reduced to \$3 per 100 lbs. to Prince Albert, and \$5.25 to Edmonton.

THE Winnipeg and Western Transportation Company have purchased the warehouse and landing privileges of the Hudson Bay Company at Prince Albert. Mr. R. R. Beaty has charge of the warehouse.

THE Free Press of last Saturday contained an elaborate and carefully compiled record of building operations in Winnipeg this season so far. It shows that there has been expended in building this year, so far, \$1,710,850.

THE following new post offices were opened August 1st:—Big Fork, Rainy River, Keewatin, sec. 1, twp. 6, range 28 east; W. T. Thekar, P.M. Stockton, sec. 32, twp. 6, range 15 west, Manitoba; A. F. Andrews, P.M. Swift Current, Assiniboia; F. Fraser Tims, acting P.M.

A COMPANY has been formed with headquarters in London, Ont., to manufacture agricultural implements on a very extensive scale. The company which will be capitalized at \$1,000,000 is to be known as the North American Agricultural Implement and General Manufacturing Company. Messrs. Weshrook & Fairchild, of this city are on the provisional directorate.

AN Eastern merchant who never advertised was found dead on the counter in his store the other day. It is thought the body had lain there for several days before being discovered.

CLOTHES pins are made of white birch and beech. The logs are sawed by three operations into blocks five inches long and three-quarters of an inch square. In this shape they are fed out of troughs into automatic lathes, each of which turns out 80 rounded pins per minute; with equal rapidity the knives of a slotting machine, set to work like a circular saw, bite out the slope of each pin.

There are now being built in England 784 iron or steel vessels, the estimated tonnage of which is over 1,000,000 tons. The Shipping World, in commenting on "the onward march of steel," says that in 1879 only three per cent. of the metal vessels were of steel; in 1880 the percentage of steel vessels to the total was seven; in 1881 nearly ten; and of the vessels now being built nearly one-fifth in tonnage are of steel. The difference in first cost of iron and steel vessels has been reduced to about \$15 per ton.

Moisture in Deep Plowing.

We wish to impress upon the farmer's in the Red River valley the necessity of deep plowing. We learn from J. C. Benson, of Fargo, the general agent of the recently patented steam plow, that even on the celebrated wheat farms in the Red River valley the plowing as a general rule is shallow. The effect of shallow plowing must be visible to the farmers during dry seasons. There is always moisture in deep plowing. In 1863 we know of farmers who raised good crops of wheat in Olmstead county, Minn., without any rain of moment from the time wheat was put into the ground until it was harvested. These farmers ploughed their land deep. There was no danger of the surface drying up. We would rather have a subsoil plow follow the common plow in the Red River valley, if the latter was not capable of plowing eight to ten inches deep. We believe in most years there is sufficient humidity in the atmosphere to mature crops in that rich and fertile region, but they are liable to have an occasional dry season, just the same as all other parts of the world are, and when it does come it will be found that their crops on the shallow plowing will be a failure. In any event there can be no question, but what every variety of grain will produce a much larger crop, either in a wet or dry season, when sown on land that is plowed deep. Possibly, in an unusually wet season there might be danger that the crop would be too heavy and liable to lodge, but we should be willing to take our chances on that contingency rather than to be certain of a failure in dry seasons.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Ancient Steel and Iron.

A considerable steel-making industry, says an exchange, exists in the present day in China, on the Upper Yangtze, whence the steel is sent to Tientsin for shipment and distribution. It brings much higher prices than the Swedish steel imported into the country. The Chinese metallurgists recognise three kinds of steel, namely, that which is produced by adding unwrought iron while the mass is subject to the action of fire, pure iron many times subject to fire, and native steel, which is produced in the south-west. The different names for steel are *twan kang*, or ball steel from its rounded form; *kwan kang*, or sprinkled steel; *wei tee*, or false steel. The Chinese apparently have known how to manufacture steel from the very earliest ages.

Demachus, in the fourth century, B.C., records that different sorts of steel were produced among the Chalybes, in Sinope, Lydia and Laconia. That of Sinope was used for smiths and carpenters' tools; that of *Jacoma* for files, drills for iron, stamps and masons' tools; and the Lydian kind for files, swords, razors and knives. In Laconia, iron is said to have formed the only currency in the days of Lycurgus.

Pliny mentions that the best steel used in Rome was imported from China, a country in which copper or bronze swords are said to have been in use in extremely ancient times.

Iron and steel are proved to have been in general use in Rome during the period of her wars in western Europe.

The Book of Job is among the very earliest of

literary works, its date not being definitely known, but in it iron and steel are separately mentioned in one verse, and considerable familiarity with other metals is shown in the reading: "Surely there is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold where they find it. Iron is taken out of the earth, and brass is molten out of the stone." The Book of Numbers also deals familiarly with the metals: in fact, the entire Hebrew Scriptures do.

An ancient historical writer makes particular mention of the process by which the Celtiberians prepared the iron for the purpose of manufacturing swords, so tempered that neither shield, helmet nor bore could resist them, by burying iron under ground, as Chinese, Japanese and Spaniards have also done.

Business Signs.

It is a curious study to stroll through the principal business streets of this great metropolis and note the character of the business signs over the doors and windows of merchants and shopkeepers. It is human to advertise; in one form or another it is necessary to attract the public to the quality of the material or intellectual wares one has to dispose of. Hence, the street sign, which in our day, and especially in this country, is such an important and not always an agreeable object. In remote periods signs of some sort were common, generally of a symbolical character, indicating without language, but literally by signs, the nature of the business advertised. A checker-board in Pompeii indicated, for example, a tavern, a place where the man of leisure could amuse himself. A brass basin over the door invited one into a barber's shop.

Many of these devices were rude and simple enough. Gradually a system of carved and pictorial signs came into use, which afforded opportunities to strolling artists and often gave a name to the building. The Golden Lion Inn took its name from the gilded brute that wagged its tail ferociously and frowned harmlessly on the passers by. The design of a goat and coin pass, so common at one time in England, took its origin in the time of the Puritans, and grew out of a misconstruction of the legend: "God encompasseth us." A livery stable was marked by a galloping horse. The swinging signs before the inns often exhibited traces of a rude, uncultivated, artistic ability. The famous animal painter, George Morland, painted a sign to pay for a lodging which has since become celebrated, as the question of the ownership of the sign resulted in a tedious lawsuit, when the inn to which it belonged changed hands.

Symbolical secret signs never obtained much vogue in the United States, yet we still have the barber's striped pole, the three gilded balls of the pawnbroker, the muscular arm winking a mallet over the goldbeater's door, the little midshipman at the door of the nautical instrument dealer, or the truculent Indian before the tobacconist's shop. But the American custom seems to be decidedly in favor of simply giving the name of the advertising firm or individual. This, of course, can be done and hitherto has been done in a simple and slightly decorative manner. Recently, however, an impulse to-

ward decorative art has shown itself in an attempt to improve the character of business signs and with considerable success.

It is manifestly absurd to erect a costly and sumptuous building, with carved cornices, delicate strung courses, elaborate terra cotta mouldings, and then to hide and disfigure it by incongruous signboards placed all over it at random, without the slightest regard to the architectural effects upon which such taste and wealth have been lavished. Signs there must be. But it is entirely within the range of possibility for a sign to be so composed as to contribute to the beauty of an agreeable building; if it does not enter into the original construction it can at least form a worthy addition.—*U. S. Economist.*

Book Signatures.

A modern book is made up of a certain number of sheets of paper, each of which is folded to form leaves. There may, for instance, be eight pages of matter printed on one side of the sheet, and eight pages printed on the other side. This sheet will be folded so as to form eight leaves, and it is hence called a sheet of octavo. It contains, of course, sixteen pages. So a sheet of duodecimo, or 12mo., forms twelve leaves or twenty-four pages.

The ancient printers, or, at least, those of the fifteenth century, had only very small presses, and two folio pages, little larger than two pages of foolscap, was the largest surface they could print. It is probable also that the system of laying down pages, or "imposing" them, that we now have, was not then known. Their mode of procedure was as follows:

They took a certain number of sheets of paper, three, four, five or more, and folded them in the middle, the quantity forming a section. Three sheets thus folded or "quired" is called a ternion; four sheets a quaternion, and so on. Hence, the first sheet would contain the first two pages of the ternion and the last two pages; that is, pages one and two, and eleven and twelve. The second sheet lying inside the first, would contain pages three and four, and nine and ten, the third sheet having pages five and six, and seven and eight. If the reader will take three slips of paper and fold them in the same manner, marking the numbers of the pages, the process will be easily understood.

It is obvious that when a system of this kind was adopted, there was a danger lest the loose sheets should become disarranged, and not follow in their proper order. To obviate such an accident, there was written at the bottom of the first page of each leaf, a Roman numeral, as j, ij, iij (1, 2, 3), and so on. This plan was originally adopted by the scribes, and the printers merely imitated it. When the numbers followed in due order, it was evident that the sheets were properly quired together.

But a book being made up of a number of quires, there was a danger lest the quires themselves should become disarranged. To prevent this, there was written at the foot of each page a letter of the alphabet. The first sheet would bear the letter A; the second, B, and so on. When these two indications were present, the binder could never be in doubt as to the order of the different sheets. The first page of the book was marked A j; the third page, A ij; the

fifth page, A ij, and so forth. The next quire presented the letters n j, n ij, n iij, and so on.

These indications at the foot of the pages are known as signatures. When a page bears one of them it is said to be "signed," and where there is no mark of the kind it is said to be "unsigned." In the earliest books, the signatures were written with a pen, and the fact that many copies that have been preserved do not now bear signatures, is owing to the fact that they were written so close to the margin that they have been cut off since.—*Ex.*

High Art Stoves.

It is already evident says the *American Artisan*, that the very best genius of the stove-making trade has been applied upon the construction of square, high-art base heating stoves for the present season. The lessons from experience learned last year have been made the most of in improvement of previous constructions, and have enabled those bringing out new patterns to avoid the difficulties which operated against the successful working of some of these first made. The result has been the production of superb stoves, beautiful in design, and satisfactory in working efficiency. The square shape has great advantage over the round in capability of artistic ornamentation. The opportunity is given by the square form for the substitution of tiles, bronzes, and art castings in iron, in place of the excessive application of nickel to round stoves as witnessed the last two or three seasons. And now that working qualities have been secured which have stood the severest tests, the square stoves should, and doubtless will, command such public favor as shall return to manufacturers the large sums spent upon designs and patterns, and insure a staple trade for some years to come.

Proposed Reduction in British Postal Telegrams.

A Treasury minute relating to the proposed reduction of the minimum charge for telegrams to 6d has just been published as a Parliamentary paper. The Postmaster-General finds that if orders were now given for the additional plant and other arrangements required, the reduction might be made on October 1, 1884. An expenditure of £500,000 in new main lines of telegraph and other works will be necessary. Were free addresses to be abolished, and a halfpenny charged for each word, including the address, the minimum charge being 6d, the loss of income during the first year would, it is estimated, be £170,000. Were the receiver's address to be free and that of the sender to be charged for on the scale of 6d for the first five words and 2d additional for each subsequent five words, the loss of income would be £270,000. Were this latter scale to be adopted, with both addresses free from charge, the loss of income would be from £500,000 to £625,000. This latter plan would, it is considered, involve too heavy a charge upon the public purse. A decision on the first two methods is reserved, but meanwhile general authority has been given by the Treasury to the Postmaster-General for the necessary preliminary outlay. A sum of £200,

000 is to be expended during the current year, and a supplementary estimate for this amount will be presented to the House of Commons.

The World's Tin Mines.

Pure tin is an elementary metal, as much so as lead, iron, silver or gold. The principal tin-producing country is England. The Phœnicians traded with England for tin 1100 years before the Christian era. There is reason to believe that they got tin from Spain also, but England was depended on for nearly all the tin used in Europe until this ore was discovered in Germany in 1240. It was discovered in North Africa, in the Barbary States, in 1640; in India in 1740; in New Spain in 1782. Tin was mined in Mexico before the Spanish conquest, and used in T-shaped pieces for money, and in a bronze composition for sharp tools, the principal mines being in Tasco. Peru has valuable mines of this metal, so have New South Wales, Australia, and Banca and Malacca, in the Malay Peninsula. Tin has been discovered in Pennsylvania, Missouri, California and other States of the Union, but not in quantities to tempt capital to engage in mining it. The chief tin-producing countries are the following, arranged in the order of their importance: England, about 10,000 tons a year; Malacca, about 8,500 tons; Australia, about 6,000 tons; Banca, about 4,000 tons, and Billiton, about 3,000 tons. Both of these last-named places are islands of the Dutch East Indies.

The Smallest Locomotive.

The smallest locomotive engine ever built in the United States for regular work was turned out by M. M. Buck & Co., of St. Louis, this week, and shipped to the Edmee plantation, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana. This little engine was designed by and built under the supervision of Mr. Jay Noble, and is as perfect a piece of mechanism as one would wish to see. Its diminitiveness may be understood from the following facts respecting it. Twenty one and one-half inch gauge, diameter of cylinder, 6½ inch, stroke, 10 inches, four wheels, diameter of driving wheels, 24 inches, height of engine to top of boiler, 4 feet 7 inches, weight without water, 5,250 pounds. The engine has link motion, and is made of the best materials throughout. The boiler is made of ¾ inch iron, and is 30 inches in diameter in the barrel. It is provided with an Orn patent pop valve, has a steel fire box, and is fed by two inspirators. The tank is made of No. 13 iron, has four wheels of a diameter of 16 inches, a capacity of 380 gallons, and weighs without water 1,400 pounds. In experimenting with the engine before it was shipped it was found to act very obediently under the hand of the engineer, being quick at starting and stopping. On a ninety foot track a good speed was attained, and the engine stopped before leaving the end of the track. It will be used on a portable railroad, in building which T iron weighing only 10 pounds to the yard will be used. This road, it may be added, is to be used for the transportation of sugar cane, and will, therefore, be extended or moved as often as is necessary to keep it connected with that part of the field where the cutting of the cane is in progress.

On this kind of a road the little engine is expected to draw forty cars measuring eight feet in length in the bed, five feet wide and fifteen inches high, and loaded with 80 tons of cane.—*The Age of Steel.*

Action and its Results.

This is the age of activity. The world is all astir. Lightning is harnessed to wires of iron and the news it flashes controls markets beyond the seas. Steam is subservient to the demands of trade, and whether in driving spindles or moving commerce across a continent, it works with resistless energy. Labor—steady, earnest and aggressive—is the basis of success. Action is the password to promotion. Take nature for a symbol—water runs, tides flow, winds stir, the sun shines, and motion, endless and perpetual, is the great law of the universe. Where stagnation exists there is decay and desolation. As in nature, so in society, is the motive power at work. Under this progressive tendency civilization takes a wider sweep and assumes a higher tone. In business, also, is activity paramount. The men who are at the front to-day in all great enterprises are men of action. Drones fall to the rear, while men of force and energy amass fortunes.

Competition is strong, and success obtained only through systematic and persistent effort. Whatever is worth doing, should be done well, although the task be trivial. The boy who sweeps the streets and puts muscular force on the broom-handle, and renders the crossing clean, in that act exhibits a trait of character that if developed will exalt him to higher stations. The clerk who is ambitious to excel, and realizes that promotion is the reward of labor and duty well performed, is on the road to ultimate fortune. The young man who determines to make his mark in life must not idle and loiter by the way, but be astir, employing all the vigor of his mind and body, with one object in view to win. As from the smallest seeds germinate the noblest trees of the forest, so from the lowliest rounds of toil rise men whose influence is as world-wide as the paths of commerce. They were men of action.—*Justice.*

The Oldest Bank Notes.

The oldest bank-notes are the "flying money," or "convenient money," first issued in China, 2697 B. C. Originally these notes were issued by the treasury, but experience dictated a change to the system of banks under government inspection and control. A writer in a provincial paper says, that the early Chinese "greenbacks" were in all essentials similar to the modern bank-notes, bearing the name of the bank, the date of issue, the number of the note, the signature of the official issuing it, indications of its value in figures, in words, and in the pictorial representation of coins or heaps of coin equal in amount to its face value, and penalties for counterfeiting. Over and above all was a laconic exhortation to industry and thrift: "Produce all you can; spend with economy." The notes were printed in blue ink on paper made from the fibre of the mulberry tree. One issued in 1399 B. C. is preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg.—*Pij Times and Lith.*

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 7, 1883.

THE BREAKERS WEATHERED.

There can be no doubt but a general feeling of relief was experienced throughout Winnipeg yesterday morning, when the results of the payments which fell due on Saturday, the dreaded fourth, became known. The results while unexpected to many were anticipated by nearly all who are mixed up with the financial affairs of the city's business, as the past week has been one of steady improvement and rapidly returning confidence, while the rumors of coming commercial disaster which were circulated the previous week, had their origin in places where an utter ignorance of the real state of trade existed.

The reports from all the banks in the city, chartered and private, are of an encouraging nature. The volume of paper falling due was at least thirty per cent heavier than on the fourth of July, and over forty per cent heavier than on the fourth of June: but bankers who could see for days before the preparations being made, went to their offices with few if any misgivings on Saturday. Yesterday one chartered and one leading private bank reported not a cent of paper gone to protest; two other chartered banks reported each one discount gone to protest the amount in both cases being very trifling. Other banks did not show such a clear record, but in every instance the report was, that the proportion of paper met was far in excess of July or June, and the proportion of irregularities correspondingly small. A few bank managers were disposed to be enthusiastic, while all are of the opinion, that serious financial danger is over at least for a season.

In looking back over the time of stringency from which we are now emerging, the business men of Winnipeg can say in truth, that in adversity their friends were few. A galling pressure from eastern creditors has been kept steadily applied, while branches of eastern banks doing business here, have in some instances pursued an oppressive policy of which they may now feel ashamed; and the most liberal of their number cannot be accused of too much liberality. A large section of the eastern press and especially the press of Ontario has steadily libeled and abused the

North-west, while among ourselves burst-ed speculators and disappointed gamblers have done their best to assist in producing a commercial panic. Through this all the country has passed in a manner which reflects credit upon its business men, and upon their commercial courage. The omnipotent hand which is always ready to assist those, who are ready to assist themselves, has been bestowing kindness when all others frowned. The crops of the North-west now promise an extraordinary yield, and this prospect has no doubt much to do with the return of trade confidence. To such sources the hopes of the solid business men of the North-west are now turned. They saw the folly of depending upon relief from any outside source and the self reliance which has carried them through the stringency of the past three months, will carry them still further onward into greater prosperity.

To use the heading of this article, the breakers are weathered; and while tacks may yet be bowsed down taut, and bowlines hauled out, and even the hoarse roar of the surf on the lee shore may still be faintly heard, immediate danger is over, and if every true man stands to his duty as they have lately, the time is short until we find ample sea room, and with safety square away into the placid ocean of permanent prosperity.

TOO MANY LOAFERS.

The animal designated loafer is about as varied in species as the canine family, although the useful variety is by no means so numerous as among the most domesticated of quadrupeds. The bar-room has its drunken loafers, the legislative house has its political loafers, and even high-toned society has its polished loafers. How many belonging to these classes are to be found in Winnipeg, it would not be worth the trouble to inquire; but belonging to another class which we may designate speculative loafers the proportion is probably greater than in any other city on the American continent.

This seems a rather anomalous state of affairs, when it is taken into consideration that the city is the hub of a great undeveloped country, whose progress depends so much upon every resident being a producer in some way or other. Yet a casual glance over the city directory will show that nearly two hundred of the names found therein are designated gen-

tleman or speculator. And this number by no means represents the whole tribe who thus designate themselves. On the contrary there are at least double that number, who find it very convenient to have their names and addresses left out of the directory, and whose location even the indefatigable bailiff is often sadly puzzled to discover. To reduce the matter to plain figures and plain speaking, there are somewhere between five hundred and seven hundred individuals in the city, going under various designations, who for all practical, and certainly for all business purposes, would be best designated under the head of speculative loafers.

Winnipeg has not yet reached that state of attractiveness which would make it a desirable residence for the opulent and indolent dandies who hover around in Picadilly and Pall Mall, London. Nor is it a desirable place of residence for the loitering and imbecile youth of Ottawa, Montreal or Toronto, whose well healed and more industrious daddies pay their bills with many a grudge. The Winnipeg loafer, or gentlemen as he often insists upon being called, is usually one whom the boom attracted, and whose spare funds (never large at any time) are now sunk in some unproductive speculation from which he once dreamed of realizing a fortune, but which is now practically lost; and around this he still lingers dead-beating his way when he can do no better, and building up Micawber-like fancies for future realization. Unfortunately, many of this class are men of considerable business capacity, who if they would only turn to some productive employment, would soon recover all they have lost, and become useful members of society. But honest labor they have learned to despise, and they prefer hopeless loafing and living upon the reputation that they are men of property, and merely waiting for realization upon the same.

It is not difficult to see how this class are a dead load upon the business community of Winnipeg. A very large proportion of the bad debts of unfortunate retail traders are among such people, and of the number of dishonored bank checks, which is by far too great in Winnipeg at present, at least seventy-five per cent. have been issued by men of no fixed occupation, but plenty of pretensions. Unpaid board bills it is well not to mention, as an estimate of them might shock our readers.

It is high time that traders fixed their

mind upon the fact that we have in Winnipeg too many loafers. The city is not likely to be selected as a residence for opulent idlers, and when a merchant decides that a man here without a fixed occupation is a loafer and a dead beat, he may in rare instances err, but he will in every case err on the safe side. Credit cannot be abolished in this city, but a large proportion of its evils can be avoided, if traders will only refuse to credit this class, and once the sources of existence are cut off from loafers, it will be astonishing how quickly their number will decrease. Such individuals are, we suppose, relics of the late boom, but they belong to a peculiar kind of relics that it does not pay to preserve.

THE RAILWAY AGE.

During the last fifty years there have been wonderful strides of progress made in all branches of scientific knowledge and industrial art. Could any one of those who passed over to the majority about that length of time ago, Rip Van Winkle-like arouse from his sleep of death, the condition of things that would meet his gaze would be such as to make it appear almost incredible that it was the same old earth that he had been accustomed to. In no department has there been greater or more rapid advancement than in the modes of rapid transit between distant points. Where formerly old fashioned sailing vessels weathered their way across the Atlantic and reached their objective points after six or seven weeks of hard toiling, magnificently appointed steamships, fitted up in the most luxurious manner, make the voyage in almost as many days. The stage coach with its paraphernalia of guards and driver has been superseded by the railway system, the wonderful development of which forms one of the most wonderful features of the present century. For scarcely half a century has the strength of the concealed grant stream been known, and yet within that short period he has transformed the earth. Every civilized country in the world has become a network of railways. The ancient temples of India echo to the shriek of the locomotive, and even in the Holy Lands itself the same sound is heard within sight of the sacred city of Jerusalem. Amid the classic ruins of Greece, in historic Italy, and in the distant isles of the sea, the same shrill greeting meets the ear. The world has been regenerated

and like some of the creations of fabled fancy is given a new vigor and a fresh lease of life. The ends of the earth have been brought into close connection by the parallel rails along which darts the railway train bearing its cargo of living and precious freight. In no country is this more noticeable than Canada and the United States. Already three lines of railway have been built across the Rockies and connected the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean. Before two years more have passed the Canadian Pacific will have been completed, and Canadians will be able to boast of a transcontinental line entirely over their own soil. The benefit that will accrue from such a system of railway communication cannot be estimated. Commerce has been thereby enabled to extend its ramification into the remotest points; and vast areas of territory which must of necessity have remained untilled and non-productive are made accessible to civilization, and in obedience to the hand of the cultivator yield up their latent treasure of golden grain. Not only that, but the mineral and timber resources of the land have been brought near, and riches, such as King Croesus himself never dreamed of, have been created as if by the magic spell of a sorcerer's wand. If one age is greater and more glorious than any other as shown in its attainments, possessions and achievements, it must attribute the splendid results chiefly to the railways, which are magnificent in their works and abilities. If this has been accomplished in such a short period, what will the close of another century bring forth. Truly in the words of scripture we can only say: "old things have passed away, behold all things have become new."

THE PROGRESS OF WINNIPEG.

Maligned and slandered as Winnipeg has been by certain classes of the community, she comes nobly to the front with a record of building operations for this season so far, which will, it is hoped, be an effectual bar to the loud mouthed slanderers who have never lost an opportunity to speak disparagingly of her present condition and future prospects. The *Free Press* of last Saturday contained a very elaborate and carefully compiled record of building operations in the city for the present season, which should be of itself sufficient to disabuse every intelligent mind of the idea which has obtained cre-

dence in some parts that the growth and progress of Winnipeg had stopped short with the boom. The record given proves that the total of building operations shows an expenditure this season already of nearly a million and three-quarters of dollars. The season has not yet more than half gone by, and the indications are that between now and winter building will be carried on with greater vigor than it was in the earlier part of the year. There are now several large contracts on the eve of being let, and as regards smaller buildings a large number will be put up. A walk along Main street gives the visitor to the city no idea of what is going on. It would take a pedestrian several days to fully inspect every part of it; and it is only by doing this that any one can form an accurate idea of the progress that is being made. No city in Canada, and very few in the United States, can to-day point to a rate of progress equal to that which has been going on—and which has not abated in its vigor—than what has been witnessed in Winnipeg, and will be witnessed between now and the time the snow flies. True, the aggregate is not so large in amount as that of last year, but what man of sense and judgment ever expected that the "boom" would continue unabated for ever. Such could not be under the most favorable circumstances. Still the figures given for this year, compared not unfavorably with those of 1882. During that year, when the blood of the country ran at fever height, the total of expenditure in building was less than four millions of dollars. That was a record unparalleled in the history of any city of the age of Winnipeg. Before this year closes the total will we have no doubt run up close on three millions, and that progress we also say is without a parallel, or anything approaching a parallel in any Canadian or American city similarly circumstanced.

That the North-west has not collapsed, that Manitoba has not flattened out, nor that the bottom has fallen out of Winnipeg is amply evidenced by the record we speak of. There are some disappointed speculators, and greedy persons, who love to classify themselves as "gentlemen" who have not been so successful as their avarice had led them to expect. These are the parties who are responsible for the foul slanders that have been sent forth to the world in regard to the financial and commercial position of the country. Their utterances meet with a severe denial when brought face to face with the stern facts of the case, as presented in figures not "jumped at," but as our contemporary says, "reached by adding item to item named and visible, the amount in every case being determined by a practical contractor."

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The money market is gradually becoming easier, and there has been a noticeable change in feeling among financial and monetary circles during the past week. Confidence is being restored, and every one feels that the worst has been past, and that the tight grip which has been kept on the money bags can without danger be relaxed. For commercial purposes there is now not much difficulty in obtaining all the accommodation necessary to the conduct of business. Rates of discount have not changed. On gilt edged commercial paper from 8 to 10 per cent. has still to be paid, but the latter figure is not generally asked. We have heard of individual cases where discounts have been obtained at 7 per cent. Ordinary commercial paper discounts at from 10 to 12 per cent. For other purposes than purely commercial money is about as hard to get as ever, and private funds form the only available source of supply. For this accommodation high rates have to be paid. Money to loan on mortgage security is in good supply, at from 8 to 10 per cent, 9 being about the ruling figure. On the whole, everything looks hopeful. The buoyant feeling resulting from increased confidence now setting in is likely to be lasting, and before winter there is no doubt but that business will have got back to its normal condition, and the wheels of commerce will move as freely as they were wont to do before the period of depression, consequent upon the relapse from the boom set in.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

In wholesale circles things still remain in very much the same condition that existed last week. There is very little doing in any line, the whole volume of trade amounting to only a limited number of sorting up orders. These are as a rule small in amount, and not great in number. Retailers adhere firmly to the policy of stricting their orders to immediate requirements as much as possible, and hence the number of small orders reported by the wholesale houses. There are very few new firms going into business at any point throughout the country, the number being now even greater in many places, especially along the line of the C.P.R. west, than the actual demands of the people require. Wholesale houses as a rule are not pushing trade, and only those who can pay cash, or show a very sure possibility of being able to meet their notes when they mature, are dealt with. The most satisfactory trade being done is, however, with merchants in the far west, and as the Rockies are approached money seems to be more plentiful. The visits from merchants in that part of the country have of late not been frequent; most of them having laid in good stocks early in the season. City retail trade is still very quiet and not by any means satisfactory. The same remark is applicable to a large majority of the business centres throughout Manitoba. Travellers have not yet been sent out to solicit orders for fall goods, and the leading houses do not propose doing so for fully a month yet. The excellent reports that are being received as regards the condition of the crops; and the prospect of good prices for grain have gone a

long way to increase confidence in business, and when fall trade does open up it will likely be brisk for a time. Of course, orders, of the heavy character as were given last fall are not expected, neither are they eagerly wished for. More strict observance of the actual demands of business, and more conservative action in the way of credit will put an effectual stop to the overstocking that took place last fall. A lesson was then learned which will not soon be forgotten. The advisability of adopting a cash or short credit system is being freely and earnestly discussed. That the necessity exists for doing business on that principle is beyond contradiction, and there cannot be a doubt in the mind of any shrewd business man that it would be the proper policy to pursue. Collections are still slow, and it is not likely that there will be any improvement worth noting until after the harvest has been secured, and realized upon in the market. To effect this to an appreciable degree will take from six weeks to two months yet, and the burden in the meantime will bear heavily upon the shoulders of many retailers. Several country merchants have been in the city during the past ten days and made arrangements for their accounts until then. The wholesalers are very liberal in their dealings with every honest deserving man, and there is very seldom any difficulty in coming to a satisfactory understanding.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

This is the busy season of the year with agricultural implement men. The amount of business done this season so far has been very satisfactory, and fully up to expectations. There was not the same rush of trade early in the spring that there was last year, but business has been steady right through, and aggregates vastly in excess of 1882 up to this time. Mowers have sold very freely and most of them have been put in operation. Rakes have also been in active demand. Business now is principally in harvesting and threshing machinery. A great many orders for self-binders have been placed, and it will tax the capacity of all the leading establishments to supply all demands. Judging from the large number of threshers, principally steam, that have been sold, farmers will not have the difficulty in getting their grain threshed in good time that they experienced last year. Plows are not much enquired for at present, but this branch of the business will revive after harvest. Wagons are slow of sale, and the market is somewhat overstocked. Collections are still slow and no improvement is expected till after harvest.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Business in the boot and shoe line continues very quiet. A few sorting up orders keep coming in, but even these are less frequent than they were a month ago. Travellers with fall samples have not yet been sent out on the road, the leading houses preferring to hold off until the harvest is assured before pushing business. Collections are slow.

CLOTHING.

There has been literally nothing doing during the past week. Trade is at a standstill, and it is not expected that there will be any movement of consequence for a month to come. Prospect,

for fall trade are considered excellent, and the leading houses are well prepared for it. Collections are still slow, and there is not much prospect of immediate improvement.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

In this line there is no particular reason for complaint. A fair number of orders are constantly being received, and if the houses chose to fill them all their hands would be kept pretty busy. They are exercising great caution in their transactions, and none but a cash man or a man whose credit is indisputable, are dealt with. Collections are on the slow side, but better than in many other branches of trade.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Things in the crockery line remain just about as they were. There is not much inquiry for goods beyond a few sorting up orders in the commoner classes of staples. A good trade is looked forward to in the course of a month or six weeks, and no effort will be made to push business until about that time. Collections are quiet.

DRY GOODS.

There has been no new feature developed in the dry goods trade since last week. Business still continues very quiet. Wholesalers are not yet pushing business, and will not send their travellers out with fall samples for three or four weeks yet. This together with the fact that retailers are purchasing only to supply immediate demands leads to the belief that trade has about reached the lowest point, and from now henceforth there will, in all probability, be a steady but not rapid improvement. The overstocks held in the country have become pretty well cleared out, and the demand from now out must of necessity be better. Collections are still very slow, and dealers have made up their minds that there will not be any improvement of note in this respect until after harvest.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

There is still very little doing in this line, beyond a few sorting up orders. City trade is especially quiet, the bulk of business done being with country merchants. Collections are no better than they were and still very slow.

FISH AND POULTRY.

There is very little movement in fish at present, and there will not likely be much business done until the cool weather of the fall sets in. Poultry are almost out of the market. White fish and trout sell at 8c; pike at 3c.

FRUIT.

The fruit trade has been hardly so brisk during the past week as for the few weeks previous. This is owing to the cooler weather, which directly affects the demand for lemons and oranges especially. The supply in the city is fair, and considerable consignments are expected in a few days. Lemons hold firm at the old quotation of \$10 to 10.50. California oranges are down to \$7.50. There are very few apples in the market. They are quoted at from \$9 to \$11 per barrel, according to quality; watermelons are worth \$10 per dozen. Tomatoes are not very plentiful, and the price fluctuates so much according to the condition in which they are received, that quotations cannot be given. Dried fruit quotations remain the same, viz: Loose

muscatel raisins \$3; black currants \$4.75, triple crown \$8; golden dates \$11 to 11.50, in mats; 16c in boxes.

FUEL.

There is not as yet any reduction in the price of fuel, and will not likely be until the effect of shipment via Port Arthur makes itself felt. Quotations are as follows.—Anthracite coal \$15 delivered; bituminous \$13.50 to 14.50, tamarac wood in lots of ten cars or over sells at \$0.50, smaller lots \$0.75; poplar \$5 in large lots, \$5.50 in small quantities.

FURNITURE.

Trade in this line is still very quiet, and the factories are not doing much beyond filling orders. A good fall trade is expected. Country dealers are holding off until after harvest before laying in stocks.

GROCERIES.

There has been a fair amount of business done altogether during the week. Some houses have received liberal orders, while others say they have had very little inquiry. A general revival of business is expected shortly. Prices remain as they were. Sugars—Yellow 9½ to 10c; granulated 10½ to 11c; Paris lumps 12½ to 12¾c; Coffees 15 to 18c for Rio, 22 to 27c for Javas; teas—Japan 25 to 45c, Moyune gunpowders 35 to 75c; Young Hyson 26 to 55c; new season Congou 30 to 40c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

The general tone of business in this line is exceedingly quiet. There are some large building contracts on hand, which will cause a demand for some of the heavier lines. There is a fair amount of trade being done in light hardware. The quotations are:—Tin plate 14 x 20, \$8 to 8.25, 20 x 28, \$15 to 15.25, bar iron \$3.74 to 4; sheet iron 5½ to 6c; iron piping, 25 per cent off price list; ingot tin, 32 to 35c; piglead, 6½ to 7c; galvanised iron, No. 28, 3½ to 9c according to quality.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

There is very little movement to report, and quietness is expected for some time yet. The following are quotations which remain as they were:—Sole leather, 70 to 75c; B. Z., \$5 to 90c; French first choice, \$1.15 to 1.25; French calf first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; wax upper, No. 1 55c; grain, No. 1, 55c; harness leather, 34 to 36c for plump stock.

LUMBER.

There is a fairly active demand for lumber, a good many buildings being in course of erection throughout the city; a large proportion of which are frame. The mills are turning out large quantities. Quotations are as follows, but they are not very strictly adhered to: Pine lumber 1st, common boards, dressed \$26.50; 2nd, dressed, \$25.50; 1st do. rough, \$26.50, 2nd do. \$25.50, sheathing, rough, \$25; timber 16 feet and under, \$24; do. over 16 feet, for each additional 2 feet, \$1; dimension and joists 16 feet and under, \$24; do. over 16 feet for each, \$1; fencing, \$25; 2 and 3 inch battens, \$30; A. stock boards, all widths, \$50; B do., \$45; C do., \$40; D do., \$35; 1st clear, 1, 1½, and 2 inch, \$60; 2nd do., \$56; window and door casings, \$50; base boards, dressed, \$50; 1st pine flooring, siding and ceiling, \$40; 2nd do. \$35; 3rd do. \$32; ½ inch split-siding, dressed, \$30. Spruce

lumber—timber 16 feet and under, \$23, do. over 16 feet for each additional 2 feet, \$1; dimensions and joists, 16 feet and under, \$23; do., over 16 feet, for each additional 2 feet, \$1; boards, \$23; 1st flooring, siding and ceiling, \$32, XX shingles, \$5.50; Star A shingles, \$5.50, X shingles, \$5.50; A do, \$5; lath, \$4.50

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

There has been very little doing in this line of late. This is generally a dull season of the year, but this is a little quieter than was anticipated. Collections are fair.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

A very fair trade has been done during the week, and collections are reported as fairly satisfactory. There has been some cutting in rates for whiskey, so that considerable transactions having taken place at as low as \$1.50. This will not continue though. Quotations to jobbers and purchasers of quantities are. Hennessy's one star, is \$14.00; in wood, \$5 per gallon, Imperial, cases vintage of 1878, \$5.50, Martel, in case, one star, \$14; Renault, one star, \$12; Boleyn, in wood, \$4 to \$5.50; Roubert, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$10, half flasks, \$11; Pinette, in wood, \$4 per Imp. gal.; Louis Freres, in cases, qts, \$10; flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; half flasks, four dozen in a case, \$12; M Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9; half flasks, \$10. Gin, Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$11; green cases, \$6; Old Tom gin, Bernard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booth's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's in wood, \$1.00; Caol-Ila Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$9.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$4.50; Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.50 to \$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.

WINNIEPEG

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

During the week there has been scarcely any movement in grain, and provisions have so been on the slow side. The receipts of grain have amounted to a few loads brought on the market by farmers, and now that haying and harvesting operations are occupying the attention of people in the country, the supply even from that source will be light for some time.

WHEAT.

Receipts for the week have amounted to scarcely anything at all, but the mills have sufficient on hand to enable them to supply the demand for flour. The prospect for the new crop is good, and the probability is that prices will range a good deal higher than last season. Ninety cents for No. 1 hard in Winnipeg well, it is supposed, be about the ruling figure. For old wheat 80c is the ruling figure as yet.

OATS.

There have been a few loads on the market this week, but no receipts by rail. The demand is exceedingly light, and the price has dropped to 30c. The probability is that oats will rule low this fall. Dealers will not contract for fall

delivery at over 25c, but is as yet a little early to say what the established price will be.

BARLEY.

There have been no receipts of barley this week, and the quotation 45c for good bright samples is purely nominal.

FLOUR.

The demand for flour is exceedingly light for this season of the year. The mills are still running only sufficient to supply local wants, and this hardly necessitates working half time. There is no demand for shipment east, and will not likely be till the new crop is being ground. Prices for flour remain the same as last week, but it is expected there will be a slight advance before long. Quotations are:—Patents \$3 to 3.10; xxx or strong baker's \$2.45 to 2.55; baker's \$1.95 to 2.05; trader's or xx \$1.05.

BRAN.

Although the mills are running light, the demand for bran is so small, that it can scarcely be got rid of. There is no change in price; \$10 per ton on track is the ruling figure.

SHORTS.

There is very little inquiry for shorts, and the stocks on hand are more than sufficient to supply the demand. The price holds steady at the old quotation of \$12 per ton on track.

POTATOES.

Old potatoes may almost be said to be out of the market. What few are held are poor in quality and soft. They are quoted at from 35c to 40c, according to quality. The new crop from the country has not yet appeared on the market, and the supply is all imported. Stocks are low, and are quoted at \$5 to 5.50 per barrel. The price will soon be much lower, as the home product is expected to be marketable in a week or two.

BUTTER.

There is a good supply of butter in the city, chiefly importations from Ontario. Good choice dairy is quoted at from 21c to 22c; creamery 24c to 25c.

EGGS.

There is a brisk demand for eggs, and stocks in the city are not large. Receipts from the country have been fairly liberal, and no doubt by another year the home product will be sufficient to supply the demand, especially in the summer season. The ruling quotation is 23c per dozen.

CHEESE.

The supply in the city, although not heavy, is equal to the demand. The ruling figure for both new and old is 14c.

HAMS.

There is getting to be somewhat of a scarcity in hams; the demand for this line of hog product is very good. Canned are very firm at 16½c. The season for handling plain is nearly past, and there are scarcely any held in the city now.

BACON.

There has been a good demand for bacon of late, and prices hold firm. Long clear, dry-salted, is quoted at 13c to 13½c; Cumberland 12 to 13½c, rolls scarce at 16½c for covered; bellies 16c to 16½c.

MESS PORK.

The demand for mess pork has been very good for this season of the year. It is quoted at from \$22 to 23, according to the size of the transaction.

MESS BEEF.

There is not much inquiry for mess beef at this season of the year, but prices hold firm at from \$18 to 18.25.

CANNED MEATS.

are quiet, and not much inquired for.

SUNDRIES.

Water melons \$10 per doz; new onions \$10.00 per barrel; cabbages \$1.50 per doz; white beans \$2.75 per bushel.

MINNEAPOLIS.

A feeling of quiet has characterized the market during the past week, and prices have generally tended downwards. The effect of the telegraphers strike on the speculative markets is still being felt. On Tuesday, good wheat was in better demand than it had been for a day or two, but transactions were chiefly by sample. There was very little inquiry for either corn or oats. Flour was quiet, but there is noticeable a growing inquiry and more firmness. The following quotations represent the business of the day:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.11 to \$1.12; No. 1, \$1.01 to \$1.06; No. 2 hard \$1.05 to 1.06½

CORN, No. 2, 46 to 48c; no grade, 43 to 46c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 31 to 32c; rejected, 29 to 30c.

FLOUR, Patents, \$6.40 to \$6.50; straights, \$6.00 to \$6.25; clears, \$5.00 to \$5.30; low grades \$2.50 to 2.75.

On Wednesday the market remained very much as it was on Tuesday. Wheat was in fair demand, but corn and oats were quiet. The business of the day is represented by the following quotations:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.11 to \$1.12½; No. 1 \$1.01 to \$1.07; No. 2 hard, \$1.05 to \$1.07.

CORN, No. 2 46 to 48c; rejected, 43 to 46c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 31 to 32c; rejected, 29 to 30c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.40 to \$6.50; straights, \$6.00 to \$6.25; clears, \$5.00 to \$5.30.

On Thursday there was very little movement in wheat, and what transactions took place were chiefly in futures. Corn was as dull as ever, and oats were quiet. The following quotations represent the business of the day:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.12 to 1.13; No. 1, \$1.02 to \$1.07; No. 2 hard \$1.06 to \$1.08.

CORN, No. 2, 45 to 48c; condemned 40 to 44c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 30 to 31c; rejected, 27 to 30c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.40 to \$6.50; straights, \$6.00 to \$6.25; clears, \$5.00 to \$5.30.

On Friday the market for wheat fluctuated considerably, and closed at about the same figure as the day previous. The business in corn was not important, and oats were very dull. The business of the day is represented by the following quotations:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.12 to 1.13; No. 1, \$1.02 to 1.07; No. 2 hard, \$1.06 to \$1.08.

CORN, No. 2, 46c to 48c; condemned 40 to 44c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 29½ to 30c; samples 28 to 32c; rejected, 26 to 29c.

FLOUR, patents, \$6.40 to \$6.50; straights, \$6.00 to \$6.25; clears, \$5.00 to \$5.30.

On Saturday wheat was firmer, especially for futures. Corn and oats continued quiet. The business of the day is represented by the following quotations:

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, \$1.13 to 1.13½; No. 1 \$1.02 to 1.07; No. 2 hard \$1.06½ to 1.08½.

CORN, No. 2, 46c to 48c; no grade 40c to 44c.

OATS, No. 2 white, 29½ to 30c; rejected 29 to 29c.

FLOUR, Patents, \$6.40 to 6.50; straights, \$6.00 to 6.25; clear \$5.00 to 5.30.

CHICAGO.

The market for the week has ruled steadier than for some time. Fluctuations have been frequent, but always within a narrow range. On Tuesday there was a steady movement and a good degree of strength was manifested. Prices held throughout the session within a small range. Corn was inclined to be quiet, and the speculative market for oats was dull. Hog products were fairly active, but the feeling was somewhat unsettled. Towards the close quotations were:

Wheat.....	Aug. \$1.01½	Sept., \$1.03½
Corn.....	" 50½	" 50½
Oats.....	" 27½	" 26½
Pork.....	" 13.47½	" 13.62½
Lard.....	" 8.62½	" 8.72½

On Wednesday a conservative feeling controlled the movements of traders and business in wheat reached only a moderate volume. Corn was easier, owing to encouraging reports regarding the growing crops, and a falling off in shipping demand. Oats were in good demand and firmer. Provisions were slightly weaker, and trading only moderately active. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Aug., \$1.00½	Sept., \$1.02½
Corn.....	" 49½	" 49½
Oats.....	" 27½	" 26½
Pork.....	" 13.15	" 13.27½
Lard.....	" 8.47½	" 8.60

On Thursday there was very little change in the situation of the grain markets. Wheat was in fair demand, but corn and oats were not much sought for. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Aug., \$1.02½	Sept., \$1.02½
Corn.....	" 49½	" 49½
Oats.....	" 27½	" 26½
Pork.....	" 13.25	" 13.27½
Lard.....	" 8.47½	" 8.60

On Friday the grain market fluctuated considerably, owing to conflicting reports regarding the crops and weather. Grain was generally easier and lower. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Aug., \$0.99½	Sept., \$1.02½
Corn.....	" 49½	" 49½
Oats.....	" 27½	" 26½
Pork.....	" 13.32½	" 13.35
Lard.....	" 8.52½	" 8.65

On Saturday wheat was in fair demand. Corn was strong and oats quiet. Provisions were firm. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	Aug., \$1.01	Sept., \$1.02½
Corn.....	" 50½	" 50
Oats.....	" 28	" 26½
Pork.....	" 13.10	" 13.17½
Lard.....	" 8.40	" 8.47½

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The past has been another quiet week in the stock market. The Exchange will not hold any afternoon session during August, but all the business there is can be got through in the morning. On Wednesday bank stocks closed generally higher than the day previous, and miscel-

laneous securities were firmer. As compared with last week's quotations, closing bids were:

July 25, Aug. 1.

Montreal	197 ..197½
Ontario	115½ ..115½
Toronto	185 ..184½
Merchants	121½ ..121½
Commerce.....	131½ ..132½
Imperial	142½ ..142½
Federal.....	158 ..153½
Dominion.....	197½ ..198½
Standard.....	114½ ..114½
Hamilton.....	116½ ..116½
North-west Land.....	58 .. 58
Ontario and Qu'Appelle.....	120 ..120

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Quietness has prevailed during the week. Very little grain was offered, but that seemed sufficient to supply the demand. Prices have been fairly well maintained. The weather has not been very favorable for the growing crops, but still a vast improvement on the few weeks previous. Stocks in store are heavier than were held at this season last year.

WHEAT.

There has been a very slight movement, but what has been sold has gone off at steady prices. No No. 1 is offering. Quotations are: Fall wheat No. 2, \$1.07 to 1.08; No. 3, \$1.04 to 1.05; Spring do No. 2, \$1.09 to 1.10; No. 3, \$1.06 to 1.07.

OATS.

Offerings have been lighter, and prices are somewhat firmer. There is a good demand for all that comes in. Western are worth 42c. to 42½c. on track. Street prices 46c.

BARLEY.

There have been no offerings, neither was there any demand heard of. The price is nominally unchanged at the following quotations: No. 1, 73c.; No. 2, 65c.; extra No. 3, 59c.; No. 3, 48c. to 50c.

RYE.

There is still nothing doing, and prices are purely nominal at 60c.

POTATOES

The market is quiet and easier at \$2.50 per barrel for new. Street receipts are light at \$2.25 to 2.50 per barrel.

FLOUR.

Offerings have been slow, but the demand is fairly good. Prices are steady at \$4.50 to 4.85 for superior extra, and \$4.70 for extra.

BUTTER.

There has been an unsettled market during the week. Some shipping inquiry has been heard of, but buyers and sellers have been too far apart to allow of any transactions of consequence. Considerable stocks are held throughout the country. Really good lots have sold at 14c. Selections for city use have sold slowly at 16c. On the street pound rolls sell from 17c to 20c; crocks at 16c.

EGGS

There is an abundant supply, and round lots are dull of sale at 15c to 15½c. Really fresh on the street bring from 18c to 20c.

PORK

There is nothing doing in round lots; small lots have sold at \$20.

BACON

The market is quiet with a downward tendency. Long clear is worth 10c to 10½c, round lots only being obtainable at the former figure. Cumberland is scarce and firmer than long clear at 10c to 10½c, with very little movement. Rolls are nearly finished; a few can yet be obtained at 13½c; canvassed bellies 14½c.

HAMS.

Are firm, and stocks are getting low. Small lots have sold at 14c for smoked, and 14½c for

canvassed; round lots might be got at half a cent below these quotations; pickled are quiet at 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

SUNDRIES.

Dried apples, 10c to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; oatmeal per 136 lbs., \$5.10 and \$5.25; cornmeal, \$3.75 and \$3.90; peas, 78c to 79c.

Markets by Telegraph.

Special Dispatch to The Commercial.

STOCKS.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 6.

Stocks are inactive. No confidence is felt in transactions, but prices are generally well maintained. On week closing bids were: Montreal 197 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ontario 115; Toronto 184 $\frac{1}{2}$; Merchants 121; Commerce 132 $\frac{1}{2}$, sales 133 $\frac{1}{2}$; Imperial 142 $\frac{1}{2}$, sales 143 $\frac{1}{2}$; Federal 159, sales 159; Dominion 199 $\frac{1}{2}$, sales 199 $\frac{1}{2}$; Standard 114 $\frac{1}{2}$; Hamilton 116; North-west Land 56 $\frac{1}{2}$, sales 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 57; Ontario and Qu Appelle is offered at 125; Manitoba Loan 122, without bids.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Aug. 6.

Produce is inactive. Flour is wanted at \$4.80 or superior and \$4.70 for extra. Wheat is steady; No. 2 fall is wanted at \$1.08; No. 2 spring has sold at \$1.10; offerings are small. Oats are scarce and firm at 42 $\frac{1}{2}$. Barley and peas are nominal. The crops seem to be turning out better than was expected. Butter is declining with increasing receipts; selections are down to 15c; round lots are offering at 13c to 14c, and not taken. Eggs are slow of sale at 15c to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for caudled. Meats are easier; round lots of long clear sold under, and small lots at 10c to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Wool is quiet; choice selected fleece is sold at 20c; coarse sold at 16c.

Bradstreet's Weekly Report.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4, 1883.

The general commercial situation throughout the United States, as reported by Bradstreets by telegraph, maintains the favorable features previously noted. The failures in the hides, leather and boot and shoe manufacturing and jobbing trade in Boston and vicinity, involved a number of dealers in other cities, and affected the leather market seriously. Iron and dry goods have undergone like shocks. The wheat market has tended downward during the greater part of the week. Corn has done likewise; in both cases good growing weather, favorable crop reports and heavy receipts at the west, together with low prices abroad, have contributed to the results indicated. Provisions have fluctuated within narrow limits, but on the whole prices have declined. Coal has improved slightly. The production of anthracite to July 18th, was over 1,100,000 tons in excess of that for the like period of 1882. Petroleum has been steadily maintained at about last week's closing price. Ocean freights have been firmer and petroleum charters have been frequent. The wool trade has continued active and a better feeling prevails in all markets although there is no material change in prices. There were 155 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, 13 less than in the preceding week, 46 more than in the corresponding week of 1882, and 80 more than in the same week of 1881.

Crop Prospects.

An official crop bulletin has been issued from the Department of Agriculture and Statistics, under date of July 26th, which reads as follows:

A circular was issued June 29th to 420 correspondents, of whom 200 have replied up to date. The value of these reports will be better judged when it is understood that each one is from a separate township. The principal portion of these replies were written during the second week of the current month, at the beginning of which the want of rain was being felt in nearly every district to a considerable degree. Commencing on the 11th in the western portion of the Province, and on the 12th in the eastern, showers, followed by heavy thunder storms prevailed, and supplied the much felt want. The general success of the grain harvest has now been placed beyond a doubt.

WHEAT.—The comparative acreage sown shows an average increase of 54 per cent. over 1882. The reports from points throughout the whole province are of a very satisfactory nature, and large yields are fully expected in the great majority of cases. Though suffering from the extreme and prolonged dry weather in the early part of the season, still only in a few cases is absolute injury reported, and these occur only where the grain was late in being sown. From very many points reports speak of wheat as "flattering," "wheat looks remarkably well," "wheat favorable," "wheat never looked better," &c., &c. In a few cases worms are reported as injurious, but no serious complaints are made. A very bountiful crop will no doubt be reaped, with the general yield over an average.

OATS. The extent to which oats have been sown as compared with that of last year shows an average increase of fifty-eight per cent. In a great many localities the spring was backward, and oats sown late were injured by frosts in the early part of June. Serious injury, however, is only reported in a very few places. Grubs or worms are also spoken of as working destruction in some localities. The great majority of reports speak confidently of a good average crop, and no fears are expressed of any failure or scarceness.

BARLEY.—Though not grown to nearly so great an extent as wheat or oats, barley shows an average increase in acreage of thirty six per cent. over 1882. This grain seems, too to have suffered to a considerable extent from the early June frosts, and also from worms. However, very encouraging remarks are made, and a good fair average crop will be general. The dampness of the ground in the early part of the season and the want of rain later on has caused the straw to be short, but reports generally speak of barley as "looking sound" and having a "good color."

PEAS.—Field peas do not appear to be grown to a very large extent as compared with some other grains, but they show an average increase in acreage of forty six per cent. over 1882, and appear to have been generally sown throughout the Province, though in limited quantities. They do not appear to have suffered from frost, and are generally reported as favorable, and showing evidences of a good crop.

POTATOES.—A large increase in acreage in po-

tatoes is reported. Reports as to condition and probable yield differ very much. Frosts are spoken of as having damaged the crop in a number of places, and grubs are also spoken of as having affected them to a certain degree. Rain was wanted to insure a really good crop.

ROOTS.—Roots have been extensively planted generally in the Province, but have suffered severely from frosts and grubs. In only a few cases are they reported as having escaped damage, and showing signs of a promising crop; whilst from a great many localities come the reports "roots almost a failure," "roots poor," &c., &c.

HAY. Though having suffered considerably from drought, indications point to an abundance in all sections. Relief is felt in some quarters, where the crop promised to be small, by there being a quantity of old hay on hand. There is no doubt at there being an abundance of hay, for all who are able and willing to secure it.

C. P. R. Freight.

During the year ending May 1st. the freight tariff on the Canadian Pacific Railway amounted to as follows:

Wheat, bushels.....	711,000
Oats, ".....	581,000
Barley, ".....	16,000
Flax Seed, ".....	27,000
Flour, bbls.....	37,000
Potatoes, bushels.....	46,000
Lumber, feet.....	98,000,000
Wood, cords.....	61,600
Brick,.....	2,500,000
Companys freight tons.....	555,000
Settlers effects, cars.....	204

These are only the principal items.

St. Paul and Manitoba Stock.

The New York *Herald* says, that the recent weakness in Manitoba has puzzled people in face of the fact that the company has been glorifying itself for months past through every available means of publication. To-day's *Daily Indicator* publishes a showing of the company's condition which it professes to have gathered authoritative sources, and which, if reliable, is exceedingly damaging to the company's credit. The gist of the statement is that although the company is now working 1,250 miles of road, as against about a 1,000 miles last year, the gross gain does not exceed \$136,903. The total net earnings for the fiscal year are set down at \$4,008,552—a shortage of \$424,944 in the amount necessary to fixed charges and dividends. As the receipts at the time being show a falling off of \$75,600 to \$90,000 per week the question naturally arises, from what source does the company expect to derive funds to meet its obligations, taking into consideration the fact that during the past six months the larger portion of the road's revenue has come from handling materials for the construction of the Canadian Pacific road, which is now getting into a sufficiently forward state to haul them for itself. The Manitoba company has, however, some \$20,000,000 unsold bonds in its treasury, and it is quite possible that a judicious marketing of the same will provide money enough to pay dividends and fixed charges for some time to come.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Mr. Johnston has selected a site for his oatmeal mill on the east side of Main street, immediately north of the C.P.R.

Business has been fairly active during the week, and merchants are wearing a happy and confident look in anticipation of a good fall trade.

Work on the agricultural grounds and buildings for the Provincial Exhibition is progressing favorably, and the prospects for a splendid show are excellent.

A. Raymer, late of the firm of McNab & Raymer, has gone into partnership with his brother, S. Raymer, in the marble cutting business, The style of the firm is Raymer & Co.

EMERSON.

A. H. Doran, jeweller, has disposed of his stock, and left for Rochester, N.Y.

City of Emerson bonds, to the amount of \$30,000, have been sold to Scottish capitalists at par.

Hodgins & McIntosh, of the Anglo-American hotel, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by H. McIntosh.

The pivot pier of the new railway and traffic bridge across Red River is progressing rapidly. Stone is arriving in large quantities.

Collector Bradley is getting his exhibit of Manitoba products, &c., in shape, in the addition to the custom house built for that purpose by the C.P.R.

The Union brewery here is doing a good business under the management of Messrs. Vidal and Woodley. Ross and Hamilton are sole bottlers for the brewery.

Our first election of aldermen, under the city charter, took place on Saturday and passed off quietly. Mr. Nash was elected mayor. The aldermen are: J. F. Tennant, Wm. Forsyth, A. Mutchmore, J. J. Johnston, E. Vance and W. Whitely. Thos. A. Cole was appointed city clerk and chamberlain, at a salary of \$1,200 a year.

MINNEDOSA.

Building operations in town are in full blast, and a number of substantial business buildings, as well as residences, are being erected.

That this section of country is highly thought of in financial circles is evident from the tenders for the \$16,000 debentures of the County of Minnedosa, (8 per cent), which have just been put on the market. The tenders, of which there were a large number, ranged from par to 110.

The crops in this vicinity look remarkably well, although on high ground the straw is short. The cool weather and frequent showers during the past ten days have had a good effect. Farmers here are going largely into stock raising, and are putting up large quantities of hay. Timothy is being largely sown and will do well.

Work is progressing rapidly on the M. and N. W. Railway, and a gang will commence grading just outside the town limits in a few days. It is said that the company intend to erect a fine brick station here. As they are now owners of one thousand lots, comprising some of the best property in the town, they are largely inter-

ested in its progress and prosperity, and will further the interests of Minnedosa in every way possible.

STONEWALL.

Rockwood Fall Exhibition will be held here on Sept. 27th and 28th.

Large quantities of hay are being cut in this district. Capt. Colquhoun alone intends putting up about two thousand tons in all.

Large quantities of stone are being shipped from the quarries here, to be used in building the court house and jail at Brandon.

The crops in this vicinity looks well, and as the price of wheat promises to be good, our merchants are looking forward to a brisk fall business.

A great deal of improvement is being made on the streets of the town. Jackson avenue has been graded, so as to make a good road to the station at all seasons.

BRANDON.

The Agricultural buildings will be pushed forward at once, and will be ready for the fall show.

There are no business changes this week, no failures on record. Brandon with few exceptions has been most fortunate.

During the week business has been fair. The weather has been favorable to the crops, and a good average harvest is expected.

Day & Kelly have leased the Grand Central hotel, and Mr. Brundige, formerly manager of that hotel, is trying to make arrangements to get the Langham.

The Ogilvie elevator is being pushed forward rapidly, and will be ready for the winter business. Mr. Ogilvie spent most of the week here looking after the work.

W. S. Stout, superintendent Dominion Express Company, was in the city last week and expressed himself well satisfied with the prospects of the business at this point.

The County buildings are being pushed forward on the original site. This action of the Government is keenly felt by its strongest supporters, and will be remembered by them on future occasions.

Mr. B. Stockton Jenkins, late agent of the Great North-west Telegraph Co. here, has been appointed superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph system. The appointment is a good one, for Mr. Jenkins is a first class man.

RAT PORTAGE.

Large numbers of saw logs and telegraph poles continue coming in from the lake.

G. A. Kobold & Bro., butchers, are excavating a cellar preparatory to building on their property on Main street.

Mrs. Tupper, late of Chicago, has opened a fashionable dressmaking establishment over M. Alexander & Son's millinery store.

Wm. Huggins last week brought in by rail a new steam launch from Winnipeg, which will be available for excursions and private parties.

G. Anhalt, late of New York, has leased part of Geo. Miller's new premises on Main street, and will open a stock of general merchandise in a few days.

Hon. John Norquay, premier of Manitoba, president of the Kewatin Gold Mining Co., was out on a visit last week. He made a trip on the lake to the company's property.

The police business here is booming at present and likely to continue so until the Algoma election is over. The extra policemen of one province, it is said, are required to keep those of the other province straight.

The recent troubles in connection with the boundary dispute between Manitoba and Ontario has had some slight effect on the business of the town. Some of the pleasure seekers left, and no doubt intending investors in mining properties have been deterred in doing so for a time. General mercantile business continues steadily to grow.

The Ontario and Quebec Railway Company, which is controlled by the Canadian Pacific, has leased the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway for a period of 999 years at \$140,000 a year. This road, therefore, becomes a branch of the Canadian Pacific.

GEO. J. MAULSON,

(Late TRAILL, MAULSON & CLARR),

Grain and Flour Exporter

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
OFFICE CORNER MAIN and POST OFFICE STS.,
WINNIPEG.

STANDARD Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON.

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

FULL DEPOSIT MADE WITH GOVERNMENT.

D. B. CHRISHOLM, Esq., - President.

H. THEO CRAWFORD, - Secretary.

Pyramid of Assets.

1877	-	\$152,464	96	-	1877
1878	-	177,649	57	-	1878
1879	-	183,383	11	-	1879
1880	-	238,277	67	-	1880
1881	-	249,638	22	-	1881
1882	-	381,325	11	-	1882

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

A. A. ANDREWS,

General Agent for Manitoba and North-West Territory.

OFFICE ROOM, 2 McARTHUR BLOCK,

Cor. Main and Post Office Streets,

WINNIPEG, - - - MAN.

P. O. Box 957.

Canadian Pacific R'y Co.

(WESTERN DIVISION)

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after April 1st, 1893, trains will move as follows:

Going West.		Going East	
8.15 a.m.	leave Winnipeg	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.	
10.35 "	Moose Jaw	4.15 "	
9.00 p.m.	av Swift Current	lv 7.00 a.m.	

0.40 a.m.	leave Rat Portage	arrive 4.03 p.m.	
1.40 p.m.	Whittemouth	12.20 "	
3.45 "	Selkirk	0.50 a.m.	
4.55 "	arrive Winnipeg	leave 8.45 "	

8.25 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.	10.35 a.m.	7.00 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.
Arrive.	St. Vincent.	Leave.	
10.40 a.m.	10.23 p.m.	3.45 a.m.	4.20 p.m.

Daily.
Daily except Saturdays.
Daily except Mondays.

SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH.

Going South.		Going North.	
Lv 7.30 a.m.	Winnipeg	8.60 p.m.	4.30 p.m. Av.
" 11.40 "	Morris	4.45 "	12.25 "
Ar 1.55 p.m.	Gretna	2.30 "	lv.
" 5.00 "	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.

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

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

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W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager.
WM. HARDER, Ass't Traffic Manager.

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- H. G. PEDLAR'S TINWARE, Oshawa, Ont.
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Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1.00 p.m. and 8.00
p.m.; and St. Paul, 1.45 p.m. and 8.45 p.m.; arriving in
Chicago at 7.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

COMING WEST.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. (except Sun
day) and 9.00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.15 a.m. and
12.45 p.m., and Minneapolis at 7.00 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.This is the only line between St. Paul and Chicago run-
ning the Pullman Smoking Room Sleepers, and Palace
dining cars.

GOING SOUTHWEST.

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

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.

SOUTHEASTWARD.

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

NORTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Paul at 7.00 p.m. and 8.00 a.m.,
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following, making close connections with the Canadian
Pacific.Trains run between St. Paul and Minneapolis almost
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Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Trains run on St. Paul time.

Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway.

GOING EAST.

Leave Chicago 9.10 a.m., 5.30 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 12.00
noon, 4.35 p.m.; arrive at Port Huron 10.30 p.m., 5.30
a.m., 10.35 a.m., 10.10 a.m., 5.15 p.m.Leave Port Huron 6.10 a.m., 7.55 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 4.15
p.m., 11.00 a.m.; arrive at Chicago 6.50 p.m., 7.45 p.m.,
8.00 a.m., 6.40 a.m., 9.00 a.m.Pullman palace sleeping coaches are run through with-
out change, between Chicago, and Bay City, Toronto,
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via Port Huron, as follows:

GOING WEST.

Train leaving New York 6.45 p.m., Buffalo 12.10 p.m.,
Suspension Bridge 1.00 p.m., and Port Huron 8.00 p.m.,
has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from New
York, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Bay City to
Chicago.Train leaving Boston 7.00 p.m., Montreal 9.30 a.m.,
Toronto 11.45 p.m., and Port Huron 7.45 a.m., has through
Pullman palace sleeping coach from Boston to Chicago.Train leaving Montreal 10.00 p.m., Toronto 12.15 p.m.,
Port Huron 8.00 p.m., has through Pullman palace
sleeping coach from Montreal to Chicago.

GOING EAST.

Train No. 3 leaving Chicago 5.30 p.m., has through
Pullman palace sleeping coaches from Chicago to Bay
City, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and New York.Train No. 5 leaving Chicago 9.00 p.m., has through
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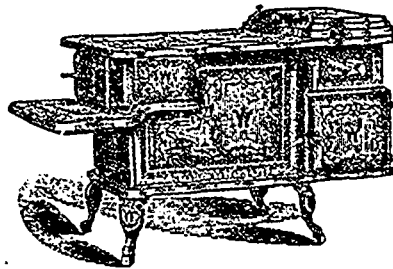
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