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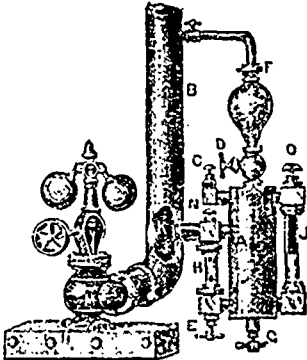
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Published by James E. Steen Every Tuesday Subscription, \$2 per annum.

VOL. II.

WINNIPEG, APRIL 1, 1884.

NO. 29

The Commercial

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WINNIPEG, APRIL 1, 1884.

BISHOP & CLEMIE, butchers, Birtle, have dissolved partnership.

THE Birtle Lumber Co.'s effects are in the possession of the sheriff.

F. R. GEMMEL, general storekeeper, Selkirk, has sold out his business.

JOHN MCGREGOR, dealer in harness, Nelson, has closed out his business.

RICHARD LAKE, general storekeeper, Medicine Hat, has assigned in trust.

M. LOGAN, harness maker, Nelson, has sold out his business to J. H. Ruddell.

JOSEPH BAILEY, hotel keeper, Carberry, has sold his business to William Mashie.

RISDALE & WHALEN, general storekeepers, Indian Head, have dissolved partnership.

RAE BROTHERS, blacksmiths, Carberry, have sold out their business to John Thompson.

CHADWICK & McLELLAN, dealers in hardware, Rat Portage, have assigned in trust.

D. S. McDONALD, grocer, Portage la Prairie, contemplates transferring his business to Minnedosa.

THE Birtle Farming Co. are in trouble at present, and the sheriff is in possession of their effects at Beulah.

H. A. PERLEY, of Carberry, is giving up his store business, and will in future confine himself to hotel keeping.

ROSS & ROSS, general storekeepers, Rapid City, have dissolved partnership, and the business will be continued by H. C. Ross.

MATHERS & ATKINSON, publishers of the *Liberal*, Portage la Prairie, have dissolved partnership, and the business will be continued by Atkinson.

THERE has been a change in the Manitoba Coffee and Spice Mills. G. N. Scott retires from the business, which will be carried on by Dr. Clarke, of Toronto, Ont., with Mr. Russell as resident manager in Winnipeg.

THE Winnipeg Historical Society and the Winnipeg Board of Trade will occupy jointly the floor above Thomas Ryan's store in his new building on Main street. The location will be a very central one, and the rooms will be very convenient for the meetings of both.

THE trade sales at Coolican & Co.'s auction rooms, on Wednesday and Thursday last, were confined to wines, liquors and cigars, the stock of William Campbell. The bidding was quite spirited, and sales were made at fair prices. The balances of the same stock will be put up on Wednesday.

THERE is still a hitch in the dissolution arrangements at the Grand Union Hotel. There is a triangular squabble between the retiring partners, the remaining one and the proprietors of the house. At present it has a Kilkenny cat-like appearance, but it is to be hoped that an amicable arrangement will be reached very soon.

THE Royal Route, the Albert Lea Route, and the Milwaukee and St. Paul, all announce great reductions in freight rates for the coming summer, and there is a strong probability that competition with the C. P. R. Port Arthur's route, from the east here, will be very keen during the summer months. Let us have plenty of opposition, for we require it.

FREERORN & WINGARD, furniture dealers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership, and the business will be continued by W. Wingard.

SINCE the town of Calgary took legs and moved across the Elbow River to the new town site, the town has grown with amazing rapidity. Over one hundred buildings are now in course of construction, and as many more will be commenced during the month of April. Travelers who have visited there during the past two weeks report a lively demand for almost every class of ordinary merchandise.

THE new City Charter for Winnipeg, which would separate the city from the rest of Selkirk County, and erect it into a separate municipality, seems to meet with determined opposition from outside parties. It is no doubt very convenient for the county to have the city pay five-sixths of its annual expenditure and receive nothing in return, but justice and the interests of the city demand the proposed separation, although it is questionable how the charter will fare in the hands of the Legislature.

THE stream of immigrants passing through the city during the past week has been much heavier than any week of 1884. A large proportion of the arrivals went to settle around Moosomin, and most were parties with a fixed destination. The immigration so far has been composed of parties intending to follow agriculture, and the absence of the speculative loafer forms a pleasing contrast to the arrivals of former years. As yet the crowd of clerks, bookkeepers and such like have not begun to arrive, and it is to be hoped they will have sense enough to stay away.

THE *Free Press* of yesterday contains an item about the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in Winnipeg. We can inform our contemporary that the commodity has been sold here for over a year, and its price on several occasions quoted in the columns of THE COMMERCIAL. The great trouble with the questionable compound is when it is sold for pure butter, and as yet no one has attempted that fraud, at least not so far as we can learn. While lard and other necessaries for its manufacture are so high in price as they are here at present, it is not likely that its manufacture will become a prominent industry.

Business East. ONTARIO.

Benjamin Jarman, grocer, London, is dead.
Charles Graham, physician, Desboro, is dead.
Ward & Pierce, hotel, Chatham, have sold out.

Perry & Son, grocers, Alisa Craig, have sold out.

Alex Codhrane, foundry, Durham, is burned out.

Victor Sykes, tanner, Bloomfield, has been burned out.

Balfour & Co., general store, Port Colborne, have assigned.

J. & A. Quirk, stoves, Galt, have sold out to Grantham & Co.

Edward McTiverin, carriage woodwork, Hamilton, is dead.

L. E. Kinton, general store, Huntsville, is giving up business.

W. A. Cromwell, general store, Guelph, has removed to Otterville.

Odette & Wherry, forwarders and coal, Windsor, have assigned in trust.

Perkins & Snively, grocers, Petrolia, have dissolved; Snively continues.

Lane & Bass, jewelers, Brockville, have dissolved; Lane continues alone.

James Grand & Co., stationers, Toronto, have changed style to Grand & Forge.

McRae & Mitchell, shoes, Hamilton, have dissolved; Colin McRae continues.

Leak & Slater, carriages, Dresden, have dissolved; John Leak continues alone.

Gillies & Co., general store, Thamesville, have dissolved. Mrs F E Spackman continues.

QUEBEC.

A Walsh & Co., millinery, Montreal, have dissolved.

A. Harvey, greengrocer, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Willow Trudeau, Bridge House, Longueuil, has assigned in trust.

Joseph Garllardet, general store, Walker's Cutting, has assigned in trust.

Joseph Contu, general store, St. Charles de Stanbridge, has assigned in trust.

Quellette & Frere, confectioners, Bienville, have dissolved; G. Quellette continues.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Townshend & Co., drugs, Parrsboro, have sold out to James Day.

J. S. Dodd & Co., dry goods, Halifax, have admitted John Corbett as partner, style now Dodd & Corbett.

D. D. McDonald & Co., general store, Bailey's Brook, have dissolved; D. D. McDonald continues.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Thomas A. Peterson, lumber, St. Marys, has assigned.

Luther C. Brown, general store, Eel River, has assigned.

E. & J. A. Humble, general store and lumber, Stanley, have assigned.

D. D. Glasier, of the firm of D. D. Glasier & Son, tugs, Fredericton, is dead.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Campbell & Rayden, commission, Charlottetown, have dissolved; N. J. Campbell continues.

The Milling Interests of France.

A deputation delegated to inquire into the causes of the depression of milling interests in France has addressed the Ministers of Commerce and Public Instruction, praying them to take action in the matter.

It sets forth that the milling trade is rapidly depreciating, owing to foreign competition. Of all industries, that of milling is the most important in the country, for it has to handle about 100,000,000 hectolitres of cereals consumed in France, averaging in value two milliards of francs. Until very lately this trade, which exported largely to England, Belgium, and Switzerland, had no rival, but within the last ten years formidable antagonists have sprung up. French gruaux flour also has been completely supplanted in the English markets by Hungarian produce, which has flooded even those of Paris. Notwithstanding the duty, freight, etc., amounting to 10 francs per 100 kilograms, Hungarian millers, thanks to the superiority of their article of manufacture, are able to compete successfully with home producers in France.

Does this arise from the raising of a better kind of wheat in Hungary, or is it due to their greater perfection in agricultural machinery? The former can hardly suffice as a reason, for in the South of France and other localities wheat similar to that of Hungary is raised which, if treated after the manner of Hungarian milling, would give equal results.

Is not this state of affairs due in great measure to a clause in the Treaty of Frankfurt, which the heavy hand of the "Chancellor of Iron" made still more oppressive in 1850, by the further imposition of a tax, in some measure prohibitive, of 3½ per cent. on the import of flour into Germany?

But more special attention must be given to the following points:

1. The manufacture of flour is undergoing a complete revolution.
2. The old and the new systems of milling are pitted against each other.
3. The United States have peculiar advantages, both for the growth of wheat and the manufacture of machinery.

Any measure which France takes should be taken with special reference to that country, and its progression in the milling trade should be watched with the greatest attention.

For some time past a commission, composed of the most competent millers in the country, and two members appointed by the government, has been engaged in comparing the results obtained from the different systems of milling used in France. Their investigations will soon be completed, but in order that the greatest possible advantages may be derived from the fruits of their researches, it is necessary that some means should be found of teaching milling as an art. In England, Hungary and the United States there are schools for this purpose.

But in France, although schools for agriculture, cheese making, pottery, clock making and other different trades exist, yet milling, which is far more important than any of these industries, is allowed to do the best it can for itself.

It is proposed that the government establish five milling schools in the following cities. Paris, Lyons, Lille, Marseilles and Bordeaux, and that the subjects taught in them be as follows. Geology, physics, mathematics and finance, commercial laws, geography (commercial and agricultural), linear drawing and as much of foreign languages as is necessary in a professional point of view. In case schools of this standing should be found too expensive to establish separately, departments might be formed in the agricultural and other schools already in existence; but whatever is done must be done quickly, to keep from total ruin a trade which keeps running 25,000 mills, 28,000 pairs of millstones, and employs 200,000 workmen. — *Journal de la Meunerie.*

Fair Trade in England.

That the state of England's manufacturing interests is not altogether satisfactory is no secret. The pressure which is coming upon her from abroad is becoming severer every year. If she had been able to induce all the neighboring nations to adopt a free trade policy at the time that she adopted it, with her enormous wealth, her improved machinery, and her abundance of skilled labor, she might, and probably would, have retained her ascendancy and made good her position as the workshop of the world. But, unfortunately for her, the statesmen of other nations perceived this as clearly as her own did. They saw, too, that their interests lay in fostering their own industries, and while England bound herself to a theory which they foresaw would ultimately become impracticable, they left themselves free to adjust their tariff to their own circumstances and the necessities of their industries from time to time. The wisdom of their course, and the folly of that pursued by England, is becoming more and more apparent in the fierceness of the competition of foreign with native productions in England's own home market. While the markets of neighboring countries guarded by protective duties are preserved for their own manufacturers, those of England are thrown open for the surplus products of all who desire to make it a slaughter market.

It is not surprising, therefore, that even in Manchester, the original home of free trade, the "fair trade" sentiment is gathering force. Mr. Shaw, the American consul at that point, in a report to his government, which has just been published, indicated the probability of its gathering such force as to bring about a change in the free-trade policy of England at no very distant date. While "vast volumes of manufactures," as Mr. Shaw intimates, have been turned out, the profits have been, despite the fact that every expedient has been tried in order to cheapen production, most unsatisfactory. "Mr. Gladstone, in a speech delivered by him at Leeds, in 1881, admitted that England was annually paying \$225,000,000 for manufactures that the English people ought to manufacture for themselves. Sir Eardley Wilmot, M.P., in a pamphlet recently published, enumerates ten articles of manufacture which have cost England \$1,400,000,000. The twenty sugar refineries on the Thames have decreased to one, while those in Bristol have gone out of existence.

The watch-making trade is gone, because 250,000 were imported from the Continent, and 30,000 from the United States. The silk industry has declined 50 per cent. in twenty years, while England's furniture production has been crippled by the free competition of Germany."

These carefully selected facts, taken from well authenticated sources for which we are indebted to the New York *Shipping List*, speak for themselves; and when to them are added what follows, no one need wonder that the "fair trade" sentiment is gathering force even in Manchester. "Over a million acres of land have gone out of wheat cultivation within a few years. Cattle and sheep have decreased. The wool clip has decreased fifty per cent. in fifteen years." It is not pleasant to us in this country to contemplate such facts. Whatever injuriously affects the prosperity of Great Britain is matter of deep regret to the people of Canada. But painful as these things are, there is no reason why we should close our eyes to them. They contain a warning to which we will do well to take heed. "The country," as the *Shipping List* observes, "which opens its ports indiscriminately to the products of other nations is quite sure to lose its own markets for its own manufactures, in spite even of such great advantages as they have always held in England." - *Toronto Mail*.

Tricks in the Book Trade.

"That is a counterfeit," a down-town bookseller said, holding out what purported to be a reprint of a work by a popular English writer. "I would not tell everybody so; but I will wager any amount of money that that work was not written by the author whose name is attached to it. It is simply the production of some obscure penny-a-liner, published under the name of a well-known English writer to make it popular with a certain class of novel readers. This is one of the tricks of the publishing business, and not a very new one either. The deception has been practised so long that it is a wonder that it has not been exposed long ago. It is more frequently practised with cheap periodical literature than in bound books. Unscrupulous publishers of this class of literature use the names of many standard English story writers as a sort of stock in trade. They not only reprint their genuine productions almost as soon as they appear in England, but they make this dishonest use of their names. Many publishers are so bold in practising this deception that they boast of it in a sly way. There is no law against this practice, and so long as writers can be obtained who can so nearly imitate the style of standard English authors that the counterfeit can scarcely be told from the genuine, I do not suppose a novel reader cares whether he is humbugged or not.

"I have known cases in which persons who could not write a paragraph fit for publication have been credited with the authorship of literary productions. The fictitious author, you see, happened to be a person of some notoriety, and with his name attached the book became popular with a certain class of readers. Another trick resorted to by many publishers and many, too, that stand well in the estimation of

the public, is the publication of shoddy books. The competition in the book business is so great a certain sort of publishers practice deception even in regard to the quality of their products. Books are made with elegant covers and every appearance of serviceability, but they are things which must be handled with care. They are low-priced, to be sure, but they are bound in nearly the same style as more costly and more strongly made books, and the buyer congratulates himself that he has got a bargain. It is not long, however, before he discovers his mistake. After a few days' use the book tears loose at the back, and the leaves fall out. Here is a popular boys' story book. You see, it has a red cloth cover, embossed with a pretty design in gilt and black. It is an octavo of 666 pages, and the price is \$1.25, seventy-five cents less than a work of this size and style usually brings. Of course it proves a tempting bait to the buyer, who does not give the character of the workmanship a thought. It is a cheat, because it is made to deceive, and if it were not for its binding, the buyer would pay more and get something that would be satisfactory."

"Do the booksellers have any tricks?"

"Tricks?" There is no room for tricks. Book-selling is going to the dogs. Avaricious publishers are ruining the retail book trade. Nearly all standard books are now sold by canvassers. The result is that the canvasser may make his \$10,000 a year while the retail bookseller has a hard job to live. Book canvassers are literally doing the bulk of the book trade. The cutting into the book trade by the dry goods bazaars is also having a bad effect on the business. These stores only use books to advertise their business, and of course sell them much lower than the retail dealer can. Regular dealers are forced to cut down their prices in a feeble effort to compete with these dry goods dealers. A certain Chicago publishing firm have a branch store in a dry goods establishment in this city. They offer their own productions at a discount of 30 to 50 per cent., and those of other publishers at proportionate reduction. With these drawbacks to contend with, it is no wonder that the retail bookseller has to struggle for a livelihood." - *N. Y. Sun*.

Montreal Stock Review.

The Montreal stock market has manifested so little change during the week ended March 22, as to leave no room for comment. The amount of transactions recorded showed a considerable falling off from the previous week, which was also marked by dulness. The fact is outsiders look on without evincing the least interest in passing events, and professionals have to keep things moving to suit their books. A strong feeling exists that there is very little money for anyone in the market at present, and interest in its condition is confined merely to the professionals on the board. These gentlemen have been again exhibiting their exclusiveness by blackballing two young Montrealers who purchased seats at a amercse premiums. To neither of the candidates could there be any exception in regard to their antecedents or standing, but on the contrary their election would have added weight to the board. If there was a permanent rate limiting the number to be elected, of course it would be respected, but there is none, and

many honorable men have been excluded by the mean jealousy of a small minority for no reason but to make the business a monopoly. There is so much feeling now expressed over the injustice in keeping eligible candidates out that steps are likely to be taken to have a new Exchange organized. This is certain to be the ultimate result, although there is no necessity for it, of the exclusive policy so long adopted and which is said not to be in harmony with the views of the most esteemed members of the board. Bank stocks have been what may be termed steady, the only change to note being an advance of two in the leading bank. In miscellaneous securities it was the same as in the banks. There was very little fluctuation with the single exception of Montreal Telegraph, upon which a bear raid was made yesterday merely on the strength of unfounded rumors that the Canada Pacific is contemplating entering into competition with the existing companies for patronage all over Canada. It is true the great railway company has the right under its charter to make use of the telegraph all along its line, but it is admitted by the Government, and especially by the Minister of Railways, that it was never intended to grant the power to the company to become a caterer for telegraphic business. Your correspondent was assured to-day by an influential citizen who put the question to two of the leading directors of the Canadian Pacific, one being the president, as to their reported intention to invade the field now occupied with so much efficiency and moderation of charges by existing companies, when both gentlemen repudiated the insinuations in the most emphatic manner. The reports published that the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been negotiating with Mackay and Bennet for cable connections, and also for the Canada Mutual Union lines, are most positively denied. The raid made yesterday on Montreal Telegraph had the effect of lowering it a few points, but it recovered partially to-day. A leading shareholder remarked this afternoon that the transactions yesterday were merely the manipulations of board room operators, as bona fide operators think too much of an 8 per cent. guaranteed stock like Montreal Telegraph to sell it at present rates. An informant, who is one of the largest stockholders in the company, states that he has assurances that the Government will not tolerate any wrecking of the interests of those who have invested their money in existing companies. It is admitted on all sides that the public is satisfied with the Canadian telegraph service, which is the cheapest, all things considered, in the world. As a leading member of Parliament remarked to-day, if there was any oversight, which, however, he did not believe, when the Canadian Pacific charter was granted giving exceptional privileges of telegraphing to that company over others, an effectual remedy would be introduced when called for. It is no secret that these are the opinions of stockholders who have interviewed members of the Cabinet on the subject, and who are not the least disturbed in their minds at the present aspect of the telegraph question in Canada. The money market is quiet and without change. If banks are not making great profits from their surpluses accumulating to so large an extent, they are certainly not losing much by bad debts, as there has been great freedom from failures of late. - *Toronto Mail*.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 1, 1884.

INSOLVENCIES OF THE PAST THREE MONTHS.

The most convincing signs of hope are unquestionably those which can be drawn from a record of misfortune; and in looking over the insolvency record of the North-west for the past three months, we have no difficulty in drawing from it the strongest proofs of returning trade prosperity in this country. There have been for over six months signs that the worst point in our trade troubles had been reached if not passed, but the opening quarter of 1884 gives unmistakable evidence of a rising trade barometer, and one of the clearest points of view from which the indications are visible is to be found in the figures of insolvency.

Between January first and the close of March there have been in the Northwest 32 failures, with aggregate liabilities of \$283,360, and estimated assets of \$211,145, showing a discrepancy of \$75,215. During the first quarter of 1883 there were 47 failures, with liabilities of \$400,000. Therefore, compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, 1884 opens with 15 less failures and \$188,855 less of liabilities represented by insolvents. The first quarter of 1883 showed a surplus of estimated assets over liabilities of \$50,000, while the past quarter shows a discrepancy as above stated. At first sight this seems an unfavorable symptom, but an inquiry into the nature of the assets during both quarters show that a large proportion of those in 1883 were made up of unproductive real estate and other speculative commodities, which have since shrunk greatly in value, and in many instances realized nothing for creditors, while the assets of the present year's insolvents comprise very little outside ordinary trade effects, and in the few cases where real estate appeared it was invariably of an easily sold description. There can therefore be no doubt but the insolvents of this year will, so far, pay on the average a much higher dividend to creditors than those of the corresponding period of last year. But a comparison with the first quarter of 1883 does not give so hopeful a tone to the present year, as a comparison with the succeeding quarter does. The second quarter of 1883 showed

45 failures, with liabilities of \$596,000, while the third quarter showed 87 failures, with liabilities of \$1,450,000. A comparison with the second quarter gives 13 failures and \$309,640 liabilities less for this year, and with the third quarter 65 failures and \$1,163,640 liabilities less. Therefore, the more comparisons we make with 1883, the more favorable the figures are for the present year.

The magnitude of the failures of the past quarter is another point worthy of notice. We find only two insolvents with liabilities of over \$50,000; only one more over \$20,000; six more over \$10,000, and the balance under the latter figure. One of the heaviest failures, strictly speaking, does not belong to the present year, having been included in the figures of last year, and carried along until the failure, in securing a settlement, places it among the recent insolvencies. There are several minor cases of the kind, the liabilities of which, if deducted from the aggregate, would bring the figures under \$200,000.

There are numerous other circumstances in connection with the insolvencies of the past three months which point unmistakably in the direction of trade recovery and business solidity. That we will have a few more irregularities before absolute trade safety is reached we may rest assured, but all may be equally assured that these will be no more numerous nor disastrous than are to be expected in the regular course of trade, and it is questionable if Manitoba will not show for 1884 a business record freer from casualties than any other province of the Dominion.

There is still one more encouraging symptom in connection with the insolvency record of the past quarter, and one well worthy of note. The small proportion of real estate in assets of insolvents goes to prove that at last speculation and legitimate trade are divorced. Long after it was necessary, the latter has had to groan under the burden of the former, and some of those who strapped the burden most tightly on, should have been the one to tear it off. But fragment after fragment it has fallen off in spite of all efforts to maintain its cohesiveness. Trade is now free from its load, and in a new country like this, with boundless undeveloped resources, its course, when not interrupted by outside influences, must be ever onward and upward.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER AND MANITOBA GRIEVANCES.

So many eastern men who might be considered notable, and so many who consider themselves notable, have expressed their opinions of late on Manitoba and her grievances, that very little heed is now paid to such opinions. The past winter has shown clearly that in the east the greater the ignorance of the speaker regarding Northwestern affairs, the more absolutely has been the opinion expressed. We have read opinions of our province and its requirements, varying from the soft sodder of some would-be patronizing philanthropist to the reckless and lying slanders of such political jumping Jacks as Mr. Thomas White, M.P., of spoon diet notoriety. We have grown accustomed to disregard the opinions of such irresponsible twaddlers as not worthy of the trouble of examination. When, however, the opinion of a Dominion is expressed in the House of Commons, and a minister who has for years been considered, what gamblers would call the Premier's right bower, the most apathetic in this province must feel that it carries some weight, if not with people here, at least with the outside world. It is only natural, therefore, that Manitoban's ears should prick up at the utterances of Sir Charles Tupper in the Dominion House of Commons on Thursday last. The honorable gentleman is credited with being much more intimately acquainted with Northwestern affairs than the ordinary eastern Parliamentary representative, and we candidly admit that his knowledge of this country is much beyond that of the average Ottawa politician, which admission does not by any means imply his omniscience on Northwestern affairs, for, after all, Sir Charles is only an eastern politician, although a prominent one, and can only be expected to view questions relating to this country from such a standpoint.

Unless Associated Press dispatches have on the occasion been mutilated beyond all ordinary occurrence, the speech of Sir Charles Tupper contained some extraordinary statements regarding Manitoba grievances, and some which would require a terrible perversion of all principles of logic to explain. To the student of commercial economy, the statement that last year's addition to the tariff on agricultural machinery had actually cheapened the price of these goods, is a

staggering piece of logic. Since his return from England, Sir Charles has probably been told by some person who has made casual inquiries as to relative price of machinery in this country this year and last, that prices are now lower, and to some extent his information is correct. Had he taken the trouble of inquiring a little further he might have learned that almost every article of merchandise could be purchased cheaper this year than last, and that a large proportion of merchandise could be purchased at retail in Winnipeg cheaper than it can be bought in Montreal or Toronto wholesale. Sir Charles is perfectly correct in stating that heavy tariffs have had something to do with the reduction. They, along with other loads, with which a perverse and blundering Government at Ottawa manacle North-western progress, have assisted in compelling merchants here to sell goods at ruinous prices to prevent themselves from reaching sudden insolvency. Stocks of goods to the value of over \$1,200,000 have by this crushing system been forced upon a glutted market, and sold at an average of less than sixty cents on the dollar of their original cost. Sir Charles has spoken with truth, and while we do not accept his statement as literal truth, and debit all our commercial troubles as attributable to unjust and extortionate tariffs, we admit that these have accomplished quite a reasonable share of the work of disaster. We would, however, inform the honorable gentlemen that the above results we do not consider blessings but real grievances in the North-west, and we might add that they are not the grievances of disappointed speculators but of industrious and struggling traders.

During his short residence in England, Sir Charles Tupper's bump of veneration must have been subjected to an extreme hot-house development, if we are to judge by the number of things he now holds as sacred. The school and public lands of Manitoba he includes in his sacred collection; and to hold them so, he considers it absurd that they should be administered by the people who above all others are interested in their being applied to proper purposes. No, Sir Charles must have these and other commodities deemed sacred nanded in Ottawa, and ready at any time for the manipulation of the crowds of hungry political parasites and dead beats, with which one Ottawa Government after another has delayed the North-west since the first days of Confederation. In short,

any concession that would give to the Prairie Province the slightest chance of securing its commercial and other destinies within its own grasp, must not for a moment be entertained. The whole North-west must be treated like a pævish child, slapped and buffeted when deemed advisable at Ottawa, or tickled with a fresh toy in the form of a slightly increased subsidy, or a railway built at the expense of its own lands, and manipulated so as to enrich the puppets and parasites which an Ottawa Government find is too expensive to support from Dominion revenues. Verily the sacred care of Sir Charles breathes a fatherly affection for every inhabitant of the North-west.

It is pleasing to note that Sir Charles indirectly admits we have one grievance in the North-west, namely, the duty on canned goods; and if he will only look at that through his sacred spectacles, we may soon expect to purchase in Manitoba canned peaches cheaper than frozen potatoes, and pop corn at the same price as prairie hay.

One remark made by Sir Charles we cannot pass without notice, namely, that the present grumblers in Manitoba are only disappointed speculators. Such a remark does not sound well from a man who more perhaps than any other Canadian politician has been the pet of speculation. From the position of a poor and unnoticed medical practitioner, Sir Charles has attained great wealth, almost entirely by speculation, and we boldly question if every speculation with which his name has been connected will bear the severest test of commercial rectitude. The truth of his remark we do not consider worth the trouble of calling in question. In connection with the discussion of North-western affairs during the present session of Parliament, Sir Charles has shown that he can be unscrupulous as well as vigorous, and his description of the member for Marquette, when speaking in the House, as resembling a trembling criminal, shows that he can at times condescend to the most contemptible moral cowardice. In his speech on Thursday he reached another low level, namely, buncombe, for we cannot believe that any man possessed of as much knowledge of Manitoba affairs, as Sir Charles has had the opportunity of gainsaying, can have any belief in the unmitigated and palpable nonsense he inflicted upon the House of Commons on the occasion in question.

TRADE AT WESTERN POINTS.

Last summer was perhaps the most dangerous season in the history of the North-west in which to do business with traders at western points along the line of the C.P.R. The load of town lot speculation which had burst over Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and older towns of Manitoba was then sweeping along with the rapid construction of the C.P.R., and as the flood of disappointed speculators swept onward and westward, town after town of the future was held up before the public as a future centre of population and wealth. Behind this wave of speculators followed another of tenderfoots and dupes, vulgarly called south of the 49th parallel of latitude "suckers." The many insolvencies which have since taken place have proved the folly of this headlong westward rush, and while traders are not increasing very fast, agriculturists—what the country wants most—are rapidly increasing, and judging by the number and class of immigrants who have passed through the city on their way westward, the increase this coming summer will be a heavy one.

It can be seen by a retrospective view of the blunders of last year and a very dim glimpse into the present prospect, that the dangers of trade at western points are now pretty nearly at an end. The blunders have been paid for by the merchants who have failed out there and the wholesalers in this and other cities who have lost money by their failures. Those traders who have weathered through thus far, have no doubt profited by their experience, and with the brighter prospect before them and their now reduced expectations will soon glide into steady prosperity, although they may not realize their first bright dreams of amassing wealth quickly.

But there is another point which guarantees safety to trade at western points for the future, and that is that the days of rapid construction on the C.P.R. are past. The barrier which is formed by the Rocky Mountains and which will keep the whole Company's construction power employed for two years at least, effectually checks the westward rush. Before the road is through the Rockies and connected with the line from the Pacific shores, the towns from Calgary eastward will be surrounded by settlement and cultivation, and when finally the mountain barriers are pierced, the through line will not detract from but will add to the trade prospects of the prairie towns west of this. Looking at the prospect from these new points, it is not difficult to see that danger in trade at western points is now about over.

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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The state of the money market in the city during the past week could not be termed lively, especially in connection with commercial affairs, and the sluggish feeling in that department forms quite a contrast to the spirited condition of trade in other respects. The demand for discounts of commercial paper has been very light, and has kept falling-off as the month drew near a close. During the current week a big reaction is expected, as much of the purchases of seasons goods will go into paper from April 1st. This will no doubt cause considerable activity, and before it subsides a steady demand will be general at the banks. There have been no changes in commercial rates of discount, although, with the safer feeling that now exists in trade, several houses consider that their paper should be taken at 7 instead of 8 per cent., and within a few weeks the number who will discount at the former figure will doubtless be greatly increased. The general figure for first-class paper is still 8 to 9 per cent, and ordinary all the way from 9 to 12. Small unsecured loans are more easily obtained than a few weeks ago, but fancy rates are still paid in some instances. Loans on real estate mortgage security still range at from 8 to 10 per cent. interest. Although companies are not as a rule short of funds, some show a disposition to curtail matters as much as possible until some forecast of the crop of 1884 can be made. There is no difficulty, however, in securing loans on first-class improved property.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

As the season progresses the report from almost every branch of trade in the city becomes more hopeful. The most cautious wholesale men are almost convinced that business is now down to a perfectly safe basis, and are gradually relaxing their former tight laced ideas about the trade prospect; as to sales, the general report is that they have been quite liberal during the week; buyers have not been making the heavy purchases they made a year ago, and a thousand dollar order is not so commonplace a thing as some were wont to look upon it as being; quantities in every line are much smaller, although the variety of goods is almost as wide as ever. One very noticeable symptom of caution in buyers is the light purchases of fancies, and the large proportion of staples; this accounts for the quietness in branches which depend mainly upon fancy goods, but even this has shown a tendency to disappear during the past week. The indications are that instead of overstocking, there will be a shortage of staple goods in the country as soon as spring retail trade fairly sets in, but as the spring break-up has been so steady, and without any danger of interruption to railway communication, this defect will be easily remedied. Travellers are now on the road in connection with every branch of trade, and returns from them are as a rule of a very encouraging nature. The extreme western points, such as Calgary, have furnished quite an active demand for all classes of goods, and the rush there seems to be even greater than it was to the Saskatchewan valley last year. The prospect of gold mining in the

rockies is the principal cause of attraction, and should that prove a success the wholesale trade of Winnipeg will find a good market there this summer. The report of collections is rather indefinite for the week, as payments are few towards the close of the month, and have been particularly so this month. The 4th is evidently being prepared for, and our next issue will give results, that will give a fair forecast of trade finances for a few months to come; at present there is every reason to expect the most satisfactory results.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

In this branch of business there has been a sudden advance into real activity made during the past week. The reports from country branches show quick and ready sales, and the prospect of a continuance of the same. The steady mild weather, and rapid advance of spring, has agreeably disappointed many, and purchases are now being made by farmers who did not anticipate making them for two or three weeks to come. While such weather continues the calls for spring implements must naturally keep lively. In collections the report cannot be rated even fair, but it is an improvement upon our last, and dealers are now satisfied with less than they expected a few weeks ago.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In this trade genuine activity is at its height, and wholesalers express great satisfaction with the sales of the week. Business they say is better than it has been for a year, and there is a prospect of its continuing so for some weeks to come; the far-western points have furnished the greater portion of the sales, but southern Manitoba also shows up well in that line. Collections are reported fair to good, and much more even in their results than they have been for several months. Taken altogether, the report from the boot and shoe trade is probably the brightest of the week.

CLOTHING.

There has been no change in the state of affairs in this trade during the past week. Orders are still coming in liberally, and business may be classed lively; a number of country buyers have been in the city making purchases personally from stock, and sales have consequently been to suit well-known demands. A good business has also been done by the travellers on the road, but purchasing from their samples have been lighter than at this time last year. Collections are reported moderately good so far as a reliable report can be secured, but the amounts falling due during the week have been few and light.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

The report of last week for this line differs very little from that of the previous week. A good average business has been done in staples, which tends to increase, while the demand for fancies, although a little more active, is still comparatively slow. Buyers are beginning to talk about laying in summer stocks of these, and even make considerable inquiry, but it will be a week or two before sales are either many or heavy.

DRY GOODS.

Business in this staple branch is quite as lively as it was in our last report, and a very

large proportion of the sales have been made to country merchants who have come to the city to purchase; orders are, as a rule, not so heavy as they were a year ago, but buyers have perfect faith in having a fair season's business, and there is a disposition to avoid buying any goods that might be considered risky. Caution shows itself more plainly in this line than in any other branch of trade, forming thus a contrast to last year. Reports of collections differ somewhat, but an average would place the report about fair.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

This branch of trade seems to share to some extent in the general revival, although not dependant upon ordinary business influences. The sales of the past week have been liberal, and collections are reported moderately good.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

There has been quite a living up in this line during the past week, which wholesalers attribute partly to the steady mild weather, and partly to the approach of the Easter holidays; fancy goods, in particular, have shown quite an amount of life, while the business in staples has been good. Collections are reported good.

FISH AND POULTRY.

The week has been rather a slow one in the fish trade. The mild weather has put an end to all shipments to southern points, and, although the local demand has not fallen-off, it seems small when alone without exports. There has been but a light demand for jack fish, and the quantity reaching town has been in keeping. Prices are to some extent nominal, and have ranged from 2c to 2½c, while attempts have been made without effect to raise figures to 3c; white fish have been very scarce and have sold up to 5c, the highest price ever reached in this city. Fresh sea fish are to be had, and cod and smelts in wholesale quantities; the former have sold at 12½c and the latter at 9½c. Findon had-dock are still quoted at 12½c; oysters remain at 50c for standard and 60c for selects. Poultry is only to be had in retail quantities, and quotations cannot be given.

FRUIT.

There has been quite a lively trade done in fruit during the week, and the first arrival of Messina oranges and lemons has given something of an impetus to the same; oranges are quoted from \$6.50 to \$7.50 a box, and lemons at the same figures; apples are still held at \$6.50 a bbl, and will probably reach \$8 soon. Peanuts are still quoted at 20c; pecans at 15c, and Brazils at 19c; dried apples have the same range, from 10c to 12c; raisins are not quotable, and the stock in the city will remain very light until the reduced summer freight rates go into force. A portion of a car of cranberries has reached the city and prevented these from being out of the market, they are quoted firm at \$16 a bbl.

FUEL.

Mild weather has lessened the demand for both coal and wood, but has stiffened the price of the latter, owing to soft roads and no stock of any consequence coming to the city. Coal still holds at \$14 for anthracite; bituminous, \$13; Saskatchewan lignite, \$10 delivered. Poplar is still to be had at \$3 to \$3.50, but tamarac has

stiffened a little, and car lots have sold as high as \$5.

FURNITURE.

There is still considerable life in this trade, and the week's sales have been the best for some months. As the season advances matters seem to improve, and even retailers begin to report quite a noticeable improvement.

GROCERIES.

In this line the report of the week is one of steady improvement in sales. Both city and country demands have shown increased activity, and shipments to western points have been heavier than during any previous week of 1884. Collections have been only fair, but are expected to improve as soon as April fairly opens. There have been no changes in prices, and the upward tendency in teas has ceased. Sugars are quoted, yellows \$7 to 9½c; granulated 10½ to 11c; Paris lumps 12c; Coffees still range 15 to 18c for Rios; Javas 22 to 27c; teas have about the former range, Japan 20 to 45c. Moyune gunpowders 30 to 75c; Young Hyson 25 to 70c; new season's Congous 24 to 55c; last season's do 18c to 35c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Business has shown considerable improvement in this line during the week, and there is a general feeling in the trade that the spring demands are now setting in. Prices of staple goods are still in the same unreliable condition, and will, probably, not find a genuine level until the new summer freight rates go in force. Quotations, although somewhat nominal, are as follows: Tin plate 14x20, \$7.50 to 7.75; 20x28, \$14.25 to 14.75; sheet iron \$3.50 to \$7.00; iron piping, 25 per cent. off price list; galvanized tin, 32c to 35c; pig lead, 6½c to 7c; ingot iron, No. 28, 8c to 9c according to quality.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Any change that has taken place in this line during the week has been for the better, and business is now in quite a healthy state. Collections are reported improving. Prices are as follows: Spanish sole 33c to 35c; slaughter sole 35c French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic 85c; B Z calf \$1.00 to 1.10; French kip \$1.00 to 1.25; B Z kip 85c to 90c; slaughter kip 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper 55c; grain upper 55c; harness leather 34c to 36c for plump stock; English oak sole 65c.

LUMBER.

Although there has been some stir in this trade during the week matters are perversely slow still, and intending builders hang back very much. Contrary to expectations prices have not reached that level at which reliable quotations could be given. Should the weather continue mild a very great improvement in business must naturally take place within ten days.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

There has been a partial lull in business in this line during the week, but this is considered only temporary, and improvement is looked for in a few days. Collections are reported good.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Business is quite lively in these goods, and the past week has been a very encouraging one.

Country orders have been quite numerous, and the city trade also kept lively. Quotations of staple goods are as follows: linseed oil in bbls, raw, 77c per gal; boiled, 80c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; no pale or straw seal in the market; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1, \$1.30 per gal; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils from 25c to \$1, according to quality; calcined plaster, \$4.50 per bbl; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$8.00; No. 1, \$7.50; No. 2, \$7. Window glass, stocks light and assortments broken; first break plates are quoted at \$2.75.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

A slight falling-off is reported in this line during the week, and collections are reported not so good as the week previous. Quotations have not changed, and are as follows: Hennessy's one star, \$13 to \$14; in wood, \$4.50 to 5.00 per gallon; Martel, in case, one star, \$13 to \$14; Renault, 1-star, \$12, \$16 and \$20; Louis Freres, in cases, qts, \$9; flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; M. Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9. Gin, Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$10.50 to 11.50; green cases, \$5.50 to \$6.50; Old Tom gin, Bernard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booths, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's in wood, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Caol-Ila Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$10.50. Irish whisky, John James & Sons, in wood, \$3.50 to \$4; Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per gallon. Champagne—Pomeroy, quarts, \$34; pints \$35 per case; Bollinger, quarts, \$33; pints \$34; Moet & Chandon, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; G. H. Mumm, quarts, \$28; pints \$30; Piper Heidsieck, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; Carte Blanche, quarts, \$20; pints \$22. Sherry from \$2.50 to 8.00 per gallon, according to quality and brand; ports \$2.50 to 7.00, according to quality and brand; claret in cases \$5.00 to 7.00; Bass's ale in quarts \$3.50 per doz; pints \$2.25; Guinness' porter in quarts \$4.00; pints \$2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.65 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$3.50; W. F. L. five-year-old, \$2.50 per gallon cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$8.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The receipts of wheat during the week have been very light, and prices are slightly lower; oats have been more plentiful and in good demand at higher values; for barley there is no demand only for feeding purposes. Provisions are in good demand at last week's prices.

WHEAT.

Receipts for the week have amounted to almost nothing, but the mills have a sufficient quantity on hand for all purposes. The millers are paying Chicago prices for No. 1. Chicago is quoted to-day (March 28), at 83½c; Winnipeg, 80c.

OATS.

Receipts have been fair during the week and values firm; all offerings taken promptly at

advanced prices. Quotable at 22c for fair samples to 25c for choice.

BARLEY.

No change to report in barley; receipts are very light, and prices remain as they were a week ago, from 25c to 35c, according to quality.

FLOUR.

Millers report a fair local trade, and stocks are still on the increase, but with the opening of navigation they will be able to dispose of their surplus. No change in prices to report. Quotations are: Patents, \$2 80; strong bakers', \$2.50; superfine, \$2.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

There is a fair demand at unchanged prices; bran \$8, and shorts \$10 per ton on track.

POTATOES.

Street receipts have increased during the week, but the demand is equal to the supply. Prices remain much the same as last week; car lots of choice quotable at 50c, and in small lots, 55c.

EGGS.

The supply has been fair during the week, with an increasing demand, at unchanged prices. Strictly fresh are still quoted at 33c.

BUTTER.

For choice grades, wholesalers report an excellent demand at last week's price. Stocks of choice are light in the city at present, while inferior grades are not wanted at any price. Quotations are 26c to 28c for choice dairy.

CHEESE.

The demand during the past week is reported fair, at unchanged prices; dealers have a good supply on hand. Quotations for prime, in small lots, are 16c.

HAMS.

The demand continues active; although not quotably higher they are firmly held. Quotations are 17c to 18c.

BACON.

There has been no change to report in the price of bacon during the week; the demand still continues active; the supply in the city is not large, and prices are firm. Dry salt is quoted at 13½c to 14c; smoked, 14½c to 15c; spiced rolls, 15½c to 16c; and English breakfast, 16½c to 17c.

MESS PORK.

The trade in mess pork during the past week has been very encouraging; in amount it is equal to last year, and much more satisfactory to wholesalers. Prices remain unchanged; quotable at \$24.

MESS BEEF.

There has been more inquiry for mess beef during the week. Prices hold firm at \$18.

SEEDS.

Timothy seed per bushel, 48 lbs, \$4.30; clover, large red, \$18 per bushel of 60 lbs; Alsike, \$18; white Dutch, \$18; Lucerne, \$14.50 per bushel of 28 lbs, and flax seed, \$2.50.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The bears have had full control of the grain markets the past week and prices have tumbled at the lake markets 6 to 8c. The immense visible supply, nearly all of which is inferior wheat, must decrease greatly before any noteworthy advance can be expected. With the millers of St. Louis and of interior towns in the winter wheat states paying New York prices for No. 2 red, no more of that grade will go east, and the soft, weevily and bin burned wheat now in store in New York and elsewhere must decline and

stay down until it can be worked off. There is little if any No. 2 red in farmers' hands east of the Mississippi and the only good spring wheat in the country is held by the millers in this part of the Northwest, so that it will not go east. Hence the abundance of poor flour at low prices will hold good flour down until the poor wheat is used up or exported, when millers who use either No. 2 red or hard spring wheats will again control the flour market.

The decline in wheat here for the week was but three cents on cash and futures. Receipts were quite heavy, but the roads are getting soft and the next fortnight will see light marketing at country elevators.

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

Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
No. 1 hard.....	\$1.00 ..	\$0.98½ ..	\$0.98½
" 2 "	97 ..	94½ ..	94½
" 1 northern ..	92½ ..	89 ..	89
" 2 " ..	87 ..	85 ..	85

No. 1 hard for May opened at \$1.05 and closed at \$1.02. No. 2 hard for May opened and closed at 95c.

MILLSTUFF.—Bran and shorts have been quiet but steady bran closing at \$12 to \$12.25 per ton in bulk, and shorts \$12.75 to \$13. Corn meal, \$16 to \$24 per ton; mixed feed, \$15 to \$19.

FLOUR.—There is so much uncertainty about freights at present that it is hard to tell how the flour market stands. With an advance of 25c per bbl. liable to come any day, millers can not sell for future delivery at prices based on present rates, and buyers are slow to take hold at higher figures, so that beyond the actual daily output, at current freight rates, there is no market to quote. Derangements of pools and fluctuations in freights always act unfavorably on millers, who much prefer a flat rate the year through, as they can then tell just what they are doing. Some say that an advance of 25c per bbl. on rates will compel suspension of work, for the reason that no flour can be sold; but this is probably an extreme view. The tumble in wheat in eastern and lake markets has not helped flour, nor has it exerted a markedly unfavorable influence. Patents are again in favor, and the demand seems to be about equally divided on the various grades. Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are as follows:

Patents, \$5.75 to 6.25; straights, \$5.25 to 5.75; first bakers', \$4.75 to 5.25; second bakers', \$4.25 to 4.75; best low grades, \$2.25 to 2.55; red dog, \$1.75 to 2.00, in bags.

Our mills have ample power this week, and, while the flour market is not all that might be desired, there is a greatly improved feeling. The mill operatives, who have lost more or less time during the winter from the mills running on short time, are especially exuberant in spirits. The water power during last week was not much better than it had been in previous weeks, the flour production being only slightly increased. The output for the week amounted to 73,435 barrels—12,239 bbls. per day—against 72,322 bbls. the preceding week. The first improvement in the stage of water was noticed

Sunday, from that time gaining until on Tuesday there was enough for all. The use of steam was discontinued at the Pillsbury mills Tuesday. On Wednesday there were sixteen mills, out of the twenty-three in the city, in operation, and they were all running at a good gait—probably from two-thirds to three quarters full capacity. The flour production of the current week will, in consequence, be quite large; we think it will amount to between 16,000 and 17,000 barrels per day. This would have been considerably augmented had three other mills, two of which are the largest in the city, been in a position to run. Next week's production will probably be swelled to larger proportions. The flour market has been unsettled by the cut in freight rates and drop in wheat, and is not a very favorable one for the miller at best.

The wheat in store in Minneapolis elevators (including the transfer) and mills, as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is shown in the appended table:

MINNEAPOLIS.			
	Mch. 26.	Mch. 19.	
In elevators, bus.	2,500,000	2,478,500	
ST. PAUL.			
	Mch. 26.	Mch. 19.	
In elevators, bus.	1,123,000	1,127,000	
DULUTH.			
	Mch. 25.	Mch. 18.	
In elevators, bus.	2,445,310	2,416,035	
Afloat	242,603	242,603	
Total	2,687,913	2,658,638	

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

RECEIPTS.		
	Mch. 26.	Mch. 18.
Wheat, bush.....	496,500	336,900
Flour, brls.....	12,000	5,875
Millstuff, tons.....	84	154
SHIPMENTS.		
	Mch. 26.	Mch. 18.
Wheat, bush.....	48,500	49,500
Flour, brls.....	77,507	72,000
Millstuff, tons ..	1,742	1,809

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The feeling in the grain market during the past week, especially in wheat, has been one of uncertainty; the unfavorable and discouraging reports of foreign markets, and the improved weather for the growing winter wheat, and also improved prospects for an early seeding of spring wheat, have exercised a weakening effect on the market, and prices have declined 4c per bushel from last week, corn, in sympathy, has suffered a decline of 2½c per bushel since our last report; oats have declined 4c, and provisions are weak and lower. The feeling at the close was somewhat better. The week's markets were as follows: on Tuesday the trading was active with the feeling very unsettled, and prices subject to frequent fluctuations within a lower range of prices. Foreign advices were unfavorable and Eastern markets were reported lower. The visible supply of wheat during the week showed a reduction of 700,000 bushels, but this had no effect in stopping the downward course

of the market. Quotations towards the close were:

	Apr., \$0.86½	May, \$0.91½
Wheat,	50½	54½
Corn,	29½	33½
Oats,	17.75	17.87½
Pork,	9.20	9.45
Lard,		

On Wednesday the market opened weak, the bears having complete control; the feeling was panicky, prices dropping 3c on wheat, with numerous fluctuations, closing very unsettled. Quotations towards the close were:

	Apr., \$0.84½	May, \$0.88
Wheat,	49½	53½
Corn,	28½	32½
Oats,	17.70	17.85
Pork,	9.20	9.40
Lard,		

Thursday was a repetition of yesterday, on a more extended scale; blocks of a million of long wheat were thrown on the market for want of margins, a panic ensued and May wheat dropped to 86½ and July to 88½c, but soon rallied, and closed higher. Quotations towards the close were:

	Apr., \$0.85½	May, \$0.87½
Wheat,	50½	54½
Corn,	29½	32½
Oats,	17.60	17.80
Pork,	9.20	9.40
Lard,		

On Friday the activity still continued, but the market opened steadier and 1½c higher. A firmer feeling existed at the close. Quotations towards the close were:

	Apr., \$0.85½	May, \$0.88½
Wheat,	50½	54½
Corn,	29½	32½
Oats,	17.65	17.85
Pork,	9.25	9.45
Lard,		

On Saturday the market was higher for wheat, and corn a ½c lower; provisions were steady and prices unchanged. Quotations towards the close were:

	Apr., \$0.86	May, \$0.89½
Wheat,	50½	54½
Corn,	29½	32½
Oats,	17.60	17.80
Pork,	9.30	9.40
Lard,		

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market during the past week has been generally quiet, with a somewhat irregular tone, but without any new feature worthy of note. Wednesday closing bids, as compared with the week previous were:

	Mar. 19.	Mar. 26.
Montreal	104	193½
Ontario	104	104
Molson	—	—
Toronto	183½	183
Merchants	113½	126
Commerce	126	126
Imperial	139	138½
Federal	139	138½
Dominion	199	197½
Standard	114½	114
Hamilton	117½	117
North-west Land	61	60½

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

There is no improvement to note in the local market for produce of any description, if we except barley, for which there is more inquiry at higher prices, there has been a weakness in other cereals in sympathy with outside markets which are quoted lower and very weak; for export breadstuffs have been entirely neglected, shippers being unwilling to operate under present circumstances. Stocks of grain have shown little change since our last report,

and on Monday morning stood as follows: Flour, 2,035 bbls.; fall wheat, 93,379 bush.; spring wheat, 107,414 bush.; oats, nil bush.; barley, 175,013 bush.; peas, 42,053 bush.; rye, 129 bush.; against the corresponding date last year; flour, 9,053 bbls.; fall wheat, 361,430 bush.; spring wheat, 174,861 bush.; oats, 720 bush.; barley, 151,614 bush.; peas, 13,429 bush.; rye, 19 bush.

WHEAT.

Very little doing during the past week in wheat; millers seemed to be the only purchasers, and at the close even they appeared inclined to hold off, in sympathy with outside markets, the market closed fairly steady. Quotations are: No. 2 fall, \$1.08; No. 3 fall, \$1.05; No. 2 spring, \$1.09 f.o.c.; No. 3 spring, \$1.05 f.o.c.; and gouse changed hands at 35c. Market closed very weak and best bids were 1c under the above quotations, with light offerings.

OATS.

Supply and demand about equal and prices rather easier; cars on track sold at 36c, which was about the value at the close; street receipts light and prices ranging from 33c to 41c according to sample.

BARLEY.

An active inquiry has prevailed during the past week, and all offerings were readily taken at advanced prices. No. 1 has been decidedly scarce, and has brought 72c f.o.c. No. 2 also is scarce and wanted at 68c f.o.c., one sale reported at lake port at 78½c; extra No. 3, 62c f.o.c.; No. 3 quiet and rather unsettled, prices ranging from 51c to 56c on track; street receipts small, and prices firmer at 60c to 70c.

RYE.

Very little doing during the week; prices unchanged at 60c either for cars or street offerings.

PEAS.

Car lots of No. 2 continue in good demand at 74c, but there seems to have been no spot offerings, though sales of lots lying outside have been made at steady prices; street receipts light, and prices firm at 73c to 77c.

FLOUR.

There has been very little change in the situation during the past week; supplies continue small and are steadily held, nor does the reduction in Grand Trunk rates seem to have stimulated the demand; small sales were made the latter part of the week of superior extra at \$5.10, and \$4.75 for extra, and at the close values were steady and unchanged at the above quotations.

POTATOES

have been in good supply and prices are somewhat lower; car lots easy, and sales were made at 65c to 70c; street offerings light, and prices are steady at 50c to 55c per bag.

BUTTER.

No change to note in the market during the week; choice continues in active demand with supplies insufficient and prices very firm at 19c to 20c, but the standard for choice very high, and not much reaching it; medium continues neglected—no demand whatever for shipment, although it could be bought very cheap—stocks are said to be increasing but hopes are entertained of getting them off in the spring, a few tubs are occasionally sold for local use in default of better at 14c to 16c; inferior is equally dull and neglected, sales of a few tubs being reported at 12c to 13c; rolls have been offered sparingly and have sold at 15c to 17c, the latter for choice; street receipts small, and prices firm at 23c to 25c for pound rolls, and 15c to 21c for tubs and crocks.

EGGS.

Receipts have increased and seem to have been sufficient to supply the demand, prices

closing easier at 19c for round lots; street receipts light and prices steady at 20c to 22c for new laid.

CHEESE.

Stocks small, and are firmly held; small lots firm at 13½c to 14½c for fine, with a good demand; some medium or low grades might be had at about 12½c.

PORK.

Quiet and unchanged at \$21 for small lots of mess; no movement reported in can lots.

BACON

has shown but little change during the week; buyers are holding off in hopes of a fall in outside markets, but would take long clear at 10½c, but holders are steady at 10½c; cases have sold as before at 11c for long clear and 10c for Cumberland; roll much as before, at from 11c to 12c; bellies firm at 13c.

HAMS

are in improved demand, and have sold freely in lots of 50 and 100 lbs. at 13½, and in small lots at 14c.

LARD.

Quiet and unchanged at 12½c for tinnets to 13c for pails in small lots; no large sales reported.

APPLES.

Car lots are wanted at \$3.25 to \$3.50 for really good, but there is none to be had; street receipts are small and worth from \$3 for good to \$4.75 for choice.

POULTRY.

Very scarce and prices are firm, closing with fowl worth 80c to 90c per pair, and ducks 90c to \$1; geese are worth 90c to \$1 each, and turkeys \$1 to \$1.35 for hens, and up to \$2 for fine gobblers.

SUNDRIES.

Dried apples are steady at \$7 for good country lots; oatmeal, per 136 lbs, \$4.10 to \$4.20; cornmeal, \$3.40 to \$3.50.

Cost of Electricity.

It is still a mooted question in this country whether the incandescent light can be produced as cheaply as its equivalent in gas; but the experience had with it in England has shown that it cannot there compete with gas on the basis of economy, and that its general introduction will have to depend upon its great and generally admitted superiority. Considering the great difference in the conditions of gas manufacture in the two countries, it would be not a little surprising for the incandescent light to be able to economically compete with gas there while not being able to do so here. Sixteen-candle gas is furnished to the consumer in London at 3 shillings (75 cents) a thousand, while in this country coal gas cannot be made for that, and water gas can only come just within this figure. In England gas coal is cheap, and in the London companies the residual products are disposed of for two-thirds the cost of the coal. In this country, on the other hand, gas coal is dear, and little or nothing is obtained for the residuals. In New York City the cost of gas delivered to the consumer's meter, all expense of plant, operation and manufacture included, is not less than 92 cents, while in most other cities it is considerably more. The price to the consumer ranges from \$1.75 to \$3.50 a thousand, while in England it is usually within a dollar, and at one place at less than half this. Steam coal in England is about two-thirds its price in

this country, and the cost of labor and materials which enter into the construction of electrical plants is also less, so that the electric light can be furnished more cheaply there than here. But the increase in its cost of production here is small compared with the increase in that of gas, so that the electric-light companies here have a very great advantage indeed over those in England in their competition with gas, and if they can but just meet the current prices of gas here the attempt to compete on the basis of economy in England must, of course, be hopeless.—Bradstreet's.

Canadian Securities in England.

The first week in March brought no change in Canadian stocks, and city debentures were almost as quiet, and advance of 2c in City of Toronto Water Works debentures being the only alteration from the quotations of the previous week. Grand Trunk shares were exceptionally weak, and of them the *Statist* says: The Grand Trunk of Canada dividend was announced on Tuesday at the unexpectedly low rate of 3½ per cent. on the Third Preference Stock, as against an anticipated 4 per cent. per annum. Immediately on the announcement, Grand Trunk Stocks fell heavily—the Second Preference from 81½ declined to 76½, and the Third Preference from 38 to just 34, and there has been a further fall. The traffic return of Thursday showed a decrease of over £8,000, owing to the severity of the weather in Canada. Just now the prospects of the Grand Trunk Company are keenly discussed. We have so frequently referred to the position of the Company that we have little now to say, and it would be premature to discuss the conditions under which the dividend has been earned until we have the figures of the report before us. As the meeting last year was held on March 29th, it is probable we shall have the document at an early date. The January statement will shortly be in the hands of the public, and we trust that then particulars of the lines which enjoy the Grand Trunk guarantee, and whose traffics are included in the weekly returns, will be given. As to the report, the Grand Trunk proprietors some time ago were promised statements of the position of the Chicago and Grand Trunk and Detroit and Milwaukee lines, but it will be as well for the proprietors to insist on the publication of particulars of the profitability or otherwise of the Michigan Air line, the Midland, the North Shore, the Georgian Bay and Lake Erie and other lines which enjoy the traffic guarantee of the Grand Trunk Company. The Grand Trunk reports may be drawn up with more "severity" than even those of English companies, but we venture to think the stockholders have been kept too much in the dark on this subject. We look forward to the report with a considerable amount of interest, to see how the figures of the subsidiary lines will be treated. To-day prices have been about the lowest of the week, but showed some recovery at the close of the market. Canadian Pacific shares have been steady; the news that the Loan bill has passed the Senate, and received the assent of the Governor-General, has had no effect on prices.

Two New Processes for Making Artificial Ivory.

The *Chronique Industrielle* gives the following description of a new process for making artificial ivory from the bones of sheep and goats and the waste of white skins, such as kid, deer, etc.

The bones are macerated for ten or fifteen hours in a solution of chloride of lime, and afterward washed in clean water and allowed to dry. Then they are put with all the scraps of hide, etc., into a specially constructed boiler and dissolved by steam so as to form a fluid mass, to which is added 2½ per cent of alum. The foam is skimmed off as it rises, until the mass is clear and transparent. Any convenient coloring material is then added, and while the mass is still warm, it is strained through cloth of appropriate coarseness and received in a cooler, and allowed to cool until it has acquired a certain consistency so that it can be spread out on the canvas without passing through it. It is dried on frames in the air, and forms sheets of convenient thickness. It is then necessary to harden it; which is accomplished by keeping it for eight or ten hours in an alum bath that has not been used before. The quantity of alum necessary for this operation amounts to 50 per cent. by weight of the gelatine sheets. When they have acquired sufficient hardness, they are washed in cold water and let dry on frames, as at first. This material works more easily and takes as fine a polish as real ivory.

Another method of making a dutiable artificial ivory is described in the *Zeitschrift des Apothekervereins*:—A solution of caseine is made first with 200 parts of caseine in 50 parts of ammonia and 400 parts of water, or of 450 parts of albumen in 400 parts of water. To either of these solutions of water are added 420 parts of quicklime, 150 parts of acetate of alumina, 50 parts of alum, 1,200 parts of gypsum, and 100 parts of oil. The oil must be added last of all. If dark colored articles are to be made of it, 75 to 100 parts of tannin may be substituted for the acetate of alumina.

After the ingredients are thoroughly kneaded together to form a homogenous paste, it is passed through rollers to form tablets of any desired size. These are dried and then pressed into molds that have been heated, or they may be finely pulverized and then put in hot molds and exposed to powerful pressure.

When the articles are finished they are put in a bath made by dissolving 1 part of white glue and 10 parts of phosphoric acid in 100 parts of water. The object is then dried, polished and varnished with shellac.

New Astronomical Instrument.

An instrument giving in the same lunette the images of two stars at the moment when they have the same height, and permitting the observer to determine by a single observation the sidereal time at the place, the latitude, and east and west line, has been brought before the French Academy of Sciences by M. Ch. Rouget. It consists essentially of a vertical mirror mounted on a centre with a level and adjusting screw, a lunette turning on the same centre, with an independent movement, and movement

in a vertical plane. It is placed in such a manner that its optical axis passes always through the middle of the central vertical border of the mirror in such a way that half of the objective looks on the mirror, the other half on the sky. The principle of the instrument is very simple; all rays traverse the lunette and reflected by the mirror in any azimuth whatever made, by their inferior prolongation, the same angle with the horizontal plane of the mirror bisects the azimuths of the rays emitted and the rays reflected. M. Renouf has also invented a "self-acting level circle" by which the altitude of a star can be taken at sea when the horizon is obscured by clouds or fog, or on land without the aid of an artificial horizon. It is an ingenious combination of the level and astronomical circle, and will be useful both at sea and on overland journeys.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Grain buyers are paying from 85 to 90c per bushel for No. 1 hard wheat.

Mr. P. Carey, late of Carey & Co., intends starting a cheese factory on his farm at Otterburne this summer.

Mr. Belcher, C.P.R. station agent, reports that freight and passenger traffic has increased fifty per cent. during the week.

BRANDON.

Messrs. Kelly & Sutherland have their oatmeal mill ready for operation next week. This makes the third oatmeal mill in the Province. Success to the proprietors. Mr. Small, of Gladstone, takes charge.

Receipts of wheat and oats still continue large, the price of wheat being somewhat lower, frozen from 40 to 60c, and No. 1 is worth 90c for seed; oats are in good demand at firm prices; sound mixed are worth 20c, while choice white would bring 23c. Mr. Parish is sacking 2,000 bushels for shipment to British Columbia River to the order of Captain Wastie. It is supposed they are for the use of the survey parties.

MINNEDOSA.

Griffith & Denison, general merchants, who have carried on business here for the past five years, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Griffiths retiring.

Grain has been coming in rapidly for some time, and business has, in consequence, shown a marked improvement. The roads are now breaking up rapidly, and trade with the farmers will be quiet for a few weeks. In some parts of the country near here the snow is all off the high lands, and seeding has already commenced.

The coming season promises to be a busy one for the builders. Andrew Malcolm has commenced the erection of a large store on Minnedosa street, and Mr. Bagshawe has let to George McKinney the contract for a store on Main street, near the Town Hall; this, when completed, will be occupied by Mr. Bagshawe, who will put in a large stock of hardware. Messrs. Head & Demar, architects, are preparing plans for a number of other buildings to be erected this summer.

The exports of lard from New York last week posted up a total of 145,250 lbs., which is a big falling off from the 7,000,000 lbs. regarded as a fair week's export in the palmy days of the trade.

A lot of 150,000 bush. No. 2 corn was bought in Chicago to be loaded on a vessel in harbor. It was said to be on an export order, and is perhaps the first lot of No. 2 that has been taken this winter for shipment to Europe.

The Bell Telephone Co., of Canada.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, President. C. F. SISK, Vice-President.
C. P. SEATON, Secretary-Treasurer.

This Company, which owns the Telephone Patents in Canada of Bell, Blake, Edison, Phelps, Gray and others will furnish instruments of different styles, and applicable to a variety of uses. It will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for individuals or firms connecting their different places of business or residence.

This company is also prepared to manufacture Telegraph and Electrical Instruments, Electro Medical apparatus, Fire Alarm apparatus, Magnets for Mills, Electric Gas-lighting apparatus, Burglar alarms, Hotel and House Annunciators, Electric Call-Bells, &c. Any further information relating hereto can be obtained from the Company.

NO. 12 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL,
OR FROM

MR. F. G. WALSH AGENT, WINNIPEG.

N.B.—All persons using Telephones not licensed by this Company are hereby respectfully notified that they are liable to prosecution and for damages for infringement and will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods,
McGoun & McArthur, Agents.

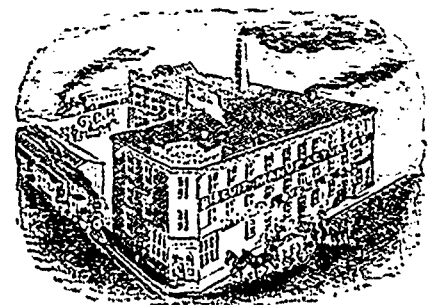
THOMAS MAY & CO.,

Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods,
Novelties received fortnightly throughout the year.
McGoun & McArthur, Agents.

GOCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.,

Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes,
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SAMPLE ROOMS, Nos. 1 and 2 Donaldson Block,
343 Main Street, **Winnipeg.**



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

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

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Factory and Office—Corner Higgins, Fonseca and Argyle
Streets, Winnipeg.

CARL KAUFFMAN,
Manufacturers Agent & Commission Merchant

SPECIALTY:
Cigars imported from Hamburg, Germany.
42 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

FULL STOCK

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

MacNAB, MacLEAN CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOM 3 and 10 James Street West,
WINNIPEG.

James Park & Son,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,

MESS PORK, HAMS, BACON,

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

HENRY, SNYDER & CO.,
PACKERS,

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

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Correspondence Invited.

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ORDERS BY LETTER OR TELEGRAPH
Receive prompt attention.

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SOLE AGENT FOR THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST FOR THE

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AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT THE WEST.

P.O. Box 359 Office: Ontario Bank Building, Winnipeg.

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General Agents.

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PHENIX, Brooklyn, N.Y.

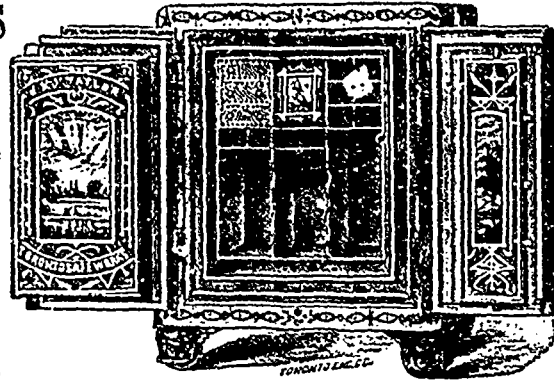
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WESTERN, Toronto.

BRITISH AMERICA Toronto

Tailors' Safes.



AND BROCK,

\$500,000

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OFFICE: MAIN STREET
WINNIPEG.

Manitoba Mortgage & Investment Co

(LIMITED)

CAPITAL \$2,500,000

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C. Sweeny, Esq., Man'gr, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.
A. F. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company, Winnipeg.

A. W. Ross, Esq., M. P.
H. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.
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This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of Real Estate in Manitoba. Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.

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Manager Winnipeg Branch.

W. H. BURN,

CUSTOM BROKER,

Agent Dominion Line Steamers, Liverpool, The J. H. Stone Manufacturing Company; L. Black & Co., Detroit.

OFFICE ROOM, 2 McARTHUR BLOCK,

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OF MANITOBA (LIMITED).

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,

Brass and Iron Castings, Iron Columns, Light and Heavy Forgings, Gratings.

All kinds of Machinery, Engine & Boiler Works, Millwrighting, etc., etc.

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ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THOMAS G. FERRIS, Manufacturer of Choice Havana Cigars. All orders promptly filled. 361 Main Street, opposite Dundee Block, Winnipeg.

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs furnished on application Main St., Winnipeg.

OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE:—Corner King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Barley.
Wheat buyers at all Shipping C.P.R. Stations.

Geo. J. Moulson. W. S. Grant.

GEO. J. MAULSON & CO.,

Grain and Flour Exporters

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Office: Cor. Main and Post Office Streets
WINNIPEG.

C. W. GIRDLESTONE, INSURANCE & GENERAL AGENT.

Royal of England, capital and assets, \$34,000,000
City of London, England, 10,250,000
North-West Fire Insurance Company of Manitoba 500,000
Life Association of Canada, 200,000

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance.

CUNARD AND ANCHOR STEAMSHIP LINES,

427 Passage Tickets Granted.

Goldie & McCullough's Safes and Vault Doors

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

Canadian Pacific Railway.

(WESTERN DIVISION)

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after Feb. 18th, 1884, Trains will move as follows:

Going west.	Going East.
97.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	7 15 p.m.
10.00 " Portage la Prairie	4.50 "
1.25 p.m. Brandon	1.45 "
7 15 " Broadview	7 15 a.m.
3.15 a.m. Regina	11.20 p.m.
6.30 " Moose Jaw	8.30 "
3.39 p.m. Swift Current	11.30 p.m.
10.40 p.m. Maple Creek	4.30 a.m.
2.40 a.m. Medicine Hat	11.40 a.m.
5.45 p.m. arrive Calgary leave	8.00 a.m.

Only two trains a week will run west of Brandon, leaving Winnipeg on Mondays and Thursdays; train leaving Mondays will have Sleeping Car attached, and will run through to Calgary. Train leaving Thursdays will have Sleeping Car attached and will run to Moose Jaw only. Returning train will leave Calgary Thursdays, and Moose Jaw Fridays and Tuesdays, arriving at Winnipeg Saturdays and Wednesdays. Daily trains with Parlor Cars at tached will run between Winnipeg and Brandon.

Going East	Going West
7.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	8.30 p.m.
1.65 p.m. Rat Portage	11.40 a.m.
8.55 p.m. Barclay	4.51 p.m.
11.40 a.m. arrive Pt. Arthur leave	1.30 p.m.

There will only be three trains per week to Rat Portage. Leaving Winnipeg on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and return from Rat Portage on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. There will only be one through train to Port Arthur with Sleeping Car attached, leaving Winnipeg every Tuesday, and will leave Port Arthur for Winnipeg every Thursday.

Going South.	Going North.
8.05 p.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	7.00 a.m.
10.50 p.m. Emerson	4.10 a.m.
11.00 p.m. St. Vincent	14.00 a.m.

17.40, 8.15 a.m., leave Winnipeg arrive 5.15, 8.00 p.m.; 10.50, 11.15 a.m., Morris 2.05, 5.30 p.m. 11.50 a.m., Gretna 3.45 p.m. 4.45 p.m. Manitou 8.30 a.m.

Train leaves for Manitou Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, returning next day.

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

Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk 5.40 p.m.; returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.10 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 8.50 a.m.

- Daily.
- † Daily except Mondays.
- * Daily except Saturdays.
- ‡ Daily except Sundays.

Trains move on Standard time.

Trains east of Brandon and west of Port Arthur or St. Vincent and north of Gretna run on Winnipeg time. Time west of Brandon as far as Gleichen is one hour slower than Winnipeg time. Time west of Gleichen is two hours slower than Winnipeg time.

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

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

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

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

Albert Lea Route.

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

Train leaving Minneapolis 7.40 a.m. has comfortable coaches, Pullman sleeping cars, and Horton reclining chair cars. J. F. McFarlane, Gen. Northwestern Agent, Winnipeg, Manitoba. J. A. McConnell, Traveling Passenger Agent. F. Boyd, General Traffic and Passenger Agent.

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 train running in all directions.

NORTHEASTWARD.

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

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

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

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

GOING EAST.

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

COMING WEST.

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

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

GOING SOUTHWEST.

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

Michigan Central Railroad.

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

"THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE."

This is the popular route from Chicago to Toronto and all other points in Canada. The trains are made up of Splendid Coaches, PALACE, PARLOR and SLEEPING CARS of the latest improvements, and NEW DINING CARS unequalled on the Continent. It is the ONLY LINE between Niagara Falls and Buffalo under one management, and has undisputed advantages for New York, Boston and Eastern Travel.

Five Through Trains a day from Chicago leave at 6.45 a.m., 8.55 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 8.55 p.m. and 9.45 p.m.

For through tickets, time tables, or full information, apply to any Ticket Agent in the Northwest.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit. O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Chicago.

W. M. McLEOD, Manitoba Pass. Agent, Winnipeg.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

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

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

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

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

For Through Tickets, Time Tables and full information, apply to any Coupon Ticket Agent in the Northwest.

S. S. MERRILL, General Manager. A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Passenger Agent. W. H. DIXON, General N. W. Pass. Ag't., St. Paul, Minn. CHAS. S. BELL, Commercial Ag't., Milwaukee, Wis.

Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway.

GOING EAST.

Leave Chicago 9.10 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m.; arrive at Port Huron 10.30 p.m., 5.30 a.m., 10.35 a.m., 10.10 a.m., 5.15 p.m.

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

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

GOING WEST.

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

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

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

GOING EAST.

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

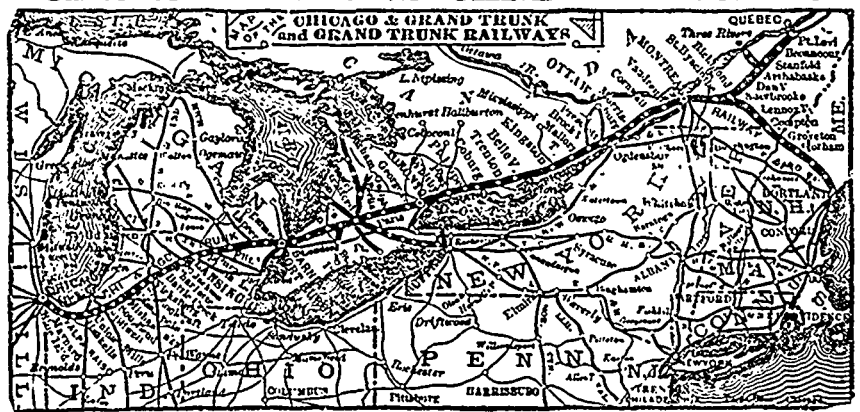
Train No. 5 leaving Chicago 8.30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Chicago to Montreal and Parlor car to Boston.

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

The Chicago & Grand Trunk & Grand Trunk Railways

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

CHICAGO AND ALL CANADIAN POINTS.



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

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

Always ask for Tickets via this Line.

GEO. D. REEVE, Traffic Manager.

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THE CROMPTON Corset Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR CORSETS,

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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.

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—AND—

HOUSE FURNISHINGS!

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We are now prepared to fill all orders entrusted
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Manufacturers of White Dress Shirts, Colored Shirts,
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PAPERBAGS, WRAPPING PAPERS, ETC
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WHOLESALE ONLY.

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THE PIONEER PAPER RULER,

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Blank Book Manufacturer,

Of Manitoba and the North-West.

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AT REASONABLE RATES.

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MANUFACTURERS & PRINTERS,
Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Paper Boxes,
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OPPOSITE NEW C. P. R. STATION,
BRANDON MANITOBA.
FRANK BOISSEAU, Proprietor.
LATE OF THE RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA.
Strictly first-class in every respect. Commercial Sample
Rooms Attached.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

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

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The Palace Hotel of the Northwest,

WINNIPEG.

O'CONNOR & BROWN, Proprietors.

The Manitoba Soap Works!

ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA.

Wall, Bessette, Lecomte & Co., Proprietors.

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

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT