

firmness in cotton and woollen goods is

firmness in cotton and woolen goods is helping along the demand for these goods or the fall, and orders for them are considerably ahead of this time last year. The outlook is for continued expansion in the demand for domestic staples the next few months. Failures have been few in number, and generally unimportant. Country remittances have been moderately good. Crop conditions are much improved as a result of rain the past week. Money is still firm, but as most of the large chartered banks end their year on Saturday and have

are accumulating reserves to make a strong showing in their annual settlements, it is expected that money will be tighter easier next week.

Wholesale trade at Vancouver, Victoria and other distributing points in British Columbia has been fairly active for this season. Payments have been well up to expectations and fewer bad debts appear to have been contracted compared with previous years. Business generally seems to be riding on a sounder basis. Provincial industries are employing large numbers of men. The outlook for trade is encouraging.

In the West.

General business in Manitoba continues active. Orders coming to hand by Winnipeg are large and well distributed and generally show these increases in the demands of retailers in this country compared with previous seasons. The point to note is that these increases are due to a heavy increase in the wheat crop. Recent rains have improved the outlook for a bumper crop. The business is cheerful and a big fall trade is looked for.

Wholesale trade in Manitoba for the month of September shows a good expansion. This is true, not only in connection with the general business, but in the lines which have been traditionally slow, such as the clothing and shoe trade. Even in the face of hot weather, but the demand for fall goods is also quite active. Trade conditions are generally good at the present moment, and the prospects are promising.

London, this morning.

more activity in general jobbing trade circles. The open conditions of the week

There has been rather more inquiry reported in wholesale trade at Ottawa this week for staple goods both for forward and for immediate delivery. The indications in trade circles all point to further expansion in business this year, and the turnover for the coming fall is expected to be much larger than in previous years.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW.

[illegible]

In the east the drought has only been partially broken. Market is without any

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.
Chicago, May 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; steady, good to prime steers, \$4.85; good to prime cows, \$4.50; calves, \$5.00; hogs and feeders, \$2.75; cows, \$1.50; calves, \$1.25; hogs, \$1.00; sheep, \$1.00; good to prime steers, \$4.85; calves, \$5.00; hogs, \$2.75; sheep, \$1.00. To-morrow, 10,000; left over, 2,500. Market steady, mixed and butchers, \$5.75; good to choice steers, \$5.00; calves, \$5.50; hogs, \$2.75; sheep, \$1.00.

NEW YORK STAPLES.

New York, May 29.—Sugar, raw, easy; fair refining, 3½c; centrifugal, 96c; test, 3½c; molasses sugar, \$2.15; refined steady:

dependent on foreign countries for food, and owing to exterior tariffs would find herself compelled to dispose of her exports on onerous terms, resulting in an enormous loss to the community. He therefore urged that the time had come when it should be publicly discussed whether the doctrine that revenue was never to be raised except for purposes of expenditure must not be abandoned. The premier declared there was no contradiction between the views of Mr. Chamberlain and his own; but, he defended the right of any minister to freedom

At present Great Britain was the

only free trade country in the world. If the prevailing tendency continued the time must come when the only neutral markets where she could dispose of her exports would be her own protectorate, her own crown colonies, and India, leaving this country help-

With respect to tariff negotiations

continued the premier, if foreign

countries were to be allowed to treat the British colonies as equals in

On the British Colonies as foreign nations Great Britain would be forced by patriotic interests and regard for her colonies to retaliate. Mr. Balfour concluded with saying he did not think it would be wise to tax raw material and he did not know whether a tax on food would be acceptable to the working classes of this country.

After a question put by David Lloyd George (Welsh Nationalist) Mr. Balfour intimated that the government did not propose to deal with the question before the dissolution of parliament.

Mr. Chamberlain expressed surprise that his Birmingham speech had aroused such attention. There was

absolutely no difference of opinion between himself and Mr. Balfour. Mr. Chamberlain said he would do his utmost to bring this question in all its bearing before the people. Thus far he had only raised a principle and had not formulated a plan. If there was no change in the fiscal system the country would have to give up all hope of closer fiscal relations with the colonies and must abandon all idea of securing at any time closer political relations with them.

Referring to the question of protection of the colonies from foreign reprisals the colonial secretary said repeated representations had been made to Germany in regard to Canada but he did not see what Germany could do to meet the British views, until Great Britain was in a position to touch the pockets of the German people. "Was it not also conceivable,"

asked Mr. Chamberlain, "that Great Britain would have to defend her trade against unjust competition, such as that of the trusts of America and on the continent? At present Great Britain was the open market of the world and therefore 'a general dumping ground'?"

Mr Chamberlain concluded with an emphatic assertion that he intended to press the matter on public attention and said he was prepared to justify the taxing of food before the people of the country.

After some further discussion the motion for the Whitsuntide adjournment was adopted and the House adjourned until June 8.

Journal of Management Education 31(1)

REFORESTATION.

Government officials in the state of Washington are much interested in a report from the pioneers' reunion held at Ellensburg, Wash., last week. At an old Hudson Bay post, near Steallacomb, long since abandoned, the pioneers report that fir trees are growing in the ruins. Numerous trees dot the old abandoned post. One tree growing from one ruined building is 125 feet high and 10 inches in diameter. This tree cannot be older than 100 years, but it has been only fifty years since the old post was abandoned. The tree gives the government's expert a basis on which to estimate the age of the ruins. It is the opinion of the experts that it proves that the growth of the forests of this state can easily be carried out. The trees on the site of the post have all grown from seed. (U.S. Forest Service.)

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