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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up Capital £1,000,000 Stg.
Reserve Fund £265,000 "

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A. G. WALLIS—Secretary.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
R. E. Grindley, General Manager. R. Stanger, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

London. Toronto. St. John. Winnipeg.
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Brantford. Ottawa. Halifax.
Paris. Montreal. Victoria.
Hamilton. Quebec. Vancouver.

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BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED \$1,500,000
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,464,800
CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,230,000
REST \$600,000

CHAS. HAGEE, President. - ROBERT BLACKBURN, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. Geo. Bryson, sr., Alex. Frazer, Geo. Hay, John Mather, David MacLaren.

BRANCHES.

Arnprior, Pembroke, Carlton Place, Hawkesbury and Keewatin, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba.
GEO. BURN, CASHIER.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

A General Banking Business transacted.
Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul.
Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.
Letters of credit issued for use in Great Britain and elsewhere.
This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and prompt remittances are sent.
F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, - \$1,500,000.00.
RESERVE FUND, - \$850,000.00.

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, Man. Director.
BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, - W. M. FISHER, Manager.

Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties, MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.
For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

CAPITAL PAID UP - - - \$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND - - - 225,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

ANDREW TOMPSON, President. Hon. E. J. PRICE, Vice-President.
Hon. Thos. McGreevy, D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. Giroux, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq., Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G.
E. E. WEBB, Cashier. J. G. RILLETT, Inspector.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Alexandria, Ont. Montreal, Que. Smith's Falls, Ont.
Boissevain, Man. Moosomin, N.W.T. Toronto, Ont.
Carberry, Man. Neepawa, Man. Warton, Ont.
Iroquois, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Winchester, Ont.
Lethbridge, N.W.T. Quebec, Que. Winnipeg, Man.
Merrickville, Ont. (St. Lewis St.)

Foreign Agents: London—The Alliance Bank (Limited.) Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool (Limited.) New York—National Park Bank. Boston—Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis—First National Bank. St. Paul—St. Paul National Bank. Chicago, Ill.—Globe National Bank. Great Falls, Mont.—First National Bank.

The notes of this Bank are redeemed at par as follows: At Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., by the Bank of Nova Scotia. At Victoria, B.C., by the Bank of British North America.

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Osler & Hammond,

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(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

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FINANCIAL AGENTS**

—AND DEALERS IN—

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ALLAN, BRYDGES & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

339 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Municipal, School and other Debentures negotiated.

SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD

Branch Office—CARBERRY, Man.,
R. T. Rokeby, Manager.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized 2,000,000.00
Capital Paid up 1,900,000.00
Reserve Fund 950,000.00

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H. T. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres.
William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, T. R. Wadsworth,
Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Staynes
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.—D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.
B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector.

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Essex. Ingersoll. Rat Portage. St. Thomas.
Fergus. Niagara Falls. St. Catharines. Welland.
Galt. Port Colborne. Sault Ste. Marie. Woodstock.
(Cor. Wellington St. and Leader Lane.
TORONTO. Yonge and Queen Sts.
(Yonge and Bloor Sts.)

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Brandon, Man A. Jukes, "
Calgary, Alta S. Barber, "
Portage la Prairie, Man N. G. Leslie, "
Prince Albert, Sask J. E. Young, "
Edmonton, Alta G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, "
Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.
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Agents in Great Britain—Lloyd's Bank, (Ltd) 72 Lombard street, London, with whom moneys may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$5,799,200. Rest, \$2,510,000.

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GEO. HAGUE, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr.
NEW YORK AGENCY—61 Wall Street.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

The position of this Bank as to amount of paid-up capital and surplus is the second in the Dominion.
Particular attention given to collections from and throughout the Dominion and the United States. Ample facilities; low rates; quick returns. Buy and sell Canadian and foreign exchange. Interest allowed at most favorable rates on Savings Bank Accounts and Deposit Receipts. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.
A General Banking Business Transacted.
ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER.

—THE—

Manitoba Loan and Trust Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: 230 PORTAGE AVENUE,

WINNIPEG. - MAN,

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President, Vice-President.
Alfred S. Patterson, James E. Steen, Robert F. Manning, Frank Burnett.

MANAGER.

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A. C. MACPHERSON & CO.,

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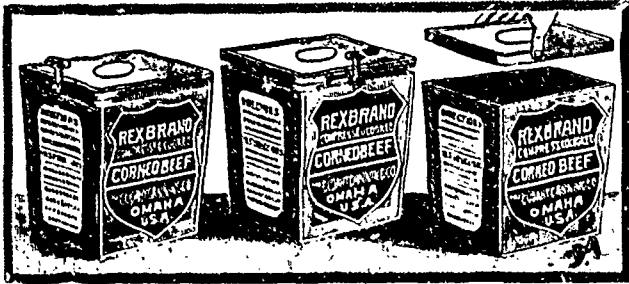
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NUTS OF ALL KINDS.

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—PACKED BY THE—
Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, U.S.A.

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Retailers insist on having REX BRAND from your jobber. Every can guaranteed, and quality Strictly Uniform and Choice.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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 230 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

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—WHOLESALE—

**Hardware, Cutlery,
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 ETC.**

Princess St., WINNIPEG.

J. H. ASHDOWN,

HARDWARE IMPORTER,

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WINNIPEG, - MAN.

—DEALER IN—

**Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,
 Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Fire
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 Sewer Pipes, Etc.**

MACKENZIE & MILLS,

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Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

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CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS
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Ask Your Wholesale Grocer

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Railroad and Steamship Brand

—OR—

MATCHES.

GUARANTEED SECOND TO NONE!

H. A. NELSON & SONS,

TORONTO. MONTREAL.

Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FIRST CROP

NEW SEASON JAPANS!

Now in Store, consisting of Extra Choicest to Good Medium Grades at Lowest Prices.

— ALSO NEW —

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WINDOW GLASS

Single and Double Strength.
 Polished Plate.
 Enamelled and Colored Glass.
 Mirrors, Etc.

Spring Shipments now in. Stock fully assorted.
 Orders Solicited.

G. F. Stephens & Co.

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 Factory—**MONTREAL.**

The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, especially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

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Publisher.

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, this journal has been placed upon the desk of the great majority of business men in the vast district designated above, and including northwestern Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, JUNE 6, 1892.

Manitoba.

There were 400 persons temporarily quartered in the immigration hall, Winnipeg, last week.

The furnishings and lease of the Clarendon hotel, Winnipeg, will be sold by the sheriff on June 6.

Winnipeg wholesale grocers have agreed to close their places of business at one o'clock Saturday afternoons.

W. J. Peterson & Co., jewelers, Winnipeg, are in the hands of the sheriff, and the stock is advertised for sale on June 4.

The appeal in the liquor case brought against Velie, Cary & Co., of Winnipeg, at Calgary, has been decided in favor of the Winnipeg firm.

Wm. Bell, Winnipeg, dealer in live stock, shipped 200 head of Manitoba cattle to the coast last week. The cattle were from Southern Manitoba, mostly.

The Norwood Improvement Company contemplate building an iron bridge across the Red river, at Winnipeg, from the company's property to Fort Rouge.

G. F. Stephens has been awarded the contract for supplying paint for the Winnipeg industrial buildings. He is furnishing an oxidized paint at 70 cents per gallon.

Murray & McDiarmid, builders, Winnipeg, have dissolved. G. W. Murray will continue the planing mill and James McDiarmid will continue in the building and contracting.

The work of building the new electric street railway in Winnipeg was begun last week. The first portions of the new system will be on Main street north, and a line to the exhibition grounds.

Story & Aveson, general dealers, of Wawanesa, are opening a branch store at Hilton.

Work on the new exhibition buildings for the Winnipeg Industrial has been commenced, and the contractors have large gangs of men on the grounds rushing the work through.

W. S. Grant, late of the firm of Harris & Grant, has accepted the position of inspector of the Reserve Fund Life Association, of New York. Mr. Grant will cover the insurance field from Port Arthur to the coast.

Catman is a very busy town this spring, says a correspondent. Upwards of thirty buildings are under construction and a number of others are to go up later in the summer. Sidewalks are being laid on all the principal streets.

During the month of May the Canadian Pacific railway company's land department at Winnipeg sold 35,000 acres of land to settlers for \$121,000. For the corresponding period of last year 6,000 acres were sold for the sum of \$26,000. This month's sales have increased nearly 600 per cent. over that of last year. This is indeed a wonderful showing and marks the progressive spirit of the company. For the first five months of this year 178,000 acres have been disposed of at a figure of little less than \$4 per acre, realizing for the company \$650,000.

The inland revenue collections for the Winnipeg division during May were as follows:—

Spirits	\$13,353 79
Malt	2,750 84
Tobacco	13,458 13
Cigars	717 75
Petroleum	206 40
Sundries	170 68
Total	\$30,678 59

The following statement shows the value of goods exported, imported and entered for consumption, with duty collected thereon, at Winnipeg, during the month of May, compared with the same month of last year:—

DESCRIPTION.	VALUE, 1891.	VALUE, 1892.
Exported	\$ 48,007 00	\$ 53,487 00
Imported, dutiable	128,928 00	153,554 00
" free	55,420 00	24,898 00
Total imported	\$184,446 00	\$178,452 00
Entered for consumption, dutiable	\$122,560 00	\$144,526 00
Entered for consumption, free	55,420 00	24,898 00
Total for consumption	\$177,980 00	\$173,424 00
Duty collected	\$48,012 12	\$51,810 57

Northwest Ontario.

There are good openings at Fort Frances for a shoemaker, tinsmith, blacksmith and painter, writes a correspondent.

The C.P.R. intend replacing a number of the wooden bridges between Fort William and Rat Portage with stone abutment bridges. A Mr. Reid has secured the contract for replacing eleven or twelve of the bridges, and will begin work immediately. The stone to be used in the work will be taken from quarries at Ignace, and some 60 or 70 men will be employed there. The one near Falcon will be a stone arch bridge and most substantially built. Many of the wooden bridges existing at present are in good condition, while others are not. The latter are the ones that will at first be rebuilt and the others following.

Saskatchewan.

The crop area of the Prince Albert district is much larger this year than previously, and it is said the crop is more advanced.

I. M. Campbell will continue in charge of the general store business at Prince Albert, formerly conducted by himself.

A third paper is talked of at Prince Albert.

Lumber Outtings.

The Moore & Macdowell Lumber Company, of Prince Albert, will ship 50,000 feet of lumber to Battleford per steamer Northwest on her first trip there.

The Rat Portage Record has the following lumber items. Ross, Hall & Brown started their gang saw on Thursday, and as their logs are all in good driving water they expect a large cut this summer. The Safety Bay Lumber Co.'s saw mill cut fifty-five thousand feet on one day this week. Not bad, mind you, for the 'little mill.' The steamer Algoma brought in a tow of a million feet for the firm of Cameron & Kennedy. The high water and weight of logs against the Rainy river boom tested its strength very severely last week and on Sunday a slight break occurred, but under the efficient management of D. L. Mather it has been strengthened so as to be now in good condition. But few logs escaped.

Grain and Milling.

Seeding, with the exception of a little barley, was finished at Gladstone, Man., on May 30. There is a larger acreage under wheat this year than last.

A public meeting was held at Oxbow, Assa., recently to discuss the mill question. Thomas Ewen made known the purpose for which the meeting was called, and it was then decided that the chairman should canvas the district for subscriptions for a bonus. It is expected that \$2,500 or \$3,000 can be raised.

Burns, of Winnipeg, has re-opened his warehouse at Rosenfield, writes a correspondent, and reports starting to buy grain and flax seed at once. There seems to be a large quantity of flax seed and nearly one-half of the wheat to sell yet. A number have commenced threshing, and others have some of their best wheat on hand yet.

A meeting of ratepayers of the town and county was held at Gladstone, Man., recently for the purpose of discussing the advisability of giving a bonus to a roller mill. Mr. Muir was present, and stated that he would place a mill there this fall for a bonus of \$5,000. It appeared to be the unanimous wish of all present that a bonus should be granted, and accordingly a committee was formed to make arrangements with Mr. Muir and take initiatory steps to have the matter brought before the council.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for the three weeks ended May 7, 14 and 21, 1892, is given below with the grading of the same.

Grade.	May 7.	May 14.	May 21
Extra Manitoba hard	0	0	1
No. 1 hard	0	0	1
No. 2 hard	10	2	8
No. 3 hard	10	25	4
No. 1 Northern	0	0	1
No. 2 Northern	0	1	5
No. 3 Northern	1	1	0
No. 1 White tye	0	0	0
No. 1 Regular	9	22	11
No. 2 Regular	18	22	7
No. 3 Regular	4	3	3
No. 1 Rejected	0	0	0
No Grade	3	0	1
Rejected	4	3	4
Feed Wheat	0	3	0
Total	46	82	48

Total inspected for the three weeks, as above, 174 cars. Total inspected for the corresponding three weeks of last year, 191 cars.

The lake Winnipeg fish companies have everything about ready for the season's operations and will commence operations at once.

Geo. Stovel, shoemaker, has begun business at Selkirk, Man.



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— WHOLESALE —

DRY GOODS

WINNIPEG, Man. ESTABLISHED 1874.

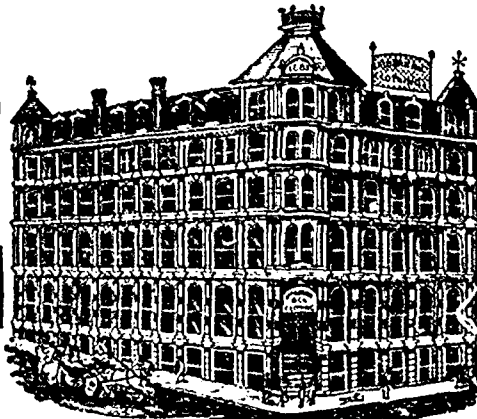
Travellers are now on the road with a full line of
Fall and Winter Samples.

Jas. O'Brien & Co.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

CLOTHING

Montreal and Winnipeg.



HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:
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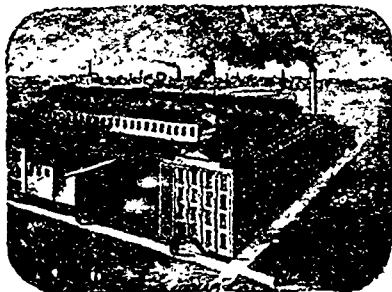
CHEWING:

"BEAVER"

(In 18 lb. Butts)

TECUMSEH,' fancy

(In 10 lb. Butts)



SMOKING.

'SILVER ASH,' cut

(In 5 lb. boxes)

'Gold Nuggets,' plug

(In 18 lb. caddies)

If your wholesale man cannot supply these goods send for quotations **Direct to the Factory**
TORONTO, - - ONTARIO.

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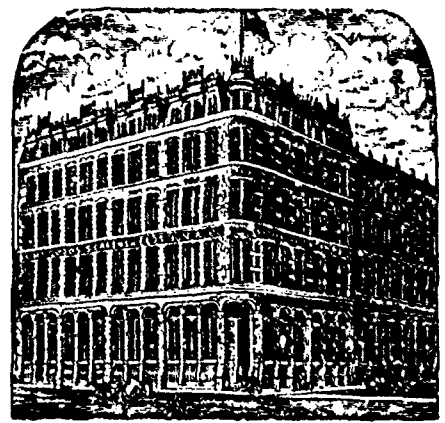
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Stock now Complete in all departments.
Letter orders receive careful and
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LARGE STOCK IN STORE OF
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TEAS.

Specially Selected for the Northwest.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and
British Columbia, by

D. C. MCGREGOR, - MONTYRE BLOCK WINNIPEG

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 6, 1892.

THE WATER ROUTE.

Another evidence of the value of our great inland water route to the ocean has just transpired. The steamship Wergonland arrived at Chicago on May 26, direct from Norway. The steamship left Bergen, Norway, on April 13, with a cargo of fish and cod liver oil, and will return loaded with provisions. There is of course only one route by water from the sea to Chicago, and that is via the St. Lawrence. In the present condition of the Canadian canals, through which steamers must pass, it is not expected that the route can at once be made available for ships passing from the ocean to the head of the lakes. The canals are too small to accommodate ocean ships as a rule, but the fact that the trip has been made by a small sized ocean ship, goes to show what great things can be accomplished for the west, by the improvement of this route. The improvement of the canals to admit of the passage of medium sized ocean steamships, would be of incalculable benefit to the west. The effect upon our export and import trade would be equal to the movement of the entire country 1,000 miles or more nearer the Atlantic coast.

WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The prize list and programme for the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition has been published in pamphlet form, and copies can be had on application to the secretary, J. K. Strachan. The exhibition opens on July 25, and continues to July 29, inclusive of these two days. The sum of \$15,000 will be distributed in prizes, which is \$2000 greater than was offered in prizes last year. This large amount should draw out a splendid exhibit. Many of the prizes are for large amounts, including a number of special prizes, offered by private parties, firms and companies. For horses, there are a large list of prizes, ranging up as high as \$100. There are many prizes for cattle, ranging from \$15 to \$25 each. Sheep range up to \$25. For pigs one prize of \$50 is offered, and others ranging from \$5 to \$10. Poultry and dogs fall in for a long list of prizes. The prizes in the dairy department are all for good amounts, mostly ranging from \$10 to \$50. Grain and seeds draw out some big prizes, including \$125 for the best 25 bushels of red fye wheat, and many other prizes ranging from \$5 to \$30. Roots, vegetables, plants, flowers, bees and honey, fruits, manufactures, etc., complete the list. Two good prizes are offered for collections of native grains. A first prize of \$50 and second of \$25 is offered for the best collection of grains to be exhibited by local agricultural societies in Manitoba and the territories.

To add interest to exhibition week, a lengthy programme of sports and amusements has been prepared, to be continued over Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The programme of sports is not complete yet, but it includes Caledonian sports, baloon ascension, musical programme,

lacrosse, ball, bicycle and other games and contests, dog races, horse racing, military sports, school drill, gymnastic exhibition, etc.

The very low railway rates offered will be a great advantage in bringing people to the exhibition. The railway companies have also very generously offered to convey all exhibits from Manitoba and the territories absolutely free of charge, each way. This means that a large exhibit will be made from all parts of the country, as there is no expense in freight rates from the most remote sections.

With such a splendid prize list, a good programme of attractions, exceedingly low passenger rates to the city by rail, the free transport of exhibits, etc., it is a foregone conclusion that the first summer show of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Society will prove a grand success.

ILL-USING IMMIGRANTS

A young man, lately from Ontario, explained to a representative of THE COMMERCIAL recently how he had been cheated out of a sum of money which, though small, meant many days of toil to the loser. The young man in question, who came from a rural section in Ontario, and who is apparently of a very guileless disposition, remained in Winnipeg a week or two before securing work to suit him. He fell in with a party about the depot who gained his confidence, and succeeded in obtaining \$30 from him, in return for which the young man was to be secured a position in the railway service. After obtaining the money, the party disappeared. Of course no one who has had much experience of the world, would have advanced the money in this way, but this does not condone the crime, which is a most detestable one—worse indeed in its nature than ordinary robbery, because it was done under the guise of friendship. For a city which is visited by so many strangers, and is the temporary abode of many immigrants, Winnipeg is more free from sharp practices of this class than might be expected.

This is one way of illtreating immigrants, which is of exceedingly rare occurrence here. We hear, however, of a few cases of mean treatment of immigrants, by farmers, such as engaging men, who go long distances to secure what they consider will be a lasting job, but are discharged in a few days. Cases are reported of farmers residing in distant parts of the province, who have sent to the city for help, and who have discharged the men sent to them in a short time, as they only wanted them for a brief period. This is mean treatment. It is not right to have a man travel one or two hundred miles to get a job, unless the position is intended to be something of a permanent nature. We heard of one man who went from Winnipeg to near Deloraine to work for a farmer. After working three days, the weather turned unfavorable, so that no work could be done for some time, whereupon the farmer discharged the man and refused to pay him for more than the actual time engaged. This is rather shabby treatment. Manitoba farmers are at certain seasons of the year greatly in need of help, and if we are to have farm hands from the east visit us, we must see to it that

they are treated properly, and every provision made for their protection. A few mean farmers will be sufficient to gain a bad reputation for the country, and injure our prospects for securing help from outside sources. Special care should be taken to protect labor in the matter of wages, as we also hear of a few cases in which farm workers have been unable to secure their dues.

FARMERS' ELEVATORS.

Last season there was quite a rage for building farmers' elevators, and a number of these institutions were established in the province, in addition to some previously erected. The result, however, has been very disastrous to the farmers, as has been shown by recent articles in THE COMMERCIAL. These elevators are now full of wheat, nearly all of which would in all probability have been sold last fall and winter, had it not been for the erection of these elevators. Once the elevator was built, it had to be filled with wheat, and the farmers who have taken stock in these elevators and have placed their wheat therein to hold for high prices, have been sadly duped. The loss on wheat, if sold at present values, in comparison with prices last fall and winter, including storage and interest charges, shrinkage, etc., will amount to 25 to 30 cents per bushel. This 25 to 30 cents per bushel represents the loss to these farmers, on the wheat crop of last season. Providing they make 5 to 10 cents per bushel each year, for the future, through their elevator enterprises, it will take them three to seven years to make up for their losses this year.

It would be interesting to know just how these different elevator schemes have been worked up. THE COMMERCIAL has been given particulars of one farmers' elevator enterprise, which was carried through last summer. The elevator in question was built nearly entirely on temporary credit. The farmers in the vicinity subscribed for the stock liberally, and on the strength of this subscribed stock, the scheme was financed. The elevator was duly erected, and the farmers were to pay up their stock when they sold their wheat. They were innocently led to believe that the extra profit which they would make on the wheat through holding it in the elevator until toward spring, would easily provide for the payment of the subscribed stock. But how different the result! The wheat is still unsold, and instead of a profit over prices ruling last winter, sufficient to pay for the subscribed stock, the wheat is worth a great deal less now than it could have been sold for last fall. The date of payment for the elevator having arrived and the wheat unsold, the farmers were obliged to give their notes in payment of subscribed stock—notes bearing interest of course. Besides the loss through the decline in values of wheat, the unfortunate farmers are compelled to pay storage and interest charges, allow for shrinkage, and run the risk of their grain heating or becoming worthless from damage in the elevator. Farmers' elevators cannot be run without expense, any more than other elevators, and in some cases the expense of running these elevators has exceeded the income derived from the regular storage

charges upon the grain handled through them, for patrons.

A large number of farmers' elevator enterprises have been worked up during the past winter, with a view to the erection of elevators this summer. It is likely, however, that a number of these schemes will now fall through when the result of this season becomes generally known. In some years no doubt these elevators would prove profitable, but it will require a number of successful years to make up for the disasters of the present season.

THE COMMERCIAL again has no hesitation in declaring, that the farmers who leave matters of this kind alone, and give their attention to the production of products of the best marketable qualities, best suited to the requirements of trade, and which can be produced to the best results, will come out ahead every time of those who try to attend to other lines of business as well as farming. Grain handling and shipping is no part of farming. It is a business by itself, and can be successfully handled only by those who thoroughly understand the business, and give their attention to the study of its requirements. The farmer who sells his wheat whenever it is ready for market, and stops dreaming about becoming an exporter, will show his wisdom.

Farmers are too easily gulled in matters of this kind. It is the easiest matter in the world to gull a farmer, if you start out by telling him that he is being cheated right and left by the unprincipled men of business. This false notion is at the bottom of many of the difficulties into which the farmers are led, and is accountable for the disaster brought upon many through these elevator enterprises. Politicians and others who wish to gain favor with the farmers, to serve their own selfish ends, work on these false notions, and thereby tend to confirm the farmers in their error.

Farmers are certainly gulled occasionally by business men. They are also sometimes talked into buying machinery and other things they do not need. Farmers frequently gull business men with worthless truck and bad debts. But as for the general idea among them, that they are being steadily bled by business men, it is certainly absurdly false. In the matter of credit, the farmer is the most pampered individual in the country, and in his truck and trade intercourse with the country storekeepers, the latter almost invariably come out at the small end of the horn.

If business men are doing farmers an injury in one way more than another, it is in encouraging them to buy on credit. This free credit system is generally supposed to be a great concession to the farmer, and there would certainly be a great protest if the system were radically changed. At the same time, we regard this free credit system as the greatest injury to the farmer. They, however, overlook this evil, and falsely believe they are being bled on all sides by the men of business.

Exhibition Prizes.

There are four or five prizes offered at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, competition for which is limited to products from certain districts. For instance, one prize is offered for

the best collection of grain grown within 75 miles of Calgary. It must be borne in mind that these are special prizes, given by private parties or companies, who are interested in the districts to which competition is limited. All prizes given by the exhibition association are open to the country at large.

Shall it be St. Lawrence or Hudson River Route?

The recommendation in the House of Representatives by the Committee on Railroads and Canals of the passage of a bill to pay for the cost of a survey to ascertain the most practical route wholly within the territory of the United States, from the great lakes to deep water in the Hudson river, carries with it considerable significance; for it is not unlikely that from this or some similar legislative action will soon come the initiative which will result in connecting tidewater with the great lakes by a deepwater channel on this side of the line between the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

The deep waterways contemplated by this bill are two: a canal around the Falls of Niagara and a canal from lake Ontario to the Hudson, the cost of which is estimated at \$110,000,000 by an officer of the United States engineer corps. This seems large, but, as explained by the *Times*, "as compared with expenditure by the Canadian government on their canal system, this expenditure would be proportionately far inferior." In England \$60,000,000 is being expended to connect Manchester with the sea at Liverpool by ship canal.

The declaration is also made that, with the current rate of increase in growth of tonnage carried on the lakes, it is estimated that the saving in cost of transportation in deep-draught ships from the lakes to the ocean "would in a single year amount to enough and more than enough to pay the cost of construction."

It appears from figures and other data presented in the committee's report that the Erie Canal, as has frequently been pointed out at Albany and elsewhere, is no longer able to take care of the enormous tonnage brought down the lakes. The interest of New York state in this bill is very great; in fact, it is urged that New York city's supremacy as the chief port of export and import is actually threatened by the St. Lawrence route, via Montreal, by way of which deep water channels are found sufficient to permit of the passage of ocean-going craft from Duluth direct to the sea.

Statistics in the committee's report concerning the percentage of the sum total of exports of grain and flour from New York city and Montreal show that the former's exports decreased from 1880 to 1889 for grain from 84 to 80, and for flour from 85 to 79½ per cent., while Montreal's exports have gained what New York has lost. A further similar comparison of the respective percentages of total exports of New York city and of the other North Atlantic ports, including Montreal, shows even more clearly that no effort can be spared if New York is to keep her present supremacy. It is said that similar tables for 1890 and 1891 would show a much larger increase in favor of Montreal.

The Canadian government began years ago the deepening of its canals to the depth of fourteen feet, the same as that of the Welland Canal, which passes down on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. Within five years, at the present rate of progress, and perhaps within three, there will be a clear waterway through Canadian territory, fourteen feet in depth, all the way from Lake Superior to the ocean. To quote the language of the secretary of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, in the House committee's report:

When that time comes I say to you that six feet of water through the Erie Canal, with a transshipment at

each end, can no more compete with fourteen feet of water through the Canadian canals, with no transshipment at all, than a wheelbarrow can compete with a freight train. What does it mean? It means that all the breadstuffs for direct exportation coming from that great region tributary to the great lakes will be carried by Canadian instead of American vessels.

It is particularly worthy of note that the report advances the opinion of those most familiar with the commerce of the great lakes that freight moved from the west to the east will in the future be carried more than at present over waterways rather than by rail, which of course is in the teeth of the notion formerly so commonly entertained that railroads have virtually supplanted water transportation, or that in the future they will almost entirely wipe it out.

Illustrative of the truth of this view it is pointed out that "on the great lakes alone there is handled freight to the amount of one-quarter of all of the tonnage carried by all the railroads of the country, and the proportion is increasing in favor of the water route. This is explained by cheaper and cheaper rates of transportation via the water routes.

A prominent western railway man, who is interested in a line of lake steamships, is quoted as saying:

These steamships carry 2,700 tons of freight on the present depth of water, and make the run from Duluth to Buffalo in three and a half days at an average cost of \$120 per day; this is equivalent to 0.015c. per ton per mile. This means that we are doing to-day on the great lakes for \$1 what it costs the best railway in the United States \$26 to do. In other words, the general conclusion may be deduced from these facts, that the larger the carrier and the deeper the waterway the less is the cost of transportation.

This same railway president, speaking to a convention called in the interest of the waterways two or three years ago, said:

The engineers of the United States are engaged upon a project by which to give us twenty feet of water through the lakes. We shall take the twenty feet of water when it comes and make good use of it, but I will say to you that whenever they will guarantee me eighteen feet of water I shall build vessels which will carry 6,000 tons instead of 3,000, and I shall cut the present cost of water transportation square in two.

Some very instructive not to say suggestive figures are given in the House committee's report as to the proportions of the commerce of the great lakes.

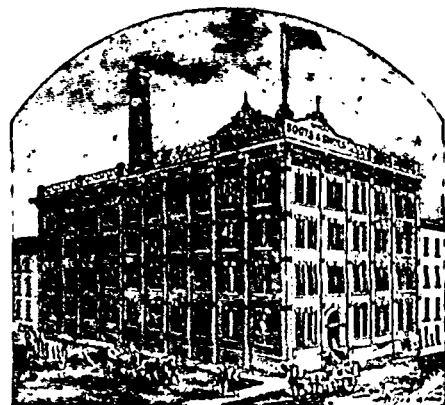
Through the Sault Canal, at the outlet of Lake Superior, there passed, in 1890, 10,577 vessels, having a net registered tonnage of 8,454,435 tons. Through the Suez Canal there passed during the same year 3,389 vessels, having a net registered tonnage of 6,890,014 tons, so that nearly three times as many vessels and over 1,500,000 tons more of freight passed through the Sault Canal than passed through the Suez Canal, a highway for the commerce of the world. The Sault Canal was opened but 228 days, and the Suez Canal, of course, during the entire year. This represents the business of Lake Superior alone.

Entries and clearances at New York in 1889 represented 11,051,236 tons, and at all the seaports in the United States 26,983,315 tons. Those from London and Liverpool were 33,430,617 tons. Entries and clearances on the great lakes in the same year were 27,760,000 tons, and in 1890 the total freight traffic of the great lakes was 33,803,324 tons, exceeding by 6,000,000 the combined entries and clearances of all seaports of the United States, and equaling the combined entries and clearances, both coastwise and foreign, of London and Liverpool, the great commercial centers of the world. These shipments embraced 9,000,000 tons of iron ore, 5,000,000 tons of grain and flour, 8,000,000 tons of lumber and forest products, 7,000,000 tons of coal, and 4,500,000 tons of miscellaneous freight. This was carried by a floating equipment of 2,784 vessels, having a carrying capacity of 1,254,275 tons and a commercial value of \$48,809,750.

It is further pointed out that of the total tonnage of shipping built in the United States during the year, ending June 30, 1889, 5 per cent. was built on the western rivers, 8 per cent. was built on the Pacific coast, 41 per cent. on the Atlantic coast, and 46 per cent., nearly one-half of the whole, was built on the great lakes.

The average freight rate on the great lakes is not over 1.2 mills per ton mile, making the total cost of water transportation \$22,619,617.66, equal, says the House committee's report, to an economy over the cost of transportation the same freight by rail of \$147,027,514.

The committee have certainly made out a strong plea for the object of the bill referred to. In addition to the points mentioned, they go into the military advantages to accrue from the work projected—all which go without saying.—Bradstreet's



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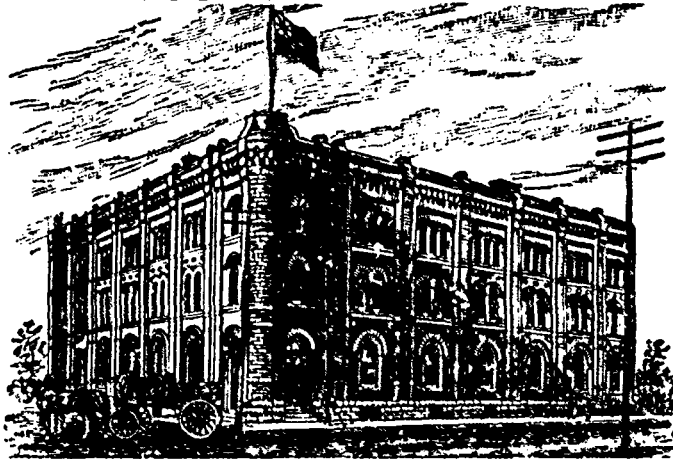
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Eastern Business Changes.

ONTARIO.

S. S. Cook, lumber, Morrisburg, is dead.
G. W. Mingay, drugs, Toronto, has assigned.
Mrs. A. O'Neil, liquors, Paris, has assigned.
John Overend, hotel, Brechin; damaged by fire.
Matthew Cochcrano, planing mill, Dutton, is dead.
Jacob Morley, grocer, New Hamburg, has sold out.
J. B. Laming, jewelry, Stratford, has moved to Embro.
W. Ryan, hotel, Rossmore, has moved to Napanee.
John Gibson, merchant, Toronto Junction, has assigned.
Thos Heron, general store, etc., Brooksdale, has sold out.
Wm. Hughes, hotel, Orwell, has sold out to W. Stafford.
D. Schwoitzer, hats and caps, London; stock sold at auction.
A. & A. McMillan, jewelers, etc., Ottawa, have dissolved.

R. Livingston grocer, Norwood, has discontinued business.
Joseph White, flour and feed, Toronto, was damaged by fire.
J. O. Trotter, shoes, Woodstock, has moved to St. Catharines.

Wm. Rogerson, saw mill, Lefroy; style now Rogerson & Milne.

Bookless, Haley & Co., dry goods, Orangeville, have sold out.

Powell & Co., dry goods, London, have sold out to Peddie & Co.

Thompson & Vahey, tailors, Sarnia; loss by fire, \$1,500; insured.

John Martin, shoes, Wingham, is succeeded by Sellery & Temple.

Mrs. J. Ordish, groceries, Southwold Station, is giving up business.

Perry & Vandusen, groceries, Meaford, are succeeded by S. D. Perry.

F. Richardson, lumber, etc., Ingersoll, was damaged by fire; insured.

A. L. D---y, tins, etc., Kingston, has sold out to A. McCutcheon.

Gies, Volfard & Co., stoves and tins, Berlin, are succeeded by P. Gies & Co.

O. R. Clawson, groceries and meat, St. Catharines, is moving to Brantford.

Bean & Westlake, wholesale confectioners, etc., Woodstock, were damaged by fire.

John Ward, harness, and W. G. Glenn, restaurant, etc., Seaforth, were burned out.

F. F. Kingsmill, dry goods, London, was damaged by smoke and water; fully insured.

J. A. Skinner & Co., wholesale crockery, etc., Toronto, were damaged by fire to the extent of \$500.

T. H. Taylor & Co., woolen and flour mill, Chatham; now The T. H. Taylor Co., (Ltd.), authorized capital, \$150,000.

The following were burned out: N. Laurandau, shoes; F. Currie, barber; E. O'Donohue, clothing; John White, fruit; W. A. Phillips, liquors; H. E. McCartney, drugs, Midland.

QUEBEC.

Anselme Morin, baker, Levis, is burnt out.
F. J. DeRoussolle, grocer, Montreal, is dead.
N. T. Robichon, hardware, Three Rivers, is dead.

Strong & Dixon, grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Louis Chevalier, shoes, Montreal, has assigned.

McCarthy & Kinsella, grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.

F. A. Millette, grocer, Windsor Mills, has assigned.

D. Parent & Co., coal, hay and grain, Montreal, have assigned.

Denis & Durocher, flour and grain, St. Hyacinthe, has assigned.

J. St. Marie & Co., general store-keepers, St. Urbain, have assigned.

C. E. Racicot, grocer, Montreal, assets for sale by auction on 25th inst.

St. James & Mollour, groceries & dry goods, &c., Montreal, have dissolved.

C. O. Wright, grocer, Montreal, stock partially damaged by fire and water.

Nathan Friedman, jeweler, Montreal, has effected settlement with his creditors.

Phil Fortier, general store, St. Charles, A. Lemieux, Levis, has been appointed curator.

George Weldou, picture frames, &c., Montreal, has had his stock partly damaged by fire.

J. R. Clogg & Co., wholesale fruits, Montreal, have admitted J. Bell & J. F. McLean under same style.

C. Thibaudeau & Co., manfr. B. & S., Montreal, assignee advertises assets for sale by auction on 25th inst.

NOVA SCOTIA.

J. D. Ross, grocer, Truro, has assigned.

M. C. Wilson, shoes, Truro, has assigned.

J. B. Killam, shoes, Yarmouth, has sold out.

W. B. Spencer, grocer, &c., Halifax, is dead.

Herbert Harris, nursery, Haxifax, has assigned.

J. & A. Carson, lumber dealers, Pictou, are burnt out.

James Graham, general store, Brookfield, has assigned.

U. J. Weatherbee, stoves & tinware, Springhill, has sold out.

J. & A. Kent, groceries, crockery, etc., Halifax, have assigned.

Bennett Morton, general store, New Germany, has sold out.

Ruggles St. Clair, tailor, Halifax, stock damaged by fire; insured.

Valentine McDonald, general store, &c., Whitehead, has assigned.

McDougall Bros., general store, &c., Margaree Harbor, have dissolved.

S. R. Griffin, general store-keeper, &c., Isaac's Harbor, has admitted O. S. Griffin as partner under style S. R. Griffin & Son.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

D. G. Davis, grocer, St. John, is dead.

J. A. Rayworth, carriages, Sackville, has assigned.

Hachey & Choniard, general store-keepers, have dissolved.

J. H. Marks, carriages, Moncton, is burned out; insured.

Grange Maple, general store, No. 125, Harvey, burned out.

Burke & Dobson, general store, Rockland (West), have dissolved.

Ferguson & Co., grocers, St. John, have sold out and business closed.

Isaac Daboo, general store, Sussex, has sold out to S. H. White & Co.,

James McNaughton & Sons, tanners and harness, Salisbury, have assigned.

A. W. Wilmot, of W. F. Worton & Co., lumber dealers, Salisbury, is dead.

St. Croix Cotton Mill, manufacturers, Milltown, have sold out to Canadian Colored Cotton Co., Ltd.

C. M. Bostwick & Co., wholesale grocers and lumber dealers, St. John, mill at Martin's Head burnt out.

The following were burnt out in Fairville: John Brennan, liquors; D. Brophy, grocer; Mrs. Mary Dalton, grocer; C. L. Doherty, shoes; R. Fair, general store-keeper; Geo.

Irvine, grocer; Robt. Irvine, butcher; Jas. Long, livery; James Masson, carriagemaker; L. M. Mealy, foundry; Mrs. Jane Mitchell, grocer; Jeremiah Stout, furn; Saml. Watters, drugs; T. H. Willson, drugs.

Imitation Sealskin.

An English inventor is bringing out a new fabric in imitation of sealskin. A special machine is employed for knitting a double cloth with pile between, the latter being cut continuously, as the double pieces are being knitted, in order to separate them. Wool, cotton, or other yarns are used to form the foundation, and for the pile, silk, mohair, or combination yarns of fine fibrous materials. After the cutting operation, which separates the two pieces, has been effected, the piled face of each fabric undergoes a cutting or shearing process for taking out the unevenness of the pile, and afterwards it is scoured, or milled, and then dyed, stained, tinted and lacquered, to produce the required color and luster.—*Halter and Furrier.*

How Bad Debts are Made.

People often wonder how it is that a retail grocer gets so many bad debts among his accounts. To the dealer who has had the "experience," while the dead beats have the "money," the operation is a very simple one.

The whole trouble arises from the slowness of the dealer to say "no," when more credit is wanted. The merchant grants a little more credit in order, as he thinks, to keep his customers in good nature, and so secure the old balance. But it is just here he makes a fatal mistake. If a customer cannot pay one week's or one month's bill, certainly the lapse of time will not help matters, but the account will get so large that the customer will find it cheaper to "move than to pay rent," as the expression goes, and he jumps his account and goes to look for some other victim.

This is the history of three-fourths of all the cases of bad debts; and if the merchant had said "no" when the first bill was in arrears, his loss would have been small compared with what it finally was. And further, a firm refusal to extend credit would often have the effect of making the customer pay up, hoping for another chance to "get in" to the grocer. Then is the time to give the dead-beater the grand bounce and be rid of him.

Bear in mind, and act upon the knowledge, that if a man cannot pay one week's bill, he certainly cannot pay a two week's bill.—*St. Louis Grocer.*

Hudson's Bay Railway.

The Weekly Free Press published the following on Thursday last, as a despatch from Ottawa: "News received from England justifies the statement that the construction of the Hudson Bay railway to the Saskatchewan river is an assured fact. A syndicate of bankers, at the head of whom are Armstrong & Co., of Broad street, London, have underwritten the bonds. Ross, Mann & Holt are to be the contractors, and it is said work will commence before the autumn. C. H. Smith, one of the directors, is expected to return to Canada this week."

Dan Mann, the contractor, the Free Press adds, was seen by a reporter in connection with the telegraphic despatch concerning the construction of the Hudson Bay railway to the Saskatchewan river. Mr. Mann said that his firm, Ross, Mann & Holt has had the contract for some time, and that Mr. Ross, who is head of the firm, is at present in London, Eng., in consultation with Hugh Sutherland, who has been busily engaged for some months endeavoring to finance the scheme. Mr. Mann has as yet had no further intelligence than that in the Ottawa telegram.

THE COMMERCIAL would advise that little confidence be placed in this telegram, in the absence of something more tangible.

Colored Cotton Syndicate.

The two syndicates known as the Dominion Cotton Mills Company and the Canadian Colored Cotton Mill Company, being controlled by the same body of men, are virtually one concern, all but in name, and are known to the trade simply as the Cotton Syndicate. Any Act of Parliament passed for the purpose of regulating combines can have no power over it, for the mills have been actually purchased; therefore it is nothing more or less than a huge joint stock company. This Syndicate is probably the most powerful that has yet been organized in Canada, having to a very large extent the control of the whole dry goods trade of the country.

This, to say the least, is rather a dangerous power to have placed in the hands of a small body of men, putting them in a position to exact large profits from the purchasers of their goods, who will have to pay the price demanded or give up the trade. They can boycott any wholesale house whenever they see fit to do so; they can fill orders more promptly when certain lines of goods are scarce, for houses who are favorites, thereby benefitting immensely the trade of these houses, to the detriment of others probably just as enterprising but not so fortunate in their mode of keeping in touch with the power that be. They can drive entirely out of the trade any wholesale houses of limited means by refusing to give them credit sufficient for the requirements of their trade, thereby throwing all the trade into the hands of the large and wealthy houses.

Credit in the dry goods business has without doubt been too cheap in this country, and if the Cotton Syndicate exercises the power placed in its hands in this respect judiciously, it may accomplish an immense amount of good, but such a power used in an arbitrary manner can only do evil. It would certainly be of advantage to the trade to have some men of very limited means driven out of it, men whose establishments are little better than offices, who give very small placing orders so that they may get samples to put on the road, from which they take orders, at a very small margin of profit, for goods they do not carry in stock, ordering from the mills after the goods are sold, trading in fact on the capital of the mills, who carry the stock for them.

Doubtless the Cotton Syndicate can produce goods at a paying profit cheaper than these goods could heretofore be produced without a profit, by running one mill entirely on one line of goods in place of manufacturing a variety of lines in one mill. Will a paying profit satisfy these men?

The question also arises: How is this large monopoly going to affect the operatives in its employ? And this question is just as serious as one as how will it affect the consumer by the price it chooses to put on the goods. The operatives will be completely at the mercy of the Syndicate, as there are no other mills to employ them should they not get reasonable wages for their work. It would be useless for the operatives to strike for in such a case the Syndicate would shut up the mills and starve them into submission.

Monopolies seem to be the order of the day on this continent. In the United States the distance between the poor man and the rich seems to be widening more and more every year, and is becoming the most important problem for the statesmen of that country to solve, a problem that may not be solved without bloodshed and a temporary state of anarchy, and here in this country we are apparently drifting into the monopoly system, also.

It would be well for our Government and Parliament to be watchful in this matter. The general welfare of the people is their special charge, and although it is difficult to legislate to prevent the existence of large joint stock companies, not perhaps prudent to attempt to do so, the tariff can be lowered whenever these monopolists overstep the mark and attempt to benefit themselves at the expense of the

consumers. The voters who enabled our legislators to increase the tariff to protect our struggling manufacturers from the onslaughts of foreign foes will uphold them in pulling down the tariff, if necessary, to protect the consumers from foes within our borders. Meantime it is right and proper to give the Cotton Syndicate time to show its policy and not condemn it until it deserves condemnation. —*Dry Goods Review.*

Ordering Goods.

An item containing several suggestions as to the ordering of goods has recently been given a wide circulation in the trade press, and our knowledge of the laxity of many retailers in regard to preparing orders, convinces us that the publication of the advice was very timely. In a condensed shape the advice referred to was as follows: Write legibly, give exact description of goods and shipping directions, and do not forget the signature. "What nonsense!" We imagine some reader saying to himself; "surely every dealer knows how to order goods properly." We don't dispute the assertion; the trouble is that nine out of ten dealers don't take sufficient pains to fill out orders correctly. The work is greatly facilitated by the order blanks which many salesmen furnish their customers; yet we have seen dozens of such blanks filled in and mailed by retailers to jobbing houses and manufacturers that have contained no indications of the grades and prices of the goods wanted. "Send me a barrel of mackerel and a box of laundry starch." "Please ship right away a half chest of tea." "Send another tub of butter; must have it Tuesday sure." "Ship at once 50 lbs. coffee and 25 lbs. tea." How is the person receiving such orders as these to know what grade of goods is wanted? Yet the above are true copies of orders received within the present week by a salesman of our acquaintance. Other salesmen have informed us that not 25 per cent. of the orders received by them are properly made out. Of course they generally get filled all right, because the salesmen are posted regarding their customer requirements. But consider the delay in hunting up previous invoices in order to make sure that the articles to be shipped are just what the customer needs—a delay that may cause serious inconvenience, even loss, to the retailer. Consider, also the temptation to the salesman to substitute slow-selling goods or goods that may pay a better profit, when a customer orders simply "a tub of butter" or "a half-chest of tea," etc., etc. If the house is out of the kind of goods which the salesman believes the dealer wants but has not explicitly mentioned, the latter at least has no ground for complaint if he gets something entirely different from that which he had in mind when drafting his order, for it would be unreasonable to expect a jobber to put himself to the trouble of procuring goods to fill an order regarding which there is more or less doubt. But it ought to be unnecessary to dwell on the folly of merchants who are so careless regarding one of the most important duties connected with the distributive trade. The mere fact that it is unbusinesslike to send out an order, which may tax all the brains of the most acute salesman to fathom, should be sufficient to bring about an improvement. —*Merchants Review.*

The Bumptious Traveller.

Occasionally a traveller gets too big for his position, and attempts to bolster himself up by claiming to have a proprietary interest in the house, that he is none of your common, every day travellers, but that he is a sort of a "special," and is just out taking a look over the trade, as it were, and as a rule makes only the larger towns. He perhaps imagines that this sort of talk raises him in the eyes of the customer, it doesn't, however. The chances are, moreover, that some rival will give him away, and thus stripped of his borrowed plume, his influence is very much impaired. The travel-

ler must never feel above his business. When he is attacked with this species of big head it is high time his services were dispensed with. —*Travelling Salesman.*

Neatness a Profitable Investment.

Cleanliness and neatness is next to financial soundness with the retail grocer, for the latter is largely dependent upon the former. There is nothing so annoying and irritating to the customer than to enter a store filled with dirty boxes and barrels and, perhaps, a nail or two sticking out as though about to spear the unsuspecting visitor. These are matters of detail, it is true, and it is also true that to neglect those little details is to trifle with one's prosperity and future success. Make the store attractive and make it clean, and by so doing you are, though you may not know it, adding to your bank account every day. Have every thing so clean, that the most fastidious can have no fault to find. Imagine the feelings of one of your lady customers, who, with her gloved hand picks up a can of this or a jar or bottle of that, only to ruin her gloves forever, simply because you allow everything about your store to get dirty. If you have not time to attend to such matters, or to see that some one else has, then you have not time to make a success of your business, and you should try some other calling more suitable to your taste, and adaptable to the amount of time you have on your hands.

See that your clerks are neat in their personal appearance, and be sure to make them put on clean aprons every day. Keep your show cases and windows cleaned and free from fly specks. Let your motto over be: "No flies on this establishment." —*N. Y. Grocer's Review.*

A Five-Dollar Hat for Fifty Cents.

At a recent alleged "bankrupt sale" in a western town, says the *Hatter and Furrer*, one of the baits held out to catch customers was a window full of hats marked "your choice for 50 cents." Among those who were enticed into the store was a visitor, who looked at a pile of hats on one of the counters and at last found one that suited him, all but the price. It was marked \$5, but he decided to have it for 50 cents. He accordingly took the hat and edged his way toward the window where the fifty-cent sign was displayed, and inside of ten seconds his choice lay peacefully among its cheaper relatives. A few minutes later he picked it up again out of the window and with the eagerness that is common to great discoverers he asked the price. It was in the window, so why should he not have it for fifty cents? And it was a green clerk that waited on him, so there proved to be no reason whatever but honesty. Mr. Man is now sporting a fine \$5 hat, and has not yet wearied of telling how he got it for fifty cents.

McRay B. Gunn, trader, West Selkirk, has assigned in trust.

Livingstone & Co., general store, Glenboro, stock sold to G. E. Rogers at 63 cents on the dollar, and the Hilton stock to T. Finkelstein at 60 cents.

SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE.

Few people have an idea of the care with which tobacco has to be attended after it is grown. It will imbibe odors of almost any kind if placed near the source of them. A pig sty, for instance, near the place where the planter stores his crops will impart a disagreeable flavor, which no care afterwards will drive it off. Among the many precautions taken to obtain a faultless leaf for the "Mystic Navy" brand, is to ascertain carefully the method which every farmer adopts with his crops in the sections of Virginia where the "Mystic Navy" leaf is grown.

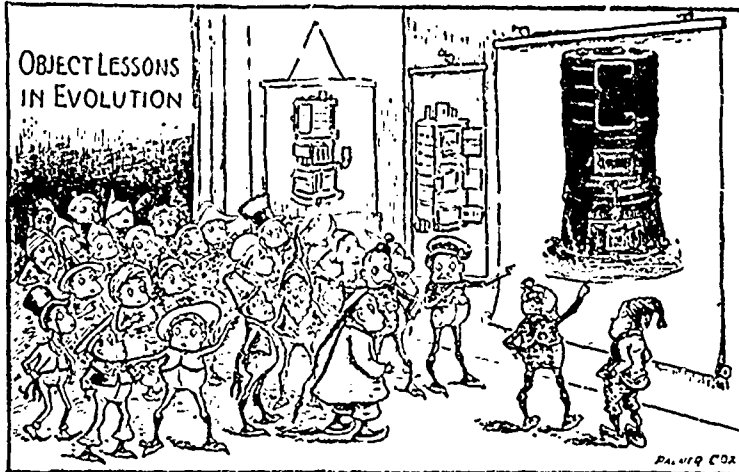
CAUTION.
 EACH PLUG OF THE
Myrtle Navy!
 IS MARKED
T. & B.
 In Bronze Letters.
None Other Genuine.

Standard OIL Company
 (UNITED STATES)
 Eldorado Castor, the best Oil in the world for Farm Machinery.
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 ALL PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM IN STOCK.
D. WEST, Agent, Office: Western Canada Loan Building.
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WINNIPEG.

Toronto Hide & Wool Co.
 Wholesale Dealers in
HIDES!
 SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL
JOHN HALLAM
 PROPRIETOR.
 Smith Street, **WINNIPEG.**
 53 and 55 Front Street East, - **TORONTO.**

☞ We will be in the market this season as usual for all classes of Wool, and are prepared to pay the highest market prices.

The Buffalo Hot Water Boiler



Combines all Latest Improvements. — **EFFICIENT!** — Economical.

H. R. IVES & CO., Manufacturers, **MONTREAL.**
J. G. T. GLEGHORN, Agent, **WINNIPEG, Man.**

OGILVIE MILLING COY.'
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REGISTERED BRANDS:
Hungarian and Strong Bakers' Flour
 —DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—
GRAIN and FEED.

MILLS:

	DAILY CAPACITY		DAILY CAPACITY
Royal—Montreal	1800 Barrels	POINT DOUGLAS—Winnipeg	1000 Barrels
GLENORA " " "	1200 "	SEAFORTH—Seaforth, Ont.	300 "
GODERICH—Goderich, Ont.	1000 "		

WALKER HOUSE.
 The most conveniently located Hotel in Toronto.
 One Block from Union Railway Depot
 A first-class Family and Commercial House.
Terms from \$2 a Day
 DAVID WALKER, PROPRIETOR.
 Corner York and Front Sts., **TORONTO, Ont.**

R. E. Trumbell,
 —WHOLESALE—
WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS
 VIRDEN, - - - MAN.
 The Choicest Liquors in Stock. Permit orders promptly attended to. The most westerly wholesale liquor business in Manitoba



REGISTERED TRADE MARK

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.
PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

—PREPARED BY—
MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,
MONTREAL.

Established 1849. Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.

ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

DRY GOODS,

343 and 345 Richmond St.,
LONDON, Ont.

Complete range of Samples with T.
H. Slater, Room "K" McIntyre
Block, Winnipeg.

GORDON, MacKAY & CO

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WOOLLENS
AND GENERAL DRY GOODS.

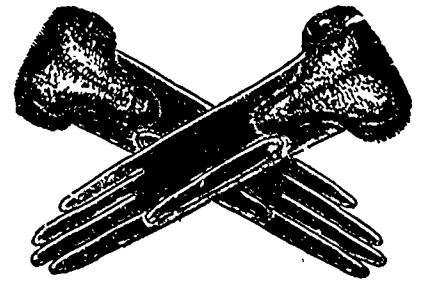
Carry a Large Stock in each Department the year round.
They also control the output of

The Lybster Cotton Mills
And they Solicit Orders by Letter or Otherwise
from the Trade Generally.

GORDON, MacKAY & CO.,
CORNER BAY AND FRONT STREETS,
TORONTO.

R. S. NORTON, Northwestern Ag't.
Sample Room 13 Rorie St., one block back of
the Post Office, Winnipeg.

SPECIAL NOTICE.



Our Travellers will be here shortly with full line of
SAMPLES including all the new designs in GLOVES,
MITTS and MOCCASINS.

As SPECIAL Mr. Thomas Clearhue is no longer
employed by us.

JAMES HALL & CO.

Brockville, 2nd January, 1892.

The Watrous Engine Works Company, Ltd.

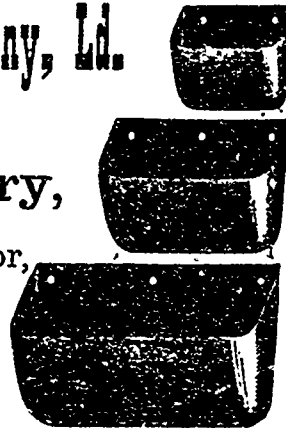
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

Grain Elevator Machinery,

Barnard and Leas Elevator Separator,
Salem Steel Buckets.

ENGINES and BOILERS.

Shafting, Pulleys, Belting & Elevator Supplies.



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Dry Goods, Woolens,
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Represented in Manitoba, North-
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D. HENDERSON,

Sample Room, 15 Rorie Street, or at Leland
House, WINNIPEG.

Hudson's Bay Company,

Fort Garry Mills, - WINNIPEG.

Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

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Paper Flour Sacks

Strongest, Best and Newest Patent Sack.

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PAPER BAGS AND FLOUR SACKS.

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AGENTS FOR

ESTABLISHED 1882.

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING Co. Ltd. Montreal
Sugars and Syrups.

TRURO CONDENSED MILK & CANNING Co., Truro
Reindeer Brand Condensed Milk and
Coffee and Milk.

THE CANADA JUTE Co., Ltd. Montreal
Jute and Cotton Bags, Twines, Hosiery, &c.

CUDAHY PACKING Co., South Omaha
Rex Brand Canned Meats
(Patent Key Opener.)

THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH Co., Montreal

F. W. FEARMAN, Hamilton.

THE SIMCOE CANNING COMPANY, Simcoe
Canned Goods, Jams and Jellies.

Liberal Advance made on Consignments

REINDEER BRAND CONDENSED COFFEE AND MILK,

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

MERCHANTS ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR THIS BRAND.

W. F. HENDERSON & CO., Wholesale Agents, - WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 4.

[All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reductions for large quantities, and to cash discounts.]

Business in wholesale trade generally appeared to be improving. Most branches reported increased activity. Through there were some cool days, the weather averaged fairly warm and seasonable. Farmers are through with their spring rush, and were visiting the towns more freely. As a consequence, there was some increase in receipts of general country produce. Country grain markets, which were practically closed up during the busy seeding time, are opening up again, and at some points there was considerable grain coming in. Some of this is wheat which has been held over by farmers, but a portion is also from spring threshing, which work is now being prosecuted. The only discouragement is the low prices for grain, otherwise the outlook would be very favorable, as there never before has been so much grain in the country in first hands, at this time of year. The first new creamery butter and new cheese came in during the week. The new clip of wool has also begun to move, but prices paid are low. The outlook for the cattle trade is not good. It is feared that heavy losses will be made on the Manitoba cattle already exported, owing to the weak state of the British markets. A large shipment of Manitoba cattle was made to the Pacific coast, but there is no encouragement to export across the Atlantic. There is a large amount of work going on in the city and country. Building and public improvements are brisk in Winnipeg. Railway building, threshing, etc., make considerable work throughout the country. Still, there are some complaints of idle men.

DRIED FRUITS—Dried apples are offering lower. Some brand of Valencia raisins are obtainable as low as \$1.35 to \$1.40 per box. Dried apples, 5½ to 6c; evaporated, 8½ to 9c; figs, layers, 11 to 15c; figs, cooking, 4 to 6c; dates, 6 to 8c. Valencia raisins, new, \$1.60 to 1.75 per box; Sultans, 11½ to 12c per pound. Currants, 6 to 7; prunes, 6 to 10c. Evaporated fruits are quoted: apricots, 11 to 13c; peeled peaches, 17½ to 18c; unpeeled peaches, 12 to 12½c; pitted plums, 11 to 11½c; cherries, 13 to 13½c; pears, 12½ to 13c; nectarines, 11½ to 12c; raspberries, 18 to 20c.

GROCERIES—Prices are steady in sugars. Granulated east is offering at 4½ to 4¾ by jobbers. Sharp cutting in molasses is reported at Montreal, Barbadoes having been offered as low as 27½c. Willett & Gray's last weekly statistical says of sugars: "Total stock in all the principal countries, at latest uneven dates, 1,482,967 tons, against 1,497,052 tons at same uneven dates last year. The market for raw sugars is unchanged in price from last week, and transactions have continued to a fair extent. There is noticeable, however, more of a difference of opinion on sellers' part, for while many holders continue to meet the market, others think it for their interest to put their sugars into warehouses on a venture for better prices. In the meantime the weather in Cuba holds favorable for grinding, and stocks in the island are in excess of last year, notwithstanding the increased exports to date. Some damage has probably resulted to the Louisiana crop from the floods, but nothing like as heavy as was anticipated at one time. Two regular steamers having been taken away from the West India line, shipments from some of those ports have been diverted to the United Kingdom to a large

er extent this year than usual. Receipts in the United States are now running much behind last year, owing to the absence of imports from Europe. In the Winnipeg market sugar prices are: Granulated, 5 to 5½c; lumps, 5½ to 5¾c; powered, 7 to 7½c; yellow, 4 to 4½c; sugar syrups, 2½ to 3½c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Business was weaker on warmer weather, though retarded on some days by cool weather. There was no good stocks of apples in the market, and such as obtainable selling at about \$5 per barrel. Strawberries have come forward more freely, though scarce on some days. California oranges are less plentiful, and stocks in fewer hands in California, which makes prices firmer. New cherries are now in the market. Bananas are plentiful. Apples such as are to be had held at about \$5 per barrel. California seedling oranges, \$4.50 for good stock, with some qualities offering lower. Navel oranges, \$4.50 to \$5.25. Messina lemons, \$5 to \$5.50. Bananas, \$3 to \$3.50 per 40 bunch. Florida tomatoes, \$5 to \$5.25 per 40 pound case. Strawberries, \$5.00 per crate of 24 boxes. Cherries, \$3 to \$3.50 per box, as to quality. Maple sugar, 9 to 11c lb.; maple syrup, \$1 to \$1.30 a gal, in tins.

FURS—The June number of the New York *Fur Trade Review*, says:—"The fur market during the past month has shown but little activity, and such articles which have accumulated are easier in price for the time being. Orders from cloak houses are being placed sparingly, with unusual caution and at very low prices. It is, however, certain that in due time business will develop and very rapidly too, and such furs as will be selected for this season's styles will undoubtedly advance. Although some articles have already been accepted as desirable, there appears to be considerable uncertainty as to the furs that are likely to become generally popular. It is possible that the demand may be extraordinary on four or five articles, and ordinary on the balance of the list. American furs generally have held their own; opossum, skunk and good raccoon are in request, other furs are quiet, but firm. Seals are in excellent demand; stocks are small and prices firm. We are gratified to note the fact that American furs lead very decidedly, as they are certain to give entire satisfaction to the consumer, and thus prove profitable to the trade."

FISH—Home varieties of fresh fish have been more plentiful, lake Manitoba white and mixed varieties of river fish offering freely. Lake Winnipeg white are not to hand yet, but fishing on the lake will commence at once. Prices are: Pickerel, 5c; trout, 9c; whitefish, 6c; B. C. salmon, 14 to 15c; cod and haddock, 10c, mixed river fish, 4c lb; these being fresh. Smoked white, 10c; smoked goldeyes, 35c per dozen. Labrador herrings, salt, \$4 75 to \$5 per barrel; boneless codfish, 8 to 8½c lb.

NUTS—Fancy stock is quoted: Taragona almonds per pound, 18 to 19c; Grenoble walnuts, per pound, 17 to 18c; polished pecans, 20c; Sicily filberts, large, 14 to 15c; Brazils, 15c; chestnuts, 15c; peanuts, green, 14 to 15c; peanuts, roasted, 16 to 17c. Some stock may be had at 3 to 5c per pound under these quotations. Coconuts, \$9 per 100.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION—On Monday there was nothing doing in most United States markets, as the day was being observed as a holiday. The visible supply of stocks at principal points in Canada and the United States east of the mountains, showed a decrease of 1,085,000 bushels for the week, making the total 29,522,000 bushels, as compared with 17,493,201 bushels a year ago. On Tuesday United States markets were rather easier, closing slightly lower than Saturday. At Chicago the collapse of the May deal in corn weakened wheat. Wheat and flour on ocean passage was reported to show a decrease of 2,480,000 bushels for the week. This, with continued wet weather, had a firming influence, but the cables were all

lower. On Wednesday United States markets were a little firmer, and Chicago closed slightly higher, Duluth unchanged. Continued wet weather was reported in west and north-west states. The winter wheat crop is said to be growing too rank to produce good results. Stocks of wheat at Liverpool were reported to have increased 408,000 bushels during May, and flour, 4,000 barrels. Liverpool stocks of wheat on June 1 were 2,520,000 bushels, as compared with 1,272,000 bushels a year ago. On Thursday, United States markets were steady and quiet, with some weak, but no important changes in prices. Large receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth caused rather an easy feeling. Minneapolis received 313 cars on Thursday, and Duluth got 46 cars. On Friday wheat showed the greatest strength of the week in United States markets, the sharp advance being due to speculative buying by shorts. Cables were quiet and steady, and weather improved.

LOCAL WHEAT—There has been a little more stir in wheat, owing to the commencement of the spring movement at country points. Earmers are getting through with their spring rush, and are marketing wheat once more. Elevators which have been closed for some time, are being re-opened, and buyers are being sent out again from some points where they were withdrawn. Considerable threshing has been done, and some of the wheat coming in was from spring threshing, while some was held wheat. Reports as to the condition of spring threshed wheat, are very contradictory. Some new threshed shows first class grain, and others very poor, the difference being due to the nature of the threshing. Wheat properly stacked is all right, and badly stacked is all wrong. It shows that when grain is stacked properly, there is little to fear from damage in stack during winter, and when so stacked, the result has shown that it is better to let it stand until thoroughly dry in the spring, rather than thresh after the snow has drifted into the stack in the winter. The prices paid farmers in country markets are of course much lower than ruled last winter, 60c per bushel being about the top for best samples of hard wheat, though 62 to 64 cents was reported paid in exceptional cases.

The weather opened cold at the beginning of the week, and there was heavy rain on Saturday night, May 23, at Winnipeg, while snow fell the same day at some territorial points. Monday was cold, with frost Monday night, followed by warmer weather balance of week, Wednesday and Thursday being warm. Friday cooler, with light showers. There were very strong winds on some days, and the damp weather is the only thing which has saved the crop from damage from wind, though it was thought some damage may have been done in one or two sections. The general reports as to the condition of wheat are favorable, and in spite of all the fretting about the backward season, the crop is probably as far advanced as usual at this date, and the condition and outlook are more favorable than usual.

Wheat in store at Fort William on May 28 was 1,565,626 bush., showing a decrease of 303,997 bush. for the week, and a total decrease of 759,500 bushels since the opening of navigation.

BARLEY—There is nothing held in barley here, but there is some demand at about 22 to 23c for feed.

FLOUR—The feeling was reported to be easier, and local sales at cut prices are reported. Some brands of low grades have sold lower. Prices are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents, \$2.40; strong baker's, \$2.20; XXXX, \$1.00 \$1.25. Less than 100 pound sacks 5c extra per hundred.

GROUND FEED—Feed has been offered as low as \$6 per ton, but this for a compound of damaged wheat, smut and other substances. For barley and oat chop we quote \$13 to \$14 as to quality.

HAY—Hay was rather easier though still

scarce. We quote baled at \$9 to \$11 per ton. Loose sold on the market toward the close about \$10 per ton.

MEAL, OIL CAKE, BEANS, ETC.—Cornmeal is still selling at old prices, though it could not be laid down here now to sell the same, owing to the advance in the States. Oatmeal is still weak and a notch lower. Jobbers are selling to the retail trade at \$2.00 to \$2.05 for rolled and granulated oat meal. Cornmeal is held at \$1.60 to 1.75 per 100 lbs. Split peas, \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$1.60 to \$1.70 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.60 to \$2.70 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.20.

MILLSUFFS.—Also have an easier tone, and have sold at under last week's quotations. We quote bran, \$9 to \$10 per ton, and shorts at \$11 to \$12 per ton. These are prices delivered to retail dealers in the city.

OATS.—There has been a better demand and several holders of lots here have cleared out stocks, though prices obtained have shown a loss to holders. We quote car lots for shipment at 19 to 20c per bushel of 34 pounds, on track here, ordinary feed quality. Selling from store locally at 20 to 21c.

BUTTER.—Prices continue easy, and the tendency is lower. Early spring dairy cannot safely be quoted at above 14c, and we quote a range of 12 to 14c for new dairy, though a little better is obtainable for choice late packing. A little new creamery has been shown in the market.

CHEESE.—A little new make has made its appearance. We quote old at 10½ to 11½c. New brought 11c, but the price would hardly be repeated.

EGGS.—There has at last been some increase in receipts, though some dealers were not getting all they required for immediate use. Prices show an easier tendency, and it is said that sales were made at 13c, though 14 and even 15c was obtained in small case lots. There would be a quick decline in prices, with much further increase in receipts.

CURED MEATS.—Prices are firm but without material change. Dry salt long clear bacon, 9c; smoked long clear, 10 to 10½c; spiced rolls, 10 to 10½c; breakfast bacon, 11½ to 12c; smoked hams, 11½ to 12c; mess pork, \$16 to \$17 per bbl. Sausage quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 10c per pound; Bologna sausage, 8c per pound; German sausage, 9c per pound. Ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per ½ lb.

DRESSED MEATS.—There was not much change in meats. Beef continues easy, and veal and pork were more plentiful, and lower. Mutton unchanged. Beef may be quoted at 6 to 7½c as to quality, for city dressed. Mutton, 15 to 16c; country dressed pork, 7 to 7½c; veal, 7 to 9c.

CATTLE.—A large shipment of about 200 head of Manitoba cattle was made to the Pacific coast. Cattle are offering freely and tendency lower, as the poor outlook for exporting will increase offerings for local consumption.

HIDES.—Dealers continue to complain that prices here are too high in comparison with values east, where the markets are dull and weak. It is said that 5c is paid for No. 1 steers. We quoted: No. 1 cows, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 3, 2c; No. 1 steers, 4½c. Real veal, 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per lb. Kips about same as hides. Sheep skins range in value from 75c to \$1 each, for fresh take off. Sheerlings, 10 to 15c each. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough. Dealers complain of last season's business in frozen hides, owing to the large number of twos and threes in their purchases. Frozen hides were bought at 3 to 3½c as they run, without inspection. One shipment, made by a local dealer to Toronto, graded, Toronto inspection, as follows:—244 went No. 1, 649 went No. 2 and 200 No. 3. The frozen hides cost nearly as much all round as No. ones are worth, while a very large percentage were twos and threes. Buying frozen hides in job lots, without in-

spection, does not look profitable at these figures.

LARD.—Compound held at \$1.75 per pail. Pure at \$2.20 per 20-lb. pail.

POULTRY.—Choice chickens will bring \$1 per pair, and we quote 75 to \$1 per pair for good to choice. Turkeys 1½ per pound live weight. Poultry is still rather scarce.

Vegetables.—The spectacle was witnessed of a farmer asking \$1 per bag for potatoes, on the market one day last week. Potatoes have continued very scarce on the street market, and several car lots have been brought in from southern Manitoba. We quote: Potatoes, 50c per bushel; carrots, 50 to 60c per bushel; beets, 40c per bushel, parsnips, 2 to 3c per lb; turnips, 10 to 20c per bushel; horseradish, 8c per pound. Dealers are selling California cabbage at 4 to 5c lb; pie plant 3c lb, imported; onions, 5c lb. Greenstuff is quoted: Lettuce and radishes selling at 40c per dozen bunches and onions 20c per dozen bunches; cucumbers, \$1.50 per dozen; asparagus, 75 to \$1 per dozen bunches.

SENECA ROOT.—The weather has been unfavorable for gathering, and it is expected the spring picking will be very small. A little has come in and brought 22 to 25c as to quality.

WOOL.—The movement commenced in wool this week, several lots coming in. Dealers are quoting low, and talk 9½ to 10c for unwashed, as to quality. It is said that 11c has been paid, but this is stated to have been a lot that was contracted for earlier, and this price dealers say will not be repeated. Toronto quotes 16 to 16½ for new country clip, washed.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

[Quotations below are per bushel for regnum No. 2 wheat, which grade serves as a basis for speculative business. Corn and oats are per bushel for No. 2 grade; mess pork quoted per barrel, lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.]

Monday was observed as Decoration Day holiday, and there was no official trading on change. On Tuesday prices opened about ½c higher than Saturday's closing, then declined 1½c, advanced 1½c, declined irregularly, and closed ½c lower than Saturday. Wheat was influenced by the May corn deal. There was great excitement in corn. May corn sold at \$1. Then followed rumors of financial difficulties of parties engineering the deal, and the price rapidly declined, closing at 49½c. Closing prices were:—

	May.	June.	July.
Wheat	82½	83	83
Corn	49½	49½	47½
Oats	31½	31½	31½
Pork	10 70		10 70
Lard	6 40		6 50
Short Ribs	6 50		6 50

On Wednesday wheat was stronger, opening about ½c higher, then declined ½c, but closed ½c higher than Tuesday. Corn was firmer, the cereal having recovered from the effects of the collapse on Tuesday of the May corn deal. Freight rates were at 1½c on wheat to Buffalo, and 1½c oats. Erie canal rate, Buffalo to New York, 2½ to 2½c. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Aug.
Wheat	83½	83½	82½
Corn	50½	48½	47½
Oats	31½	31½	30½
Pork		10 62½	
Lard		6 47½	
Short Ribs		6 42½	

On Thursday rain was reported over large areas in the west, southwest and northwest, and wheat and oats advanced ½ to ¾ of a cent, and corn ½ cent. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Aug.
Wheat	83½	83½	
Corn	50½	48½	48
Oats	31½	32	
Pork	10 62½	10 62½	
Lard	6 32½	6 42½	
Short Ribs	6 42½	6 42½	

On Friday wheat showed decided strength, on large buying by shorts, and light offerings. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat	85	85½		84½	87½
Corn	53½	50	49½	49½	
Oats	31½	33		31½	
Pork	10 70	10 70		10 85	
Lard	6 32½	6 42½		6 57½	
Short Ribs	6 40	6 40		6 45	

Minneapolis Market.

Following were wheat closing quotations on Thursday, June 2:—

	May.	June.	July.	On track
No. 1 hard				83½
No. 1 northern	81	81½	79½	82½
No. 2 northern				77-79

Flour.—Quoted at \$4.10 to \$4.40 for first patents; \$4.00 to \$4.10 for second patents; \$3.20 to \$3.40 for fancy and export bakers; \$1.30 to \$2.15 for low grades, in bags, including red dog. Prices for flour are at the lowest possible point consistent with any margin of profit at all, and the competition between flour sellers is too close to allow of any more. Bakers flours are still very dull, requiring some exertion to sell them.

Bran and Shorts.—Quoted at \$8.75 to \$9.25 for bran, \$9.25 to \$9.75 for shorts, and \$10.00 to \$10.50 for middlings. The output is now large, and with abundant pasturage the demand is not so active and will clear up the markets, only when attractive figures are made by sellers.

Oats.—Quoted at 32 to 32½c for No. 2 white, 31½c No. 3 white, and 30½ to 31½c for No. 2 and 3.

Barley.—Held at 40 to 46c for No. 3. No. 4 at 35 to 40c.

Feed.—Millers held at \$18.00 to \$18.50; less than car lot \$18.00 to \$19.50 with corn meal at \$17.50 to 18.00.

Hides.—Green salted, 4½c; steers, 6½c; calf, 7½.

Wool.—Coarse unwashed, 15 to 16c; fine, 13 to 15c; medium, 17 to 18c.—Market Record, June 2.

Duluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 Northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week:—

Monday—Holiday.
 Tuesday—Cash, 83—July, 84½.
 Wednesday—Cash, 83—July, 84½.
 Thursday—Cash, 83—July, 84½.
 Friday—Cash, 84½—July, 86½.
 Saturday—Cash 84½; July 86.

A week ago Friday cash closed at 83½c and July, at 84½c.

Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat.

On Saturday, June 4, wheat at Minneapolis closed as follows:—No. 1 northern, June, 82½c, July 83c, September, 81c; December, 83. A week ago May closed at 80½c and July at 81½c.

Montreal Stock Market.

Reported by Osler, Hammond & Nanton, June 3, 1892:—

Banks.	Sellers.	Buyer.
Bank of Montreal	223	222
Ontario	—	—
Molson's	165	160
Toronto	236½	—
Merchants'	153	—
Union	—	—
Commerce	—	—
Miscellaneous.	137	136½
Montreal Tel	142½	141½
Rich. & Ont. Nav.	73½	72½
City Pass Ry	216	209
Montreal Gas	215	210
Can. N. W. Land	—	—
C. P. R. (Montreal)	89	88½
C. P. R. (London)	—	90½
Money—Time	—	—
— On Call	4½	4
Sterling 60 days, N. Y. Posted rate	487½	—
— Demand	489	—
— 60 days Montreal rate between banks	9½	9 7-16
— Demand Montreal rate between banks	9½	9 7-16
— New York Exchange Montreal between banks	1 16dis	1-10

New York Wheat Market.

On Saturday, June 4th, wheat at New York closed at 91½ for June and 92¼ for July.

The Cheese Market.

At London, Ontario, on May 28, twenty-eight factories offered 2,532 boxes May make; sales 962 at 9¼c; 260 at 9 3/16; 100 at 9½c.

At Ingersoll, Ont., on May 30, the sales were 265 boxes at 9¼c, and 170 at 9 3/16c. There was a good attendance of buyers and salesmen. At the next market on Tuesday a motion will be introduced to change the hour from 3 o'clock to 1.30.

The Stock Markets.

The last cattle market at Liverpool, on Monday May 30, proved disastrous to Canadian shippers. The cable report says that the best price realized was 6d. Average prices were much lower, and markets glutted. The outlook is discouraging, in view of the fact that the cattle forward were of extra quality.

The Montreal Gazette of May 30 says:—Shippers are still buying odd lots to fill space; but no transactions of importance are reported. The price ruling is 4½ to 5c. The run of hogs was large to-day and prices went off ¾c, the top being about 5¼c. The Montreal Stock Yards company report the market at their yards for the week ended May 28 as follows:—Medium receipts of cattle for the week at these yards. Some trade in export stock; but owing to bad cables received from British markets prices were weaker. For butchers' cattle, owing to heavier supply, trade generally was slower. There was not much demand and the results were not encouraging. Good demand for sheep. Improvement in hogs and values ¼c better than last week. We quote the following as being fair values; Cattle, export, 4½ to 5c; cattle, butchers' good, 4 to 4½c; cattle, butchers' medium, 3 to 4c; cattle, culls, 2 to 3c; sheep, 4c; hogs, \$5.50 to \$5.60; calves, \$3 to \$7. There was a large run of cattle at the Grand Trunk yards this morning, but rather a small supply of butchers' cattle. The latter sold early, being taken by speculators; but there was no business in export stock till late in the afternoon, when several small lots changed hands at prices ranging from 4½c to 5c per pound. The run of hogs was too heavy for the demand and prices were off fully ¾c, the top price being about 5¼c per pound. At the East End abattoir shippers bought anything suitable for export, paying about 4½c for oxen and 4½c for good steers. The butchers bought slowly, paying 4½ to 4¾c for good cattle, 4½c for fat cows and rough steers and 3c to 3½c for bulls. Calves sold at \$2 to \$3 a piece. Sheep were rather scarce, but lambs were plentiful at \$2 to \$1 each.

London June Sales.

C. M. Lampson & Co. will offer the following quantities of furs on the dates given.

Monday, June 13: bear, 3,000; Russian sable, 5,000; chinchilla bastard, 4,000; Australian opossum, 18,000; Japanese fox, 27,000; wallaby, 3,000; wombat, 11,000; and 1,200 hair seals.

Tuesday, June 14: Raccoon, 55,000; muskrat, 1,500; American opossum, 15,000; marten, 3,000; red fox, 13,000; white fox, 1,800; gray fox, 1,500; otter, 1,300; beaver, 250; dry fur seal, 200; wolf, 700.

Wednesday, June 15: mink, 70,000; skunk, 170,000.

No salted fur seals will be offered at this sale.

Crop and Grain Items.

The area of wheat at Gladstone is reported larger than last year.

Now that the farmers are through seeding

wheat is beginning to move market yards at Brandon, writes a correspondent. There was quite a number of farmers in offering wheat, and all sold at prices away below what they could have got during the winter. The highest being paid is 60 cents.

A Melita Correspondent writes: The balance of last year's crop is being threshed and offered on the market. The wheat that was anything like being well stacked has come out in good condition. It has been demonstrated here that the farmer who persisted in threshing after the snow fell last fall made a bad mistake, as in many cases the wheat that had ice on it is of no market value. The drying winds have left the stacked wheat in excellent condition.

Farm and garden crops, says the Lethbridge News, are looking better in this district than they ever did before at this season of the year. The weather for the past week—a succession of light showers and warm sunshine—could scarcely have been better.

A number of grain buyers who have been laid off work during the past two months returned this week to their different stations to buy grain.

Wheat is beginning to move freely at Portage la Prairie, writes a correspondent. The street price for No. 1 and 2 is 57 to 60c, and those holding grain are disposed to sell.

The local wheat market brightened up a little the past few days, says the Souris Plaindealer of June 2, quite a number of loads of grain having been brought in. The price has stiffened a little, as high as 64 cents having been paid for some loads here this week. Considerable threshing has been done and there is more to do yet. Reports vary considerably as to the condition of grain that stood in the stack all winter. Well stacked grain seems to have come through in pretty fair shape, and the stacks have dried out very well, but there is a large amount of grain that has suffered from wet.

A Douglas correspondent, writing on May 30 says. Grain is now in beautiful shape for growing. Many say the wheat is as far ahead in this section as ever at this date and having had no nipping with the frost the plant should now make very rapid progress.

To-day (June 2), says the Deloraine Times, we are experiencing a fine dust bath in Deloraine; the wind being just a little too strong for comfort. It is feared some of the grain will be injured by being uncovered by the wind. This week a few loads of grain are coming in direct from the threshing mills. The quality, unfortunately is not the best at least so far as spring threshed grain has come to hand. The prices quoted to-day are 57 cts for best; 45 to 47; and 25 to 27. One or two loads have been refused on account of dampness.

No. 1 wheat is fetching 60 cents per bushel at Regina but very little is being offered.

Weather and Crops in Europe.

From Dorchester, May 20.

The weather in the British Isles has not been of a character to improve the appearance of the crops. Opinions differ as to the condition of the wheat crop, but this cereal, in common with the others, would benefit immensely from steady, warm rain, hitherto denied. Grass grows slowly, and for the time of year the pastures are unusually bare. The Times' agricultural correspondent considers that the prospects for the coming season are decidedly gloomy. The amount of rain which fell in England since January 1 last is much below the average, added to this the temperature of the season has been comparatively low, so that we have had a deficiency of both rain and sunshine. In France the crops are improving visibly recent warm weather has produced satisfactory results, and all vegetation is regaining lost ground. In Germany, although the season is backward, but

few complaints are heard; the wheat and rye fields generally present a satisfactory appearance. In Holland and Belgium the reports of the crops are mainly favorable. In Spain several districts are suffering from excessive rain, but in others the outlook appears promising. Italy wants sunshine to replace cold, wet weather. It is very difficult to get at the truth respecting Russian crop prospects, but the tone of the reports may be considered favorable, although in some governments more rain is necessary for the rye.

From Beerholm, May 20.

The weather has been fine during the greater part of the week. Rain has, however, fallen in most parts of the country, and has had a very beneficial effect upon vegetation generally, which is exceedingly backward, of which fact a visit to any part of the country furnishes full evidence. Beyond this, there are few complaints regarding the wheat crop, except perhaps on badly farmed land. In France farmers complain rather seriously of the drouth in the northwest, east and southwest, in which later district it is very prejudicial to the wheat plant, it being just at the "earing" stage. In Germany rain is also wanted, but the crops generally are stated to be in a satisfactory state. From Italy and Spain the reports are somewhat contradictory, but less favorable on the whole owing to the excessive rainfall. The Roumanian, Bulgarian and Servian reports have all improved, but from conflicting reports from Russia it is difficult to arrive at any satisfactory result concerning the real condition; it is, however, certain that the recent heavy rainfall has done an immense amount of good to the spring crops.

Toronto Drug Prices.

The leading feature of trade is its dullness. Here and there local spurts on account of local scarcity occur, but they are soon over. In default of news, the trade journals discuss the introduction of the "metric system," the meaning of the words "ex-warehouse" in a bargain to sell drugs, and wonder why Mr. Davenport did appeal against the fine imposed for saving chlorodyne without a "poison label." It follows that sales of chlorodyne must be registered and have the name and address of the retailer. Following are the quotations: Acid, citric, 70 to 75c per lb; acid, carbolic, white, 20 to 35c per lb; acid, salicylic, \$2.50 per lb; acid, tartaric, 45 to 50c per lb; ammonia, carbonate, 12 to 15c per lb; ammonia, liq. fort., 8 to 13c per lb; ant. mony, black, 10 to 20c per lb; ether, nitrous, 37 to 46c per lb. ether, sulphuric, 40 to 50c per lb; alum, \$1.75 to \$3 per 100 lbs. borax, 9 to 11c per lb; camphor, English, 70 to 75c per lb; camphor, American, 65 to 70c per lb; cantharides, \$1.75 to \$2 per lb; chloroform, 60 to 65c per lb; chloral, hydrate, \$1 to \$1.10 per lb; cinchonidia, sulph. of, 6 to 10c per oz; arnica flowers, 20 to 25c per lb; chamomile flowers, 30 to 35c per lb; insect flowers, 25 to 40c per lb; glycerine, 16 to 20c per lb; gum aloe, Barb., 25 to 30c per lb; gum aloe, Cape, 15 to 16c per lb; gum arabic, picked, 60c to \$1 per lb; gum arabic, E.I., 25 to 35c per lb; gum shellac, orange, 25 to 32c per lb; leaves, senna, 12 to 25c per lb; lime, chloride, 3 to 4c per lb; lipuorice, sticks, 30 to 45c per lb; lye, concentrated, \$9 gross; mercury, 70 to 80c per lb; morphia, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per oz; oil, bergamor, \$4.50 to \$5 per lb; oil, cassia, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per lb; oil, castor, Italian, 13 to 14c per lb; oil castor, E.I., 10 to 12c per lb; oil, cod liver, Norway, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per lb; oil, lemon, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per lb; oil, peppermint, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per lb; oil, sassafras, 60 to 75c per lb; opium, \$3.50 to \$3.75; opium, powd., \$5.25 to \$5.50 per lb; potass, bromide, 40 to 45c per lb; cream of tartar, 27 to 29c per lb; potass, iodide, \$3.75 to \$4; quinine, Howard's, 35 to 40c per oz; quinine, German, 22 to 29c per oz; root, gentian, 10 to 12c per lb; root, hellebore, white, 14 to 16c per lb; root, rhubarb \$1 to \$2 per lb; seed, anise, 10 to 12c per lb; seed, canary, 4 to 5c per lb; seed caraway, 10 to 12c per lb; seed,

fenugreek, 5 to 6c per lb; seed, flax ground, 3½ to 4c per lb; seed, hemp, 4 to 5c per lb; seed, rape, 8 to 10c per lb; soda, bicarb, \$2.90 to \$3.10 per cwt; soda, caustic, 3 to 4c per lb; soda, crystals, 1½ to 2c per lb; salt, Epsom, 1½ to 3c per lb; saltpetre, 8 to 10c per lb; antonino, \$3 to \$3.50 per lb; strychnine, crystals, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per oz; sulphur, roll, 3½ to 3¾c per lb; sulphur, sublimed, 3½ to 4c per lb; whiting, 60 to 75c per 100 lbs; putty, 2½ to 2¾c per lb; linseed oil, raw, 63 to 65c per gal; linseed oil, boiled, 65 to 67c per gal; spirits, turpentine, 58 to 60c per gal Dyestuffs—Cochineal, 45 to 50c per lb; copperas, 1 to 2c per lb; fustic, 2½ to 3c per lb; blue vitrol, 6½ to 8c per lb; indigo, 70 to 85c per lb; logwood, chip, 2 to 2½c per lb; logwood, extract, 12 to 16c per lb.—*Empire.*

Jas. Kirkwood, commission dealer, Winnipeg, was married to Miss Murie last week.

A. E. Munson, drugs, Carberry, Man., has opened a branch drug store at Alexander.

Country dealers, at some Manitoba towns, are paying more for butter than it will bring at wholesale in Winnipeg.

A by-lay to raise \$4,500 for fire protective purposes has been carried at Lethbridge, Alberta, by almost a unanimous vote.

It is announced that the Commercial Bank of Manitoba has decided to open a branch at Souris, Man., with Mr. Pugh as local manager.

The prospect of securing a public handling and storage elevator at Winnipeg is considered favorable, according to latest developments.

Baird Bros. & Chalmers, of Pilot Mound, shipped on Thursday two car loads of cattle and one car of fat hogs to Kobold & Co., of Winnipeg.

Smith & Brigham, Moosomin; Joyner & Elkington, Fort Qu'Appelle, and the Moose Mountain Milling Co., are the successful tenderers for supplying flour to the Indian department.

Penrose & Co., Luthers, Winnipeg, have sold out to C. L. Charest.

Joseph LeBlanc, crockery, etc., Winnipeg, stock sold to T. Finkelstein at 44 cents on the dollar.

Wheat is being marketed quite freely at Boissevain, says the *Globe*, now that seeding is finished.

Mr. McGaw, chief of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. at Winnipeg, arrived home last week from an eastern trip.

Falconer & Martin, hardware, Deloraine, have sold their Melita branch to Morse, Bradford & Co., and Pierson branch to Dandy & Wilcox.

H. B. Joyner will represent the Qu'Appelle board of trade at the congress of boards of trade of the empire which will meet in London, England, this month.

President Van Horne, of the C.P.R., says a new depot building will be built in Winnipeg, but the site has not yet been selected. Present accommodation is too limited for the growing traffic at this point.

W. G. McLean, general dealer, Boissevain, Man., has sold out his branch store at Ninga to Jas. Miller and D. McArthur. Mr. Miller has been in charge of the Ninga business and Mr. McArthur for several years conducted the business of the late Geo. Morton at Boissevain.

A year ago on Thursday, July wheat at Duluth closed at \$1.04½. Chicago wheat closing was 99½c July. New York wheat closed at \$1.03 July. July wheat ranged from \$1.02½ to \$1.03½ at Minneapolis. Oats ranged from 41 to 44c for mixed and white at Minneapolis.

The market on low grade teas presents a much better tone than it did ten days ago, says the *Toronto Empire*. Cables report an advance of 1d in Ceylons and Indians, with a stiffer market for blacks in sympathy. On spot low grades of Japans are more active and higher. Several lots totalling 600 packages, which were

not looked at a short time ago, have been sold at 2c advance on the prices then asked. Jobbers have sold more at 13 to 14c than they have been.

Northwest Ontario.

James Bell, lately a C.P.R. engineer, is embarking in the grocery trade at Fort William.

Fort William has had the novel experience of a grocery firm which failed within about a week from the date of opening business. It seems peculiar that parties in such a position could secure a stock of goods. A correspondent sends us the following concerning the transaction: "Day & Louiselle, who have formerly carried on a fishing business here, not finding it as lucrative as they expected, decided to embark into the wholesale and retail grocery trade, and opened up a store here about a week ago. After considerable trouble in procuring a store, (rents being high and payable in advance) they have been obliged to succumb, and have failed and dissolved. Liabilities unknown, but it is supposed that a Port Arthur merchant is among the heavy losers. Cause of failure—lack of capital and inexperience.

Holding Wheat.

Mr. Harris, grain dealer, Winnipeg, has been connected with the grain trade for 35 years, a portion of the time as chief inspector at Toronto. His opinions are therefore entitled to respect. Mr. Harris is a firm believer in the theory that, one year with another, the farmer who holds his grain for higher prices loses. He says that his experience leads him to the conclusion that seven times out of ten, the man who holds loses. Especially is this the case with grain held in elevators, subject to storage, insurance and other charges, which usually eats up any advance in price. The cost of carrying grain, shrinkage, etc., turns the scales decidedly in favor of early marketing.

IT IS CERTAINLY—

A GREAT TRIBUTE TO MELISSA

THAT SUCH PERSISTENT ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO PRODUCE IMITATIONS.

Counterfeit money to pass current even among the most ignorant must be made to resemble genuine coin.

In like manner it is found necessary to even copy Melissa patterns and styles in the frantic effort to place imitation goods on the market.

ALL IN VAIN.—The public are not so easily humbugged, and regard with undisguised contempt such an underhand and paltry manner of doing business.

Our Melissa Cloths are manufactured by the largest and best mills in the country. All our patterns are made specially for us and the mills guarantee they will neither reproduce them in any other cloth, nor sell them to any other firm.

WE NEITHER DEAL IN COUNTERFEITS NOR PLAY SECOND FIDDLE.

Copies of Melissa patterns must therefore be obtained from some of the smaller inferior mills in lower grades of cloth.

Nothing Equal to Melissa has ever Heretofore been Produced either for Ladies' Cloakings or Men's Ulsterings. There is a large range of the most fashionable colorings and patterns to choose from. The Cloth being thoroughly Rainproof you get, in a Melissa Cloak or Overcoat, a beautiful fine soft Woollen Garment having all the advantage of a Waterproof without any of the disagreeable or unhealthy qualities.

— WE HAVE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF —

Leading Wholesale Dry Goods, Millinery and Woollen Houses

A beautiful range of Melissa Cloths, suitable for Ladies' Cloakings and Men's Wraps, which are now being shown by their travellers.

IN FUTURE Genuine Melissa Cloths can only be obtained through the above mentioned channels

All Genuine Porous Rainproof Cloths are stamped in wax with the Melissa trade mark seal, and Melissa Garments have the trade mark label attached. None other genuine.

Men's Rainproof Garments will, as heretofore, be sold through **J. W. MACKEDIE & Co., MONTREAL**

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.

GREENE & SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

FUR S,

HATS, CAPS,
Etc., Etc.

Manitoba Fall Trade, 1892.

MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

Merino and Woolen Underwear
SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS,
Waterproof Coats.

WAREHOUSE,

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RUBLEE, RIDDELL and CO.

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Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

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W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

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Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
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WE MANUFACTURE

BARB WIRE,
PLAIN TWISTED WIRE, WITHOUT
AND AGENTS FOR THE **Woven Wire Fencing.** BARBS.

We are in a position to fill all orders promptly.
Ours is the only wire manufactured in the Dominion of
Canada on which is found the GENUINE LOCK BARB.
A personal inspection will convince you of this fact. Quality
of wire the best ENGLISH BESSEMER STEEL.
Every pound guaranteed.

Manitoba Wire Company.

LIME JUICE.

We beg to notify the trade that we are able
to supply pure LIME JUICE in bottles,
kegs or barrels at reasonable rates. This
article is one of the brightest and best flavored
brands in the market.

Druggists are respectfully requested to
write for Samples of our Insect Powder. We
think it the nicest seen in this market.

Bole, Wynne & Co.

132 Princess Street, Winn'peg.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE CO'Y

(LIMITED)

MANUFACTURERS

B FOR FLOUR
F FOR BRAN
A FOR OATS
F FOR SHORTS
G FOR POTATOES
F FOR WHEAT
S FOR COAL
F FOR EVERYTHING

Full Stock Carried in Winnipeg. Write for Samples to our Manitoba and North-West Agents.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—DEALERS IN—
FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Special attention to consignments of Furs and
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AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works, B.C., D. Richards Laundry Soap, Woolstock, Ontario; Teller, Rothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.

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CHINA and JAPAN RICE,
RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

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CROWDER & PENZER,

FEED, PRODUCE AND

Commission :- Merchants,

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The Oldest Established Business in Town
Correspondence and Quotations Solicited.

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The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

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Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

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Prime Creamery Butter.

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BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

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Directly above the C.P.R. Station and Steam-
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Grain, Flour, Produce

—AND—

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Vancouver, - B.C.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products.

FRESH EGGS WANTED.

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Shipping, Insurance and General Agents

Free, Bonded and Excise Warehouses.

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Martin & Robertson,

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Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

Excellent Storage Facilities. Correspondence Solicited

J. & T. BELL

FINE

BOOTS & SHOES

MONTREAL.

Representative for Manitoba, N.W.T. and
British Columbia,

L. GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, McIntyre Block

Eggs and Choice Butter

Bought, also handled on commission by

F. R. Stewart,

Wholesale Provision and Commission Merchant,
VANCOUVER, - - B. C.

Shippers are invited to quote lowest prices or forward
a consignment which will be handled to the best possible
advantage.

FLOUR.

Patent Hungarian,

Strong Bakers. Straight Bakers

Superfine.

BRAN.

SHORTS.

CHOPPED FEED.

Grain Shippers

Correspondence from Cash Buyers Solicited.

LEITCH BROS.,

FLOUR MILLS,

Oak Lake, - Man.

Montreal Metal Market.

Business in pig iron continues very quiet and there is no change from last week. There have been moderate sized sales of Sumnerite at \$19, and Eglinton and Carubroo at \$18 50 and \$17.50 respectively.

Bar iron is the same as last week. Makers report a fair trade doing.

Scrap iron is dull with little doing. Prices are somewhat lower, at \$15 50 to \$16.

Tin plate rules quiet, and values have an easier tendency, although no actual change to note. We quote:—Cokes, \$3.30 to \$3.50, and charcoal, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Torn plate is dull and unchanged at \$7 to \$8.

Canada plates are featureless and dull at \$2.65 to \$2 75. There was a forced sale of a lot of 200 boxes on the wharf at less than cost, viz., \$2.50 to \$2.65.

Copper, ingot tin, etc., and other lines are about the same.

LONDON, May 24.—Tin, spot at £97 15s; three months' futures at £97 7s 6d; market steady; sales of ten tons spot and 100 tons futures. Copper, spot at £46 15s; do. futures at £47 5s; market steady; sales of 125 tons spot and 1,100 tons futures. Scotch warrants at 40s; No. 3 Middlesborough iron at 39s; Belgian spelter at £22 10s.—*Gazette.*

Montreal Markets.

Flour.—Although enquiries have been made for Canadian flour from Newfoundland we hear of no business, as buyers' views are away below prices ruling here. There has been some business on English account, but shippers state that prices are too low to admit of a profitable business. Straight rollers are still quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.30 for ordinary brands and at \$4 35 to \$4.40 for choice. In spring wheat flour sales have been made at cut prices. We quote: Patent, spring, \$4.75 to \$4.95; patent, winter, \$4 45 to \$4 75; straight roller, \$4.25 to \$4.40; extra, \$4 00 to \$4 15; superfine, \$3.70 to \$3.90; fine, \$3.20 to \$3.45; city strong bakers, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Manitoba bakers, \$4.40 to \$4.65; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.80 to \$1.90; straight rollers, \$2.00 to \$2.10.

Oatmeal.—We quote rolled and granulated at \$3.90 to \$4.00; standard at \$3 75 to \$3 85. In bags, rolled and granulated \$1.85 to \$1.90, and standard \$1.75 to \$1.80.

Mill Feed.—Sales of car lots of bran have transpired at \$14.00 to \$14 50, shorts, \$15.00 to \$16 00, middlings \$16.50 to \$18.00, and meal \$19.00 to \$22.00.

Wheat.—No. 2 Manitoba hard 93 to 94c; No. 3 do 83 to 84c; No. 1 regular 73 to 74c; No. 2 do 62 to 63c; and No. 3 do 52 to 54c. Canada red and white winter 88 to 90c.

Oats.—Sales are reported of several good round lots of No. 2 at 35½ to 36c per 34 lbs afloat, and sales of No. 3 have taken place at 34½c. There is still a fair export demand.

Barley.—Feed barley has been sold as low as 41c, and No. 3 at 48c. Malting barley is quoted at 50c to 58c, and a sale of several cars of fine malting barley is reported at 55c.

Butter.—Factorymen are beginning to be more anxious to make sales, and are offering it at 18c in round lots. It is thought that at 16 to 17c some business in fine creamery might be done on export account. To the retail trade sales of creamery have been made at 19 to 20c in single tubs, but if it be true that factorymen have sold to grocers at 18c, the above prices will be no longer obtainable. In dairy butter eastern townships have been placed in jobbing lots at 16 to 17c, and a lot of fresh western comprising 22 tubs was sold for Quebec at 15c. The market has ruled generally in buyers' favor.

Cheese.—The market has ruled firm under a fairly active enquiry from the other side for small lines at 10c to 10½c for white, although in several instances as high as 10½c has been paid. Colored has changed hands at 9½ to 10c, but there appears to be an undertone of dis-

trust in present prices, and buyers act with great caution. The public cable has crept up to 59s for old white and 55s for old colored. Now cheese is quoted at 53s white and 51s colored. Sales in the country have been made all the way from 9½ to 10c east of Toronto.

Eggs.—The market has not undergone much change during the week, although the leaning has still been in buyers' favor. The sale is reported of 100 cases for shipment to Quebec at 10c, single cases selling at 10½c for the ordinary run of receipts. Selected stock, however, weighing 16 lbs, suitable for export, would command more money.

Hides.—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; tanners are paying \$1 20; mork., lambskins, 20c; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1 20; calfskins, 7c.

Leather.—Manufacturers' sole No. 1, 17 to 19c; do No. 2, 15 to 16c; waxed uppers, 22 to 26c; splits, Quebec, 11 to 12c; splits, western, 15 to 19c.

Maple products.—The demand for syrup has fallen off, the last sales in bulk being quoted at 4½ to 5c per lb, a few small casks having fetched 5½c. Syrup in tins 50 to 60c and sugar 5c to 7c per lb.—*Trade Bulletin*, May 27.

Toronto Leather Prices.

The closing down of the large tanners in the States seems to have strenghtened prices in sole leather all round, and now they are firmly held and considerable sales affected at current rates. Black leathers show no change, but prices are at rock bottom, and any change must be for the better. Prices are: Solo, slaughter, medium heavy, per lb, 23 to 25c; Spanish No. 1, per lb, 2½ to 2½c; Spanish, No. 2, per lb, 21 to 22c; Spanish, No. 3, per lb, 18 to 20c; calfskin, Canadian, light, 65 to 70c, calfskin, Canadian, medium, 70 to 73c; calfskin, Canadian, heavy, 65 to 70c; calfskin, French, \$1.05 to \$1.30; upper, light medium, 30 to 33c; splits, 15 to 23c; harness, prime, 15 to 18 lbs, 24 to 26c; harness, light, per lb, 22 to 24c; buff, 14 to 16c; poble, 14 to 15c; oak harness, American, 45 to 50c; oak harness, English backs, 65 to 70c; oak bridle and skirting, English, 75 to 80c; Cordovan vamps, No. 1, \$5.50 to \$6; Cordovan vamps, No. 2, \$5 to \$5.50; Cordovan goshes, \$11 to \$12; Cordovan sides, No. 1, 16c; Cordovan sides, No. 2, 13c; Cordovan sides, No. 3, 11 to 12c; oak cup sole, \$4.50 to \$9; hemlock taps, \$3 to \$3.75; cod oil, per gal, 45 to 50c; degreas, per lb, 4½ to 5c; japonica per lb, 6 to 6½c; oak extract, 4c; hemlock extract, 3c; lampblack, 20 to 30c; sumac, per ton, \$65 to \$70; roundings, white oak, 10 to 25c; roundings, black, 18 to 20c; roundings, black, 18 to 20c; roundings, hemlock, 15c;—*Empire.*

Toronto Markets.

Flour Dull and easy. A car of straight roller sold at \$3.60.

Millfeed—Quiet and steady at \$12.50 on track here for bran and \$14.50 for shorts.

Wheat Quiet and unchanged. A round lot of white sold at a lake port at 87c straight, f. o. h. vessel. Odd cars were offered at 83c north and west, with buyers at 82c. On call 85c was bid for No. 2 red, but none offered. Spring offered outside at 80c north and west. No. 1 hard offered to arrive North Bay at \$1 02, with buyers at 93c, No. 2 hard rail and water sold at 92c west and 93c east. No. 2 hard offered to arrive North Bay at 95c, with buyers at 94c; 1 car now at North Bay, offered at 95c. Winnipeg inspection. No. 3 hard sold at 83c west; 84c was bid to arrive North Bay June, with sellers 80c; 85c was bid for prompt North Bay delivery. No. 1 regular sold at 72c all rail; it offered at 62c, storage paid. Fort William 60c bid. No. 2 regular was wanted at 62c North Bay; or to arrive prompt offered at 65c.

Barley.—There was a good inquiry for low grades on foreign account, and considerable purchases of good No. 3 were made at 40c, north and west. On spot there were small sales

of No. 3 at 43c f. o. c. For No. 3 extra on spot 44c was paid, and for cut No. 1 43c; holders asked one cent more. For two-rowed there is very little demand; a sale of three cars was reported a few days ago at 45c outside, but generally holders ask 50 to 55c.

Oats—Were firm but not so active. On track white were bought at 33c and mixed at 32½c. Exporters paid 30c for white north and west and 31 and 31½ on the Midland.

Grain and flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights) Manitoba patents, \$4.95 to 5.15; Manitoba strong bakers, \$4.45 to 4.70; Ontario patents, \$4 00 to 4.25; straight roller, \$3.65 to 3.90; extra, \$3.50 to 3.80; low grades per big \$1 to 1.50. Bran—\$13 to \$13.50. Shorts—\$14 50 to \$15 50. Wheat, straight, north and west points—White, 82 to 83c; spring, 75 to 80c; red winter, 82; goos, 73 to 75c. No. 1 hard, 98c to 99c; No. 2 hard, 92 to 93c; No. 3 hard, 83c; No. 1 regular, 72 to 73c; No. 2 regular, 62 to 63c. Peas—No. 2, 60c. Barley—No. 1, 52 to 54; No. 2, 48 to 49c; No. 3 extra, 44 to 45c, No. 3, 42 to 43c; two rowed, 54 lbs, averaging about No. 3 extra in color (outside), 50 to 55c. Corn—52 to 54c. Buckwheat—50c. Rye—Nominal. Oats—32 to 32½c.

Apples, dried—Quiet. Dealers are jobbing small lots at 4 to 4½c. While a few round lots are changing hands at 3½c. Evaporated apples continue dull and easy at 6½ to 7c.

Eggs—The market was unchanged, to day, quotations still being 10½c for firsts and 9½c for seconds.

Hides etc.—Quiet and unchanged. Cured sold at 5 to 5½c, green at 4½c; No. 2, at 3½c; No. 3 at 2½c. Skins—Offerings generally light. Sheepskins sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50, with extra choice as high as \$1.75; lambskins, 20 to 20c; calfskins, 5 to 7c for city inspected.

Tallow—Weak under heavy receipts. Dealers are paying 5c, and asking 5½ to 5¾c for rendered. Rough is unchanged at 2c.

Wool—Quiet. Combing sells at 18 to 18½c; supers, 22 to 22½c; extras, 25½ to 26c.

Provisions. Quotations are: Mess pork, United States, \$13.00 to \$14 00; do, Canadian (new), \$15.00; short cut, \$16 00 to \$16.50; bacon, long clear, per pound, 7½ to 8c; lard, Canada, tubs and pails, 9½ to 10½c; compound, do, 7 to 9c. Smoked meats—Hams, per pound (new), 10 to 11c; bollies, per pound, 10 to 11c; rolls, per pound, 8½ to 8¾c; backs, per pound, 10 to 10½c.

Butter—The market was unchanged to-day. Large rolls sold in round lots at 12 to 12½c. Tubs are finding little enquiry yet, only the finest grades being moved out on local account, although a few lots of store packed are going east.

Cheese—Steady. New cheese sells at 9½c for colored stock, on track here, while dealers are jobbing at 10½ to 11c. Full cheese is scarce and dull, selling at 11c in a jobbing way.

Cattle—A large number of export cattle were placed on the market. The activity experienced last week was absent this morning as exporters are buying cautiously, taking only the best cattle and these at low figures. Prices ranged at 4½ to 5c per pound, but the major part of the cattle which were taken for shipment to-day sold between 4½ and 4¾c, and some excellent loads changed hands at the inside figure. Butchers' cattle were also dull and weak. Good choice loads sold at 3½ to 3¾c; medium at 3 to 3½c; inferior, 2½ to 3c, and extra choice, 4c, with one or two sales reported at 4¾c.

Milkers and springers—Only a few came in, and these found rather a dull demand at Tuesday's prices, viz, \$30 to \$40 per head.

Stockers—There was a better supply to day and, although the demand was fair, no great activity was displayed in this line, prices ruling pretty much as on Tuesday, that is from 3½ to 4c, with a few extra choice animal changing hands at 4½ and 4¾c. One load of 20 averaging 1,100 pounds, was bought by Mr. Crawford at 4c per pound.

Sheep and lambs—Most of the offerings consisted of yearlings, which find a good demand, selling at 4½ to 5½ per pound. One bunch of 23 sold at the inside figure to a local butcher. A number of sping offered, but a quiet demand prevailed at former prices of \$3.50 to \$4.50 per head. Very few export sheep are coming forward, but there is little or no enquiry for them yet.

Hogs—A fine lot of extra choice hogs were reported sold at \$5.40 per cwt. Fat hogs are not wanted, while stores sell readily at good figures, as high as 50 being paid, with a range of 4½ to 50 for good animals. The feeling is still inclined to be weak. —*Empire*, May 28.

Wool.

The light stocks of domestic wools in all markets necessitates light buying on the part of the manufacturers. The new wools from the western states come forward slowly. Those from Wyoming and Utah are said to be heavy and of short staple. The season is backward owing to unfavorable weather which has prevented shearing. Prices paid in these states are as high as those paid a year ago. The receipts of Texas and California wools are increasing. New wools from Ohio and Michigan have not as yet come forward. Stocks in the east are about exhausted, and whatever lots remain are held at an advance. Pulled wools still meet with a fair demand, but sales are not as large as they were two weeks ago, because there is not the wool to choose from. Prices remain about the same. Australian wools are meeting with a good demand, but the supply is not large, and in choice lots dealers are asking an advance. The next London sales open June 14. Dealers expect that the advance made at the last sales will be maintained. —*Bradstreet's*.

Dry Goods.

Some houses have made considerable sales of woollens, says the Toronto *Empire* including tweeds, underwear and hosiery for fall delivery, and they say the interest taken in these lines of Canadian manufacture is very great. The samples this year show a further improvement in every respect, and they will shut out large quantities of foreign manufactures. The orders which have been booked so far have run chiefly on the best qualities—qualities which until lately were all imported. The same remarks apply to tweed dress goods of Canadian manufacture. All the principal mills are now making these.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* of May 27 says: The freight market for grain is dull. 2s to 2s 3d for forward shipment being the quoted rates for Liverpool, with 1,000 quarters engaged yesterday at 2s 3d; but shippers are now bidding 1s 9d. Glasgow is quoted 2s 3d to 2s 6d. shippers bidding 2s. London 2s 6d and Bristol 2s 6d to 2s 9d. Provisions, 13s 9d to 15s for Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Sack flour 9s 3d to Liverpool, and 11s 3d to Glasgow; butter and cheese, 20s; deals, 41s 6d to 45s; lumber to South America, \$10.00 to \$10.50; cattle, at 55s to 65s; eggs, 15s. In lake and river freights, grain from Chicago to Kingston is quoted at 2½c to 3c per bushel, and from Kingston to Montreal 2½c to 2½c on corn and 2½c to 2½c on wheat.

The Chicago *Daily Trade Bulletin* of May 30 says: "The volume of traffic with the eastern roads in provisions was liberal, but in grain light. Rates on flour and grain remained steady at 20c, and on provisions at 30c per 100 lbs to New York. The eastbound officials have decided to advance flour and grain rates to 22½c on June 13. Through rates to Liverpool were weaker and lower, the lowest rates on record being made on grain, 17½c. Rates on flour ranged at 24 to 26½c and on provisions

40 to 52c. Through rates to New York, lake and rail, were weaker and lower at 5½ to 5½c for wheat and 5½ to 5½c for corn. The railroads are making very low rates from Buffalo to New York, and at one time offered to take grain free of elevation at 3½c. Lake rates were dull and lower at 1½c for wheat and 1½c for corn to Buffalo; 1½c for corn and 1½c for oats to Georgian Bay."

A Gloomy Outlook.

A report from Chenoa, Illinois, says:—The farmers in the southern part of Livingston and northern part of McLean counties are badly discouraged over the gloomy outlook for raising any kind of crop this season. It has been four weeks to-day since the farmer was driven from the field by rain, and in all that time he has not been able to work two days, and that only where the land was well tilled. There has not been a May since 1867 in this part of Illinois when the farmer could not plant their corn but this one. Only one-fifth of the corn is planted in this section and this would be far better off as the rest as most of it has to be replanted, it having been so cold and wet it will not come up, having drowned out in low places. A great many farmers are not half done plowing, and some few have corn planted, the weather has been so unfavorable. The wheat and oats are injured and will not make a half crop, if that. The outlook for the potato crop is poor. It is impossible to estimate the loss. Farmers who have corn to sell are holding it for 75c per bushel and some think we will have to import grain instead of exporting it.

Wheat Turning out Well.

Threshing has been going on along the J. & N. at a lively rate this week. The windy days have rapidly dried out the wet shocks of grain and the result of the machines are said to be a surprise to the farmers. Wheat is of a good grade, much of it not having been hurt at all during its long exposures to the snow and rain. In many cases this wheat will grade No 1 hard. Cars for shipping are in big demand and several train loads of wheat have been shipped east over the Northern Pacific from this branch this spring. The chief loss feared is in shelling, and with some precautions, the per cent. of this loss will generally be small. Business is picking up along the branch, and as soon as seeding is finished, the work of threshing will be general. —*Jamestown, North Dakota, Alert*.

South Dakota Crops.

The weather crop bulletin for South Dakota for the week ending May 23, says:

The temperature during the week was a little below the average, the amount of precipitation considerably below, and the amount of sunshine about the average. On Saturday morning, 21st inst., quite heavy frosts occurred in some localities, affecting to some extent small grain crops on low lying lands and early fruit buds, but no serious damage is reported. The remainder of the week was highly favorable, and very marked improvements in the condition and growth of all crops reported from all portions of the state. Grass has grown rapidly putting the ranges in excellent condition for stock. Fruit trees are in blossom. There were several quite warm days, with but little wind, that were highly favorable to all crop interests.

The conditions have enabled the farmers to get in a full week's work, and progress has been made in the sowing of late oats, flax and millet, planting corn and potatoes and breaking sod. In some localities corn is up and growing nicely. Some complaint is made of a crust on the top of the soil, due to the excessive rains of the preceding week, but this condition was doubtless improved by the showers of the 27th inst., which were quite general. Reports indicate that the average rainfall during the week was very light, except, probably in the eastern portion of the state.

North Dakota Crops.

In the northern sections of the spring wheat area in the northwest, the situation is improving to some extent. About Mapleton, Wheaton, Sanborn, Tower City and their vicinity the wheat prospects are good and amount of acreage about the same as last year. Grain is doing well and ground so full of water as to allay all fears of drouth, which has bothered in years past. In the neighborhood of New Rockford, Cooperstown, Dawson and Austin, wheat is nearly all in and the grain, which has started, is coming rapidly. The acreage is a little above that of last year. Around Mollville, Carrington, New Rockford, Oberon, Minnowaukon, Leeds and Davenport, wheat seeding about completed and oats, etc., being now put in. The acreage averages from 75 to 90 per cent. of that of last year, and growing grain is doing well.

At Sheldon, Leonard, Woods, Casselton and Edgerly the seeding is complete and grain doing nicely, the acreage being about same as last year. There is an increase in rye and barley acreage of about 20 per cent. Valley Junction, Marshall, Montpelier and Grand Rapids report seeding completed with acreage but 10 per cent. less than last year. The weather is fine, and farmers say that crops will do well now. —*Market Record*.

The weather crop bulletin of Iowa for the week ended May 23 reports cool and dry weather with abundance of sunshine, giving farmers their first favorable week for field work. About one half the corn planting is done, but it is probable the acreage will be considerably reduced even with the most favorable conditions for the future.

Minnesota and Dakota Wheat Stocks.

Stocks of wheat in store in the northwest country elevators amounted to 2,403,500 bu. showing an increase of 540,200 bu. for the week. The stock of wheat in Minneapolis public elevators is 7,484,307 bu., showing a decrease of 351,244 bu. The stock in Duluth is 4,971,628 bu. a decrease of 539,592 bu. The Minneapolis private stocks, as computed by the *Northwestern Miller*, are 790,000 bu. showing a decrease of 38,000 bu. for the week. The total supply in Minnesota and Dakota elevators amount to 15,649,435 bu. showing a decrease of 388,636 bu. The total a year ago was 13,412,471 bu.; a decrease of 2,236,964 bu. for that week. —*Market Record*.

British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of May 30, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: English wheats are 6d lower. Sales are moderate at the decline. The stocks of wheat and flour in Great Britain are computed at 2,700,000 qrs. The American supply is estimated at 3,320,000 qrs. A year ago the stocks here amounted to 1,431,000 qrs of English wheat and flour and 2,287,000 qrs in America. The difference between this year and last is the root of the present weakness. The price of foreign wheats have also dropped 6d. California is readily taken at 36s. Corn is firm. Prices at Liverpool have risen 1d per cental. Barley and oats are 3d lower. Beans are 6d cheaper. At Monday's market, English and foreign wheats were 6d lower, and met with poor sale at the reduction. Oats were depressed under enormous arrivals. Corn was 6d dearer. Barley, beans, peas and rye were steady.

J. T. Wilson, groceries, Winnipeg; stock sold to his wife for \$2,800.

Hughes & Co., boots and shoes, Winnipeg; damaged by fire—assigned in trust.

M. Weisfeld, crockery, stoves, etc., Winnipeg, has compromised at 40c on the dollar.

Wm. Robert & Co., wholesale and retail, tobacco and cigars, Winnipeg, have sold their wholesale business to James Watt & Co.

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R. T. STEELE.

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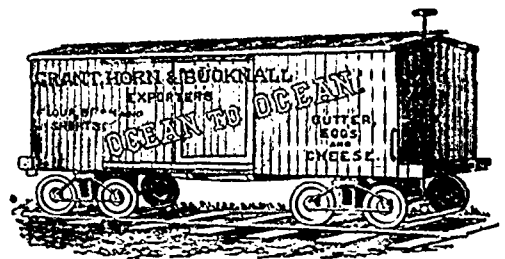
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The Trend of New Provincial Taxes.

All the provinces of the Dominion find their revenue less than their needs, and some special taxes will have to be laid on by each. At present, at the outset of the necessity of more revenue, all is uncertainty as to what forms of taxes will be invented or adopted. All that is certain is the local governments will be desirous to follow the line of least resistance, when they find what it is, and that direct taxes alone are permissible. But even here, it is not always certain what the courts will decide to be direct taxes. The tax on commercial corporations in Quebec, though to most eyes it had the appearance of being indirect, was declared by the Privy Council to be among the permissible taxes of the direct order. The door being opened

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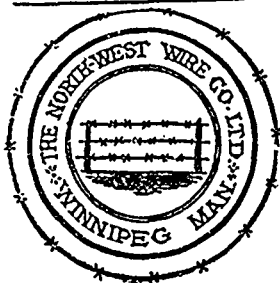
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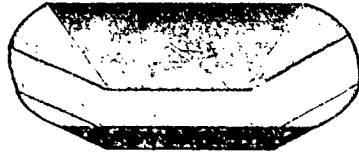
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Japanese Tea Farms.

In a visit to Japan four years ago, says a writer in the *New York Telegram*, while studying the tea question, I went very carefully over many of the Japanese tea farms. You must know that tea was introduced from China about a thousand years ago. When it was first brought over it was so costly that only the Japanese noblemen could afford it, and some three hundred years ago, I am told, the Mikado had a tea officer on his staff to look after his tea gardens. Now every farm has its little patch of tea plants. The best of the tea comes from Kiota, from the famous tea gardens Uji.

A new tea plantation in Japan is started from the seed. This is gathered in October from the plant, put in a mixture of sand and earth and dampened to keep it fresh until spring. The tea plant is a species of camellia, a short, stocky bush, three to five feet high, with white, waxy flowers. Its leaves are dark green, and it would make a beautiful shrub for hedges. The best soil for a tea farm is virgin forest land, but that is remarkably scarce in Japan, and the land that has been cropped for centuries is generally used. The soil must be well drained, and it is essential that water should not lodge around the roots of the plant. Many of the tea farms for this reason are on hillsides, arranged in a kind of terrace.

The seeds gathered in the fall are planted in the spring in circles about two feet in diameter, each circle containing about thirty seeds, with the centres of the circles making up the garden about five feet apart. These two foot circles in a few years form a compact bush, and each year it is carefully cultivated as well as heavily manured. During the third year of its growth the plants have leaves ready for the picking, and a tea plant is at its very best between its fifth and tenth year. There are at least three pickings a year, and a good tea farm should yield an average of 2,500 pounds of tea to the acre.

The picking of the tea is done by girls with small baskets which are in turn emptied into great baskets, carried by coolies to the firing room, where it is sorted, sweated, rolled, steamed and dried. The process is a long one before the tea is packed in large earthen jars to be taken to the seacoast, where it is made ready for export. The large firing establishments at Kobe prepare the tea by another drying for shipment to the American market. It is during this last firing that the coloring matter, if used at all, is put into the tea. The idea of your people that green is always colored is a mistake as the natural color of the leaf is green and the sun dried tea is green. The crops that are picked late in the season have not this high color, and for this reason the coloring matter is used. It consists of a mixture of indigo and soapstone, which is thrown into the pan while it is on the fire.

Interest on Overdue Accounts.

When an account is not paid when due, interest should be charged on all excess time taken. This is right, perfectly legitimate and good business logic. Still many retailers, for one reason or another, do not pay their bills when due, and even in some instances after taking thirty, sixty or ninety days extra time, making great complaints if interest is added. Now there are, of course, many retailers who when their bill is about due, if they can not meet it, will write, stating they are hard up, ask for a slight extension, and request the jobber to add interest, but these are the exception and not the rule. However, as that may be, the wholesale merchant is not a banker, and retailers should get more in to the habit of borrowing from their interior banks and discounting their bills with the jobbers. The retail dealers would then soon ascertain the facts that bankers do not loan money without interest, and this should teach them that the charge of the jobber is perfectly correct and just, and that it should not be objected to, but paid without question. There is another point in relation to the above that retailers should not overlook, and that is that many jobbers are compelled, from the lack of capital, to borrow money from their city banks in order to carry their customers and meet their own bills, and interest must be paid on every dollar they borrow. If retail dealers would borrow from their local banks, and discount their bills, jobbers could run their business on from twenty-five to thirty per cent less capital. Discount all your bills for one year and see how much money you will save." It will be enough to pay for a good clerk.

If all retailers would adopt the plan of sending out monthly statements, the same as jobbers, it would facilitate their collections. Most retailers send out statements twice per year, and frequently an account gets very large during that time, consequently it is much harder for the consumer to pay, and to go still further, it is just so much harder for the jobber, who suffers from lack of collections on the part of the retail dealer. We note with pleasure that some retailers have already started in the good work of sending out monthly statements and reports have reached us that it works splendidly, that it makes collections better, and that it is growing in favor with the consumer, who was at first inclined to take exception to it. If every retailer in the country would turn over a new leaf and send out monthly statements, such a revolution would take place in collections that both retailers and wholesalers would be astonished. The small dealer would make more money by discounting his bills, and the jobber would save interest by running his business on less capital. Do not wait for your neighbor and competitor to start in this good work, but commence yourself, and others are sure to follow.—*Ex.*

Cutting Prices.

In our last issue some remarks regarding violations of the one-price system appeared. This week we wish to say a few words about the very common practice of cutting prices, although perhaps it is not in our power to add anything of an original nature to the arguments that have been used pro and con in discussions of this much debated subject. The most common cause of price-cutting, as is well known, is the starting up of new stores in districts already well supplied with them. The new beginners argue that the most effectual inducement they can offer the consumer is low prices, the number of the stores already in existence being a bar, in their opinion, to any hopes of success based upon the usual inducements of good goods, prompt and attentive service, etc. Yet it will usually be found that specially low prices on certain articles are a less tempting bait to the most desirable class of customers than are superiority of quality or general attractiveness of the store. Sometimes the consequences of a cut in prices are quite peculiar. Recently in a certain city of this state a former grocery clerk bought out the business of a competitor of his employer. The store was situated in a part of the city where the residences of people of fair means closely approached a block of tenements in which a number of quite indigent people found a habitation. The new proprietor started off very prudently with a fine stock of goods and a much better assortment than his predecessor had carried. Especial attention was given to quality, and a finer grade of several kinds of goods, notably green fruits and vegetables, was to be had there than at any of the competing stores. The result was quickly seen in a more extensive patronage of the store, the best people in the neighborhood predominating. But, alas, owing to an unfortunate thirst for a still larger share of the custom of the district, the young grocer began to cut prices, and strange to say, his competitors ignored the new departure and maintained their rates unchanged. Within a month, instead of cutting deeply into the trade of his rivals, the young proprietor had attracted all the poverty-stricken inhabitants of the quarter by his tempting prices, and lost all of the better class of consumers. The spectacle of unkempt women, with shawls over their heads, poking into the fruits and vegetables displayed in front of the store, and picking and pricing the articles, was too much for the more wealthy portion of the community, and they left the grocer to his new found patrons. This is an experience that was less disastrous than many "cutters" suffer, but we know of none that more clearly shows the folly of slashing prices. Here is a dealer who discovered an edge tool with which he was about to do wonders—the result was that he merely cut the connecting links between his store and the only desirable custom in the vicinity, and, in fact, played right into the hands of his competitors. This experience we can vouch for, as

It comes directly under the writer's observation. So much for the foolish beginner who is generally responsible for the most serious form of price slashing.

As regards the competitors of the "cutters," as a rule our advice would be: Take no notice of the cutting. Our own experience as a close observer of retail trading for a number of years has convinced us that there is more danger of business failure through following some other dealer's lead in cutting prices, than in adhering to previous rates - always provided that said rates are not exorbitant. Indeed, the most disastrous failures that we can recollect as occurring in the retail grocery business have been superinduced by cutting, and we have never heard of a case actually due to persistent adherence to a reasonable scale of charges in the face of extensive cuts by other dealers. - *Manitoba's Review*.

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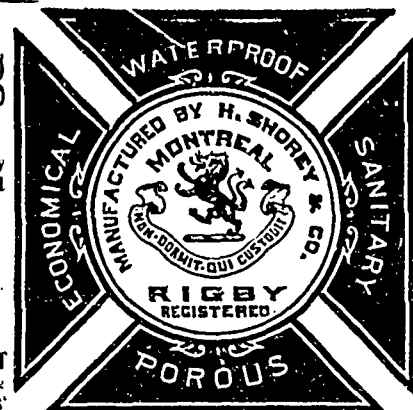
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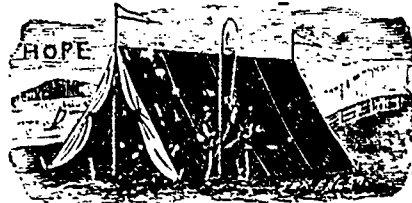
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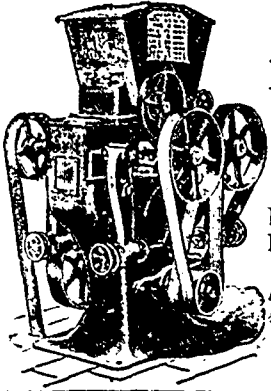
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CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE
In Effect March 20th, 1892.

Going South.		STATION.		Going North.	
Mixed No. 6	Daily, except Sunday.	Mixed No. 6		Mixed No. 6	
7 30a	Ar. Great Falls	Do	5 02p		
8 45	Do. Vaughan	Do	5 40		
9 00	Do. Steel	Do	6 15		
4 15	Do. Colling	Do	7 46		
2 30	Do. Pondera	Do	9 30		
1 00	Do. Conrad	Do	10 45		
12 05p	Do. Shelby Junct.	Do	12 05		
10 50	Do. Rocky Springs	Do	12 55		
10 00	Do. Kevlin	Do	1 45		
9 10	Do. Sweet Grass (Internat'l bound.)	Ar	2 35		
8 10	Ar. Coult's	Do	3 20		
7 20	Do. Milk River	Ar	4 10		
6 30	Do. Brantton	Ar	5 00		
4 50	Do. Sterling	Ar	6 40		
3 30	Do. Lethbridge	Ar	8 00		

Going West.		STATIONS.		Going East.	
Mixed No. 2 Daily		Freight No. 3 Sun. Daily	Mixed No. 1 Daily	Mixed No. 2 Daily	
7 00p	Do. Dunmore	Ar	8 55a	10 40p	
10 30	Do. Grass Lake	Ar	12 45p	2 00a	
2 00a	Ar. Lethbridge	Do	4 45p	5 40a	

CONNECTIONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway at Dunmore Junction: East bound train (Atlantic Express) leaves Dunmore at 10.17 a.m.; West bound train (Pacific Express) leaves Dunmore at 5.43 p.m.

Great Northern Railway at Great Falls: South bound train to Helena, Cutte, &c., leaves Great Falls at 10.55 a.m.; East bound train to St. Paul, &c., leaves Great Falls at 3.00 p.m.

E. T. GALT, W. D. BARCLAY, H. MARTIN, Gen. Manager. Gen. Super't. Gen. Traffic Agent

TIME CARD No. 4.

Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Co. Limited.

REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Arrow Lakes and Columbia River Route River Steamers.

STEAMER LYRROS leaves Revelstoke for Robson, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 a.m. arriving at Robson 5 p.m. making close connection with Columbia and Kootenay Railway for Nelson.

STEAMER COLUMBIA leaves Robson daily at 6 a.m. for Trail Creek and Little Dalles arriving at Little Dalles 9 a.m., making close connection with Spokane Falls and Northern Railway for Spokane Falls.

Kootenay Lake and Bonner's Ferry Route. STEAMER NELSON connects with Columbia & Kootenay Railway at Nelson and calls at all points on Kootenay Lake.

F. G. CHRISTIE, Secretary. J. W. TROUPE, Manager.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

From Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool and Londonderry.

NUMIDIAN from Montreal June 18
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RATES Saloon, \$45 to \$90; Intermediate, \$30; Steerage, \$20.

SPECIALLY LOW PREPAID RATES

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For full information as to rates, reservations, &c. apply to any Railway or Steamship agent, or to

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—THE—

Short and Direct Route

—TO ALL POINTS—

EAST AND WEST

Low rates to Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, New York, Boston, and all points East.

Rates to Pacific Coast \$10 and \$5 Lower than by any other route.

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The largest and best equipped boats on the Lakes leaves Fort William every

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For Owen Sound, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York and all points East.

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Passengers ticketed through to all points in the East.

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Unequaled advantages for booking passengers to the Old Country, and lowest rates furnished on application.

Direct connection to CHINA and JAPAN. "Empress of India" from Vancouver on June 5th, "Empress of Japan," June 26th.

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ROBT. KERR, Gen. Pass. Agt., WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, April 3rd, 1892. (Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound		STATIONS.		South Bound	
Brandon Ex. Tues. 7th & Sat. Daily	Miles from Winnipeg			St. Paul Express, Daily	Brandon Ex. Mon. & Wed.
2 20p	4 25p	0	Winnipeg	11.10a	1.10p
2 10p	4 13p	8.0	Portage Junction	11.18a	1.20p
1 57p	3 56p	9.3	St. Norbert	11.23a	1.30p
1 46p	3 45p	15.3	Cartier	11.47a	1.49p
1 23p	3 20p	23.6	St. Agatho	12.00p	2.00p
1 20p	3 17p	27.4	Union Point	12.14p	2.17p
1 05p	3 05p	32.5	Silver Plains	12.20p	2.25p
12.60p	2 48p	40.4	Morris	14.45p	2.45p
	2 33p	48 8	St. Jean	1.00p	
	2 13p	66.0	Letellier	1.24p	
	1 59p	65.0	Emerson	1.50p	
	1 31p	63.1	Pembina	2.00p	
	9 45a	163	Grand Forks	5.50p	
	6 37a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9 50p	
	8 35p	470	Minneapolis	6.30a	
	8 00p	481	St. Paul	7.05a	
	9 00p	893	Chicago	9.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.		STATIONS.		West Bound.	
Freight Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. Thur. & Sat.	Miles from Morris		Passenger Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Freight Tues. Thur. & Sat.
12 20p	2 20p		Winnipeg	1.10p	3.00a
7.00p	12.40p		Morris	2.55p	8 45a
6.10p	12.15p		Low Farm	3.18p	9 30a
5.14p	11.48a	10 0	Myrtle	3.43p	10.12a
4.49p	11.37a	21 2	Roland	3.53p	10 32a
4.00p	11.18a	25 9	Rosebank	4.05p	11.12a
3.30p	11.03a	33 6	Miami	4.25p	11 50a
2.45p	10.40a	39 0	Deerwood	4.48p	12.33p
2.20p	10 28a	49 0	Altamont	5.01p	1 05p
1.40p	10 08a	64 1	Somerset	5.21p	1 45p
1.13p	9 53a	62 1	Swan Lako	5.37p	2 17p
12.43p	9 37a	63 4	Indian Springs	5.62p	2 48p
12.19p	9 26a	74 0	Maricapolis	6.03p	3.12p
11 40a	9 10a	79 4	Greenway	6.20p	3.45p
11.16a	8 53a	89 1	Balder	6.35p	4 13p
10.22a	8 30a	92 3	Belmont	7.00p	5.07p
9 52a	8 12a	102.0	Hilton	7.30p	5.45p
9 10a	7 57a	109.7	Ashdown	7.53p	6 25p
9 02a	7 47a	120 0	Wawanesa	8.00p	6 35p
8 15a	7 24a	129 5	Rounthwaite	8.28p	7 27p
7 33a	7 04a	137 2	Martinville	8.48p	8 05p
7 60a	6 45a	145.1	Brandon	9.10p	8.45p

West-bound Passenger Trains stop at Belmont for meals

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.		STATIONS.		West Bound.	
Mixed daily except Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.			Mixed daily except Sunday.	
11 35a	0		Winnipeg	4.30p	
11 15a	0		Portage Junction	4 41p	
10.40a	11.5		St. Charles	5.13p	
10.41a	14.7		Headingley	5.20p	
10.17a	21.0		White Plains	5.45p	
9 22a	35.2		Eustaco	6.33p	
9 00a	42.1		Oakville	6.56p	
8 26a	55 6		Portage la Prairie	7 40p	

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains. Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily.

Connection at Winnipeg Junction with two Vestedbound through trains daily for all points in Montana, Washington, British Columbia, Oregon and California, also close connection at Chicago with eastern lines.

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD, G. P. & T. A. St. Paul. General Agent, Winnipeg
H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 408 Main St., Winnipeg.