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WINNIPEG, JUNE 23, 1890.

Manitoba.

New hay is selling in Brandon for \$20 a ton. J. Fletcher, hotelkeeper, Binscarth, is giving up business. G. Davidson, photographer, has opened out in Rapid City. Martin & Young are opening a lumber yard at Cypress River. W. D. Holman, butcher, Winnipeg, has given up business. The Commercial Bank is about to open an agency at Carberry. Cypress River wants a general store and a tin and hardware shop. Cooper & Macdonald, Portage la Prairie, have dissolved partnership. J. Graham has sold out his livery stable at Cypress River to J. V. Owens. E. A. Piefer, harness, Shoal Lake, has changed his style to E. A. Piefer Saddlery Co. Albert Hudson, pump maker, Portage la Prairie, has sold out to J. W. Ferrier, of Shoal Lake.

Bread, which for a long time sold for five cents a loaf in Brandon, is now being sold at 10 cents. Upwards of one hundred self binders have been sold by one implement agent at Brandon this season. Saults & McLaren, hotelkeepers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership; Saults continues the business. The *Free Press* says a rumor is current that a syndicate has been organized to buy up all available hay lands contiguous to the railway, for the purpose of monopolizing the hay supply for the next few years.

A carload of silk from the coast billed for Philadelphia and Boston passed through Winnipeg last week.

Osler, Hammond & Nanton have been appointed Winnipeg agents of the Alberta Railway & Coal Company.

Young & Urquhart, blacksmiths, Portage la Prairie, have dissolved partnership; Urquhart continues the business.

The finance committee of the Winnipeg Exhibition association have completed arrangements for a thorough canvas of the city.

C. H. Wilson, furniture dealer, Winnipeg, has admitted his brother, W. J. Wilson, into partnership, under style of C. H. Wilson & Co.

G. Hastings and S. A. McGaw, of Keewatin, are in Portage la Prairie looking up a site for a new elevator at that point. This will make the number five for the Portage.

The Government has decided to strike off the extra allowance of 40 per cent. for extra cost of living among Winnipeg post office employees and has notified them to that effect.

H. C. Banister, of the Bellevue House, Portage la Prairie, has been re-appointed vice-president for Manitoba of the Men's Mutual Benefit Association, of Boston, Mass.

The name of Harrison station, on the northern division of the Northern Pacific, has been changed to Reynolds, and that of Crowell, on the Duluth & Manitoba, to Carthage.

The Early Closing Association of Winnipeg held a meeting last Tuesday evening. The different committees reported the movement to be working smoothly and the merchants were very well satisfied with the new order of things. It was decided to have a series of excursions this summer for the benefit of those who belonged to the association.

The *Free Press* says the date which has been fixed by the Minister of the Interior as the time when hay cutting under permits upon Dominion Lands may commence this year is July 25th. All permits have been issued subject to the condition that they do not come into force before that day, and anyone who begins haying operations prior thereto will not only forfeit his permit but will cause whatever he cuts to be seized and confiscated by the Government. Permittees should therefore govern themselves accordingly, as this regulation, being in the interests of settlers generally, will be strictly enforced. The objection of the restriction as to the time of cutting is to preserve the hay lands of the country, which of late years have greatly deteriorated in consequence of cutting having been commenced before the seed has had time to ripen and fall.

Assiniboia.

Hay is very scarce in Moosomin. A new hotel has been opened at Regina by Smith Bros., called the Palmer House. Mr. Bainbridge has built a new blacksmith shop at Langenburg, and will open up business in that line. H. Rowe is contemplating putting up a new hotel at Sintaluta, to cost \$15,000, also a large livery stable. The firm of Narvolansky & Ripstein, which was burned out in the recent fire at Moosomin, have made an assignment. The Moosomin council has decided to offer a reward of \$100 for information resulting in the

apprehension and conviction of the person who started the recent fire at that place.

Shearing will commence this week on the sheep range of the C. A. C. & Col. Co., near Medicine Hat. There are now on this range 3,000 sheep and 2,000 lambs, principally of the Merino and Cheviot breeds.

The flouring mills at Regina were completely destroyed by fire on Sunday, June 15. The mills were owned by H. W. Hansull and were valued at about \$20,000; insurance \$9,000. The fire also destroyed a large warehouse belonging to W. McGirr.

Alberta.

T. McCaugherty, livery stable, Lethbridge, has sold out to Whitney & Rowe. A creamery has been started by Mr. Redpath, about six miles from Cochrano.

A. McDonald & Co., who recently purchased a grocery business at Lethbridge have built a new store and opened out a general business.

The McLeod Cattle Company have bought W. H. Patricks band of cattle, numbering about 150 head. They will be put on the company's range on the Kootenai.

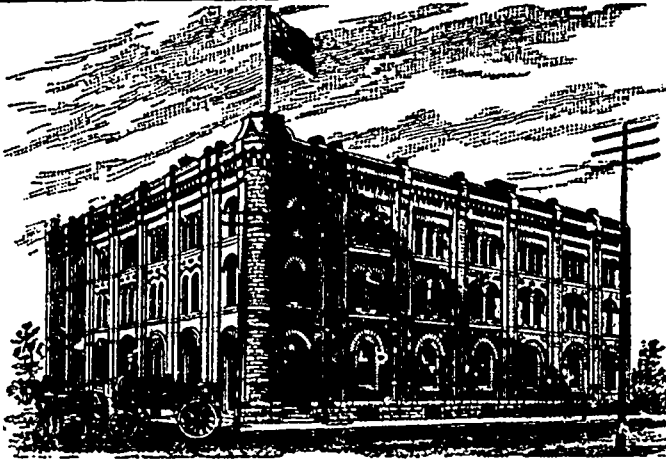
The Galt Coal Company have engaged 600 miners to work in their mines at Lethbridge. The monthly pay roll of the company amounts to about \$27,000, and it will be increased by March next to \$60,000. The output of the mine will be more than doubled.

Saskatchewan.

J. Hislop is opening a store at Prince Albert. C. Woodman has opened a saloon in Prince Albert. James Sanderson is starting a lumber mill at Prince Albert. A butcher shop and general store were opened at Duck Lake last week.

Lumber Cuttings.

Robinson & Co. are erecting a new planing mill at Selkirk. It is being built with the latest improvements and will be roofed and probably sided with steel shingles. The United States Congress have decided to impose heavy fines on persons who carelessly burn or destroy standing timber. A bill has been presented which makes it unlawful for any person to negligently set fire to woods or public lands, and a fine of not more than three times the amount of the damage will be imposed. It is said that a party of New York capitalists have formed a syndicate and purchased 180,000 acres of timber land in the Adirondack region, which is estimated to contain 500,000,000 feet of spruce and pine over 12 inches in diameter, and about the same quantity of hemlock, birch, beech and maple. From 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet of pine and spruce will be removed annually. Authority has been granted by the Newfoundland legislature for the granting of lands from five to fifty miles in extent for a period of 99 years, the timber on which may be used for manufacturing wood pulp. Large areas of stunted timber principally spruce and fir are to be found in Newfoundland which is admirably adapted to the making of pulp. A company has been formed at St. John, some of whom are English capitalists, and it is expected they will go into the business on a large scale.

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THE United States tariff bill seems to be undergoing a football experience, if we are to judge from the manner in which it has been kicked backwards and forwards between the Senate and the House of Representatives. The former body returned it to the latter on Tuesday last, with quite a few unimportant amendments tacked to it. Among those of most interest to Canada is the reduction of the duty on lumber to \$1 a thousand feet, and the breaking down of the proposed duty on barley imports from 30c to 15c. There can be little if any doubt but the fears of many United States lumbermen that Canada would increase still further the export duty on Canadian logs, and thereby render the timber lands they have secured in the Dominion comparatively valueless, had much to do with the Senate's fixing of the lumber duty at such a moderate figure. In the question of lumber duties Canada at present holds the big trump card, and it is to be hoped that it will be played in the interests of freer trade intercourse on this continent. The reduction in the proposed barley duty is no doubt due mainly to the influence of the brewers. If Canadian barley was shut out of the United States, as it practically would be under a tariff of 30c a bushel, and the raising of it here dropped heavily and suddenly off, United States brewers would be in a bad fix. A plentiful supply of high grade barley they cannot secure from their own country, and Canadians would not produce it for them at a loss. They would just have to pay prices which would cover the duty and make its raising here still profitable and that they do not want to be compelled to do.

THE Manitoba bankers have notified the public here that from last Friday onward they will refuse to accept United States silver coinage unless at the following reduced rates of value, namely:—Silver dollars 90c, half dollars 45c, quarters 20c, dimes 5c. Half dimes, nickels and mutilated silver they will not accept at any value. At first sight this seems an arbitrary piece of action, but Manitobans who have frequently to pass through cities of the United States have had experience of the rascally system of shaving Canadian money carried on there. For several years not only

coin but bank bills of Canada have been subjected to this shaving process, and our bankers are only introducing a system of justifiable reprisal, when they refuse to take United States coin unless at a discount. It is to be regretted that the practice should secure a footing on either side of the line, as it will only bring profit to a class of financial leeches, who are of very little value to either country. But the practice has been commenced and carried on south of the international boundary line, and no one can blame our bankers for enforcing a similar system here. Such cities as St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago will be the losers by its enforcement on the other side, for many of our Canadians both in this province and in the east prefer travelling between the prairie and Atlantic provinces over the southern route, and will continue to do so while all attendant advantages are equal. If, however, they are to be subjected to a tantalizing system of money shaving while travelling thus, they may be induced to stick to the Canadian Pacific route, and it must be borne in mind that this road furnishes a route well equipped in every sense. United States railway men had better look after this matter or they may lose heavily by neglecting to do so.

THE late decision of the Chief Justice of British Columbia in the appeal from a local Victoria magistrate anent the enforcing of a tax on commercial travellers by a corporation by-law, has put a new face upon this relic of barbarism, the commercial travellers tax. His Lordship quashed the conviction against the appellant, not because he considered the principle of taxing contrary to law, but because the Act of the Local Legislature, under which the conviction was secured, did not allow of any discrimination as to the amount of tax to be paid by different classes of traders, and as the local trader had to pay a tax of \$50, while the commercial traveller was only assessed \$10 for the half year, he was compelled to quash the charge on that ground, while he admitted that the city had a perfect right to impose a tax such as the conviction sought to enforce. The result of this decision is that the tax on commercial travellers in Victoria is likely to be raised to \$50 a half year, which will in most

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instances prove a prohibitory tax. That a tax, which is simply a relic of the old feudal days, when civic governments aped the overbearing of the nobles, by imposing tyrannical restrictions on local trade, should be enacted and enforced in the now Pacific province is a matter for wonder. In a community of fossils and bigots, such as the city of Quebec is largely supplied with, it would be no matter for surprise. Ideas of two hundred years ago have a firm hold there. But that a city council stupid and fossilized enough to impose a tax that popular opinion wiped out in Great Britain a century ago, can be found in British Columbia reflects adversely upon the progressive ideas of the people of that province. It is a consolation to people of more advanced views that such narrowness brings not only its own cure, but its own punishment; and Victoria like Quebec, if its people follow after ideas of a past age, will have an experience like the latter, namely, sinking into comparative insignificance, while a neighboring city with much inferior natural advantages, will advance to the position of commercial importance which Victoria ought to have held.

Dun, Wiman's Agent Speaks.

The following letter, from Dun, Wiman's agent, appeared in the *News-Advertiser*, Vancouver, under date of June 10th:—
To the Editor of the *News-Advertiser*.

SIR,—Owing to the recent report which was sent by one of my Vancouver correspondents, reporting through Victoria to the various cities east, reflecting on the commercial standing of Vancouver merchants, I have made it my business to make a special examination, and report on the same, and find that the aforesaid report is entirely too severe, and very much regret that it obtained publicity. Since coming to Vancouver I have heard various rumors that the above report was furnished to me by Mr. F. C. Cotton, I therefore, think it only fair and in justice to that gentleman, to say that he had nothing whatever to do with this matter, neither directly or indirectly. Thanking you for the space I have taken, I remain, yours respectfully.

E. W. MATTHEWS,
Manager of Dun, Wiman & Co., Victoria, P. C.

W. D. PETTIGREW & CO.

WHOLESALE

—DEALERS IN—

Plaster of Paris,
Plasterer's Hair,
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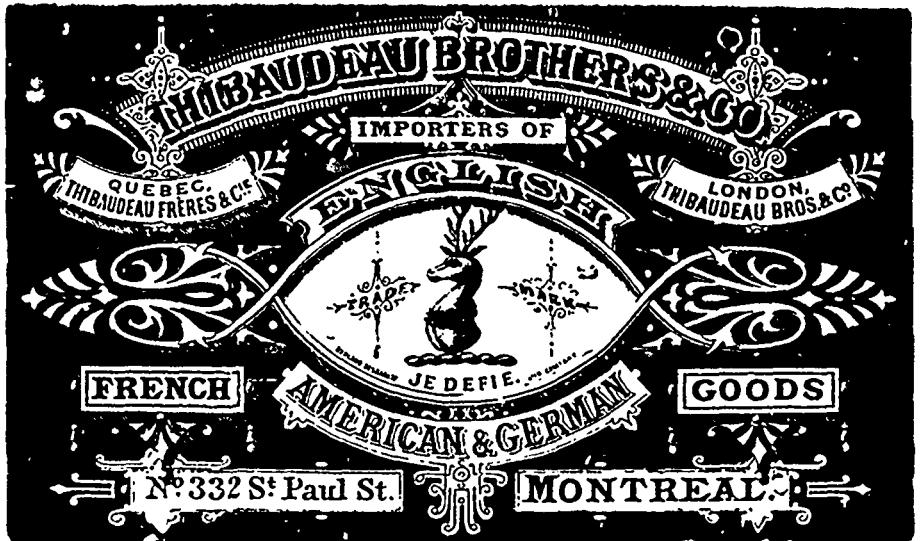
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STEWART HOUSE

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First-Class in every respect! Re-fitted! Re-furnished
Good Table! Good Rooms! Three best Sample Rooms
in the Province.

ROUNTREE & CONNOR, Proprietors.



LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.

The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 1,600 BARRELS A DAY.

Barrel Factory at the Mill and Grain Storage Capacity of 550,000 bushels in addition to which a system of handling Elevators are now being constructed throughout the Northwest.

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

FOR QUOTATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO THE MILLS,

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THE LARGEST CORDAGE FACTORY IN THE DOMINION.

Manufacturers of **CORDAGE** of Every Description.

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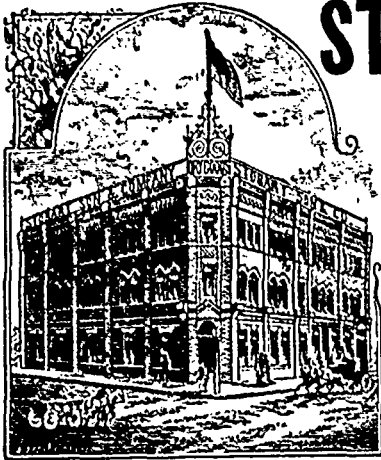
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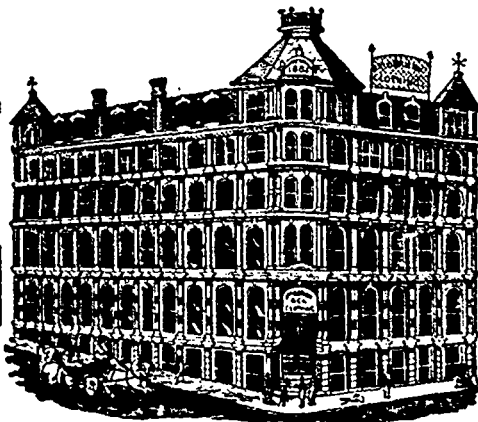
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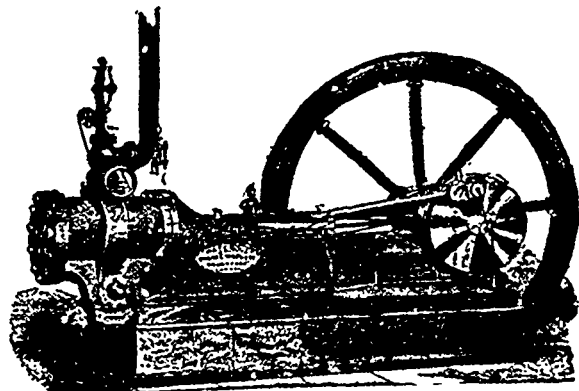
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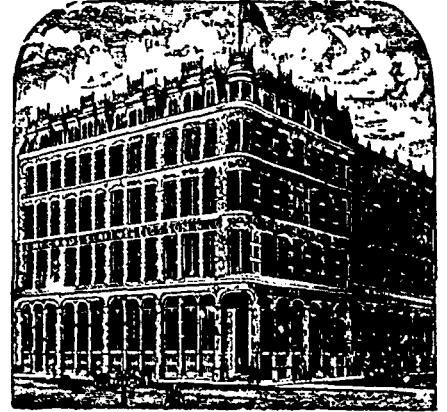
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Complete Set of Samples with

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Also with Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG
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CANADIAN WOOLENS, IMPORTED WOOLENS AND TRIMMINGS.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest and British Columbia by MR. G. H. SIMPSON.

GOLD, WHALES & HONEY.

Honey in Manitoba,
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Gold in British Columbia
And rich nuggets all through

The Colonist.

A mine of curious and interesting reading.
Have you seen it? A 32-page illustrated magazine on fine paper. A perfect guide to Western Canada from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean.

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Address:—THE COLONIST, Winnipeg, Can.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 23, 1890.

INTER-PROVINCIAL TRADE BENEFITS.

The advocates of high tariff in Canada are eager in their search for arguments, in favor of their pet political doctrine, and one great one in their estimation is, the benefit it confers on the Dominion at large by stimulating inter-provincial trade, or to put it more plainly by compelling the residents of different provinces to concentrate their purchases within the Dominion, instead of allowing a large portion of them to be scattered over the other countries. The argument is followed out by the assertion that as one province is thus compelled to purchase from the other instead of from the foreigner, all are compelled to make a sacrifice, for which all reap a reward under the protection which high tariff supplies.

If one takes only a casual glance at this argument of high tariff men it will seem very convincing, and on the surface it is quite plausible. If, however, an inquiry is made into what are the products of each province, and where do those products find a market, it will soon become apparent that the benefits conferred by high tariff are very far from being mutual, and that those who are compelled to bear by far the heaviest share of the burden, secure by far the smallest share of the alleged benefits. A look at the map of Canada too, will greatly intensify the anomaly, and show what huge geographical difficulties made by nature, a few scatter-brained politicians will undertake to overcome by a system of tariff tinkering.

The provinces of Ontario and Quebec can well afford to look upon only the benefit side of high tariff. To the people in the towns and cities of these provinces the mutual side of our national tariff policy means "heads I win and tails you lose." The tariff means just so much more added to the selling price of the goods they manufacture, and which the consumer in other places has to pay without any return for the overcharge. Geographic difficulties are also easily overcome in this manner, so that the natural market, if outside of the Dominion, has no show against the tariff-made market, no matter how much nearer to the purchaser the former may be. It is only natural that the manufacturing centres of the two provinces named should be strong in support of high tariff legislation, for it hedges in for them a home market, when they are powerless to successfully compete in a foreign one, where their products are admitted free of duty of any kind. But this is not all the advantages those bolstered manufacturers look for. Many of them are compelled to slaughter at prices below cost their surplus product in a foreign market, and the protection at home must be for them enough to cover losses so made, besides allowing a profit on what is sold in the Dominion. As an instance of this we take the statement made a few months ago by the head of the largest milling concern in Canada, that with sixty-five days run in each year the mills of Canada could supply all the wants of the Dominion in flour, and the balance of the year's run

they have to grind for the British market, which he appropriately called the "the dump." Truly high tariff is a grand thing for such industries, even if it does increase the price of bread to those who can badly afford to pay for it.

But a look at other provinces of the Dominion does not put such a bright appearance upon the mutual side of inter-provincial trade. Take the maritime provinces for instance, which have a much more accessible and cheaper market in the United States and even in Great Britain for the purchase of much that is imported into those provinces. But the balance of Canada furnishes a very poor market for their fish, and no market at all for their coal, while their geographical situation makes it impossible to compete in lumber with the manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec. With them inter-provincial trade, as forced by tariff, is one sided, and on the side against them.

In the Northwest the situation is much worse. Of the products of this country at least ninety per cent are ruled in price by European markets. There is not a single provision of the whole Canadian tariff that is of any value to the people of this country, while the burdens the same tariff bring are heavy beyond all reason on a community, made up largely of struggling pioneers. Our profits are measured entirely by the generosity or liberality of the European grain speculator, if he has any such traits in his character, for no eastern Canadian will pay one cent more for our products than the price fixed by an export demand compels to be paid. On the other hand our burdens are fixed by the greed of eastern Canadian manufacturers, and they never fail to give good measure. When also we look at our geographical location, we can see how terribly the intentions of nature have been twisted and perverted by tariff burdens in order to force the Northwest into an inter-provincial trade, which is simply a load on its people, borne for the profit of the residents of other provinces. If things that are costly are considered luxuries, then inter-provincial trade must be one of the most delicious luxuries that the people of the Northwest possess, although in their case the expense may account for their lack of appreciation, seeing the community is not old enough to relish luxuries, which are purely matters of putting on style.

When we cross the Rocky Mountains into British Columbia the situation is not much improved. The best export markets for the products of that province are outside of Canada, and the means of transport thereto by ocean. But the tariff compels the purchase market for imports to be in eastern Canada, where prices are not fixed to give the purchaser rock-bottom figures, but to suit manufacturers there. If our readers will only look over another article in this issue headed "Developing British Columbia Fisheries," they will see how the tariff affects the development of the valuable fishing resources of the Pacific province and how little value inter provincial trade is there. In time a valuable trade may spring up between British Columbia and the prairie country east of the Rocky Mountains, but the markets of eastern Canada are far from being inviting to exporters in that province.

It will thus be seen that nearly all of the alleged mutual benefits of a tariff-forced inter-provincial trade are secured to Ontario and Quebec, and nearly all the burdens to other provinces. It is high time that the advice of the sailor on the communistic division of wealth be applied to this arrangement, namely, "divide over again."

DEVELOPING B. C. FISHERIES.

A great deal has been said about the fishery wealth of British Columbia. It is generally understood in a vague sort of way that the Pacific province has a great source of wealth in her fisheries, but, very few people in Canada have any considerable knowledge of a specific nature regarding the fisheries of the province. It is believed that the rivers of the country fairly teem with different varieties of piscatorial life, and that the coast waters are inhabited by vast numbers of fish, valuable for food and other purposes, but beyond this little is known, from the fact that the development of the fishing industry on the North Pacific coast is yet in its infancy.

The fishing industry in British Columbia has so far been confined mainly to salmon canning. This has become a very important item, and for last year exports of canned salmon were valued at the large sum of \$2,228,319. Other exports of products of the fisheries were:—Fish in pickle, \$45,000; seal skins, \$245,000, making a total of \$2,518,319, or nearly one half the value of the entire exports of the province for 1889. These figures show the importance of the fisheries, and yet outside of salmon canning and sealing the industry is almost undeveloped. The figures given above only include exports to foreign countries. Some fishing is done for the local markets and for shipment to points eastward in Canada, not included in the statement. When the fisheries are more fully developed, as they will be in time, the industry will indeed be an important one. As stated, so far fishing has been confined mainly to salmon, while this is but one variety among a long list of valuable food fishes. When the salmon industry has reached such large proportions, it may be imagined what the value of the fisheries will be when more fully developed in their different branches.

A move has recently been made at Vancouver to develop the deep sea fisheries of the coast waters. A company with a capital stock of \$50,000 has been formed for this purpose, and already one expedition has been made to the northern fishing banks, with very satisfactory results. The steamer returned to Vancouver recently from her first trip with a number of tons of fine fish, chiefly halibut, and these were at once shipped eastward and supplied to the local trade. The credit for working up this enterprise, and one which is likely to prove of such great benefit to the province, is due largely to Mr. J. I. Johnston, who though comparatively a new-comer, has been very active since coming to Vancouver in promoting enterprises in the interest of the city and province. Several local capitalists and others have also assisted in inaugurating the enterprise. It is the intention of the company to follow up the deep sea fishing, and ship fresh fish to Montreal, Toronto and other eastern cities, and all points through-

out Canada where a market can be found. It is also expected that a large quantity can be exported to the United States, to such points as Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc. A representative of the company will go east to work up business connections. The address of the company will be "The Deep Sea Fishing Company," Vancouver.

The company will establish fishing stations up the north coast, where ice will be stored, and the fish will be shipped by steamer to Vancouver for distribution eastward. It is a well known fact that the most valuable fishing banks are up the north coast, and there the fish are of the finest quality. Halibut, a very fine fish, and cod are the principal varieties. The fish known as black cod, of the northern coast, is a variety which will command a large sale when it becomes better known. There has been talk for years about the deep sea fisheries of the coast, and it is to be hoped this move to develop the industry will be successful. The company will no doubt succeed in a short time in building up a large trade in the shipment eastward of British Columbia fish, thus adding to the wealth of the province. The industry when developed will give employment to a large number of men and a great amount of capital, and the present move is but the commencement of what will in time become an important feature in the trade of the province.

CHEESE MAKING.

In its issue of June 6th the *Canadian Manufacturer* rushes into a furious attack upon the *Toronto Globe* regarding the growth of the cheese industry in Ontario during the past twenty years. The *Globe* in showing up the progress of the industry, gives the following statistics: Value of cheese made in Ontario in 1888, \$6,202,333; quantity made, 64,387,059 pounds; milk used, 665,350,835 pounds; value of cheese sold in the English market last year, \$3,371,205, then finishes up with a little praise to the Ontario Government for the aid it has given to the industry, and a not very well taken sneer at the tariff policy of the Dominion Government. The *Manufacturer*, which is the most blinded and reasonless pro-tariff journal in Canada, as a matter of course waxes furious over this comparison of Governments, and labors hard and fruitlessly in a long editorial to show that the protection of tariff has built up the industry. The fact that Canadian cheese finds its market so largely in England as the *Globe* figures prove, is a tough fact for protectionists to digest, and one on which the furious arguments of the *Manufacturer* make no impression.

But to leave this wrangle over the merits of Governments to the *Globe* and *Manufacturer* to wrestle out, let us look and see if there is not a valuable lesson for Manitobans to learn from the simple facts and figures stated in the former journal. By this time Manitobans have learned that any industry in which they can reap success must be one in which they can compete irrespective of the supposed protection afforded by tariff laws. The province must be a heavy exporter, if it is to progress as it should, for our own local market is too limited as yet, to support an industry of any magnitude. Therefore we must select and develop such

industries in which natural causes produce for us an advantage, and in the production of cheese, it is stated, by those best able to judge, that we possess such an advantage. The opinions of cheese making experts differ somewhat regarding the average cheese producing qualities of Manitoba milk, compared with the average of Ontario milk, but all agree that it is greater, and that with the same care and skill used, milk from cows fed upon our prairie grass will undoubtedly make a cheese richer than that made from milk of cows fed upon the grass of Ontario, and the same applies to our prairie hay. Thus Manitoba makers start in with an advantage in quality of milk, and when we take into consideration the trifling cost of producing feed here compared with the eastern provinces, the advantage is greatly increased. To improve our method of manufacture and raise it to the eastern standard is therefore all that is necessary to secure the best cheese making in Canada, for in a dry atmosphere and cool temperature at night in the summer months, we have decided climatic advantages in our favor. Could we but raise the standard of our method of manufacture as suggested above, Manitoba cheese would soon be as well and favorably known in the British markets, as was Manitoba hard wheat during the season now nearing a close, and if our own local market is too limited to secure to our cheese makers any of the alleged benefits of protection, they would be in a position to wrestle with eastern manufacturers in the home markets of the latter, for a share of those benefits, real or imaginary. It is to be hoped, therefore, that every possible care will be used to improve our cheese manufactures, and that our Local Government will imitate that of Ontario in lending assistance for the development of the industry.

Notwithstanding the arguments of both the *Globe* and *Manufacturer*, we believe force of circumstances have had much more to do with the rapid growth of the Ontario cheese industry than any aid or encouragement received from Government, either Federal or Local. Ontario was once quite a heavy wheat producing province, as were all of the agricultural portions of this continent in the early years of their history. But like all other localities its grain production has decreased as it grew older. When the virgin soil had lost most of its primitive richness and manuring became an expensive necessity to secure wheat crops; when lands rose in value and increased proportionately the cost of production, and when railways shot out into new and rich western lands, cheapening the cost of transportation, it was found in Ontario as in all other former wheat fields of the east, that successful competition in wheat raising with the vast new west with its boundless wide prairies, its rich virgin soil and its lately acquired means of transportation, was a matter impossible. Ontario farmers were forced to embark in cheese making and other industries closely allied to, if not actually branches of agriculture. That they have reached such success with the cheese industry is due mainly to the good judgement used in selecting it as one to engage in.

The wave of progress is still rolling from the Atlantic westward to the Rocky Mountains over this continent, and its characteristics are

the same at each stage in all parts alike, except in the matters of detail which result from purely local causes. Manitoba is likely soon to pass through an experience similar to that of Ontario. The increased value of land and many other items will soon bring increased cost in the production of grain, while the thickening of population will create a home market not now possessed, for many products natural to the country. Profitable wheat raising in competition with the vast prairies west of here will become more difficult, and our agriculturalists will have to look around for other fields for their efforts. It is well to know that in cheese production they have a paying one wide open, and if care is taken to develop it and other kindred industries, when the decline in wheat production sets in in this province, the transition to a higher grade of agricultural production will go on smoothly and bring relief instead of friction.

GRIN AND BEAR IT.

The above heading has become so freely used of late years, that people of limited literary knowledge may mistake it for a scriptural, or at least a Shakespearean quotation. In this they would be mistaken, for it would be difficult if not impossible to trace the source of the saying, and if it could be found, it would doubtless be a very common place source after all, and perhaps one bringing contempt upon the saying itself, sufficient to greatly impair its value.

"Grin and bear it" is a piece of advice, and it is about the cheapest and most unsympathetic piece that can be given. Unlike most cheap advice, it is of considerable value, and when it loses its value, the cause usually is, being applied under wrong circumstances, and when so applied the wisest adages are the most unmitigated nonsense. Taken at the right time and under proper circumstances, it is philosophical beyond doubt, especially to a man who has no alternative.

In this Northwest we are a very practical people, always on the lookout for things, which are cheap and good. Just at the present time we are particularly in need of something at rock-bottom figures, and we have that in the gratuitous advice of "Grin and bear it." There never was a country more in need of such advice than the Northwest is at present, and there never was a country with a brighter prospective reward before it than this prairie land at present. After two years of comparative failure of crops our farmers, our country merchants, our wholesalers, and in fact all classes here, are having a financial squeeze, such as is seldom experienced even in a new country. The pressure might prove disastrous to a large number, were it not that the crop outlook is the best ever outlined at this time of the year in the history of the country. Many are no doubt feeling like the venerable quadruped, which listened to the coaxing tones of "Live old horse and you'll get oats." But tantalizing as surrounding circumstances may be, the hardest pressed amongst us can afford to follow the cheap advice of "grin and bear it."

But it is not only those who are feeling the financial pressure worst, that require to follow the above advice. Those who are well able to

stand the pressure may be inclined to get a little restless and fidgety, although there is not a shadow of unsafety in the business outlook. To such we give the advice, "grin and bear it," for by following it out, more profit will be had, than by employing the sheriff or the bailiff. Besides the weather is warm at present, and those functionaries require a rest. To our wholesalers here and in the east, who are disappointed at the slowness with which cash returns come in from this country, and who are irritated a little at their swelled volume of discounts, we say, "grin and bear it." To our bankers, also, who are no doubt amazed, if not scared, at the renewing and patching up of their customers, we say, "grin and bear it." It will all come out right before the end of the current year, and the Canadian Northwest will in all probability relieve itself before next spring of a greater load of debt, than ever was wiped out by a country of the same population in one year.

The sharp rise in flour and an increase of 20 per cent in wages to journeymen has caused Halifax bakers to raise the price to seven cents a loaf.

The Western Union Beef Company with a capital of \$15,000,000 have been incorporated at Denver. The company is a consolidation of all the principal stock interests of Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming and Texas.

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BOOTS AND SHOES!!

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Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Works
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GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,
All kinds of Machinery.

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—DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS
FLOUR AND FEED

And Produce Generally. Agents for the

GOLD SPOON BAKING POWDER.

Consignments of Produce and other Goods Sold on Commission and Prompt returns made.

Catharine Block, Alexander St. West
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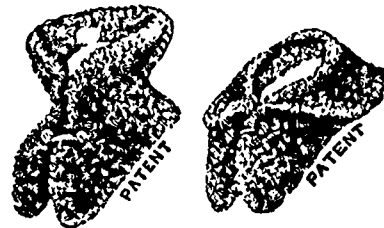
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Men's Furnishings.

Sole Agent in Canada for

Dr. Jaeger's Woolen Underwear.

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LUMBER MILLS**

David Ross,

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Spruce, Tamarac

AND

Cedar Lumber.

A Specialty made of Tamarac and Cedar
Bill Stuff.

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Dressed Lumber,

SHINGLES AND LATH.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

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Saw Mills, Planing Mills and Factory at

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**VANCOUVER
SHINGLE MILL,**

G. F. SLATER, - Proprietor.

—MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN—

**British Columbia
Cedar Shingles.**

VANCOUVER, B.C.

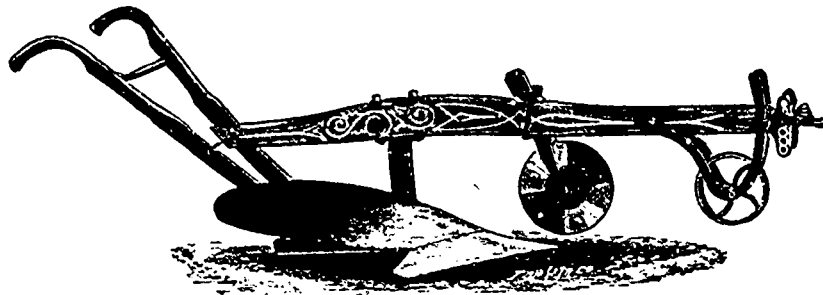
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There is neither sense nor reason in buying United States made Plows, and paying duty on them, when we can furnish them of Canadian make

BETTER, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE.

See ours before you buy any others.

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WE ARE NOW SELLING

Contractors & Teamsters

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FITTED WITH THE CELEBRATED
**STUDEBAKER WROUGHT
STEEL SKEIN**

The same as used in the Finest American Wagons.

We have always on hand a large Stock of BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, BUCKBOARDS and other Wheeled Vehicles of the Finest Makes.

R. COCHRANE & Co.

39 and 41 Market Street West, - Winnipeg.

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6 Gross Eno's Fruit Salt,

10 Gross Syr Red Spruce Gum,

5 Gross 4711 Glycerine Soap,

15 Gross Pear's Soap,

250 Gross Morse's FINE TOILET SOAPS.

OUR CATALOGUES ARE NOW READY.

WRITE FOR ONE.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.

60 Princess Street, - Winnipeg.

READ, PONDER AND INVESTIGATE. **MILLERS!** READ, PONDER AND INVESTIGATE

To the Millers of Manitoba and the Northwest:

GENTLEMEN:—The Hercules Manufacturing Co. of Petrolia, Ont., beg to announce that Messrs. Robert Muir & Co. of Winnipeg have been appointed our Agents for Manitoba and the Northwest, who are prepared to give estimates on all kinds of MILL MACHINERY manufactured by us, and also on the remodeling of old mills to our latest improved system.

THE COCHRANE ONE BELT DRIVE, CONTINUOUS TRAIN OF ROLLS, which are now at the head of all others. A saving of 30% in power doing 35% more work. Can not be put out of Train. A more even granulation, giving a larger percentage of Patent Flour, thereby increasing the capacity of the Bolts. This is the mill of the future; all others have to give place to it. Why spend you time and money on a mill which the millers of the United States and Canada have tried and found wanting and are replacing with the COCHRANE ONE BELT DRIVE.

THE HERCULES WHEAT CLEANING MACHINERY Guaranteed to do better work in ONE operation than any other will do in FIVE. Removes fuzz entirely from end of berry—something unattempted by any other Scourer.

THE HERCULES PATENT FLOUR DRESSER and a full line of FLOUR MILL MACHINERY and MILLERS SUPPLIES.

Hercules Manufacturing Company,
Petrolia, - Ontario.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

City monetary affairs have developed but little change since our last issue, but what there has been is for the better. In mercantile circles there has been a slightly freer feeling in connection with the volume of money in circulation, and cash payments from the country have been a little better. There is still in trade circles, however, quite a financial squeeze going on, and banks have to receive quite a little of renewed paper from their regular commercial customers. There is, however, a feeling of perfect confidence all around, in which bankers seem to share, and with plenty of funds at their disposal, banks are meeting all demands of a regular nature, with a williness which makes matters move smoothly. They are not, however, prepared to handle any promiscuous business, or extend their discounts beyond the circle of their regular customers. The discount rates hold steady at 7 to 8 per cent. for good to gilt edge trade paper. In real estate mortgage loans, quite a business in small loans on improved farms is being done, and a few city applications have been heard from. The rate of interest on farm loans is still 8 per cent., and on good central city loans, about 7 per cent.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Although there has been no great increased activity in any leading branches of the city wholesale trade, there has been a quiet improvement going on during the past week. The key note of the improvement, trifling if it be, is, that cash returns from the country have been improving a little in connection with some branches, and that has stimulated business and made wholesalers more eager to sell than they have been for a month back. The steadily brightening crop prospect has no doubt had something to do with the better feeling. In season lines orders from fall and winter samples are being more freely booked, and both wholesalers and retailers are becoming more hopeful. The city trade in particular is satisfactory in those lines, and the country much more so than it was a few weeks ago. Lines connected with contracting and building have shown a very marked improvement during the week, while in staples of every day consumed the volume of sales has increased purely in proportion to the return of confidence. It must not be imagined that all the anxiety of three weeks ago is gone from wholesale circles. Some look with quite a little uncertainty ahead, but the majority feel that nearly all danger to crops is past, and the outlook is decidedly encouraging.

DRUGS.

In this branch business has been about normal, and without special features. Prices are steady and unchanged, quotations being: Howard's quinine, 60 to 75c; German quinine, 50 to 60c; morphia, \$2.25 to \$2.50; iodide of potassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide of potassium, 65 to 75, English camphor, 80 to 90c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 65 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$6 to \$9; bicarb soda, \$3.75 to \$4.50; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; American blue vitrol, 10 to 12c.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

In this staple branch affairs are still rather unsatisfactory, although a slight improvement has been felt in cash returns from the country,

but not enough to make any person jubilant. A feeling of greater confidence gains as the crop prospect improves, and wholesalers are more inclined to push the sale of fall and winter goods. The sorting trade has shown a little improvement and stocks of summer lines have been decreased a little. The volume, however, has been much lighter than it doubtless would have been had there been a freer circulation of money throughout the country.

DRIED FRUITS.

Evaporated goods hold firm in price, but have not advanced as was anticipated. There are no new varieties on the market. Quotations here are as follows: California London layer raisins, \$3.00 per box, do. 1/2 boxes, \$1.00; Valencia raisins, \$2.80 to \$2.90 per box; Valencia layer raisins, \$3.25 per box; currants, 7c per lb.; dried apples, 7 1/2 to 8c per lb., evaporated apples, 14 1/2c; choice new Elme figs in 10 lb. boxes, 16c per lb.; choice figs, 13c per lb.; fancy Elme layer figs, 20 lb boxes, 18c per lb.; figs in 1 lb cartons, per doz., \$1.75; golden dates, in 50 lb. boxes, 9c per lb.; California evaporated fruit—apricots, 22 to 24c per lb.; peeled peaches, 27 to 30c per lb.; pitted plums, 15c; raspberries, 35c; French prunes, 11c per lb.; nectarines, 21 to 23c.

FISH.

Business is quiet, and no new lines are quoted. Quotations are as follows: Salmon, 15c a pound; cod, 8c; jackfish, 1c; pickerel 3c; Lake Superior trout, 10c; smoked goldeyes, 40c per dozen; salt whitefish, \$5 per 100 keg.

GREEN FRUITS AND NUTS.

Business has been quite lively during the week, and the trade are well satisfied with results. Lemons and oranges are looking upward in price, and have advanced since our last issue. Prices are as follows: Oranges, Riverside St. Michaels, paper rinds, \$6.25 to \$6.50; fancy Riverside sweets, \$6; fancy Durate seedlings, 150 to 250 size, \$5.25 to \$5.50; the same 128 size, \$4.25, and 96 size, \$3.50; Messinas 200 and 220 size, \$5.50 to \$5.75. Lemons: Fancy Messinas, \$6.50 to \$7.00 per box; choice Messinas, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per box; Bananas, per bunch, \$3.00 to \$3.75. Nuts—S. S. Taragona almonds, 20c per pound; Greenoble walnuts, 19c; Sicilian filberts, extra large, 15c; peanuts, white Virginia, green, 15c; roasted, 17c; cocoanuts per hundred \$9; hickory nuts 10c per pound; pecans, large polished, per lb 17c.

GROCERIES.

The report as to business doing is rather mixed in this staple branch. Some report sales light and others fairly good. The variation is doubtless due to the feelings with different houses, and their inclination to carry customers, as all could sell plenty of goods if they were not anxious about the length of credit wanted by customers. Prices of staple goods are scarcely changed. Prices are: Sugars, yellow, 6 1/2 to 7c as to quality; granulated, 7 1/2 to 8; lumps, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4. Coffees, green, Rios, from 24 to 25c, Java, 27 to 28c, Old Government, 29 to 32c, Mochas, 33 to 35c. Teas, Japan, 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. T. & B. tobacco, 56c per pound; lilly, 7s, 52c; diamond solace, 12s, 48c; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W., caddies, 47 1/2c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 53c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d thick Solace, 6s, 48c, Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c. McAlpine Tobacco Co's plug tobacco: Old Crow, 46c; Woodcock, 52c; Beaver, 63c; Jubilee,

60c; Ancho, 59c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 65c; Cut Cavendish, 70c; Senator, 80c; Standard Kentucky, light, \$5; do dark, 80c. Special brands of cigars are quoted. Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000. Mauricio, \$42.50; Soudan Whips, \$40.00; Turkish Caps, \$32.50; Commercial Traveller, \$25. Lion "L" brand mixed pickles, in kegs, are quoted: Three gallons, \$2.50; do five gallons, \$3.50; do 10 gallon kegs, \$6.50.

LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FINDINGS.

In these goods business is almost at a standstill, a great quietness having prevailed during the week. Spanish sole has advanced a little, but other goods are unchanged. Quotations are as follows: Spanish sole, 26 to 28c; slaughter sole, 26 to 30c; French calf, first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, wax upper, 40 to 45c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 26 to 29c for plump stock. English oak butts, 60c; buffo, 17 to 21c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21c; colored linings, 12c; shoe uppers, from \$1.25 to \$2.75. Horse collars—Short straw, \$22 der dozen; long straw, \$33 per dozen; long straw bodies, \$22; Boston team (thong), \$27 der dozen.

HARDWARE.

Business is reported fairly active in this branch, both in shelf goods and heavies. In the latter the demand is greater than wholesalers care to supply, while cash returns are so slow. But even in this respect there has been an improvement during the week. There has been no changes in prices of staple lines reported. Quotations are: Cut nails, 10d, and upwards, \$3.30; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.50 as to grade 1; C. tin plates double, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$4 to \$4.25; sheet iron, \$4.25 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, net pieces, 1 inch, 11.20c; 1 1/2 inch, 14 1/2c; 1 3/4 inch, 18 1/2c; 2 inch, 28c per foot; ingot tin, 32c per lb; bar tin, 33c per pound; sheet zinc, 8c per lb.; galvanized iron, 28 guage, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c lb; bar iron, \$3.60 per 100 lbs; shot, 6 1/2 to 6 1/4 per lb.; tarrod felt \$2.40 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6 1/2 nett.

LUMBER.

This trade is now reaching its best, and mills have all liberal orders in front of them. There is still no word of any change in the price list. The quotations at the different mills on the Lake of the Woods are: Dimension: 2x4 to 12-12, 12 to 16 ft long, \$14; do. 10, 18 and 20 ft long, \$15; \$1 per M ad once each inch over 12in surface; 50c per M on each foot over the above lengths to 24ft long; \$1 per M advance on each foot over 24ft long; surfacing, 50c per M; surfacing and sizing, \$1 per M. Boards: 1st common, rough, \$16.50, dressed, \$17.50; 2nd common, rough, \$14, dressed, \$15; Culls, rough, \$10, dressed, \$11; 1st common, stock, 12in, rough, \$19, dressed, \$20; do. 8 and 10in, rough, \$18, dressed, \$19, 2nd common, stock, 12in, rough, \$16, dressed, \$17; do. 8 and 10in, rough, \$15, dressed, \$16; 10in long and under, \$1 less per M. Shiplap: 10in, \$16; 8in, \$15.50; 8 and 10in flooring and siding at \$1 per advance. Siding, ceiling and flooring: 1st, 6in, \$29; 2nd, 6in, \$23; 3rd, 6in, \$21; 4th, 6in, \$18; 1st, 5in, \$29; 2nd, 5in, \$25; 3rd, 5in, \$20; 4th, 5in, \$17; 1st, 4in, \$29; 2nd, 4in, \$25; 3rd, 4in, \$19; 4th, 4in, \$16; \$1 per M advance for dressing on both sides; \$1 per M less for lengths 10 feet and under. Bevel Siding: No. 1, 1st sid-

ing, $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 6 in, \$20; No. 2, 2nd siding, $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 6 in, \$17. Finishing ($1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2in): 1st and 2nd clear, \$45; 3rd clear, \$40; selects, \$30; shop, \$25; 1 inch, 1st and 2nd clear, \$40; 3rd clear, \$32; No. 1 stock, \$35; No. 2 do. \$30; No. 3 do. \$25. Mouldings: window stops, per 100 ft lineal, \$1; parting strips, do, 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ round and cove, do., 75c. Casing: 4 in O G, per 100 ft lineal, \$1.75; 5in O G, do, \$2.25; 6in O G, do, \$2.50; 8in O G, base, do, \$3.50; 10in O G, base, do, \$4.25. Lath, \$2. Shingles: No. 1, \$3; No. 2, \$2.50; No. 3, \$1.50; No. 4, \$1.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

In this branch business has shown during the week a tendency to get down to a steady state of fair activity. Linseed oil is again up in price, but other goods are unchanged. Quotations are: Turpentine in barrels, inscribed gage 75c per gallon; turpentine in barrels, guaranteed measurement, or in 5 gallon cans, 80c gallon; linseed oil in barrels, raw 81c; boiled 84c; benzine and gasoline, 50c; pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$6 a barrel; Portland cement, \$4.90 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.40 a barrel, putty, in bladders, $3\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, bulk in barrels, 3c; whitening in barrels, \$1.50 a cwt; Crown pure white lead, \$7.50; Royal Charter, \$7.00; Railroad, \$6.50; Elephant pure white lead, \$7.50; Elephant No. 1. do., \$6.50; Bulls head do., \$6; Calomine, \$6 per 100 pounds; Alabastine, \$7.25 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2.20.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Business is reported ordinary in this branch, with no changes in prices to note. Quotations are: Canadian rye whiskey, five year old, \$2.40; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Rohin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debonche & Co., \$4.50; Martell, vintage 1835, \$6.50; vintage 1880, \$7.50; Hennessy, \$6.50 to \$7.50, for vintage 1855 to 1880; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4 to \$4.50 DeKuyper red gin, \$12.00 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$7.00 per case; Tom gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martell and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$15.00 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$20.00; v. s. o. p., \$22.50.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

The relationship between our Manitoba markets and the leading markets of this continent have been very distant during the past week, and while in the latter there have been lots of excitement and anxiety, in Manitoba matters have gone sleepily along with scarcely a cash market for present transactions in existence, and every eye kept steadily in the direction of the growing crop prospect. Central markets are still mainly under the influence of American crop reports, although the discouraging state of European markets aided in the beginning of the week in producing a marked decline. Taken all round crop reports have not to any extent improved since our last report, the possible shortage in winter wheat being estimated about the same, while the outlook for growing spring wheat remains as encouraging as ever. The only change is, that the actual damage to winter wheat is now pretty clearly known, and the bearish element of the different markets have calculated upon what they have to face and plucked up courage to

face it. At the opening of Monday's market in Chicago, it was apparent that a decline in prices was coming, and later in the day a crash came, making a break of $2\frac{1}{2}$ c from the closing figures of Saturday. Although a little recovery was made on Tuesday, showing that the bulls had spent the full force of their special effort, the feeling was more or less shaky all week, and near the close of the week quotations were pretty much where the crash of Monday had left them. Less important markets in the United States followed in sympathy with Chicago, and the only encouraging feeling around was the readiness with which European buyers took hold after the crash, the reports of export purchases at New York being very encouraging. In Eastern Canadian markets the situation is unchanged. Millers hold nearly all the stocks of fine milling wheat, and hold prices to suit themselves. They have been less confident, however, during last week, as neither flour prices at home nor wheat prices elsewhere hold out much hope of better prices in the near future. In this city, there has been no business done on change, and about the last wheat stocks held by dealers have been shipped to eastern points. Receipts from farmers at outside points have only aggregated a few hundred bushels all told, for which \$9 to 90c a bushel were paid by the local elevator men.

FLOUR.

There has been no increase in the eastern demand, and matters move along steadily but quietly. The local trade has been about normal in volume, and prices have held steady, quotations being: Patents \$3.00; strong bakers, \$2.75; second bakers, \$2.20; XXXX, \$1.40; superfine, \$1.25; Graham flour, \$2.75; middlings, \$3.00 per 100 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS.

Although the local demand is slow, eastern orders are such as to keep mills, with their output sold ahead, especially in shorts. Bran is still held at \$14 a ton and shorts at \$16.

OATMEAL, POT BARLEY, ETC.

Business moves steady with no change in prices reported. Quotations are: Standard, \$2.40; granulated, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; rolled oats, \$2.60 per sack of 90 lbs. Rolled oats are also obtained in 80 lb sacks at \$2.50. Cornmeal is held at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; pot barley, \$2.75, and pearl barley, \$3.25 per 100 lbs.

OATS

Prices have been declining in the Western States markets, and oats from there are a little lower here, 47 to 48c being the range for feed lots. Ontario oats are stiff and held at 54c. The import supply will therefore come from the south until prices adjust themselves better.

BARLEY.

This grain is about out of the market for a season. A few small lots for feed purposes still change hands but not enough on which to base any reliable quotations.

CHEESE.

New local made is asked for in small lots, but only such as is in condition for immediate shipment, and none can be had sufficiently matured to fill the bill. Lots of that class would bring about 10c, but any not ready for immediate handling would not bring more than 10c.

BUTTER.

It is becoming evident that some special effort must be made to save the local market from a glut, and where to unload the surplus is a conundrum at present. The Pacific coast wants nothing at present but a little of our best creamery, and eastern markets are as badly loaded as our own, while United States commission men are actually slaughtering large quantities of their fine creamery in the British

market, a market they have never been compelled to ship such grades to before. This city is now loaded with stock, and buyers are cautious about taking round lots of prime new dairy at 13 to 14c, and only very choice lots will net the latter figure. They are sorely puzzled about what to do with the fast increasing stock of medium grades. Only monthfulls at rare intervals of those can be sold, and 11c, is about the top notch, that will be paid.

EGGS.

The lots which were imported from the south about two weeks ago, are now very slow in sale, and are going at reduced prices. The demand has fallen off so, that the local supply is enough for present wants. Really fresh round lots being about 13c, with $13\frac{1}{2}$ for very choice. Anything "off color" will not bring more than 12c.

LARD.

The movement has been slow and steady, with prices unchanged so far. Pails of 20 pounds are held at \$2.25; and tierces, 9c a pound.

CURED MEATS.

Although prices are tending upwards quotations are unchanged as yet. The following are current figures: Dry salt bacon, 10c; smoked, 11c; spiced rolls, 12c; boneless breakfast bacon, 14c; green pickled hams 13c; smoked hams plain, 14c; smoked, in canvass, 14c.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

Hide dealers are grumbling considerably about the quality of the hides that are coming in just now. They say they are very poorly handled and of a very inferior quality. There are very few to be had of any kind and it is probable that not more than three carloads of hides are in the city. Country hides are worth about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3c per pound. Heavy steers are worth 5c for No. 1, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 1 cows. No. 2, $4\frac{1}{2}$ c for heavy steers and $3\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 2 cows; No. 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. Calfskins, No. 1, 5c, No. 2, 4c. Sheepskins, 50 to 85c. Tallow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ c for rough and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c for rendered.

LIVE STOCK.

Beef of a first class quality is very scarce in the city at present, but plenty of second class can be had. There is far more veal offering than the butchers can use and consequently no very fancy prices can be got for it. Pork is coming in in sufficient quantities to supply the market but the price remains at 6 to 6c. First class beef is selling at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ and veal at 6c to 8c.

DRESSED MEATS.

Second class beef is about all that can be had, it is selling at 7c, first class is very scarce, 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ is about the figure quoted for it. Mutton is also on the scarce list, bringing 12c to 13c. Pork can be had in moderate quantities at 5c to 9, there is only enough coming in to supply the market.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Chickens are bringing from 50 to 60c a pair with a moderate quantity offered, turkeys 12 to 12c a pound.

HAY.

It is getting too near the season for new hay now for dealers to keep a very large stock on hand and what they have got they are very anxious to work off. A few loads of loose hay keep coming in but the quality is very poor. There is very little demand for baled and business is generally reported dull. The price quoted for good baled hay is \$16 on track.

VEGETABLES.

A fairly active business was done last week in this line. The volume of trade is not very large, but the demand is steady. Potatoes have taken another drop, the price quoted now is 60 to 70c, this is attributed to the large quantities coming in. It is probable they will go up again this week. New potatoes are selling for \$1.75 a bushel. Spinach is bringing 40c a pound; onions, 25 to 30c a dozen; radish, 25 to 30c a dozen. Manitoba rhubarb, 30 to 40c a dozen; lettuce, 25 to 30c; tomatoes, \$2.75 to \$4 per crate, asparagus 75c, some dealers are ask-

Heintzman Pianos, Karn Organs and Raymond Sewing Machines

ARE THE BEST.

Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.

ADDRESS:

J. A. S. HADDOCK & CO.,
271 Main Street, - WINNIPEG, Man.

ing \$1; cucumbers, 90c to \$1; cabbage from 7 to \$c; beans, \$3.50 a box; green peas, \$2.50 a basket.

The Manitoba Crops.

The past week has been one of encouragement to farmers over nearly the whole province of Manitoba, and the struggling granger as a rule smiles even more broadly than he did two weeks ago. When the week opened up, the grain crops in the great majority of localities was in a very promising state, although in some it was evident that more rain must soon come if the healthy state of growth was to be kept up. The largest stretch of country in this condition extended along the line of the Manitoba and Northwestern railway from about Gladstone westward, but early in the week heavy local showers fell in the extreme western portion of this stretch, and as the week advanced the showers crept eastward until the Minnedosa, Neepawa, and Gladstone districts all received showers more or less heavy. A large portion of the Rockwood district showed similar indications though not so marked, but late in the week showers fell there also. The country known as the Morden valley, stretching north and south from the town of that name, has also shown signs of coming injury from drought, which injury at worst will only be a yield lighter than in other more favored districts. Rain this week will greatly improve matters there, and the indications are that showers may be had at any time. In all other districts of the province and in Eastern Assiniboia the outlook has been grand right along, and now with the exception of the one district, everywhere there is a promise of a grain yield as heavy in proportion to the acreage as the crop of 1887, and every field is progressing with wonderful rapidity. The first half of August will decide all doubt, for if the first two weeks of that month are free from frost, a yield phenomenally heavy may be confidently

looked for. Root crops are progressing favorably with the recent warm rains, but are still a little behind. It will require the whole of August clear of frost to save all, but if that is forthcoming a heavy yield and fine quality of potatoes in particular are assured. The hay has improved with the rains, but a thin stand of upland is all that can be expected under the most favorable circumstances. There will be abundance of hay in the province for all home demands, but in some of the thickly settled localities farmers will have to go quite a distance from home to cut their season's supply.

Improving Butter.

As far back as last March a combined effort of the merchants in the town of Virden and the farmers of Dennis county was made to try and improve the quality of butter manufactured in that country, and arrange for the grading of butter brought to market there. The joint committees composed of W. J. Wilcox, Jos. A. Merrick & Anderson, J. J. Danlop, B. Meek and J. S. Young, of Virden, and A. Cameron and Thos. McNicol, of Oak Lake, representing the merchants, and C. J. Thomson, William Stephens, John A. Fraser and John Joslin, representing the farmers, set to work and drew up the following rules and recommendations, which have adhered to ever since, and the result has been a decided improvement in the quality of butter generally, which comes to market in the towns above named.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st. That it is desirable that Elkhorn, Virden, Oak Lake and Griswold co-operate in this movement, and that this circular be submitted to the merchants of these towns before being printed and issued.

2nd. That a public inspector be appointed in each town, whose duty shall be to grade the butter, and who shall be paid for such service by the purchasers.

3rd. That the butter shall be graded in three classes, and the price to be paid for No. 2 quality shall be three cents lower than for No. 1, and that paid for No. 3 quality shall be four cents or over less than that paid for No. 2.

4th. That butter shall be packed in new tubs, which have been painted on the inside with boiled paraffine, or tin lined. No pails or old tubs to be used.

5th. That butter in rolls for immediate sale shall be subject to the same inspection and paid for according to quality.

6th. That the price of butters shall be regulated by Winnipeg market.

7th. That it is strongly recommended that only English Dairy fine salt be used in salting butter.

In making these recommendations the joint committee would also strongly urge upon farmers and others the extreme necessity of using every precaution for making a really first class article, and upon merchants and storekeepers the absolute necessity of providing suitable storage.

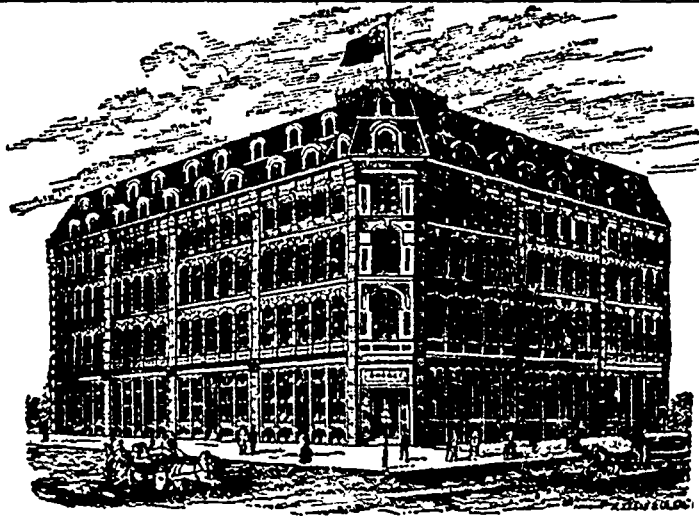
If farmers and merchants will only combine and understand each other thoroughly on this butter question, instead of pulling against each other as they too often do, success cannot fail to attend their efforts, and the experience of Dennis county is a strong proof of this.

The coal agents in Montreal are still determined to resist the demand of strikers for increased pay, and they decline to employ any stevedore that concedes to the demands of the strikers on any coal steamers.

The C.P.R. commenced running a daily train from Chicago to Montreal last week. The train leaves Chicago at 3 p.m. This will place the Canadian Pacific on even terms with the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk roads.

McDonald & Whitehead have opened a general paint and paper hanging shop at Lethbridge.

MEN'S BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.



Our Samples for the Spring Season, 1890, are
now on view at 35 Lombard St.,
Winnipeg.

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1866, 1868 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.



TASSE, WOOD & CO.

Manufacturers of

Fine Cigars,
MONTREAL.

Our Brands: { Reliance Terrier,
Mikado and General
Arthur.

Are unsurpassed by any in the Dominion

Ask your Wholesale Merchant
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—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

FURNITURE

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

REED AND RATTAN.

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Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

Allen & Brown,

PORK PACKERS,

For Fine Hams, Bacon, Rolls, Long Clear,
Mess Pork, Lard, Bologna and Pork
Sausage Casings, &c., &c.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

70 McDERMOT STREET, - WINNIPEG.

Eggs Wanted!

We are again in the market for any quantity
of Fresh Eggs either delivered here or at any
railway point in the Province. Egg Cases
furnished.

Our Stock of Provisions is complete. Orders
and correspondence solicited.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.

Pork Packers and Provision
Merchants,

41 Bannatyne St. East, - - WINNIPEG.

OUR IMITATORS.

Owing to certain dealers attempting to
palm off on the public the products of other
makers, and representing them to be ours
to the injury and reputation of our goods,
we have issued the following:—

CAUTION TO THE TRADE

Merchants are respectfully ad-
vised that hereafter all gloves of
our manufacture will be STAMPED
or bear a SILK WOVEN label as below



TRUE BUSINESS PRINCIPLE,
Buy and Sell for Cash!

Provisions and Staple Groceries
Lower than any House in
the Trade.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

A. McDONALD & CO.,
228 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

Joseph Carman,

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

Fruits, Vegetables, Butter,

EGGS, CHEESE, HONEY, Etc., Etc.

Will be receiving car weekly new Vegetables
of all kinds. California and other Fruits by
express three times a week. Write for prices.

21 Alexander Street West, - - WINNIPEG.

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NORRIS & CARRUTHERS,

WHEAT EXPORTERS,

TORONTO and MONTREAL

Open to buy Wheat f.o.b. Cars at any
Station or delivered at Port Arthur
on Sample or Inspector's Certificate

J. S. CARVETH & CO.,

PORK PACKERS

Sugar-Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced Roll,
Pure Pork Sausage, Long Clear Bacon, Bologna
Sausage, German Sausage, Ham, Tongue
and Chicken Sausage.

Pigs Feet, Bologna and Sausage Casings.

PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

23 Jemima St., WINNIPEG.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

A sharp break occurred in wheat on Monday brought about by favorable weather reports from almost every part of the country. Fully 2½c of a drop was experienced. The range of prices was wide on the later months. There was an easier feeling in provisions, but receipts of hogs fell short of expectations. Closing prices for futures were:

| | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Wheat | 85½ | 80 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Corn | 33½ | 34½ | 34½ | 35½ |
| Oats | 29½ | 28½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| Pork | 12.85 | 12.85 | 12.85 | 12.85 |
| Lard | 5.85 | 5.90 | 6.00 | 6.10 |
| Short Ribs..... | 4.02½ | 4.07½ | 5.07½ | 6.17½ |

On Tuesday wheat prices averaged higher than Monday and considerable strength was displayed in the latter part of the day. Trading was active, and the bears confident and aggressive. July ranged at 85½ to 86½c; August at 85½ to 87 and September at 85½ to 87½. In the oat market there was more activity and a firmer feeling, with August and September advancing rapidly. Lard was remarkably dull and quiet. Closing quotations were:

| | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Wheat | 85½ | 80½ | 80½ | 87½ |
| Corn | 34½ | 34½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| Oats | 29 | 28½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| Pork | 12.80 | 12.80 | — | — |
| Lard | — | 5.87½ | 5.97½ | 6.10 |
| Short Ribs..... | 4.07½ | 5.02½ | 5.10 | 5.20 |

There was a strong feeling in the wheat market on Wednesday and prices averaged higher than Tuesday till about half an hour before the close, when heavy selling brokedown the prices to 86c. July opened at 87½c, ranged at 87 to 87½c and closed at 86c bid. August and September had a range of about 2c. Oat futures were very strong and a general advance was noticed. There was a fairly active trade in provisions and prices were steady. Closing quotations for futures were:

| | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Wheat | 85½ | 88 | 86½ | 86½ |
| Corn | 34 | 34½ | 34½ | 35½ |
| Oats | 28½ | 28½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| Pork | 12.95 | 12.95 | — | — |
| Lard | 5.82½ | 5.87½ | 5.97½ | 6.07½ |
| Short Ribs..... | 4.97½ | 5.02½ | 5.12½ | 5.20 |

Wheat opened weak on Thursday and the market was inclined to be bearish for a while, but later in the day it reacted on reports of large export engagements at Duluth and New York. The close was about ½ to ¾c higher. Closing prices for futures were:

| | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. |
|-----------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| Wheat | — | 86½ | 86½ | 87½ |
| Corn | — | 34½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| Oats | — | 29½ | 27½ | 26½ |
| Pork | — | 13.00 | 12.80 | 12.80 |
| Lard | — | 5.90-92½ | 6.00-02½ | 6.12½-13 |
| Short Ribs..... | — | 5.12½ | 5.20-22½ | 5.30-32½ |

Wheat was stronger on Friday, unfavorable crop reports making it take a jump of ¾c. During the day, however, it declined about ½c on heavy selling by Hutchinson and local scalpers. Closing prices were:

| | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Wheat | — | 86½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| Corn | — | 34½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| Oats | — | 29½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| Pork | — | 12.75 | 12.05 | 12.05 |
| Lard | — | 5.90 | 6.00 | 6.12½ |
| Ribs | — | 5.10 | 5.20 | 5.30 |

The increase in the revenue of the Dominion in the last eleven months was \$1,500,000, while the decrease in the expenditure was nearly \$1,000,000. The surplus to the last inst. was over \$7,000,000.

Minneapolis Market.

Following were the closing wheat quotations on Thursday, June 19:—

| | June. | July. | Aug. | On track |
|----------------------|-------|-------|------|----------|
| No. 1 hard | 84 | 84½ | — | 80½-87 |
| No. 1 northern | 83 | 83½ | 83½ | 85 |
| No. 2 northern..... | 81½ | 81½ | — | 82 |

The demand for July wheat was good and it was picked up pretty freely, when offered at the market prices. There was some for sale most of the time at a fraction above current figures. Transactions were of quite large volume, though with occasions of more or less dullness. There was some trading in August and at times the inquiry was good for September, with sales of September at 83½ ¢c when July was about ½c under it. August sold in a small way only, with prices about 1½c above July. A little uneasiness was felt for the conditions of the weather and some feared that rust would develop in southern portions of this State. After the first half hour prices rose a good fraction, selling back a trifle subsequently.

Flour—The market was steady to the extent of the demand. The request was too small to supply orders, to keep all mills running that are prepared to run. Patents were quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.95 and some asked \$5 in a nominal way. Eastern quotations delivered at Atlantic points were from \$5.20 to \$5.50 for patents to different sections. Bakers remained steady at \$3 to \$3.90 here. Low grades were in good demand.

Bran and Shorts—Market slow for bran at \$7.75 to \$8.25, with shorts scarce and quoted nominal at about \$10. Middlings sold at about \$11.

Corn—Market quiet at 32 to 33c with fair samples at about 32½c o.t. Fine yellow held at about 33c and some mixed at 32c.

Oats—Demand steady but not especially active at 26 to 27½c for fair mixed to good white. Choice white were held at about 28c with few cars that would reach that quality.

Barley—Nominal at about 30c for ordinary samples.

Feed—Millers ask for No 1 mixed \$13 f.o.b. Coarse meal was held at about \$12.50.

Hay—Some choice blue joint brought \$10.50 with good wild about \$10 and some fair at about \$9 to \$9.50.

Butter—There is nothing especially new to note in this market. The demand continues steady for good dairies and arrivals of such makes are cleaning up fairly well. Packing stock is in good demand at quotations. Creameries are rather dull. A large portion of the stock arriving is medium goods and works out very slowly at low and irregular prices, all the way from 5 to 10c, according to quality. Local trade was very light. Prices are: Creameries, strictly fancy, 12 to 13c; good to choice, 10 to 11c; fair to good, 8 to 9c. Dairy, fancy, special, 13c; fancy selections, 8 to 12c; good to choice, 6 to 8c; fair to good, 4 to 6c.

Cheese—The receipts of full cream are a little larger than the demand require. Prices are easy at most houses. Brick, Limberger and Swiss cheese in small supply with the former selling quite well. Full cream, new, cheddar, 8c; new, twin, 8 to 8½c; new, Young America, 9½ to 9½c; Swiss, 13 to 14c; Limberger, full cream, choice, 9 to 9½c; Brick, full cream, spring, 9 to 10c.

Potatoes.—New potatoes are not plenty and prices are now strong. Considerable old stock is on the market that is being closed out around

quotations though dealers are inclined to shade prices. Quotations are as follows: Irish, per bushel, 30 to 40c; New potatoes per barrel, \$3.25 to \$3.50; per bushel, \$1.10 to \$1.25.

Eggs.—The market is very quiet and dull. Dealers are holding for 10½ to 11c including cases. The demand is only fair and generally for small lots. Considerable loss off in candling is reported.—Market Record.

Montreal Stock Markets.

Following were closing quotations on June 20th:

| | Banks. | Sellerr. | Buyers. |
|---------------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| Bank of Montreal | 222½ | 222½ | 222½ |
| Ontario | 120 | 116½ | 116½ |
| Molson's | — | — | — |
| Toronto | 213 | 208 | 208 |
| Merchants | 146 | 143 | 143 |
| Union | — | — | — |
| Commerce | 126 | 125 | 125 |
| Miscellaneous. | | | |
| Montreal Tel | 99 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Rich. & Ont. Nav..... | 60 | 58½ | 58½ |
| City Pass. Ry..... | 189½ | 188½ | 188½ |
| Montreal Gas..... | 206½ | 205½ | 205½ |
| Canada N. W. Land Co..... | 80 | 75½ | 75½ |
| C. P. R. (Montreal)..... | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| C. P. R. (London)..... | — | — | 84½ |
| Money—Time | 7 | — | — |
| Money—On call | 5½ | — | — |

Millers' Convention.

During the past week commencing on Friday the United States Millers met in convention in Minneapolis, and discussed at length matters of interest to the milling industry, Mr. Greenleaf, the president, presiding over the meeting. The main work of this convention is the formation of a Millers Association of the United States, the first step towards which was made by the adoption of the following declaration:—

"This Association is formed for the purpose of promoting the welfare and prosperity of the millers of the United States; for mutual protection against patent litigation; for securing uniform action in all matters affecting the general good of the trade; for correcting the abuses which hamper it, and for encouraging and building up a common union for the common good."

The work of drafting and approving of a constitution was also proceeded with and carried through. The space at our disposal in this issue will not allow of our touching upon the constitution, but in our next issue will be able to devote more to it, and will give our readers a good digest, if not a full report of its text.

Myers & Mosgrave have bought out O. H. Allen's bottling works at Calgary.

The Millers' convention at Minneapolis represents a daily capacity of 142,000 barrels.

The Dominion Cordage Company and the Consumers' Cordage Company, have both obtained letters patent for incorporation. Their head offices will be in Montreal, and the capital stock \$1,000,000.

The largest retail dry goods store in the world will shortly be erected in Chicago. It will be twelve storey high of steel construction and the front will be of brown stone and terra cotta. It will contain when completed 887,250 square feet of flooring.

An electric fire engine is reported as a recent invention. It is claimed that this engine can be started at full speed whenever wanted, is noiseless, makes no smoke nor ashes, is lighter than a steam engine of equal power, costs one-third less, is safer and more economical.

A. WILLIAMS & CO.

49 QUADRA STREET,

VICTORIA, B.C.

Commission :- Merchants

And Manufacturers' Agents.

All kinds of Produce Handled.
Advances made on Consignments of Butter and Eggs.
Best Market Price obtained for all Goods and Prompt Settlements.

J. & A. Clearihue,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Skidegate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soaps, Windsor, Ont.; T. Miller Bothwell & Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.

We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL, ROSS & CO., - Agents.**To Fish Dealers, Butchers, Etc.**

I am now prepared to ship fresh spring Salmon and all kinds of Salt Water Fish at lowest market prices.

I pack in specially devised boxes, well fed, and my shipments usually give the best of satisfaction.

Will ship per express COD unless otherwise specified.

R. V. WINCH,

Wholesale and Export Fish Merchant,

66 CORDOVA STREET,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Henry Saunders,

—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

37, 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET,

VICTORIA, B.C.

Victoria Steam Bakery

M. R. SMITH & CO.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

Cracker :- Bakers,

VICTORIA, B.C.

Capacity 10 barrels of Flour per day. Correspondence Invited.

TO THE TRADE.

Richardson, Heathorn & Jones

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

—FOR—

A. A. ALLEN, TORONTO,

Hats, Caps, Furs, Etc.

A COMPLETE LINE OF THESE GOODS.

Vancouver, B. C.

Brackman & Ker,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

VICTORIA, B.C.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. TEA

THE ORIENTAL TRADERS CO. Ltd.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in goods of all kinds from Japan, China, Phillipine Isles, etc.

Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Hemp, Rice, Manila, Cigars, Brushes, Matting, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Silks, Etc.

EXPORTERS OF CANADIAN PRODUCTS. } Vancouver, B.C.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

OF ALL KINDS.

153 WATER ST.—VANCOUVER—P.O. Box 296.

THE VANCOUVER WAREHOUSE CO'Y.

Storage, free and bonded. Forwarding. Commission. Warehouse Receipts Granted. Customs and Ship Brokerage. Insurance on Goods in Store or in Transit.

Agents for Canada Sugar Refining Company, Montreal. Special advantages for handling Butter, Cheese and Eggs. Correspondence and consignments solicited. Special arrangements for advance made to regular shippers. An experienced Butter and Cheese man for the Produce Department.

REFERENCES—C.P.R. and Bank of Montreal.

G. R. MAJOR, Manager, VANCOUVER, B. C.

J. CANNING,

Direct Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS

AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BAY VIEW, CORDOVA ST., VANCOUVER, B.C.

P.O. Box 711.

WM. KNOX,

Produce and Commission Merchant

VANCOUVER, B.C.

BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, ETC.

Foreign and Domestic Fruits.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM MANITOBA SHIPPERS SOLICITED.

Lenz & Leiser,

—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

FURNISHINGS, ETC.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

WESTMINSTER WOOLEN MILLS.

Largest and Most Complete Stock in the Province.

Government St. VICTORIA, B.C.

THE DRIARD,

VICTORIA, B.C.

The only strictly first-class hotel in the province.

LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,

British Columbia.

The leading commercial hotel of the city. Directly above the C.P.R. Station and Steamboat wharf. All modern improvements. Sample rooms for travellers.

J. E. INSLEY, Mgr. WM. PROUT, Prop

THE COLONIAL

New Westminster, B.C.

Headquarters for Commercial Travellers. Fine

Sample Rooms. First-Class in

Every Respect.

GEO. R. RAYMOND, - PROPRIETOR.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

H. G. WALKER, - - Proprietor.

This Fine New House is now open under the above management. Special Accommodation for Commercial Travellers. Best Sample Rooms on the Coast. Largest and Finest House in Westminster.

EVANS BROS.' PIANOS,

Fine Finish, Fine Toned, Easy Touch.

THE UNEQUALLED

Doherty Organ.

Send for Catalogue and Price Lists

AGENTS WANTED.

O. E. MARCY, GENERAL AGENT.

WINNIPEG.

Hodgson, Sumner & Co.

—IMPORTERS OF—

British, French, German and American Dry Goods, Small Wares and Fancy Goods.

347 and 349 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

Represented by: J. McLEOD, HOLIDAY & BRO. Commission Merchants, 54 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG, MAN.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Stephens' Pure Liquid Colors—Various Shades for Interior and Exterior House Painting.

Stephens' Prepared Carriage Paints—In Scarlet, Black and Maroon. These Paints dry with a Rich Gloss and do not require Varnishing.

Stephens' Elastic Enamel—For Household Decorations such as Tables, Fancy Chairs, &c., in a large number of delicate shades.

Stephens' Pure Oxide Paints—(Almost everlasting)—For Elevators, Granaries, Roofs and all Rough Surfaces exposed to the Weather.

—IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF—

Window Glass—Ordinary Glazing and Crystal Sheet. Single and Double Strength.

Heavy Polished Plate—Sizes in Stock from 44 to 96 inches Wide.

Ornamental Glass—In almost Endless Variety.

A full Stock of Painters' Supplies including Dry Colors, White Lead, Varnish, Brushes, Etc. Artists' Oil Colors and Brushes.

Plaster Paris, Plasterer's Hair, Portland Cement, Rosin, Pitch, Etc.

MARKET STREET EAST, WINNIPEG.

Grain and Milling.

The Rapid City roller mill is running 18 hours a day to meet the heavy demand for flour.

The Walkerville Brewing Company, of Walkerville, Ontario, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$93,000.

The buildings of the grist mill at Russell, Manitoba, are ready for the machinery which will be placed in position at once.

The Oatmeal Mill Co. at Portage la Prairie will close their mill for the months of July and August in order to execute necessary repairs.

Robert Warren & Co., grain brokers, Chicago, who failed recently, have arranged their difficulties and will continue business as usual.

Bartholomae & Roesing Brewing and Malting Company, of Chicago, have filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

The Minnesota and Dakota elevator at Lichfield, Minn., was burned June 3rd. The elevator contained between 1,500 and 2,000 bushels of wheat; loss \$5,000.

The Union Improvement and Elevator Company, of Duluth, Minnesota, has filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is \$500,000, and the limit of stock issued \$2,000,000.

The aphid, or grain louse, which did so much damage to the wheat last year in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, is reported to be working in the wheat near Kalamazoo and in other parts of Michigan.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company will erect ten or twelve grain elevators in the province, with a capacity of 30,000 bushels each, this year. The locations have not yet been decided upon.

The articles of incorporation of the Lake Superior Elevator Company of Duluth have been amended so as to place the limit of its indebtedness at \$1,500,000 instead of \$500,000. The object of increasing this is to acquire a system of country elevators in North Dakota which may be used as feeders to the Duluth system.

Grain men around Fargo, North Dakota, have been agreeably surprised at the amount of grain which has been marketed since seeding was finished. Over twice the amount has been taken in at the different elevators that they expected was in the country. Sixteen thousand bushels have been received at one mill, 10,000 at another and 8,000 at another with several smaller amounts aggregating about 50,000 bushels.

A flour drying machine is in use in Austrian mills which is said to consist of five iron compartments, one above the other, separated by double partitions and communicant by pipes. A rotating vertical axis with blades lifts the flour to the highest of these compartments, all of which are heated by steam coils entering at the bottom at a temperature gradually declining from 158 to 95 degrees, Fahrenheit. The vapor from the flour is carried off by pipes.

The *Minneapolis Market Record* says. It is said that green midge is working again in the wheat fields of Indiana this year as it did last. How to exterminate this insect pest, as well as others, occupies the Washington Department of Agriculture a great deal. That department issues beautiful colored pictures of butterflies and coons and cocoons and chrysalids and pupa, but that don't kill the bugs. John Blair of South Dakota, a man of investigation, writes that they may be destroyed in the fall by shooting them before they lay their eggs.

A writer to the *Milling World* says: "Flour makers, as a class, are generally indifferent to the crop reports. At least, the average and small miller may be said to be indifferent. This season has been, up to date, one of confusing crop reports, and yet I find scarcely a miller who is concerned deeply over the outlook. They seem to take it for granted that there will be enough wheat for the wants of the country, and they know that it must pass through the mills on its way from the field to the table. They seem to care more for the quality than the quantity of the crop."

According to the report of George F. Stone, secretary of the Chicago board of trade, says the *American Elevator and Grain Trade*, the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada on Saturday evening, June 7, was 21,700,996 bushels of wheat, 14,214,612 bushels of corn, 6,153,871 bushels of oats, 697,127 bushels of rye and 536,673 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones for the preceding week by 661,789 in wheat, and larger by 1,529,494 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 1,312,930 bushels.

The *Winona Republican* of May 30th, says: So far this season the grain shipments from Duluth have been about 6,000,000 bushels. This is a record to make Chicago wild, and it has all been made with less than four weeks of navigation, and without the aid of a large grain fleet wintering at Duluth. There have been many noteworthy features of these shipments, such as the rapid trips made by the grain car-

riers and quick dispatch at the elevators. The feat attempted by the Northern line of putting a cargo of oats into warehouse at New York city, in six days from the time it was loaded, is especially marked. The reputation that the Duluth route is earning must certainly bring coarse grain to that point in larger and larger quantities.

The *American Elevator and Grain Trade* says: The Canadian Government is sparing neither money nor skill to make the most of the advantages which nature has already given her in connection with the great lakes. She has made surveys and estimates for an almost direct line of waterways from Sault Ste. Marie and from Lake Michigan to Montreal, through Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River. Such a canal, if practical, would make the distance by it the same to Montreal from Lake Superior as by the present lake route from Lake Superior to Buffalo. Montreal is now practically a seaport, and with a 27½ to 30 foot channel for sea-going steamers, which has been made at a cost of about \$2,200,000, the voyage therefrom to Liverpool is 315 miles less than from New York.

Insurance Briefs.

Speaking of the new plan of the Sun Life of England, to insure without medical examinations, the *Spectator* says: "The burden assumed by the company is not so great as imagined, as it is not until the time when the value of medical selection has disappeared that the risk is taken in full. The movement is in the right direction, as it will tend to popularize insurance by robbing it of one of its terrors to the public, and the moral hazard through intentional misrepresentation will not be so great that its extent cannot be well determined and allowed for. The element of danger from this source is present mainly during the first three years, as contrasted with selected lives for after that time the policies of most companies are incontestable.

The value of life policies is exemplified by the following sales recently effected at the Auction Mart, London, as reported in the *Insurance World* (London): One policy for £2,000 in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, with profits amounting to £3,100, on the life of a gentleman aged seventy years, was sold for £3,675; and a policy for £3,000, with profits of £3,525, in the same office, and on the same life, brought £4,430; while a third policy, for £3,000, with profits of £960, also in the same office, and on the same life, realized £1,959. A policy in the Star Life Assurance Society for £1,000, with bonuses of £192 15s. on the life of a gentleman aged seventy-two years, was sold for £730.

British Columbia.

Mr. Booth is opening a bakery at Ladner's. Paul Brazier, hotelkeeper, Field, has assigned.

H. H. Taylor has opened a photograph gallery at Donald.

Lazenby & Buck are opening a butcher shop at Hammond.

A Brotherhood of Trainmen has been organized at Donald.

Hill & Coatham have opened up a drug store at New Westminster.

The business of J. Barron, pork packer, Victoria, has been offered for sale.

Tierney & Co., Vancouver, have sold out their truck and dray line at that place.

C. G. Quick, of the firm of W. J. Quick & Co., cigar manufacturers, Vancouver, is dead.

The Northern canneries started running on the 15th instant, the season opening on that date.

Wm. Collier, New Westminster, has taken over the management of the Grotto restaurant at that place.

A. C. Anderson has been admitted as a partner in the firm of E. G. Anderson & Co., manufacturer's agents, Victoria.

A. J. Simpson, formerly of the Montreal office, has been appointed chief accountant of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Victoria.

The Cleveland Hotel, Westminster, has changed hands; J. R. Brennan is now proprietor, having bought out the interest of Mrs. Cleveland.

Batcher & Co.'s new cannery, on Lulu Island, will be ready for operations in a short time. The machinery has arrived and is being placed in position.

Representatives of the *Dominion Illustrated* are in Nanaimo obtaining material for a special Nanaimo edition of that journal to be published about the first of August.

The Port Townsend customs authorities estimate that over 600 Chinese have been smuggled into Washington Territory from British Columbia within the last seven weeks.

The Indians working at the McLellan cannery are out on strike, their wages having been reduced from 40 and 45 cents, the amounts received last year, to 35 and 40 cents.

The Eagle Creek Mining Company, Revelstoke, have been operating their crusher ten stamp mill, with a capacity of twenty tons per day, for about two weeks. They have 200 tons of ore on the dump.

The essays which have been made by Prof. Wallace, of Glasgow, of the iron ore found in the Sooke point mine show that it contains over 60 per cent of metallic ore. The proprietors of the mine are Richards & Young.

The Gurney Cab Company have commenced operations at Vancouver. This company have taken over the effects of the Vancouver Transfer Company, whose manager, J. Cates, becomes manager of the new business.

The very difficult feat of laying the new main for the waterworks across the Narrows at Vancouver was accomplished one day last week. The pipe was specially manufactured for this purpose by a Pittsburg firm and was of rolled steel in lengths of 12 or 14 ft. The part of the pipe which was submerged was put together into one long piece of 600 feet. Cables were

Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,
ISLAND OF ISLAY,
SCOTLAND.

The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure SCOTCH MALT ONLY, and has long been the favorite beverage of Sportsmen.

It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is acquired.

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

MACKIE'S
PURE OLD BLEND
10 YEARS OLD.

GOLD LABEL

AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING PHYSICIANS.

ASK FOR IT.

attached to the main and stretched across the water, and by means of two pile drivers the heavy length of pipe was successfully moved into place within two hours.

An organization has been started, with headquarters at Kamloops, to be called the Inland Agricultural Association. All parts of the province will be represented and their interests looked after. D. C. Morris, of the Kamloops *Sentinel*, has been appointed secretary.

Between two and three hundred men are now engaged in clearing the right of way for the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway, which line is to be pushed to completion as fast as possible. The annual meeting of the company was held at Victoria on the 17th instant.

An inspection of the Lillooet Mining Company's claim, near the town of Lillooet, was made recently, with unusually good results. Out of 3,500 cubic yards of earth removed, \$700 value was taken out. This would make the property worth in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000.

The *Nanaimo Free Press* says that owing to the strike there are now eight vessels at Departure Bay loading and awaiting cargoes from the new mine of the Vancouver Coal Company. This is the largest number of vessels at those mines for the past eighteen months. It is said the Chase River shaft will be opened up to supply the demand.

A fishing company has been organized at Vancouver to be called "The Deep Sea Fishing Company," with a capital stock of \$50,000. The company is composed of leading business men and capitalists from Toronto and Montreal, and practical fishermen from the east have been engaged. Deep sea fishing will be pursued, and the catches put on the market fresh and salt.

Wm. Knox has sold out his agency business, at Vancouver, to W. J. Kidd, and will hereafter devote his entire attention to the produce and commission trade. He has secured a warehouse at 30 Oppenheimer street, Vancouver, and will do a jobbing trade in eggs, butter, cheese, foreign and native fruits, etc. Manitoba produce will be handled and he is open to receive correspondence from Manitoba shippers.

The *Victoria Colonist* says: The German bark J. H. Hustede, Capt. Rainers, which left here with a salmon cargo, the most valuable ever sent out of Victoria, on the 22nd of

October, was posted as "missing," nothing having been heard of her since she left port. The impression that she has gone to the bottom is now general and the news of her safety would be very surprising. She was a handsome boat, built in 1888, owned by J. H. Hustede, and carrying a crew of 21 men, the majority of whom were signed here. Her cargo is insured for about \$365,000, but the underwriters will probably not pay the policy-holders until actual proof of the ship's loss is produced, or she has been out 12 months.

The annual output of the British Columbia coal mines, according to the Government Inspector's report, is as follows: Nanaimo, 223,870 tons; Wellington, 273,383; East Wellington, 51,372; and Union, 31,204 tons; the total production for 1889 being thus 579,830 tons. The amount exported by these collieries was 443,675 tons, of which 417,904 tons were shipped to California; and there were used for local consumption 124,574.25 tons, there being 11,581.35 more tons on hand Jan. 1st, 1890, than on Jan. 1st, 1889. The production for 1889 shows an increase of 90,530 tons over 1888. The total value of the colliery property is \$210,000, being distributed as follows: Nanaimo plant, \$35,000; Wellington, \$150,000; Union, \$25,000.

Lying on the rocks near Vancouver is an old veteran steamer, of the Pacific coast service, one of the first steam vessels to visit the coast of British Columbia. She bears the name of "Beaver." A movement is on foot now to get possession of her and either remove the machinery and place it on exhibition at Victoria and convert the woodwork into canes and other souvenirs, or raise and repair her sufficiently to make her seaworthy and keep her anchored in the harbor of Victoria to be visited by tourists and pleasure seekers. A company is being formed for this purpose with a capital stock of \$2,500, which amount would be required to do the work.

The railways of the United States carried 472,171,243 passengers during the year ending June 30, 1889, from which it appears that one passenger in every 1,523,133 was killed, and one passenger in every 220,204 was injured. For the year 1888 the ratio of casualty in England to passengers from railroad accidents was passenger in 6,942,330 killed and one passenger in 527,577 injured.

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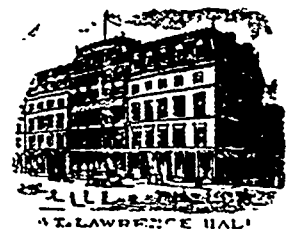
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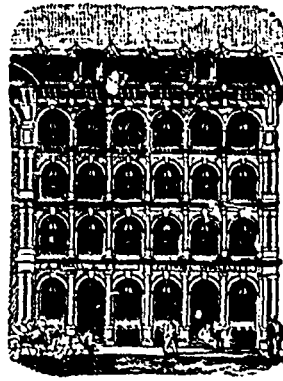
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Our Mr. Leishman is now out with our Fall Samples in Manitoba and the Territories while our Mr. Sandeman is covering the ground in British Columbia as usual. We respectfully request that you will see their samples before placing your orders for the season.
Orders given to these gentlemen will receive the prompt and careful attention of

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

Isaac Abbott, drugs, Toronto, is dead.
Geo. Schmidt, shoes, Delhi, has assigned.
A. M. Conway, grocer, London, has assigned.
D. Leger, mill owner, Riceville, has assigned.
David Kelly, hotelkeeper, Glancon, is dead.
Thos. Cowar, blacksmith, Read, is dead.
S. P. Deitch, grocer, Toronto, has assigned.
H. Lemoir publisher, Brantford, has sold out.
Ray & Co., fruit dealers, Ottawa, have assigned.
T. H. Wyman, miller, Hawkesbury, has assigned.
Wm. Kane, carriages, Maidstone, has assigned.
W. H. Brock, general storekeeper, Arva, has sold out.
Ellis & Dwyer, grocers, Hamilton; bailiff in possession.
B. Hall, general storekeeper, Lynnville, was burned out.
J. R. Mann & Co., hardware, Mount Albert, has sold out.
F. W. Robinson, dry goods, Wallaceburg, has sold out.
John Chisholm, general storekeeper, Alexandria, is dead.
Stevenson & Poulter, plumbers, Hamilton, have sold out.
T. W. Rutledge, grocer, Markdale; succeeded by E. Rutledge.
J. W. Sutherland, general storekeeper, Katrine, has assigned.
Urgele Bougie, general storekeeper, St. Onge, has assigned.
Flagler & Clark, general storekeepers, Wellington, have assigned.
Cliff & Stovel, furniture manufacturers, Lucknow, have dissolved.
W. H. Dame, photographer, Orangeville, was partly burned out.
Collie & McGiverin, publishers, Galt; John Collie of this firm is dead.
Austin, Werritt & Potts, general storekeepers, Simcoo, have assigned.
The estate of Geo. Coutts, general storekeeper, Buxton, is advertised for sale.
Ray, Street & Co., private bankers, Port Arthur, contemplate opening at bank at Fort William.

QUEBEC.

L. Beaugard, restaurant, Valleyfield, is dead.
Elzear Laverdiere, trader, St. Pierre, has assigned.
Hebert & Co., saw mill, St. Martine, has assigned.
Montreal Lime & Trading Co., have dissolved.
W. L. Lee, coal and wood, Montreal, has assigned.
Vital Cote, hotelkeeper, Somerset, has assigned.
J. R. Bougie, miller, St. Louis de Gonzague, is dead.
J. H. Lafond, general storekeeper, Lechute, has assigned.
Machinery Supply Association, Montreal, have assigned.
J. C. Lawrence, books, fruit, etc., Montreal, have assigned.
C. A. Bernard, manufacturers' agent, Montreal, has assigned.
Pronovost & Roy, general storekeepers, St. Felicien, have assigned.

Henderson Manufacturing Co., confectioner, Montreal, have assigned.

Chas. Chapdelaine, general storekeeper, St. Francois du Lao, has assigned.

The following were burned out at St. Jacques de L'Achigan: Leon Beliveau, hotelkeeper; D. A. Laferriere, physician; Magloire Lanoue, baker; A. Melancon, grocer; Jos. Melancon, grocer, and S. Sincerny, shoes.

NOVA SCOTIA.

E. M. Marsten, laundry, Amherst, has sold out.

Kennedy, Johnstone & Co., fishing supplies, Lockport, have dissolved.

Ungar & Co's, clothing, Halifax, have dissolved; Max Ungar retires.

David Smith & Co., groceries, Port la Tour; D. Smith of this firm is dead.

T. Booth & Co., mineral waters, Halifax, have dissolved; David Booth retires.

Matheson Bros., general storekeepers, Sydney; style now Matheson, Townsend & Co.

Buckley Bros., drugs, Halifax, have dissolved; A. F. Buckley continues under same style; A. H. Buckley continues in his own name.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

E. P. Clark, contractor, Salisbury, has assigned.

A. Limerick & Co., plumbers, Frederick, have sold out.

A Handsome Book.

"The New Highway to the Orient" is the title of a beautiful little work just issued by the General Passenger Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, descriptive of a tour to the Pacific coast over the trans-continental line. It is superbly illustrated with many full-page engravings and its forty-five pages of gracefully written matter, contain much useful information concerning the cities, towns and scenic marvels reached by the Canadian Pacific system. It is well worth your while to secure a copy, which may be obtained free upon application to W. R. Callaway, District Passenger Agent, 118 King St. West, Toronto, or D. McNicholl, General Passenger Agent, Montreal.

Personal.

H. P. Mackey, representing the Central Agency, Montreal, after making a prospecting trip through Manitoba, has returned to headquarters, delighted with the trip and prospects of a lucrative business.

How to Select Good Timber.

Professor Rankine says: "There are certain appearances which are characteristic of strong and durable timber to what class soever it belongs.

"1. In the same species of timber that specimen will in general be the strongest and most durable which has grown the slowest, as shown by the narrowness of the annual rings.

"2. The cellular tissue, as seen in the medullary rays (when visible), should be hard and compact.

"3. The vascular or fibrous tissues should adhere firmly together, and should show no wooliness at a freshly cut surface, nor should it clog the teeth of the saw with loose fibres.

"4. If the wood is colored, darkness of color is in general a sign of strength and durability.

"5. The freshly-cut surface of the wood should be firm and shining, and should have somewhat of a translucent appearance. A dull, chalky appearance is a sign of bad timber.

"6. In wood of a given species the heaviest specimens are in general the strongest and most lasting.

"7. Among resinous woods, those which have less resin in their pores, and among non-resinous woods, those which have the least sap or gum in them, are in general the strongest and most lasting.

"8. It is stated by some authors that in fir-wood that which has the most sap-wood, and in hardwood that which has the least, is the most durable—but the universality of this law is doubtful. Timber should be free from such blemishes as clefts or cracks radiating from the centre; 'cup shakes,' or cracks which particularly separate one annual layer from the other; V 'upsets,' where the fibres have been crippled by compression; V 'ringails,' or wounds in layer of the wood which have been covered and concealed by the growth of the subsequent layers over them.—*Industrial World.*

Lumber Inspection.

The following rules for the inspection of pine lumber have been drawn up by a committee of the lumber section of the Toronto Board of Trade, appointed to inquire into the matter. They have been submitted to the Lumber Manufacturer's Association, and if satisfactory to that body, will in all probability be adopted as official by the Toronto Board:—

"Clear Lumber—Shall be perfect in all respects and free from wane, rot, shake, or check, not less than 12 feet long, eight inches wide, and one inch thick. A piece 12 inches wide will admit of imperfections to the extent of one standard knot or its equivalent in sap. In lumber over 12 inches wide the inspector must use his best judgment in accordance with the instructions above given.

Picks.—Pickings must not be less than 12 feet long, 8 inches wide, and 1 inch in thickness, well manufactured and free from wane, rot, shake, or check. A piece 8 inches wide will admit of one standard knot or imperfections in sap to the same extent; a piece 12 inches wide will admit of two standard knots or imperfections in sap to the same extent. For lumber wider than 12 inches, of this grade, inspectors will carry out the instructions as given regarding wide clear lumber.

Fine Dressing.—This grade of lumber shall be generally of a sound character, and shall be free from wane, rot, shake, or check, not less than 10 feet long, 7 inches wide, and 1 inch in thickness. A piece 7 inches wide will admit of one or more knots which can be covered with a 10c piece if they are sound. A piece wider than 7 inches will admit of one or more knots of the same size according to the judgment of the inspector in regard to the width.

Common Dressing.—Shall not be less than 10 feet long, 7 inches wide, and 1 inch in thickness, and shall be free from wane, rot, shake, or check, and shall be generally of a sound character, and will admit of standard knots that will not unfit it for dressing purposes.

Common.—Shall be free from rot and unsound knots, and well manufactured, not less than 10 feet long, 7 inches wide, and 1 inch in thickness.

No. 1 Culls.—This grade shall consist of lum-

ber above the grade of No. 2 culls, and shall admit of coarse knots and stains, and be free from rot; it shall also admit of pieces imperfectly manufactured, below 1 inch in thickness, and perfectly sound, and not rendered worthless through improper manufacture.

No. 2 Culls.—Shall be lumber that will work one-half sound."

Millions of Acres of Flax.

The increase in the acreage of flax in the Northwest has been the greatest this season of any since the farmers began to raise it. The Dakotas and Minnesotas, on a little under 400,000 acres, raised, in round numbers, 4,000,000 bushels of flaxseed. This year careful inquiry shows the acreage to be nearly twice as much as last year. Allowing the production to equal ten bushels an acre, the result will be 8,000,000 bushels of flaxseed. When it is remembered that the production of the country has averaged only about 9,000,000 bushels, the Northwest's increase in acreage and probable production is an important matter. It is usually the last crop to be planted, and it is not too late for it now. Attention was first called to the heavy increase in acreage by the great quantity of seed called for. In all localities where it was grown before, the acreage is reported to be very much larger. But the greater increase in flax culture this year is in sections that did not raise flax before. The flax area had been limited mostly to southern Minnesota and southern Dakota. Farmers went into flax when the wheat failed for a few seasons. Last year there was a practical wheat failure in Central and North Dakota, and flax has gone into the ground there as it did a few years ago in the southern sections. Flax was above \$1 a bushel last fall when wheat sold for half that on the farm. The cost to raise either was about the same, as there was but little difference in the yield per acre. It is to be hoped that the heavy increase in production will not affect prices unfavorably, though an increase of 45 per cent. on last year's production in the whole country will naturally have that tendency.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

General Notes.

The arc S12 newspapers and other publications in Canada.

During May the market superintendent collected \$35.05 in fees at Winnipeg.

The new Montreal 3½ per cent loan has been floated in London at 83, to the amount of \$2,300,000.

A dividend has been declared by the Banque de St. Jean, Montreal, of 3 per cent for the current half year.

Messrs. Drummond and Moffatt, of Winnipeg, are at present in the old country financing the Assiniboine water-power scheme.

East bound rates on tallow and grease in barrels and tierces from Chicago to Boston and New York have been reduced 2 cents.

The Ingersoll, Ont., Electric Light & Power Co. have been organized and have obtained a contract to light the town by electricity.

The transfer fee on memberships on the Chicago Stock exchange has been fixed at \$25, and the cost of an original ticket is now \$2,560.

The annual statement of the Imperial Bank shows a net profit of \$199,035. Out of this sum the directors have been able to carry \$50,000 to

the rest account after paying two 4 per cent dividends and writing off \$2,926 on bank promises and furniture account. The rest now is \$700,000.

The carriage and blacksmith shops of Wm. Bulford, and the hotel of Jason Hill, at Collam Village, Ont., were burned recently with loss of about \$30,000.

The Canadian Band Drill Company with a capital of \$18,000 has been organized at Sherbrooke, Que. They propose manufacturing mining machinery.

The Hamilton, Ont., Street Railway Company which is considering the proposal to use electricity as a motive power, estimates £50,000 as the cost of the plant.

A fire occurred in the buildings of the Dow Brewing Company at Montreal recently, but it was extinguished before any great damage had been done. Loss about \$5,000.

It is reported that the Bell Telephone Co. have contracted for the construction of a double copper telephone line connecting Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto, at a cost of \$35,000.

Tracklaying on the Duluth & Winnipeg will commence in about two weeks. About 1,000 men are at present engaged on the line between Lake Winnibigoshish and Grand Forks.

The retail grocers of Seattle, Washington, threaten to boycott the wholesale grocers of that city if the latter persist in selling goods to customers at the same prices they charge the retailer.

At a meeting of the paper manufacturers held at Montreal a short time ago, it was decided to reduce the price of paper on account of wood pulp having dropped from 45 cents to 20 cents. This will be very satisfactory to newspaper publishers.

During April of this year 4,999 tons of hay were exported from the United States against 2,744 tons in April, 1889, and for the ten months ending April, 1890, the exports of hay amounted to 28,545 tons, against 16,309 tons for the corresponding period of last year.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Dominion Illustrated Publishing Company, in liquidation, held at the court house, Montreal, on Saturday, John E. Clarkson was appointed liquidator, and permission was granted to continue the business under the supervision of the liquidator for the time being.

The June report of the State Department of Agriculture in South Carolina, shows that with few exceptions, perfect stands of cotton exist throughout the State. The plant is healthy, vigorous, and well advanced. The average condition is 103 against 78 last year. The increase in acreage is four per cent.

Notice has been received by the surveyor of customs at Albany, that Canadian postal cards imported through the mails are dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem as "printed matter," and he has been instructed to prevent a continuance of the practice under which these cards have been admitted, in 500 lots, free of duty.

The Argentine Republic contains 70,000,000 sheep. The exports of wool to Europe last season amounted to 431,000 bales, or, in round figures, 350,000,000 pounds of wool. For the season of 1889 this wool was taken as follows: Franco, 185,000 bales; Germany, 106,000 bales; Antwerp, 131,900 bales; England, 7,000 bales, and Italy, 4,000 bales.

Bradstreet's mercantile agency reports seventy-three failures in the Pacific Coast States and Territories for the month of May, with assets \$105,762, liabilities \$248,869. The failures are divided as follows: California, 52; assets, \$61,532; liabilities, \$193,269; Washington, 12; assets, \$2,730; liabilities, \$47,400. Oregon, 6; assets, \$3,500; liabilities, \$8,200.

Importers of gin in cases, says the Montreal *Journal of Commerce*, have interviewed the Minister of Inland Revenue on the injury to the trade caused by certain parties who are in the habit of importing gin in barrels and then bottling it and disposing of it as imported gin in bottles. Others manufacture it in this country and sell it as genuine imported goods. Hon. John Costigan promised to investigate the whole matter.

A meeting of sugar refiners was held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, says the *Herald*, for the purpose of forming a combine in connection with a London syndicate, which would have supreme control of all the refineries in this country. A lengthened discussion took place, the majority of those present being in favor of the scheme, but two of the Lower Province men requested further time to consider the matter. There seems very little doubt that they will fall into line at the next meeting.

The *Western Manufacturer* states that "the mineral palace now being erected at Pueblo, Colorado, will cost about \$250,000. It will be of handsome design, the exterior being a series of square columns and beautifully polished stone. All parts of the building will be made of the products of Colorado's mines, the owners in all the counties in the State having sent in their choicest and richest specimens. In the interior will be seen every variety of mineral production, from stone and coal to pure gold, the value of which will be at least \$750,000. It is intended to be a permanent exhibit. The building will be lighted up with 3,000 incandescent electric lights.

The stock of wheat in private elevators in Minneapolis and not included in the visible supply is 2,173,000 bushels—an increase of 151,000 bushels as compared with last Monday. This leaves the stock at three points as follows: At Minneapolis (public) 7,472,206 bushels, (private) 2,173,000 bushels; at St. Paul, 250,000 bushels; at Duluth, 2,754,400—total, 12,649,200; increase, 366,849 bushels. In store in country elevators in Minnesota and the two Dakotas, 1,641,500 bushels; decrease, 117,500 bushels. The aggregate stock at country and terminal elevators of the three States is thus, 14,290,906 bushels or 433,330 bushels less than a week ago.—*Daily Business.*

The Dominion Grey Cotton Association held their quarterly meeting at Montreal recently. They decided to shut down their mills for six weeks on account of the high price of raw cotton and as there are sufficient goods on hand to last for a few weeks. They also decided to advance prices on any new goods they may manufacture two cents per pound, to in part recoup them for the advance in new cotton. They, however, agreed to allow any of the mills which chose to do so to sell off, if taken at once, the stock of cotton they have on hand at old prices. Some of the mills, it is expected, will avail themselves of this permission, while the others will hold out for the full advance. It is also understood that a member of the association was fined for cutting rates.

The Manufacturers' Life AND Accident Insurance Co's

Head Office: - TORONTO.

Combined Authorized Capital - - \$3,000,000

Incorporated by Special Act of the Dominion Parliament.
Full Government Deposit.

**Absolute Security Offered in a Live, Prosperous and
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WM. SCOTT, Provincial Manager, Winnipeg
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.



**S. A. D. BERTRAND,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE**

For the Province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the City of Winnipeg.

Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.
Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.

**35 PORTAGE AVENUE EAST,
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**TO BUTCHERS?
S. Walker & Co.
WINNIPEG.**

Axle Grease Works
Pays the highest price for Fat and Tallow All the Year Round.
PROMPT CASH PAYMENT.

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.**

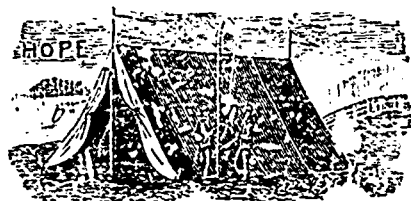
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**Eby, Blain & Co.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
COR. FRONT AND SCOTT STS.,
TORONTO.**

Represented in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories by **JAMES DOWLER, 130 Donald Street, WINNIPEG.**

**MONTREAL BRASS WORKS.
MONTREAL, P.Q.**

Robt. Mitchell & Co
Proprietors, Manufacturers of
Gas Fixtures of Every Description,
Engineers, Plumbers,
Steam & Gasfitters Brass Goods,
Gas Meters and Automatic Fire Extinguisher



HOPE & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**Tents, Awnings, Mattresses and
Horse Covers.**

GUN CASES.

9 McWilliam St. East, - WINNIPEG.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Manufacturers of Harness, Collars, Boot and Shoe Uppers, etc.

25 and 27 Alexander St. West, Winnipeg

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—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

—AND—

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT.

**No. 7 QUEEN STREET EAST,
WINNIPEG.**

PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

**JAMES PYE,
FLOUR MILL BUILDER**

Parties contemplating building New Flour Mills should be sure to get the Best Machinery and the best System or Method of making High Grades of Flour.

The subscriber has built more Roller Mills in Minnesota, Dakota and Manitoba than any man living; among them the best and largest in the land.

Will be pleased to give Estimates and Plans on any Mill either large or small.

**JAMES PYE,
218 Third Avenue South,
Minneapolis, - Minn.**

Grant, Horn & Bucknall,

PRODUCE

—AND—

**Commission Merchants,
56 Princess Street, WINNIPEG**

EXPORTERS

Of Flour, Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Cheese Factory and Dairy Supplies.

**Butter Tubs, Cheese Boxes, English Dairy Salt,
Hansens' Danish Butter and Cheese Coloring.**

RENNET EXTRACT

Agents for:—The British American Starch Company.

" Dick, Hildout & Co., Toronto.

" Cornish, Curtis & Greene.

Manufacturers of Cheese Factory and Creamery Outfits
ESTIMATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

BAGS

For Flour, Bran, Oats, etc.—Jute and Cotton.
Frost Proof and Cold Storage. Consignments Solicited.

Toronto Hide & Wool Co

Wholesale Dealers in

HIDES!

SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL

JOHN HALLAM

88 Princess St., WINNIPEG

**85 and 85 Front Street East, - TORONTO;
PROPRIETOR.**

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



RUN

FAST TRAINS with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of latest design, between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

FAST TRAINS with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of latest design, between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE and ASHLAND and DELUTH.

THROUGH PULLMAN VESTIBULED DRAWING ROOM AND COLONIST SLEEPERS via the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD between CHICAGO and PORTLAND, ORG.

CONVENIENT TRAINS to and from Eastern, Western, Northern and Central Wisconsin points, affording unequalled service to and from WAUKESHA, FOND DU LAC, OSHKOSH, NEENAH, MENASHA, CHIPPEWA FALLS, EAU CLAIRE, HURLEY, Wis., and IRONWOOD and BRESNAH, Mich.

For tickets, sleeping car reservations, time tables and other information, apply to Agents of the line, or to Ticket Agents anywhere in the United States or Canada.

S. R. AINSLIE, General Manager, Milwaukee, Wis.

J. M. HANNAFORD, Gen'l Traffic M'gr, St. Paul, Minn.

H. C. BARLOW, Traffic Manager, Milwaukee, Wis.

LOUIS ELKSTEIN, Ass't Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

February 1st, 1890, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway and Branches became the

Great Northern R'y Line

With 3,370 miles of steel track it runs through 62 counties in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, reaching all principal points from St. Paul, Minneapolis, West Superior and Duluth.

It furnishes through close connections, the best and cheapest route to all points in Idaho, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska, the Canadian Northwest and Manitoba.

It is the only American line west of Chicago having a track laid with 75 pound steel rail and owning its entire magnificent equipment of elegant Dining and Sleeping Cars, handsome Day Coaches and Free Colouist Sleepers.

It is the only line running through the great Milk River Reservation, with solid trains without change to Chinook, Benton, Great Fall, Helena and Butte.

It has three lines in the Red River Valley, is the only line to the Turtle Mountains and has three lines in South Dakota.

It reaches the largest area of free Government land of agricultural value now remaining in the country.

It is the principal line to Lake Minnetonka and the of Minnesota.

It is the direct route between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Anoka, St. Cloud, Duluth, West Superior, Fergus Falls, Crookston, Moorhead, Fargo, Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Devils Lake, Ellendale, Aberdeen, Huron, Watertown, Sioux Falls and Sioux City.

pleasure, fishing and hunting resorts of the Park Region.

For rates, tickets, maps and guides apply to

H. G. McMICKEN, General Agent,
376 Main St., Corner Portage Avenue.

F. I. WHITNER, Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., St. Paul.

THESE VESTIBULED TRAINS

go in service May 15th.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry

THE NORTHWESTERN LINE,

The best equipped line to

CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY.

The ONLY line to Chicago running Pullman and Wagner Vestibuled Trains.

These Vestibuled Trains are limited as to time but not limited as to number of passengers. All classes of Passengers carried, with separate apartments for each class, and NO EXTRA FARES.

Trains Eastward will run as follows: Leave Minneapolis 6.50 p.m.; St. Paul 7.30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7.40 p.m.; Chicago 8.20 a.m.

The Sleeping Cars on these trains have been prepared especially for this service, and together with the Vestibuled Dining Cars, Coaches and Luggage Cars are the finest equipped trains of their class in the world.

Tickets at LOWEST RATES, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, can be secured at the following offices: St. Paul, 159 East Third Street; Minneapolis, 12 Nicollet Street Block; Duluth, 112 West Superior Street; also at St. Paul and Minneapolis Union Depots and at offices of connecting lines. Sleeping car accommodation secured in advance.

NOTE—The above advertised time is the actual running time, and the motto of the Northwestern Line is "ALWAYS ON TIME."

E. W. WINTER, General Manager.

F. R. CLARKE, General Traffic Manager.

T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent.

Canadians, Attention!

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway

Albert Lea Route

In connection with the Northern Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railways, will during the months of November, December, 1889, and January, 1890, run a series of

CHEAP EXCURSIONS

To Ontario and Quebec Points.

\$10 — FOR THE ROUND TRIP — \$10

TICKETS GOOD 90 DAYS.

Avoid delays and detentions in Chicago and other points by purchasing your tickets via the "Albert Lea Route."

For detailed information call upon your nearest railway agent or write to

C. H. HOLDRIDGE,
Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., MINNEAPOLIS.

Northern Pacific & Manitoba Ry.

Time Table taking effect Sept 1, 1889.

| North Bound | | STATIONS. | South Bound | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Daily except Sunday. | Daily Passenger | | Daily Passenger | Daily except Sunday |
| No. 55 | No. 53 | Central Standard Time. | No. 54 | No. 56 |
| 1 30p | 4 15p | Winnipeg | 10 50a | 4 30p |
| | | Kennedy Avenue | | |
| 1 25p | 4 07p | Portage Junction | 10 57a | 4 45p |
| 12 41p | 3 54p | St. Norbert | 11 11a | 5 08p |
| | | Cartier | | |
| 11 32a | 3 24p | St. Agathe | 11 42a | 6 05p |
| 11 12a | 3 16p | Union Point | 11 50a | 6 20p |
| 10 47a | 3 05p | Silver Plains | 12 02p | 6 40p |
| 10 11a | 2 48p | Morris | 12 20p | 7 00p |
| 9 42a | 2 35p | St. Jean | 12 34p | 7 35p |
| 8 58a | 2 13p | Letellier | 12 55p | 8 12p |
| 8 15a | 1 53p | W. Lynne | 1 15p | 8 50p |
| 7 00a | 1 40p | Pembina | 1 25p | 9 05p |
| | 10 10a | Grand Forks | 5 20p | |
| | 5 25a | Winnipeg Junction | 9 50p | |
| | 8 35a | Minneapolis | 0 35a | |
| | 8 00p | St. Paul | 7 05a | |
| Westward. | | | Eastward. | |
| | 10 20a | Bismarck | 12 35a | |
| | 10 11p | Miles City | 11 06a | |
| | 2 50p | Helena | 7 20p | |
| | 10 50a | Spokane Falls | 12 40a | |
| | 5 40p | Pascoe Junction | 0 10p | |
| | 6 40a | Portland | 7 00a | |
| | | (via O. R. & N.) | | |
| | 6 45a | Tacoma | 6 45a | |
| | | via Cascade div. | | |
| | 3 15p | Portland | 10 00p | |
| | | (via Cascade div.) | | |

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

| Daily ex Su | STATIONS. | Daily ex Su |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 11 10a | Winnipeg | 4 00p |
| | Kennedy Avenue | |
| 10 57a | Portage Junction | 4 35p |
| 10 34a | Headingley | 5 05p |
| 10 00a | Horse Plains | 5 30p |
| | Gravel Pit Spur | |
| 9 15a | Eustace | 6 17p |
| 8 52a | Oakville | 6 38p |
| 8 25a | Assiniboine Bridge | 7 05p |
| 8 10a | Portage la Prairie | 7 20p |

MORRIS BRANDON BRANCH

| Mixed Monday Thru. | Miles from Morris. | STATIONS. | Mixed Tuesday Friday |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 2 30p | 0 | Morris | 2 30p |
| 3 03p | 10 0 | Lowe's | 1 52p |
| 3 30p | 21 2 | Myrtle | 1 13p |
| 4 20p | 25 9 | Roland | 12 45p |
| 5 00p | 33 5 | Rochebank | 12 25p |
| 5 20p | 39 0 | Miami | 12 05p |
| 5 53p | 49 0 | Deerwood | 11 10a |
| 6 19p | (54 1) | Alta | 10 52a |
| 7 30p | 62 1 | Semerset | 10 25a |
| | 69 4 | Swan Lake | 10 02a |
| | 74 6 | Indian Springs | 9 41a |
| | 79 4 | Maricapolis | 9 24a |
| | 86 1 | Greenway | 9 00a |
| | 92 3 | Balder | |
| | 102 0 | Belmont | 8 04a |
| | 108 7 | Hilton | 7 36a |
| | 120 0 | Wawanesa | 7 00a |

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on Nos. 53 and 54.

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains. Nos. 53 and 54 will not stop at Kennedy Avenue.

J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager, Winnipeg.

H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg.

N. W. C. & N. Co's Railway

TIME TABLE.

| Read Down. | STATIONS. | Read Up. |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| GOING EAST | | GOING WEST |
| No. 1 Daily. | | No. 2 Daily. |
| 14 00 De | Lethbridge | Ar 1 30 |
| 15 55 | Woodpecker | Ar 2 35 |
| 18 50 | Purple Springs | Ar 3 40 |
| 17 45 Ar | Grassy Lake | Ar 4 45 |
| 18 00 De | Cherry Coulee | Ar 5 50 |
| 19 50 | Winnifred | Ar 6 55 |
| 21 00 | Seren Persons | Ar 8 00 |
| 22 10 Ar | Dunmore | Ar 9 05 |

E. T. GALT, Manager, Lethbridge.

J. BAILEY, Supt., Lethbridge.

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME.

| PASS Tuesday Thursday and Saturday | Miles from Portage | STATIONS. | PASS Monday Wednesday and Friday |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| LEAVE | | | ARRIVE |
| 16 15 | | Portage la Prairie | 14 15 |
| 18 00 | 35 | Gladstone | 12 50 |
| 19 00 | 61 | Necipawa | 11 23 |
| 20 00 | 79 | Minnedosa | 10 40 |
| 21 00 | 94 | Rapid City | 9 15 |
| 21 40 | 115 | Snool Lake | 8 45 |
| 23 00 | 138 | Hirtle | 7 45 |
| 23 35 | 155 | Binscarth | 6 47 |
| 24 15 | 166 | Russell | 6 10 |
| 24 45 | 180 | Langenburg | 5 40 |
| 1 45 | 206 | Salcoats | 4 10 |
| ARRIVE | | | LEAVE |

Notes.

*Trains for Binscarth leave Birtle Tuesdays and Saturdays only at 23.00, returning, leave Binscarth Wednesdays and Mondays only at 6 47. For Hirtle leave Birtle Tuesdays only at 23.00, returning leave Russell Wednesdays only at 6 10. For Langenburg and Salcoats leave Birtle Saturdays only at 23.00; returning, leave Salcoats Mondays only at 4.40. For Rapid City leave Minneapolis Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 20.10, returning leave Rapid City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9.15.

Above trains connect at Portage la Prairie with trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Winnipeg. For information as to Freight or Passenger Rates apply to A. Macdonald, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Portage la Prairie, or to

W. R. BAKER, General Superintendent.

THE

Northern Pacific

And Manitoba Railway.

ARE SELLING THROUGH TICKETS

To all Points in Canada and the United States at

LOWER RATES THAN EVER

The Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway run a DAILY TRAIN fully equipped with the latest improvements, including palatial Dining Cars and Pullman Sleepers, affording its patrons a quick, pleasant and interesting trip East, West and South. Close connections at all Union Depots.

All Baggage destined for points in Canada Checked Through, doing away with Customs Troubles.

Ocean Passage and Berths Secured To and from Great Britain and Europe. All first-class Steamship Lines represented.

Round Trip Excursion Tickets

To Pacific Coast. Good for Six Months.

For full information call on or write to any of the Company's Agents,

H. J. BELCH,

City Ticket Agent, 285 Main St., Winnipeg.

HERBERT SWINFORD,

General Agent, 456 Main St., Winnipeg.

J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager.