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MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

Capital, \$5,799,200 Rest, \$2,145,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS—ANDREW ALLAN, President; ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq. Vice-President; Hector McKenzie, Esq. John Duncan, Esq. Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. H. Montague Allan, Esq. John Cassils, Esq. J. P. Dawes, Esq. T. H. Dunn.
 GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager.
 JOHN GAULT, Acting Sup't of Branches.
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 Ballerille, Ingersoll, Stratford.
 Berlin, Kincaid, Owen Sound, St. John's, Que.
 Brampton, Kingston, Perth, St. Thomas.
 Chatham, London, Prescott, Toronto.
 Oak, Montreal, Walkerton.
 Gananoque, Mitchell, Renfrew, Windsor.
 Hamilton, Napanee, Sherbrooke, Que.
BRANCHES IN MANITOBA—Winnipeg, A. Wickson, Manager.
 —Brandon, E. S. Phillips.
 Banks in Great Britain—London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other points. The Clydesdale Bank (limited) Liverpool, Commercial Bank of Liverpool. Agency in New York—61 Wall Street. Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr. agents. Bankers in United States—New York, Bank of New York, N.A.B. Boston. Merchants National Bank, Chicago. American Exchange National Bank, St. Paul, Minn. First National Bank, Detroit. First National Bank Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo, San Francisco. Anglo-California Bank, Newfoundland—commercial bank of Newfoundland. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax.
 A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.
 CAPITAL PAID UP - - \$1,200,000
 RESERVE FUND - - - 150,000
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 Hon. Thos. McGreevy, D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. Giroux, Esq., E. J. Halo, Esq., Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G.
 E. K. WYBB, Cashier.
F. L. PATTON, Manager, - - WINNIPEG.
BRANCHES:
 Alexandria, Ont. Quebec, Que.
 Iroquois, Ont. Smith's Falls, Ont.
 Leithridge, N.W.T. Toronto, Ont.
 Merrickville, Ont. West Winchester, Ont.
 Montreal, Que. Winnipeg, Man.
 Ottawa, Ont.
 Foreign Agents—London—The Alliance Bank (Limited). Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool (Limited). New York—National Park Bank. Boston—Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis—First National Bank.
 Collections made at all points on most favorable terms. Current rate of interest allowed on deposits.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE: - MONTREAL.
 Capital and Assets - \$2,000,000.
 Life and Accident Insurance. All Approved Forms. Unconditional Policies.
MONEY TO LOAN.
 Active Agents wanted in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.
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 THOMAS GILROY, }

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Encourage Home Manufacturers by smoking
SELECTS, La Rosa and Havana Whips,
 —MADE BY—

Bryan & Co
 WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Superintendent.
 F. E. Brydges, Vice-President. H. N. Williams, Sec.-Treas.

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 OF MANITOBA, (LIMITED).

BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,
 Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Works. Millwrighting,
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,
 All Kinds of Machinery.
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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 Reserve Fund.....\$250,000
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 A. G. WALLIS—Secretary.
 Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
 R. R. Grindley, General Manager. R. Stanger, Inspector.
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 H. M. BREEDON, MANAGER, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.
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Bank of Ottawa.

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.
 GEORGE BURN, - CASHIER.
 Capital paid up\$1,000,000
 Rest\$100,000
 DIRECTORS:
 James McLaren, Esq., President. Chas. Magee, Esq., Vice-President.
 Alex. Fraser, Esq. Hon. Geo. Bryson. John Mather, Esq.
 Robert Blackburn, Esq. George Hay, Esq.
BRANCHES:
 Arnprior, Pembroke, Carlton Place and Keewatin, Ont.
 Winnipeg, Manitoba.
AGENTS—Canada, Bank of Montreal, New York, Messrs. W. Watson and A. Lang. London, Eng. Alliance Bank, St. Paul, Merchants National Bank.
WINNIPEG BRANCH: 369 MAIN STREET:
 We receive accounts of corporations, manufacturers, firms and individuals on favorable terms.
 Interest allowed on deposits.
 Sterling and American exchange bought and sold.
 Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada.
 Letters of Credit issued for use in Great Britain and elsewhere.
 Collections promptly attended to.
F. H. MATHEWSON, MANAGER.

ALLAN, BRYDGES & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
 339 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man
 Municipal, School and other
 Debentures negotiated.

SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Branch Office—CARBERRY, Man.,
 R. T. Rokeby, Manager.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Union Credit and Protective Association

O. E. COLLINS, MANAGER.
 For the Collection of Old and Worthless Debts anywhere in the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada or United States.
 489 MAIN STREET, - WINNIPEG.
 Business and Correspondence Solicited.

Mitchell Drug Company

WHOLESALE DRUGS,
 17 Owen Street, - - WINNIPEG.
 A Full Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines and Sundries at Lowest Prices.
 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL (paid up)\$1,600,000.00
 REST\$650,000.00
 E. S. HOWLAND, President. T. A. MERRITT, Vice-President
 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. — D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.
BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.
 Winnipeg, C. S. Hoare, Manager
 Brandon, A. Jukes, "
 Calgary, S. Barber, "
 Portage la Prairie, N. G. Leslie, "
BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.
 Essex Centre, Niagara Falls, Ingersoll, St. Thomas
 Forgue, Port Colborne, Yonge St. Welland,
 Galt, St. Catharines, Toronto, Woodstock,
 Sault Ste. Marie.
 Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.
 Drafts and letters of credit issued available in Canada, Great Britain, United States, Franco, China, India, Australia and New Zealand.
 Municipal and other debentures purchased.
 Agents in Great Britain—Lloyds Barnetts & Bosanquet's Bank (Limited), 72 Lombard Street, London, England.
 Correspondents—London & Southwestern Bank, Manchester & Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited). E. W. Yates & Co., Liverpool.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, - - \$1,400,000.00.
 RESERVE FUND, - \$800,000.00.
 HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, - WALTER S. LEE, Managing Director
 BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, - W. M. Fisher, Manager
 Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties
MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients
 Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.
 For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

DAWSON, BOLE & CO.

REGINA, N.W.T.
Wholesale Druggists
 Dealers in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilets, etc., etc.
 We carry the largest assortment of CIGARS and Tobacconists' Sundries in the West.
 WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

Tooke Bros.

MONTREAL,
 Manufacturers of the Celebrated Iron Frame Linen and Perfect Fitting
SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
 Equal to hand-made and put up in any style. Sold only to Wholesale and Leading Retail.
 Samples at Rooms 26 and 28 McIntyre Block. P. O. Box 179, WINNIPEG. Represented by H. A. DRISCOLL & CO.

TEES, WILSON & CO.

70 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.
 A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
 INDIAN, CEYLON, CHINA AND JAPAN
TEAS.
 We make a specialty of CEYLON and INDIAN Teas, and carry the largest assortment of any House in the Dominion.
 Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, by
D. C. MCGREGOR, - MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO

Commission Merchants
 AND IMPORTERS OF
Green and Dried Fruits.
 15 OWEN STREET,
WINNIPEG

HENDERSON & BULL,
WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
ESTABLISHED 1882.
41 BANNATYNE STREET EAST, WINNIPEG.
AGENTS FOR
THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING Co. Ltd. Montreal
Sugars and Syrup.
THE CANADA JUTE Co., Ltd. Montreal
Jute and Cotton Bags, Twines, Hossians, &c.
THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH Co., Montreal
THE DARTMOUTH ROPE WORK Co., Halifax
Binder Twine, Sisal and Manila Cordage.
MESSRS. CUDAHY BROS. Milwaukee
Smoked and Dried Meats, Mess Pork, Lard, &c.
THE SIMCOE CANNING COMPANY, Simcoe
Canned Goods.
THE LONGFORD M'FG COMPANY, Orillia
Pails, Tubs and Woodware.
DUNBAR, McMASTER & Co. Ltd. Gilford, Ireland
Gilling Nets and Twines.

AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.

The Ames, Holden Company,

WHOLESALE

Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

33 Queen Street,

WINNIPEG

JAMES REDMOND
WINNIPEG.A. C. FLUMERFELT,
WINNIPEG**Thompson,
Codville & Co.,****WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

26 McDermott Street,

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JAS. PORTER

W. M. RONALD.

PORTER AND RONALD,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY**GLASSWARE.****LAMPS, CHINA****CHANDELIERS,****CUTLRY,****SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS**

330 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

GROCERS, ATTENTION!
ASK FOR THE CELEBRATED
"Reindeer Brand"
CONDENSED MILK,
Condensed Coffee and Milk
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE GROCERS.
—MANUFACTURED BY THE—
Truro Condensed Milk & Canning Co. Ltd
TRURO.
HENDERSON & BULL, Agents,
WINNIPEG.

MILLER, MORSE & Co

—WHOLESALE—

Hardware, Cutlery,
Guns, Ammunition,
Du Pont Gun Powder,
ETC.
Princess St., WINNIPEG.

J. H. ASHDOWN,
Wholesale Dealer & Importer of all kinds of
Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
STOVES AND TINWARE,
PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,
RAILROAD and MILL SUPPLIES,
The Trade furnished with our Illustrated
Catalogue on application.
Corner Main and Bannatyne Streets.
WINNIPEG.

Cornell, Spera & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
Gents' and Ladies' Furnishings,
Fancy Goods, Smallwares, &c.
Our Travellers are now on their respective
routes with full range New Samples of Spring
and Summer Goods.
All orders placed with them will receive our
best attention.
27 Portage Ave. East,
WINNIPEG.
S. W. CORNELL. A. E. SPERA. G. CO. STOTT

H. A. Nelson & Sons

TORONTO —AND— MONTREAL

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS**Fancy Goods and Toys.**

ALL THE NEWEST NOVELTIES

FROM THE

European and American Markets.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Ter-
ritories and British Columbia, by
W. S. CRONE.**Mackenzie, Powis AND Co.**Have now in Store the most complete
range of**INDIAN TEAS**Bought at the late favorable turn in
the market.

BUYERS SHOULD EXAMINE.

Also on the way first crop choicest JAPANS
together with first crop CONGOUS.**Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cor. McDermot & Albert Sts., WINNIPEG

**THE FENSOM
Elevator Works**

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Hand, Steam and Hydraulic

ELEVATORS

ALSO

For Factories,
Warehouses,
Hotels,
etc.MANUFACTURER
OF THE**BOSTWICK**Folding Steel Gates and
Guards.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

34 to 38 Duke St., - TORONTO

Redwood Brewery**Fine Ales, Extra Porter
and Premium Lager.**Most Extensive Establishment of
the kind in Western Canada.**ED. L. DREWRY,**

PROPRIETOR,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Highest cash price paid for good
Malting Barley.

The Commercial

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

Eighth Year of Publication.
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY
SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 month weekly insertion.....	\$0 30 per line.
3 months, do	0 75 "
6 " do	1 25 "
12 " do	2 00 "

Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East.

JAMES E. STEEN,
 Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 10, 1890.

E. S. RUTLEDGE, grocer, Fort William, has assigned.

FRED SMITH has opened a tinsmith shop at Medicine Hat, Assa.

BARRET & Co., grocers, Brandon, are dissolving partnership.

T. A. MARRITT & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.

MRS. ARMSTRONG has opened in the fancy goods line at Medicine Hat, Assa.

A. SIMPSON, baker and confectioner, Portage la Prairie, has sold out to T. Bailey.

MEIKLE & COPPINGER, general store, Morden, Man., are opening a branch at Miami.

W. H. DAUBNEY, printer and publisher, Deloraine, Man., contemplates selling out.

J. McCAULEY, from Calgary, has opened in the watchmaking line at Moose Jaw, Assa.

The lumber-yard of Moore & Macdowall, Battleford, has been sold to Prince Brothers.

BELL & MYER, brewers and sodawater manufacturers, Portage la Prairie, have dissolved partnership.

STRACHAN & CAMPBELL, dry goods, Morden, Man., are adding boots and shoes and millinery to their business.

CROSTHWAITE & ROSS, auctioneers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership; W. J. Crosthwaite will continue the business.

BUCKE & PARES, general agents, Brandon, Man., have dissolved partnership. E. Fitz-Bucke continues the business.

MR. PATERSON, who has purchased the paper mill at Portage la Prairie, Man., has returned from Toronto and will reside. The mill is being moved to a new site near the river.

GEO. ROGERS will continue the flour and feed business at McGregor, Man., the sale previously reported having been declared off.

J. G. WALDOCK, of the cheese factory at Shoal Lake, Man., has gone to Medicine Hat to take a position in the employ of the Canadian Pacific railway.

R. B. WISCH, lumber dealer, McGregor, Manitoba, has bought out George Rogers' lumber yard at that place and combined the business with his own.

JAMES STEWART, carriage builder, of Pilot Mound, has assigned to S. A. D. Bertrand. A meeting of the creditors will be held at Winnipeg, on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

J. W. HETHERINGTON, of Virden, dealer in boots and shoes, has made an assignment to Duncan McDonald. A meeting of the creditors will be held at Winnipeg, the fifteenth day of February.

F. C. VANBESKIRK, late manager of McLaren's drug store at Manitou, is branching out for himself at that place, with a stock of stationery, tobacconists supplies, school books, patent medicines.

J. McLAREN, late inspector for the London and Ontario Investment company, has opened an office over Alloway and Champion's bank, 362 Main street, Winnipeg, where he intends carrying on a general real estate and loan business.

The Battleford Herald says: The number of muskrat skins coming into market is greater than during either of the previous five winters. Those versed in such matters say the increase in the numbers of these animals is always coincident with the filling up of the swamps and lakes upon the plains.

PARSONS, BELL & Co., wholesale stationers, Winnipeg, have moved to the large warehouse on the corner of Princess and Bannatyne streets, recently occupied by Hodgson, Sumner & Co., as a wholesale dry goods warehouse. In this large building they will have more accommodation for their growing trade.

The stock and book debts of the estate of E. H. Irish, harness, Birtle, Man., have been sold, the former for thirty and the accounts for five cents of the dollar. Beirnes, who recently opened out in the harness business at Birtle, secured the best portion of the stock. The accounts were bought by a Winnipeg party.

ALBERT CARMAN, of Winnipeg, has been appointed to assume the management of Dick, Banning & Co.'s lumber yard at Portage la Prairie. G. Housser, formerly connected with the firm in the Winnipeg office has also gone to Portage, and will enter into the lumber business with S. R. Marlatt, formerly manager for Dick, Banning & Co. at the Portage.

The Special number of the Vancouver News-Advertiser has just been received, and it is certainly an excellent production, reflecting the highest credit on the publishers of the paper. Views of Vancouver, New Westminster and other coast towns are given, besides a number of splendidly engraved portraits of local and Dominion celebrities. It is simply wonderful that such a costly and generally excellent number can be prepared in a young city like Vancouver, without great loss. It denotes great enterprise on the part of the publishers, and also shows that the people of Vancouver must accord their support freely to the undertaking.

WESTMINSTER Columbian: A number of seals were seen in the Fraser river opposite the city. This is taken as an indication by the fishermen that the spring salmon are now to hand. Fishing will be commenced as soon as licenses are granted.

D. D. ROSK, representing Newlands & Co., of Galt, Ontario, arrived in Winnipeg last week on a western business trip. This firm holds the patent for, and manufactures the celebrated Saskatchewan buffalo robes, coats, cloaks, rugs, etc., from a material designed to imitate the buffalo fur, but claimed to be better and more servicable than the genuine article.

A. A. MACKENZIE, of Mackenzie & Mills, wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, returned from a visit east last week. He reports business dull in the east, and everybody grumbling. Winnipeg, he now thinks, is not such a bad place after all, and its future prospects have improved in his eyes since his visit east, which included a stop at several cities in the Great Republic, en route.

THE transactions at the Dominion Government Savings Bank at Winnipeg during January were:

Deposits.....	\$17,242 00
Withdrawals.....	21,252 64

Withdrawals exceed deposits by... \$ 4,010 64

G. C. KING & Co., general merchants, Calgary, have made an assignment for the benefit of their credit to James Fleming, the firm's book-keeper. The principal creditors are the Bank of Montreal and Montreal and Toronto wholesale houses. This is one of the oldest Calgary houses, carrying a large stock, but the firm has been financially hard up for years. A compromise was made some years ago, owing to unfortunate complications with a wholesale house at Montreal which failed. More recently an extension of time was granted. An attempt to do too much business on insufficient capital is given as one of the causes leading to failure.

The subjoined statement shows the value of goods exported, imported and entered for consumption with duty collected thereon at Winnipeg, during the month of January, 1890, also a comparative statement for the corresponding period of last year:

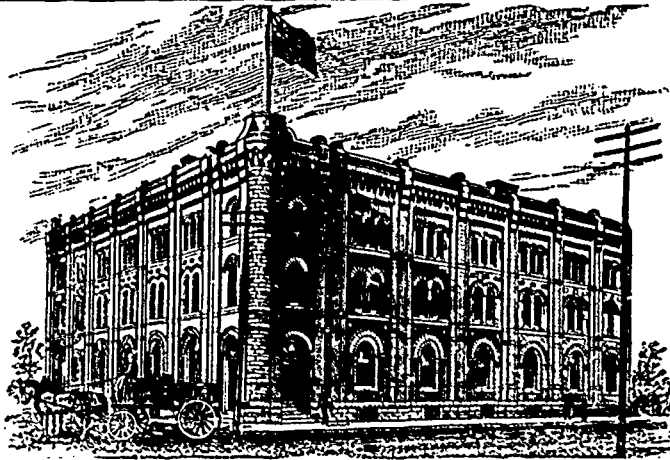
Description	Value.	
	Jan. 1889.	Jan. 1890
Exported.....	\$ 60,895	\$ 51,437
Imported, dutiable.....	108,100	115,351
" free.....	18,257	41,638
Total Imported.....	\$126,257	\$157,009
Entered for consumption, dutiable.....	\$107,958	\$113,007
Entered for consumption, free.....	18,257	41,568

Total for consumption	\$126,245	\$154,660
Duty collected.....	\$33,542.85	\$36,521.16

THE inland revenue collections at Winnipeg for January were:

Spirits.....	\$ 8,574 28
Malt.....	1,105 62
Tobacco.....	4,437 40
Cigars.....	480 00
Petroleum.....	304 40
License fees.....	60 00

Total..... \$14,961 30

GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.

G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS
TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES
CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

N. Cantin, shoes, Ottawa, has compromised.
P. Farrell, shoes, Ottawa, has compromised.
Weir & Co., shoes, Toronto, have assigned.
Geo. Wilson, furniture, Glencoe, was burned out.
W. E. Andrew, paints, etc., Windsor, is dead.
Archd. Fraser, hotelkeeper, Bothwell, is dead.
John Flanigan, general store, Clandeboye, is away.
A. P. Casgrain, hardware, Windsor, has assigned.
Chas. Barfeet, contractor, London, has assigned.
A. Clements, dressmaker, Norwich, has assigned.
James W. Carpenter, lumber, Maxville, has assigned.
Michael Carroll, restaurant, Smith Falls, has assigned.
S. Thorpe & Co., dry goods, Hamilton, have assigned.
T. L. Steele, general store, Kinlough, has assigned.
Francis T. Slaney merchant, Belleville, has assigned.
Duncan Walker, miller, Southwold, was burned out.
J. H. Hunt, groceries and shoes, Glencoe, was burned out.
Boyd & Son, tailors, London, are asking for an extension.
John Scott, general store, Scott Township, has assigned.
J. E. Langlois, general store, The Brook, has compromised.
J. W. Holmes, groceries and crockery, Ingersoll, has sold out.
John Bach, confectioner, St. Catharines, is giving up business.
Henry Jeffrey, hardware, St. Catharines, is giving up business.
McLaren Bros., general store, Erin, have assigned to J. I. Inglis.
Geo. Tolen, drugs, Gravenhurst, has assigned to R. W. Elliott & Co.
R. Simmons & Co., hats, etc., Barrie and Lindsay, have assigned.

James Rogers, plumber, London, is dead.
J. H. Whelan, general store, marble, etc., Westport, has assigned.
Andrew Cameron, baker and confectioner, Ailsa Craig, has assigned.
Wm. Pattison, sawmill, Culross Township, has assigned to J. Welwood.
A. A. Alexander, hats, caps and furs, Toronto, has suspended payment.
D. Kennedy, general store, Caledonia, has assigned to Blakely & Anderson.
Dart & McKelvey, general store, Haliburton and Wilberforce, have assigned.
J. T. Porter & Co., bankrupt stocks, Orillia; J. T. Porter, of this firm, is dead.
Phillips & Berry, woollen mill, Lambton Mills; Phillips of this firm is dead.
Serimgeour Bros., planing mill, Stratford; A. Serimgeour, of this firm, is dead.
A. P. Casgrain & Co., hardware, London, are being closed up under chattel mortgage.
Flaherty & Potts, carriages, Comber, have dissolved; Flaherty continues the business alone.
Kilbourne, Bishop & Co., general store, Owen Sound, are offering to compromise at 65c on the dollar.
Nickerson & Co., liquors and manufacturers of cider, Simcoe, have sold out their liquor business.
John Goodison & Co., implements, Sarnia, have dissolved; John Goodison continues the business alone.

QUEBEC.

Parent Camille, shoes, Hull, has assigned.
Barre & Co., wines, Montreal, have dissolved.
Phidime Guay, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.
J. E. Martin, saddler, Louiseville, has assigned.
Blake Bros., mill, Carmel Hill; curator appointed.
Moses Parker, foundry, Montreal, partially burned out.
Auguste D'Aujon, general store, St. Mathieu, has assigned.
Octave Petit, general store, St. Gertrude, has assigned.
Black & Locke, wholesale leather, Montreal, have assigned.

GLOXI!

We have just received one car load of the Best American Clocks which will be Sold at below Montreal Prices.

Call and get quotations or send for Samples.

W. F. DOLL,

Wholesale Jeweler,
525 Main Street, WINNIPEG

Wyness, Dawson & Co., dry goods, Montreal, have dissolved.
Rosaire Leclerc, jeweler, Quebec, is offering to compromise.
Wilkins & Co., manufacturers of hubs, Adamsville, have dissolved.
J. A. Belanger, beer bottler, St. Jerome, has assigned.
London Dry Plate Company, Montreal, have assigned.
Johony Morrisette, general store, St. Charles, has assigned.
F. Mailhot, general store, St. Jean D'Eschailons, has assigned.
Hon. C. S. Rodier, Sr., threshing machines, Montreal, is dead.
Liffiton & Chandler, wholesale jewelers, Montreal, have dissolved.
J. N. T. Lafricain, general store, St. Ambroise de Kildare, demand of assignment.
R. Jellyman & Co., manufacturers of paper boxes, Montreal, have admitted A. E. and J. S. Jellyman as partners under the same style

NEW BRUNSWICK.

T. S. Adams, ship chandler, St. John, is dead.
E. Eben Olive, druggist, Moncton, has assigned.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Edmund Risser, Rose Bay, has assigned.
J. A. Logan, Sheet Harbor, has assigned.
J. H. Graves, mill, Granville, has assigned.
J. D. McCormack, trader, Leitehe's Creek, has assigned.

HULL BROS., butchers, Calgary, Alberta, have opened out a branch of their business at Canmore.

MACLEOD Gazette: Cattle in the Macleod district still remain in fine condition. Although we have had a fairly long run of severe weather, there have been several warm breaks in it. At no time this winter has the snow been sufficiently deep to make feed difficult to get at, and there have been no very bad storms. At High River cattle are said to be doing well but further north it is feared that the severe weather and deep snow may occasion considerable loss. On the whole it may truthfully be said that, so far this winter, southern Alberta has maintained her reputation as a famous range country.

W. D. PETTIGREW & CO.

WHOLESALE

—DEALERS IN—

Plaster of Paris,
Plasters' Hair,
Wheelbarrows

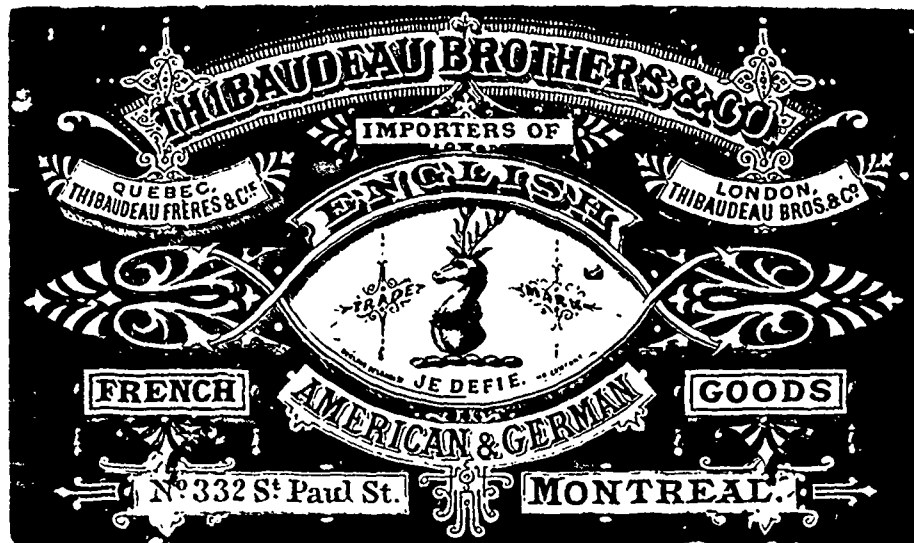
SEND FOR PRICES TO

528 Main Street,
WINNIPEG.

STEWART HOUSE

COR. MAIN & ELLIS STS., MANITOU, MAN.
First-Class in every respect! Re-fitted! Re-furnished
and Table! Good Rooms! Three best Sample Rooms
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,

KEEWATIN, - ONTARIO.

THE DARTMOUTH ROPE WORK COMPANY

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.

THE LARGEST CORDAGE FACTORY IN THE DOMINION.

Manufacturers of **CORDAGE** of Every Description.

ALSO SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Blue Ribbon Binder Twine

Head Office: HALIFAX, N.S.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST:

HENDERSON & BULL,

41 Bannatyne Street East, - WINNIPEG.



STOBART, SONS & CO

WINNIPEG, Man., and LONDON, Eng.

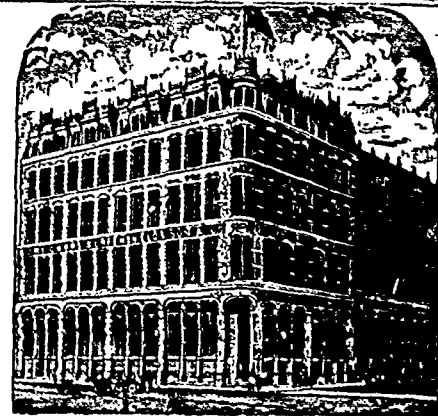
Spring Goods Now all to Hand.

Special values in Prints, Linens, Shirtings, Gingham, Seersuckers, Dress Goods, newest shades, Embroidered Dress Robes, New Bordered Dress Goods, Scotch Tweeds and Worsteds all at old prices.

Parasols and Umbrellas, Embroidered Lawn Flouncings, Silk and Kid Gloves, Silk and Cotton Hose, Men's & Hose in Cotton, Lisle and Merino, New Garaboldies in Cotton and Silk in all the new colorings, and a full stock of Smallwares and Gents' Furnishings.

Immediate Delivery can be Given of above Goods

WE BEG TO SOLICIT A TRIAL.



S. GREENSHIELDS, SON AND CO.,

GENERAL

DRY GOODS,

17, 19 & 21 Victoria Square and 730, 732, 734 and 736 Craig Street, MONTREAL

Complete Set of Samples with

C. J. Redmond,

Also with Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG

Wm. Skene, Van Horne Block, Vancouver, B.C.

Booth & Langan,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

EAGLE BRAND

Fine Shoes, Boots, Slippers,

ETC., ETC.

Every Variety of McKay Sewn, Goodyear Welts and Hand Sewn.

36 and 38 St. Peter Street, and 64 and 66 Foundling St. MONTREAL

Represented by WM. WILLIAM'S, 496 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

Standard OIL Company

(UNITED STATES)

The Best Lubricating and Illuminating Oils Manufactured.

74° Deodorized Gasoline for Stove Use of the best and only reliable article made.

ALL PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM IN STOCK.

D. WEST, Agent, Office: Western Canada Loan Building.

Room 8, Corner Portage Avenue and Main Street, WINNIPEG.

JAS. McCREADY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, MONTREAL.

SAMPLE ROOMS, 496 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.

MILLS & HUTCHISON, MONTREAL.

CANADIAN WOOLENS, IMPORTED WOOLENS AND TRIMMINGS.

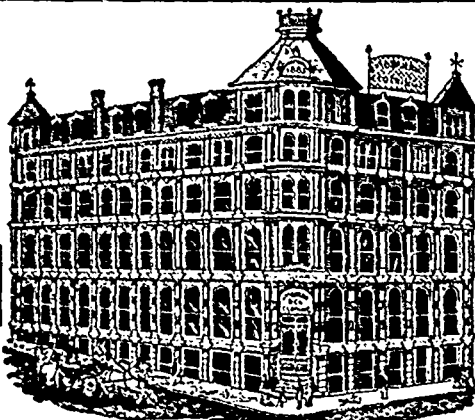
Represented in Manitoba, Northwest and British Columbia by MR. G. H. SIMPSON.

Jas. O'Brien & Co.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CLOTHING

Montreal and Winnipeg.



HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY: VICTORIA SQUARE, - MONTREAL.

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.

Robert McNabb AND Co.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

UNDERWEAR.

Samples Expressed to any Point in the Dominion for Inspection.

No. 1831 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

To the Trade.

We beg to notify the Trade of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories that our Montreal samples are now complete in

Fancy Goods and Toys for Christmas.

New samples of English, German and American Dry Goods arriving every day.

Hodgson, Sumner & Co.

38 Princess Street, - WINNIPEG.

J. Z. EBY.

HUGH BLAIN.

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.

Wm. Ewan & Son,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

650 Craig St. MONTREAL.

Robertson, Linton & Co

CORNER OF ST. HELEN AND LEMOINE STS.,

MONTREAL.

Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods, Canadian Tweeds, Cottons, Etc.

Complete set of Samples with J. N. ADAMS, Room 8, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs furnished on application. Corner Bannatyne and Albert Streets, Winnipeg.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 10, 1890.

CREAMERY VS. DAIRY BUTTER.

THE COMMERCIAL has stated that the Manitoba butter trade will never be satisfactory until creameries are established to take the place largely of the present system of making butter. Good butter can no doubt be made in private dairies, when proper care is taken, but the fact remains that a large portion of dairy butter reaching market is not of choice or even good quality. Farmers as a rule in this country have not the facilities for making butter at home to advantage. Besides, when one price is paid all round by country merchants for anything called butter, regardless of quality, there is little encouragement to the farmers to take pains to turn out a choice article. This is one of the difficulties of the situation. It is practically an impossibility to establish a system of buying butter from first hands, according to quality, that is, to make a distinction in the value of butter, and pay for it in accordance with its quality. The country dealer who would attempt such a thing would soon bring no end of trouble upon himself. No matter how poor the quality of Mrs. Smith's butter may be, she is quite decided in her own estimation that it is just as good as the product marketed by Mrs. Jones, or anybody else for that matter, and she would indignantly resent the thought that her butter was not worth the top price. The dealer who would be rash enough to make a distinction as to quality in buying butter, would soon lose a part of his custom. It therefore seems that the only way out of the difficulty would be to have the present mode of making butter replaced by the creamery system, and thereby relieve the country merchant of the business entirely. This he would be very glad to have done. Instead of trading off his goods for butter, upon which he is likely to suffer a loss in handling, he would sell his goods for cash; for the farmer would sell his milk or cream to the factory, and have cash instead of butter to exchange with the dealer for goods. In the factory the butter would be put up in clean, uniform packages, and under good conditions for storing, handling and marketing. Under the present system, even when the butter is good when it leaves the farm house, it is certain to be reduced in quality before it reaches the consumer. After it has run the gauntlet of country stores, musty cellars, contact with kerosene, decaying vegetables, etc., it is likely to come out of poor quality, for it must be remembered that there is no commodity which becomes tainted or absorbs foreign odors and flavors more readily than butter. In the average general store it is almost impossible to keep butter even for a short time entirely from contact with commodities which are likely to impart a foreign flavor to the article.

Farmers sometimes do not support the cheese and butter factories, because they think they can make more money by keeping their milk at home, and making the butter themselves. Thus the high prices paid by country mer-

chants for poor butter encourages the farmers to withdraw their support from the factories, and in this way the best butter trade of the country is injured. At the meeting of the Manitoba Dairy Association held at Winnipeg some time ago, it was shown that it paid the farmers better to sell their milk to the factories, rather than make butter themselves. For instance, the average price paid for butter last season was 13 cents per pound, and on an average four pounds of butter would be made from 100 pounds of milk, thus bringing the farmer 52 cents per 100 pounds of milk. On the other hand the average price paid by the factories for milk was 65 cents per 100 pounds. From this it is seen that the farmers gained 13 cents per 100 pounds of milk by sending their milk to the factories, instead of making butter themselves. Many farmers, without proving the matter in this way, will simply conclude that it pays best to make butter rather than sell milk and they act accordingly. In discussing the recent meeting of the Ontario Creamery Association, the *Toronto Mail* has the following article upon factory made butter, which is worthy of perusal:—

"With regard to the creamery method of deriving profit from cows it may be said that its principle seems pretty generally to be conceded as a correct one by those who best understand the matter. Better results are obtained by the farmer who sends the product of his cows to a central factory having the advantage of all modern appliances for butter-making and the experience gained by persons who do nothing else, than by the one who conducts his dairying operations as an adjunct of his farm life, churns at home with primitive appliances, and wonders sometimes that he has so little success. Prof. Robertson, a gentleman who has made this subject his own in a peculiar sense, says that while our cheese has won for Canada the reputation of being one of the finest cheese-producing countries of the world, our butter has earned for us the unenviable notoriety of sending to England the strongest-tasted article received there from any part of the world. He further says that while England buys from us about one-third of her total supply of cheese, we send her only about one and a half per cent. of the butter she imports. In connection with these facts may be taken the very instructive one that of all the cheese made in this Province 99.45 per cent. is made in factories, and only one-fifth of one per cent. in home dairies. The lesson to be derived appears to be that where proper methods, such as are possible in dealing with wholesale quantities, are employed, an article is produced which commands a ready sale, while home-made goods have to fall in the rear and become a drug upon the market. As a matter of fact the creamery butter commands a price which is 30 per cent. more than the inferior home-made article. Added to this must be taken into consideration that it is the tendency of good butter to win for itself an ever increasing market. Put bad butter on the tables of a nation and but little of it will be required; substitute good for it, and the consumption will be enormously increased. Even if we do not entirely agree with Prof. Robertson's dictum that "butter is the brain food of the world," most people will be inclined

to grant that good butter possesses the faculty of making itself a market in a remarkable degree. Statistics corroborate this. There is a constant foreign demand for the better kinds of butter, while the inferior sorts will scarcely fetch any price at all."

WHY IS IT SO?

Why should dead beats be protected by law? Why should those who can pay but will not, be exempt from any penalty for their shortcomings of this nature? A leading Winnipeg merchant was heard to remark the other day that it was simply a useless expenditure to attempt to enforce payment of small accounts, such as store bills. If a person refused to pay a bill, it was only throwing good money after bad to endeavor to compel payment. This dealer had recently been experimenting with law as a means of collecting accounts, and he declared he had gained all the experience he cared about. His effort had cost him a considerable sum of money in legal expenses and practically nothing was gained thereby. He declared that in the future he would never attempt to collect debts by legal process. Any bad accounts which he might be unfortunate enough to make in the course of business, would simply be allowed to slide.

This seems to be a bad state of affairs, but it is the usual experience when it comes to a matter of law. The legal process which is intended as a protection and source of redress to the citizen, frequently turns out to be an utter farce. Instead of a protection, it often results in a dead loss, and adds insult to injury. High toned dead beats and low toned dead beats can smile in the face of the man they have defrauded, and sarcastically tell him to go ahead with his law. Why should such characters be beyond the reach of law, nay, actually protected by law? They will tell you that the law cannot be made too strict, as the poor man who is unable to pay must be protected. But the honest poor man as a matter of fact requires very little protection. He generally finds some way of paying his debts, even if he is poor. Anyway, it is not this class of people who are usually beyond the reach of law. It is the dishonest beat, whose ways are dark and tricky, and who is sufficiently posted to shield himself behind the innumerable quibbles and technicalities of the law. It is the high toned rascal and beat, if any beat can be considered high toned, who contracts debts with the intention of shirking payment, who usually is beyond the reach of law. The low toned dead beat is usually known, and his manners at once characterize him as an improper person to be allowed credit. He is therefore not as dangerous a character as his smooth, slick brother beat, who puts on airs and has nice ways of ingratiating himself into the favor of others, in order to defraud them. There are far too many of this class of dead beats. They are innumerable everywhere. Why should they be protected to the least extent from punishment or from every indignity which can be shown against them? What is the difference between the man who can but will not pay his honest debts, or who contracts debts with the intention of defrauding, and the thief who breaks through and steals? In the

eye of an honest man there is no difference. But in the eye of the law the one is frequently shielded, while the other is not. The thief can be apprehended on the street and dragged off to prison, but the dead-beat must not even be asked on the street to pay up. A Canadian court it is said has recently declared that it constitutes an assault to ask a man on the street for money due. He must not be dunned through the mails on a post card, etc., etc., and in various other ways he is protected from the indignity which is justly due him, as well as shielded from legal process by technicalities, quibbles, etc. What right has the dead beat any more than the thief to any such protection or exemption?

Then there is the civil service dead beat, who is by no means a *rara avis*, who is actually encouraged in dishonesty by the protection afforded him from his creditors. In his case it seems the Government actually becomes an accomplice in cheater. The honest men in the service should make an effort to have this stigma removed.

The proper purport of law would seem to be to provide a simple, inexpensive and speedy means of obtaining justice for and maintaining the rights of citizens. Is it simple? Is it inexpensive? The man who would go to law with any such belief, would certainly prove himself a simpleton indeed. Instead of being simple and inexpensive, it is so intricate, so tardy and so expensive, that men who have had a taste of law, will prefer to suffer great injustice, indignity and loss, rather than invoke its "protection." Were the law made simple and inexpensive it would never suit the host of legal lights, who get their best pickings through the technicalities, quibbles and intricacies of the system. That the law stands in its present unsatisfactory state is perhaps largely due to the fact that the legal gentlemen who take so active a part in assisting to make the law also make their living out of it.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION FOR WINNIPEG.

The new city council has made a commendable move in at once taking up the question of holding an exhibition in Winnipeg next fall, as suggested by Mayor Pearson. The council is not taking hold of the matter a day too soon. It is not too early to thoroughly organize and begin to get things in shape for the exhibition. The earlier organization is perfected the better, and efforts to make the proposed exhibition a great success, should not be allowed to flag until all arrangements have been fully perfected.

Winnipeg can and will do something creditable if the people will only get down to the work in real earnest, and as already intimated, the matter is not being taken up any too early in the year. If it is fully decided to go on with the affair (and there is no reason to doubt that such will not be the decision), let the work commence in earnest at once. A first-class exhibition or nothing should be the motto. Something that will eclipse all former efforts in this line should be the resolve from the start.

Grounds and buildings will have to be procured for the exhibition, and these should be of a permanent nature. They should first be in a central a locality as can be secured, and build-

ings of a creditable nature should be erected. If good buildings are erected, they will be an incentive to continue the exhibitions in the future. It would be a penny-wise policy to put up inferior buildings. We should go in with the understanding that the exhibition is to be a permanent affair, to be held every year. Not a spasmodic effort this year and dropped next. Creditable grounds and buildings are, therefore, the first thing necessary, and when these are procured there will be a great deal accomplished toward the permanency of the exhibition, and its success in future years.

Winnipeg has shown very little interest and ambition in this matter in years past. Exhibitions which have been held spasmodically in the past, have not been at all creditable to either the city or country. An effort should be made to retrieve our reputation in this respect. The plan of interesting all the different organizations in the work is a good one. Though the purpose of the exhibition should be largely to make a display of the agricultural products of the country, it should by no means stop there. Let it be an exhibition of the natural wealth of all western Canada, agricultural, mineral or otherwise. An effort should be made to have every district west of the great lakes represented; every industry shown forth. It should not be a Winnipeg affair, but for the benefit of all the country. If the exhibition can be worked up on these lines, it should prove of great advantage to the country at large. It could be advertised all over the country, and no doubt very low excursion rates could be arranged for from eastern Canada and from Minnesota. Reduced local rates can no doubt be secured. The usual farmers' excursions from the east are in about the time of year the exhibition would be held. Such an exhibition as this should prove to be an advertisement for the country of great value.

In addition to displays of products, etc., the occasion should be made one of general celebration. Advantage should be taken of every possible means of drawing a great crowd, and adding to the attractive features of the exhibition week. In this way it could be made to prove of considerable commercial value to the city, and the citizens would be amply repaid for the time and money given to the enterprise. The city may be expected to come down handsomely, both in a private and public capacity, in aiding the enterprise. As a first class exhibition would be of great advantage to the country at large, it is only fair to also expect a good grant from the Legislature. Let the citizens start in earnestly to provide the celebration, and the country the agricultural, mineral and other exhibits, and the affair will be a success. It would also seem to be a good idea to have the country represented on the management. If representative men all over the country could be interested in the matter, it would have the effect of creating a more favorable impression outside. Besides, one good man in each district taking a part in the affair, would mean that he would interest a number of his neighbors to attend and send exhibits. The country should have an exhibition in keeping with the vastness of its resources, and now that Winnipeg has taken hold of the matter, let it be carried through with enthusiasm and energy.

ALL FAVOR THE CONVENTION.

Every mail brings a batch of letters from country dealers, all favorable—many enthusiastically so—to the proposed retailers' convention at Winnipeg. The majority seem to think that about the middle of March would be the best time for holding the convention. "It will result in great good to all concerned," says one. Another writes that "it is just the thing required by the country merchants." Another says "there are a great many subjects of common interest which could be profitably discussed at such a gathering." A number refer to the better question, and are anxious that some action should be taken to have this trade placed on a more satisfactory basis. One dealer says: "There cannot be one solid objection raised against the convention. By all means call a convention." Another says "there are a score of subjects which might be discussed, and conclusions arrived at which would place the retail dealers of the west in a position worthy of their calling. The present system of giving credit is a burlesque on trade." Another dealer complains of the exemption laws, as a great injury to dealers, and thinks this matter might be discussed and brought before the Legislature while it is in session. Retail merchants in the country towns have good reason to complain of the exemption regulations, and the reference to this point by the correspondent referred to is timely. The exemption regulations as a rule work directly to the disadvantage of the retail dealer, while in some respects favoring other creditors of the farmers.

Another matter which is referred to by a correspondent who writes in favor of the convention, is the freight regulations, which allows settlers to bring in large quantities of commodities for sale, at very low freight rates. Considerable quantities of provisions, etc., are brought in from the east by incoming settlers, at the very low freight rates charged on settlers' effects, while merchants who import the same class of goods, would have to pay double the rates. Goods brought in in this way can therefore be sold at lower prices than are charged by regular dealers. In this matter the railway companies could be requested to see that only such articles as can be legitimately classed as settlers' effects, should be allowed to come in under the immigrant freight tariff. These are only a few of the points mentioned in letters received, but they are sufficient to show that the idea of holding a convention is being heartily endorsed by retailers all over the country.

The partnership existing between A. F. Reykdal and B. L. Baldwinson, boot and shoe merchants, Winnipeg, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by A. F. Reykdal.

A number of delegates from municipalities along the line of the Manitoba and Northwestern railway arrived in Winnipeg last week to ask the local government to assume the burden of the bonuses granted to that railway company. The amount of the bonuses which the municipalities want the Government to assume is about \$340,000.

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 overlasting)—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. Artist' Oil Colors and Brushes.

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

MARKET STREET EAST, WINNIPEG.

The Pound, Bros., carriages, Morden, have been awarded the sum of \$649 for damages to their premises by fire.

REUBEN BUKEK, Norman, dealer in family groceries, fruits, and confectionery, has sold out to H. F. Atwell & Co.

A COMPANY of eastern capitalists are taking an interest in the Winnipeg water power scheme. G. A. Glines who has just returned from the east, is representing the company and will make some proposals to the committee appointed by the city council to deal with the matter.

An Ottawa telegram says the Government has granted \$20,000 for seed wheat, for the Territories alone, to be distributed amongst destitute farmers only after inspection. Angus McKay, who is on the way down here, will distribute the grain and the C. P. R. will carry it free.

R. H. Bryce, charged with not taking out a traveler's license, was up before the police magistrate at Victoria, B. C., recently, and remanded. Jay, who appeared for the defence, admitted that his client had not taken out the license, but he intended, he said, to test the constitutionality of the law.

MONTGOMERY'S carriage shop and a small dwelling house in Winnipeg were totally destroyed by fire Thursday. The building was owned by the Canaga Permanent Loan and Savings Co., and was insured for \$2,400. Montgomery's personal loss will be between \$500 and \$800. The burned dwelling was owned by D. A. Brown.

The council of the Toronto board of trade has appointed a committee to prepare a petition for submission to the council with a view to the presentation of memorials to the Dominion and Provincial Governments calling for the appointment of a railway commission. A committee was also appointed to report to the council as to whether or not it is expedient to call on the Government for the immediate passage of a coinage act and the establishment of a mint for the Dominion of Canada.

The Manitoba miller's deputation left for Ottawa Thursday evening. It was composed of Geo. McCullough, of Souris; A. Kelly, of Brandon; N. Bawlf and C. N. Bell, of Winnipeg. They will take with them petitions from seven boards of trade and thirty municipalities, asking for an equalization of the Canadian wheat and flour duties. This request differs from that of the eastern millers, who want the duty raised to \$1 per barrel, in which case the duty would be as much in favor of flour and against wheat, as it is in favor of wheat and against flour under existing laws.

OGILVIE MILLING CO'Y, WINNIPEG.

REGISTERED BRANDS:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers' Flour

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

GRAIN AND FEED.

MILLS:

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

PALMER HOUSE,
REGINA, ASSINIBOIA,
THE LEADING COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
Free Sample Rooms for Travellers. Opposite
C.P.R. Station.
CHAS HARLEY, PROP.

ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

DRY GOODS,

343 and 345 Richmond St.,
LONDON, Ont.

Complete range of Samples with Andrew Callender, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

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.

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

Paper, Envelope and Blank Book
Manufacturers and Dealers.

Hamilton, - Ontario.

ALL GRADES OF WRAPPING, PRINTING
AND WRITING PAPERS IN STOCK IN
REGULAR SIZES AND WEIGHTS.

SPECIAL SIZES MADE TO ORDER.

Orders Solicited. Prompt and Careful
Attention Guaranteed.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Bay Street,

TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS,
ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

—DEALERS IN—

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,
BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS AND
BOXMAKERS' REQUISITES.

Royal Soap Works.

Destroyed by Fire, St. Boniface,

25th May, 1889.



Reopened for Business, Winnipeg,

1st November, 1889.

THE TRADE SHOULD BEAR IN MIND THAT THE

ROYAL SOAP CO.

Have Fitted Up, Organized and Opened their

NEW WORKS IN WINNIPEG.

RETAIL MERCHANTS

Give Your Customers a Trial of

ROYAL CROWN SOAP.

POUND BARS

POSITIVELY PURE and the BEST Laundry Soap Made

WORKS AND OFFICES:

97 to 101 King Street, - WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

With the closeness that has prevailed in money matters for some time back the 4th of February, which is a heavy settling day in four month goods, was looked forward to with misgiving. A poor day was expected by everybody, and it is almost needless to remark that expectations have been fully realized. In some instances wholesale dealers state that returns have been even less favorable than was looked for. The payment of paper due on the 4th was the exception, and not the rule. Indeed the number of notes met in full were few, and part payments on other notes were usually small amounts. On a good deal of paper nothing was paid. Of course this means that a great many renewals will be asked for. Local dealers seem inclined to make the best of the situation, and they are not likely to push customers to the wall. In cases where retailers have eastern as well as local accounts, there is some fear among the local trade that eastern houses may push customers too hard, but this fear may not be realized to as large an extent as some may expect. Otherwise there is a disposition to give retailers as much assistance as possible. Advices from Toronto and Montreal are also unfavorable as to payments on the 4th. A Montreal telegram says: "The banks generally agree in stating that there is a great scarcity of money in the country, payments are bad, and that many renewals are being asked for." From Toronto the report is that: "Wholesale men have reason to hold a less confident view of the situation. A good deal of paper was only presented for the purpose of asking renewals. Failures are expected."

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

In a business way everything remains very quiet and there is little to note of importance in any direction. New goods are beginning to arrive more freely. Textile branches are dull. Prices steady in other lines. The outlook is not considered particularly bright for a large spring and summer trade, owing to the general closeness of the situation. In some districts very little buying is being done for spring goods, and there is less pressing to make sales than usual. In provisions a fair trade is looked for, owing to prospects for considerable railway work next season.

DRY GOODS.

Spring goods are moving some, but slowly yet, and in some instances wholesalers prefer to keep stocks in warehouses for a while yet. Manufacturers' prices are reported firm, and the general tendency seems to be strong, so that any winter stock carried over is likely to be good value next year. In eastern Canada dealers evidently do not take a very hopeful view of the outlook. The Toronto *Empire* says: "It cannot be denied that the general feeling in the dry goods trade is one of depression. Both wholesale and retail merchants admit that the future does not show the brightest prospects, and the next two months are looked forward to with anxiety. Wholesale merchants, on their part, manifest a general indisposition to ship spring goods to the country retail trade, preferring to wait till they see how the 4th of February will be tided over."

DRUGS.

Prices here are as follows: Howard's quinine, 80 to 75c; German quinine, 50 to 60c; morphine, \$2.25 to \$2.50; iodide of potassium,

\$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide potassium, 65 to 75c; English camphor, 75 to 80c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 65 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$7 to \$9; bicarb soda, \$4.00 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.

DRIED FRUITS.

There is no change in prices here, which are quoted as follows: California London layer raisins, \$3.25 per box, do 4 boxes, \$1; Valencia raisins, \$2.40 per box; currants 7c per pound; dried apples 7½ to 8c per pound, evaporated apples, 12½c. Choice New Elme figs in 10 lb. boxes, per lb., 18c; choice figs 15c per lb; Fancy Elme layer figs, 20 lb boxes, 20c lb; figs in 1 lb. cartons, per doz., \$1.75; Golden dates, in 50 lb. boxes, per lb, 9c; California evaporated fruit—apricots, per lb., 18c to 20c; fancy peeled peaches, per lb., 24c to 27c; pitted plums, 12½c; raspberries, 32½c; French prunes, 12½c per lb; Nectarines, 18c.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

Finnen haddies have again declined. Other prices are steady. Prices are: Finnen haddies 7 to 7½c; St. John bladders, \$1.75 per box. Fresh con, 7c per pound. Oysters: \$2.25 per gallon for standards and \$2.50 for selects, for good stock. Cans are quoted at 35c for standard, 40c for selects, and 45c for extras. Fresh lake fish are quoted: Whitefish, 5 to 6c; jackfish, pike, pickerel, etc., 2½ to 3c; per pound. The supply of fresh lake fish has been very good this winter.

GREEN FRUITS AND NUTS.

Business was very dull, and interfered with by the rough weather of last week. Prices are steady and no change to speak of in the stuff in the market. Quotations are as follows: Lemons, Messinas, 260 count, \$6.00; 300 count, \$6.50 per box; Florida oranges, \$5.50 to \$5.75; southern apples, \$1.00 to \$4.25, choice eastern Canada apples, \$4.50 per barrel; California pears, \$4.00 per box; Almeria grapes, \$8 to \$8.50 per keg; choice Cape Cod cranberries, \$10 to \$10.50 per barrel; Bell & Cherry cranberries, \$10.25 per barrel; Jersey cranberries, per box of one-third barrel, \$3 50; onions—Southern, \$3.50 per barrel; Spanish onions, \$1 to \$1.25 crate; comb honey 22c per pound. Nuts—S. S. Taragona almonds, 20c per lb; Grenoble walnuts, 18c; Sicilian, filberts, extra large, 16c; peanuts, white Virginia, green, 15c; roasted, 17c; cocoanuts, per hundred \$9.00; hickory nuts 10c per pound.

GROCERIES.

Sugars are easier. White sugars were ½ lower in eastern markets. Willett & Gray, New York, in their weekly circular, say: "By far the most important and notable feature is the cheapness with which the country is now getting its supply of refined sugar, as compared with the past two years. This is due to an apparent radical change in the policy of the sugar trust. Last year at this season, just the same as at other times, the prices obtained gave refiners 6c per pound profit, but since the Spreckels refinery opened in December the profit has been constantly lowered, and further reduction this week brings it down to within 4c per pound, which means that the country is now getting sugar at about the same relative prices to raw sugar that was paid before the sugar trust was formed. The Spreckels re-

finery has increased its output this week from 500 to 700 barrels per day, and will no doubt go on increasing until it reaches its capacity. This fact has undoubtedly had its influence, and Mr. Spreckels deserves the thanks of the country for his enterprise. Any citizen who is instrumental in saving 4c per pound, or over \$1,000,000 per month, to the consumers of sugar, deserves recognition. Total stock in all the principal countries is 1,040,477 tons, against 1,011,830 tons at the same time last year." Prices here are:—Sugars, yellow, 6½ to 7½c, as to quality; granulated, 8½c; lumps, 10c. Coffees—Rios, from 22 to 25c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 69c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound; P. of ., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 47½c; Honysuckle, 7s, 55c; 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, 47c; oodcock, 52c; Beaver, 63c; Jubilee, 60c; Anchor, 59c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 65c; Cut Cavendish, 70c; Senator 92c; Standard Kentucky, light, 85c; do dark. 80c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40, Terrier, \$30 per 1000. Lion "L" brand mixed pickles, in kegs, are quoted: Three gallons, \$2.50; do. five gallons, \$3.50; do. 10 gallon kegs, \$6.50.

HARDWARE.

A meeting of the nail manufacturers of Montreal was held last week when an advance of 10c was established on all descriptions except horse nails, which remain as formerly. The Montreal *Gazette* says: "Buyers having enough stock to carry them for a little while longer are holding off in the expectation of more favorable terms, but it is doubtful that they will get them, as the conditions point to the opposite, and still higher prices may ensue. Advices from the other side quote continued firmness." The Toronto *Empire* says: "During the past week the changes that have taken place in the hardware trade have all been in the direction of higher prices, and several advances are made on the list. In iron shelf goods there is also a decidedly advancing tendency, in sympathy with the other iron markets, and some lines of shelf goods are higher this week. Butts and wire nails are higher and shot has also advanced, and it is expected that other advances, notably in chains, will be noted next week. The situation here is decidedly stronger this week, and prices are again higher. Iron manufacturers continue busy, and are said to have not yet caught up to old orders. Common bars cannot be procured under \$2.60 and refined have also advanced 10c. Bands and hoops are now quoted at \$3.25, horseshoe iron is 10c higher, sleigh shoe steel is quoted at \$2.75, while the quotation for boiler rivets is from \$4.75 to \$5." A sharp rise in the price of pig tin is reported New York. Locally business is very dull and prices here are nominal as follows: Cut nails, 10d, and upwards, \$3.40; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.50 as to grade; I. C. tin plates double, \$11.50 to \$12.00; Canada plates, \$4.15 to \$4.25; sheet iron, \$4.00 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, net pieces, 1 inch, 10½c; 1½ inch, 13½c; 2 inch, 17c; 2 inch, 26c per foot; ingot tin, 32c per lb.; bar tin, 33c per pound; sheet zinc, 8c per lb.; galvanized iron, 28 gauge, \$3 to 9c lb; bar iron, \$3.60 per 100 lbs.; shot, 2½ to 6½; per lb.; tarred felt \$2.40 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6½c net;

HIDES.

Prices in outside markets show no signs of recovery. At each succeeding decline it has been predicted that rock bottom had been reached, but the solid rock seems to be very low down and there is no certainty that it has been reached yet. From 2½ to 3c is the usual range of prices for country frozen hides here, and up to 3½c per pound sometimes for good lots. Sheepskins, worth 50 to 80c each.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

The firmness in glass continues. The Toronto *Empire* says: "Without doubt prices will be higher. No advance has been made this week, but the higher figures may be confidently looked forward to next week." Locally there is scarcely any movement, and quotations are: Turpentine in barrels, inscribed gages, 85c per gal; turpentine, in barrels, guaranteed measurement, or in 5 gallon cans, 90c gallon; linsced oil in barrels, raw 72c; boiled 75c; benzine and gasoline, 50c; pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$6 a barrel; Portland cement, \$4.75 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.40 a barrel, putty, in bladders, 3½c 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; Alabastine, \$7.50 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2.20 to 2.25.

RAW FURS.

Further cable reports of the London fur sales have been received, which confirm the reductions in prices as reported last week in *THE COMMERCIAL*. At the Hudson's Bay Company's sale, held on January 27, beaver sold 10 per cent. lower than January a year ago, muskrat sold 5 per cent. lower than January a year ago. At C. M. Lampson & Co.'s sales, prices realized were as follows: Beaver, 5 per cent. lower than in June, 1889; Northwestern coast fur seals, salted, same as in October, 1889; Australian opossum, 15 per cent. lower; monkey, 50 per cent. lower; marten, 35 per cent. lower than in June, 1889; Lynx, 30 per cent. lower than in June; wolf, 50 per cent. lower than in March, 1889; grey fox, 15 per cent. lower than in June, 1889; black bear 5 per cent. lower than in October, 1889; grizzly bear, 40 per cent. lower than in October, 1889; opossum, 20 per cent. lower than in June, 1889; raccoon, 12½ per cent. lower than in June, 1889; skunk, 15 per cent. lower than in June, 1889; white fox, 25 per cent. lower than in Jan. 1889; mink, 10 per cent. lower; musquash, 10 per cent. lower. These figures do not differ materially from those published in this paper last week. Phillips, Politzer & Co., cable the following report of the London sales. Hudson's Bay Company's sale: beaver, Nos. 1 and 2, declined 5 per cent.; beaver, No. 3, declined 10 per cent. musquash declined 10 per cent.; C. C. M. Lampson & Co.'s sale: Northwest coast seals unchanged; marten, declined 30 per cent.; lynx, firsts, declined 10 per cent.; lynx, other grades, declined 35 per cent.; black bear advanced 15 per cent. on October, 1889, prices; opossum, declined 10 per cent.; raccoon, declined 15 per cent.; white fox declined 30 per cent.; gray fox, declined 10 per cent.; skunk, old, declined 20 per cent. on June, 1889, prices; skunk fresh, declined 7½ per cent. on June, 1889, prices; mink, declined 10 per cent. from June prices; musquash, declined 10 per cent. from June prices.

In order to make a comparison with the above, we give the following prices which were obtained in London at the sales last June: Black bear, best brought from 80 to 150 shillings; best brown bear, 100 to 115 shillings per skin; gray fox cased best firsts, 4½ shillings; marten, Hudson Bay Company's sales, 1889, northwest, large, 22½s.; small, 14½s.; pale, 12½s.; raccoon, 5½ to 10s. Skunk sold in March last at 6½s. for firsts, in June they were 10 to 15 per cent. lower than March, and now they have experienced another drop of 15 per cent., making in all 30 per cent. lower than March. Marten brought the same price last June as at the previous March sales. Mink brought 8s. for firsts last March and were a little lower in June.

GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT.

There seemed to be a little more firmness in wheat last week in leading markets for the cereal. At least some attempts seem to have been made to advance prices, and on some days slight gains were made, but the improvement did not appear to have much solidity about it. The visible supply, Chicago estimate, decreased 455,000 bushels according to the statement last Monday. The total visible supply now amounts to 31,485,665 bushels. A year ago it was 34,874,548 bushels, two years ago 41,087,586 bushels, and three years ago 61,769,520 bushels. The Northwestern *Miller* says: "Figures collected this morning show a heavy falling off in the stock of wheat in private elevators here as compared with last Monday. The total amount is 2,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 265,000 bushels. This leaves the stock of wheat at three leading points as follows: Minneapolis public houses, 7,745,483 bushels; Minneapolis private houses, 2,090,000 bushels, St. Paul 315,000; Duluth, in elevators and afloat, 4,515,198; total, 14,665,681 bushels.

Locally the easier tendency noted last week has continued to increase. Millers have become very much less greedy for wheat, and in fact some apparently have almost soured on the stuff. Prices have accordingly been receding, though they are still far above a shipping value, in comparison with Minneapolis and Duluth quotations. Prices to farmers for best samples, at country markets, were quoted as follows on Thursday last: McGregor, 67c; Regina, Carman, Morris, Gretna, 68c; Stonewall, Manitou, Clearwater, Killarney, Boissevain, 70c; Carberry, Brandon, Alexander, Moose Jaw, 71c; Moosomin, 72c; Virden, Indian Head, 73c; Wapella, 74c; Deloraine, 75c. These prices are still abnormally high and away above a parity with United States markets, when relative freight rates are considered. There was, however, scarcely anything doing, and the heavy snow storm and wind of Thursday and Friday last will make roads almost impassible for some time.

FLOUR.

The local market has been very dull for the past week. There has been no further change in prices, which hold at the decline noted a week ago. Advices from the east last week reported that a good deal of United States flour was coming in. Quotations are as follows per 100 pounds to the local trade: Patents, \$2.60; strong bakers, \$2.35 second; bakers, \$1.90; XXXX, \$1.30; superfine, \$1.15; Graham flour, 2½s.; middlings, \$2.60 per 100 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS AND FEED.

The demand is reported to have been light, and prices are unchanged at the recent declines. Some bran has been brought in from Minneapolis, but an advance in prices there and lower quotations here has stopped further imports for the present. Good ground feed such as ground corn and oats, is held at \$20 per ton; bran, at \$12 and shorts at \$19 per ton.

MEALS, POT BARLEY, ETC.

Quiet and unchanged. Prices are now quoted as follows: Standard, \$2.30; granulated, \$2.40 per 100 lbs.; rolled oats, \$2.50 per sack of 90 lbs. Rolled oats are also obtained in 80 lb sacks at \$2.40. Cornmeal is held at \$1.65 per 100 lbs.; pot barley, \$2.75, and pearl barley, \$3.25 per 100 lbs.

OATS

Prices still hold at the old quotations of about 45c per bushel for lots selling from store, and held at 47 to 50c for retail quantities. It is reported that the Northern Pacific railway will reduce the freight rates on oats imported for seed, after the first of February, to one half the present tariff rate. The present rate from St. Paul or Minneapolis is 21 cents per 100 pounds, which would make the reduced rate 10½c per 100 pounds or say 3 cents per bushel. If the government would second the efforts of the railway company to give the farmers of Manitoba cheaper seed oats, by removing the duty of ten cents per bushel, the combined saving to farmers for seed grain would be 13 cents per bushel.

BARLEY.

Scarce, and likely to be in demand for seed later on, as seed is short in some districts. A very little is held in the city, and selling in small quantities at 60c per bushel; 50c is being paid at country points in Manitoba for any that can be got hold of.

BUTTER.

There is nothing further to note in the butter situation, nor is there any prospect of a change, at least in the direction of an improvement. Recent advices would lead to the belief that country merchants are holding even larger quantities of butter than was generally supposed. Every person it is said has more or less butter to dispose of, and a good many country dealers are known to hold large quantities. The bulk of this has been bought at prices considerably in excess of its real value, and holders are loathe to sell at a loss. On the other hand, city dealers do not care to take further quantities of the commodity, as there is no use in filling their storage accommodation up with an article which is so slow sale. There is some talk of making up a few car lots for eastern shipment, in order to relieve the market, but one seems to be waiting for another to make a move. A difficulty in the way of shipping out any large quantities is the fact that the views of holders are still in excess of prices which could be paid for shipping. Local prices for such small quantities as are selling usually range about 15 to 17c for fair to good dairy, and down to 10 to 14c per pound for poor to medium.

CHEESE.

Dull at 14c per pound; supply limited.

EGGS.

Fresh held at 23c and limered at 20c per dozen and sometimes quoted lower.

LARD.

Lard is unchanged and is still held in 20 lb. pails at \$2 per pail. Three pound tins 40c each.

CURED MEATS.

Trade quiet. Prices are as follows: Long clear dry salt bacon, 8½ to 9c; spiced rolls, 10 to 10½c; breakfast bacon, 11½ to 12c, the higher price for boned; smoked hams, 12½c per pound; bologna sausage, 7c per pound; fresh pork sausage, 8c per pound; pickled pigs feet, \$1.50 per kit of about 20 pounds; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per packet.

DRESSED MEATS.

About the only thing moving is dressed hogs, and they are not now coming in very fast. Good packing lots bring 5½, and medium 4½.

Heintzman Pianos, Karn Organs and Raymond Sewing Machines

ARE THE BEST.

Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.

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271 Main Street, - WINNIPEG, Man.

poor, 5 to 5½c per pound. Very little frozen beef moving, and dull at 4½ to 5c per pound for good sides. A very little fresh killed city beef is handled at a ½ cent or so better. Butchers have plenty of frozen meat on hand, though stocks are not large. Yet with the very dull trade which has been experienced this winter, stocks are likely to last as long as they are wanted to, with what country frozen meat remains to be marketed. Mutton dull at 8c per pound.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Very little offering for some time back, and stocks are light. However the demand is dull. Prices are firmer and nice fresh birds will bring good prices. Quoted: Chickens, 8 to 10c; geese and ducks, 12½c for good; fresh turkeys, 14 to 15c per pound.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes were scarce last week, stocks being nearly exhausted, and shipments on the road delayed. Up to 85c per bushel was paid for small lots sold from store, and retail prices were up to 90c to \$1.00. Last sales from lots imported were at 70c per bushel, but of poor quality and damaged by frost. Quotations are as follows:—Carrots, \$1.20; parsnips \$1.50 per bushel, beets, \$1.20 per bushel, turnips 50c per bushel, onions \$1.50 per bushel, cabbage \$2.25 per hundred pounds; celery 40c to 60c per dozen; Spanish onions, \$1.00 per crate; southern red, do, \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

HAY.

Loose on the market brings about the same price, \$10 to \$12 per ton, as to quality. Some pressed hay was sold from cars, delivered around the city, at \$12 per ton, but of rather indifferent quality. Holders of choice hay are still very strong, and are asking from \$13 to \$15 per ton. Talk of importing hay from the south has not materialized, though quotations are being asked for from that quarter. However, should holders here endeavor to further advance their views, importations would soon be moving in, as good hay can now be laid down here from the south at under the prices asked by some holders.

The *Saskatchewan*, a paper started at Prince Albert last fall has been enlarged to double its former size.

Fur Trade Notes.

The Hudson's Bay Company hold their March sales on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of March.

C. M. Lamson & Co's. March sales will be held on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 31st of March.

The Greenland Company's public sales will be held at Copenhagen on February 15; when white fox, blue fox and polar bear skins will be offered.

The New York *Fur Trade Review* says: Secretary Windom's action in reducing the catch of fur seals for 1890 to 60,000 will, in addition to the depressing effect on new bidders for the lease, result in an advance in the price per skin at the coming public sale, as in ordinary circumstances that number, 60,000 skins, will not meet the demand of the American market, and the usual foreign consumption may be expected. Under the manipulation that has hitherto prevailed, the advance would approximate about forty per cent. on the prices ruling at the last previous sale. An advance of about 40 per cent. may be expected in any event, and it would be well to bear this "point" in mind.

New York *Fur Trade Review*: The collection of raw furs to date has been extremely large, engrossing the general attention of the trade. While conditions at home and abroad are adverse to high prices, discrimination should be made in favor of some articles which have met with a good demand through the past, and which are likely to continue in request the coming season, noticeably "fine skunk" and good pale beaver. All skunk skins are not suitable for our manufacturing requirements, hence we make the distinction "fine" or "common;" the latter predominate in quantity, and may experience a decline in ruling values; the number of the former is, however, quite small, and will command a good price, as the demand has not been supplied. The catch of

beaver has perceptibly diminished in recent years; the popularity of the article, on the contrary, has been sustained, but has been limited to pale sorts; it is now believed that medium and dark shades will find more favor and meet with an increasing demand leading to firm rates.

REPRESENTATIVES of the coal company which is developing the coal beds at Turtle Mountain, Manitoba, waited on the Government Monday to ask assistance in building a railway from Deloraine to the mines. The Government discussed the question fairly, but did not make any promises. Samples of the coal have been tested all over Southern Manitoba in all kinds of stoves and steam furnaces, and the company has received a number of testimonials highly laudatory of the coal for heatings, cooking and steam making purposes. The coal burns free from clinkers or soot. The company calculates that it will be able to sell the coal in Winnipeg for \$5.50 or \$6 per ton.

A TELEGRAM from Toronto last week announced the death of Senator John Macdonald. Last week an operation was performed to relieve him of an abscess, and it was probably the result of the shock to the system that caused his death. Mr. Macdonald was appointed to the senate about a year ago by Sir John Macdonald, although a Liberal in politics. He was at the head of the well known wholesale dry goods firm of John Macdonald & Co., and was regarded as one of the merchant princes of Canada. He was a wealthy and public-spirited gentleman and has left in Toronto many evidences of his munificence.

RICHARDSON, baker, Neopawa, has lit out, according to the local paper. He borrowed \$75 from a friend before leaving, and owes other small bills around the town, in addition to his liabilities to wholesale houses.

WESTMINSTER, B. C., can boast of only one small failure in business in several years.



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WHOLESALE PROVISIONS.

DRESSED HOGS

Having again commenced Packing operations
we are now prepared to buy **Dressed Hogs**
in car lots or less quantities, either delivered at
our warehouse or at any railway point in the
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Butter, Poultry, etc, handled on Consignment
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Sugar-Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced
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Oats for Sale delivered at any Point in Manitoba
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Mess Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Butter,
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And all kinds of Produce, Fish, Game and
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Advances made on Consignments. Consignments of all
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Northwest Territories and British Columbia. Orders by
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JOHN CLARKE,

C. STEVENS,

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

On Monday, Feb. 4 wheat opened stronger at about $\frac{1}{2}$ over Saturday's closing prices. The tendency was higher, opening prices being the lowest of the day. May ranged from 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 79, June from 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 79, and July from 77 to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Provisions were stronger, pork gaining 10 to 15 c during the day. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	Mar.	May.	June
Wheat.....	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79
Corn.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	21	—	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	9.85	9.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.20
Lard.....	5.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.90	6.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs.....	4.80	4.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.02 $\frac{1}{2}$

Tuesday opened $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ c lower, and though quotations went a little lower than opening prices, the general tendency was slightly higher. New wheat ranged from 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. June from 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. July from 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, the latter month closing at the top. The market for No. 2 in spring wheat in store showed no particular change, being merely nominal in the absence of reported transactions, but sympathetically higher to correspond with the moderate appreciation in the values for future delivery. No. 2 closed worth 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Spring wheat by sample was rather quiet. A few cars choice wheat sold at previous prices, while poor to fair wheat was dull. Free on board and switched lots ranged as follows: No. 3 at 65 to 73c for fair to choice hard. No. 3 white at 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for choice. No. 4 at 48c for poor, 55 to 58 for good, 59 to 61c for choice. Provisions were slightly easier. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	March	May	June
Wheat.....	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	21	—	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22
Pork.....	9.85	9.95	10.15	10.20
Lard.....	5.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.90	6.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.10
Short Ribs.....	4.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.85	4.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.00

The wheat market on Wednesday was dull but firm, closing $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ c higher than yesterday.

	Feb.	March	May	June
Wheat.....	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	21	21	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	9.85	9.90	10.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.20
Lard.....	5.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.10
Short Ribs.....	4.80	4.85	4.95	5.00

The market opened steady and advanced a point for May, but broke under heavy selling by professional bears and closed heavy and weak at about the lowest figures of the day. In provisions prices were easier all round.

	Feb.	March	May	June
Wheat.....	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	21	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Pork.....	9.75	9.80	10.05	10.10
Lard.....	5.80	5.85	6.00	6.05
Short Ribs.....	4.75	4.75	4.90	4.95

Minneapolis Markets.

Following were closing quotations for wheat on Wednesday, Feb. 5:

	Feb.	Mar.	May.	On track
No. 1 hard.....	78	78	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	78
No. 1 northern.....	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	77
No. 2.....	78	78	78	78-75

FLOUR.

Patents, sacks, to local dealers.....	\$4 75 to \$4 80
Patents, to ship, sacks, car lots.....	4 15 to 4 50
In barrels.....	4 30 to 4 60
Delivered at New England points.....	5 15 to 5 40
New York points.....	5 05 to 5 30
Delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore.....	5 00 to 5 25
Bakers here.....	3 00 to 3 40
Superfine.....	1 70 to 2 25
Red dog, sacks.....	1 00 to 1 20
Red dog, barrels.....	1 25 to 1 60

Bran and Shorts—The demand was quite active for bran at about \$7.50 in bulk and shorts at about \$8 to \$8.25.

Corn—Market quiet with sales on track at 25 to 26c and 26 to 27c asked for samples f.o.b and switched.

Oats—Market steady and sales at 19 to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for mixed samples and nice white at 21 to 22c on track.

Barley—The barley market was in the same dull state, with only poor to fair lots offered at 22 to 35c for feed and malting barley.

Feed—Steady at \$10 to \$10.50 on track, \$10.50 to \$11 f.o.b and switched to bill out.

Hay—The hay market was dull and common wild hard to sell. Nice upland occasionally touched \$6.50 to \$7 but there was so much common wild it hurt the sale.

Eggs—The light receipts of the past few days were the cause of a firmer feeling on fresh stock. Strictly fresh were moving at about 15c, but cold storage and picked eggs were dull, with few buyers at any price. One dealer said "if you tell a buyer they are 'cold storage' or 'pickled' he won't take them at 5c."

Potatoes—The receipts are mainly by train from the surrounding country, for the supply of the current demand for consumption. Prices per bushel 23 to 30c; car lots nominal 25 to 30c.

Apples—\$2.75 to \$3.75 per barrel. Car lots \$2.50 to \$3.50 as to quality.

Dressed Hogs—Held at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound, as to quality.

Hides—Hides, green lb. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c; green, salted lb. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; sheep pelts 25c to \$1.

Vegetables—Beets, per bushel, 25 to 30c; onions, 40 to 55c; hubbard squash, doz., 30 to 50c; parsley, 15 to 25c; celery, 25 to 40c; lettuce, 35c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

The closing quotations for wheat on Thursday last were: No. 1 hard, Feb. 77c; May, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; cash 77c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 2, Northern cash 71c.

Montreal Stock Market.

Quotation for leading stocks at Montreal on Thursday last were:

Banks	Sellers.	Buyers.
Bank of Montreal.....	229	229 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario.....	129	121
Molson's.....	160	156
Toronto.....	225	215
Merchants.....	145	152 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union.....	—	—
Commerce.....	124	123 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous		
Montreal Tel.....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95
Rich. & Ont. Nav.....	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	58
City Pass. Ry.....	199	195
Montreal Gas.....	203	202 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canada N. W. Land Co.....	85	81
C. P. R. (Montreal).....	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. P. R. (London).....	—	—
Money—Time.....	7	—
Money—On call.....	6	—

Ontario Farmers Want Free Wheat.

The Central Ontario Farmers' Institute yesterday received a deputation from the Dominion Millers' association, who asked the institute to support them in their demand that the duty on flour should be increased to \$1 per barrel. It was decided to recommend to the Dominion government that wheat and wheat products be placed on the free list.

Following is the text of the resolution adopted by the institute: "Whereas we believe

the milling industry of this Dominion is suffering by discrimination of the tariff, and they should receive some relief; Be it therefore resolved, That this Institute memorialize the Dominion government to place wheat and wheat products on the free list."

At the Central Ontario Farmers' Institute there were also discussions on the desirability of having corn on the free list so as to enable the Canadian farmers to import American corn, and also the cultivation of two-rowed barley to export to England. The institute favored both these matters."

THE government reduction works at Barkerville, B. C. were completely destroyed by fire last week, loss \$25,000. These works were established in the centre of the cariboo-mining district by the local government last summer for the purpose of testing British Columbia ores. They were completed in November and the operations were very successful. Their destruction by fire is a severe blow to mining prospects, which were looking very bright, owing to the interest taken in the development by capitalists. It is thought the government will re-build at once.

CERTAIN Winnipeg coal dealers it appears, have been systematically cheating their customers by giving short weight. Last week several loads of coal were taken possession of temporarily and weighed, and were found to be short from 80 to 250 pounds. The authorities have decided to keep the names of the offenders from the public, which seems to be unnecessarily shielding rascality. The public should know who the guilty parties are, that they may know who to avoid in buying fuel.

A CABLE from London says: "The directors of the bank of British Columbia state in their report that owing to the new branches recently opened there has been a large increase in the bank's operations generally. They have decided to recommend an increase of capital to the extent of six per cent. per annum with a bonus of three per cent."

JOHN GALT, of G. F. & J. Galt, wholesale grocers Winnipeg, was married last week at Kingston to Miss Mabel Henderson, daughter of James A. Henderson. The bridal party left for Montreal, and will spend several weeks in the east before coming to Winnipeg.

THE daily *Columbian*, published at New Westminster, B.C., which was completely wiped out by fire a few weeks ago, is again to hand looking better than ever. A new plant has been put in, and a handsome paper is now turned out, a size or two larger than the old issue before the fire.

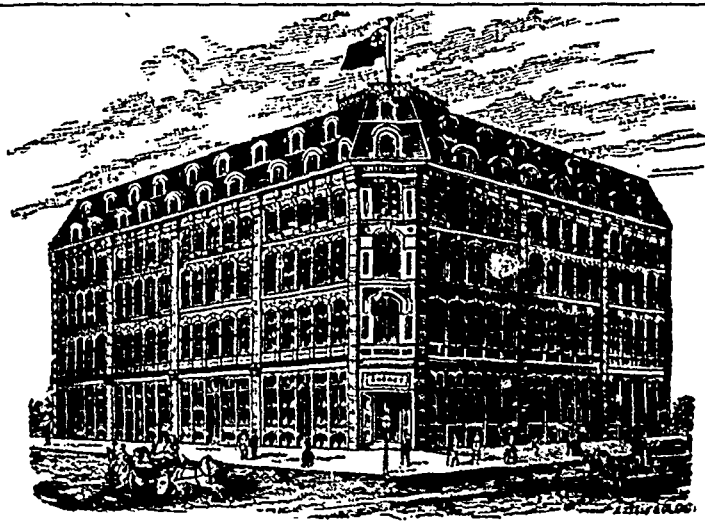
THE stock of James Stuart, blacksmith and carriage builder, Pilot Mound, has been taken possession of by his creditors, under a chattel mortgage given by Stuart to them last September.

THE Whelan house has been sold to Charles Harvey & Sons, who have recently arrived from England.

J. T. WHEELER, boots and shoes, Glenboro, Man., has assigned. AXFORD Bros., general dealers, Glenboro, Man., have opened a branch at Belmonts.

THE *Brandon Times* says: "Our merchants are getting a settlement from customers for old accounts by note and are now positively refusing credit and are selling only for cash or trade."

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CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.



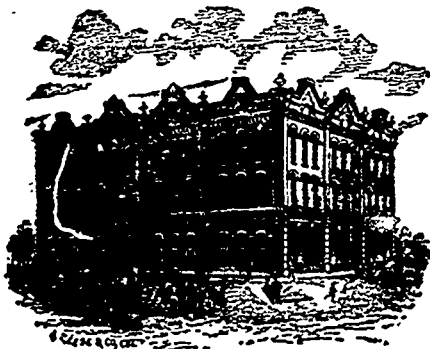
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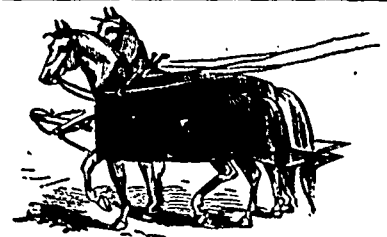
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British Exports in 1889.

In separate articles devoted to the metal, the pottery and glass, the textile, the hardware and the engineering trades, we review the course of business during the past twelve months. But it will be well also to take a general survey of the export market during the twelve months just closed. It is interesting to ask to what extent the increase shown is due to prices rather than to quantities. The iron statistics do not, however, show a specially increased value of exports, although the market quotations of wholesale prices exhibit a rise of about 50 per cent. in iron and steel. This, as we have elsewhere explained, is due to the fact that the goods sent abroad are in execution of orders given months ago. The returns for the next few months are expected to show a greater proportion of increase in value than in quantity. Taking woolen exports the quantities of yarn give an increase of about 11 per cent., while the values of woolen and worsted yarn exported have increased by 13 per cent. Of woolen and worsted fabrics together, the exports show in quantity an increase of little more than 1 per cent., while values have increased 10 per cent. But a distinction must be drawn between expansion of quantities and advance in values. During the last few years our export trade has been steadily developing without showing, what would have been only reasonable, an advance in values, as distinguished from quantities. Compared with the low prices of 1888, prices had not materially risen even up to June last. Until the beginning of the year we may be said to have fought a severe battle with competitors abroad in certain classes of goods, but during the last six months it has been shown that the victory remains with this country. The exports of Germany and France and of the United States, have practically collapsed so far as competition with this country is concerned. This has been accomplished by our manufacturer in a fair and manly fashion, without the aid of any protective tariffs, and we may say chiefly as a result of free trade. This has enabled us to obtain cheap produce for the maintenance of our population and cheap raw material. These conditions were not possessed by France, Germany, the United States or Belgium, and hence their failure to control the markets of the world. British manufacturers have met such competition as existed eighteen months ago by sheer good quality and price. Their efforts were undoubtedly aided by the fact that English capital is so largely held in the export markets in the Argentine republic, South Africa, Australia, and India that borrowers have found it to their interests to take part of their loans in the shape of English goods. To this we must attribute the great activity now displayed in the Argentine, in Chili, in India, and in the Colonies generally. The money market has not been without its influence in improving trade. The conversion of the 3 per cents. has thrown much capital upon the market for investment, which holders found it advantageous to invest even in the lowest priced securities of foreign countries, rather than receive a lower rate of interest under Mr. Goschen's scheme. All this has stimulated our export industries despite the efforts of many countries to prohibit importations by means of tariffs. Probably the only exception to our

general prosperity, is to be seen in the cotton and cotton lace trades, in which the high price of raw material, owing to the monopoly of the United States in cotton growing, has operated injuriously. Wages have, however, in this, as in other industries, exerted their influence, and the higher prices of manufactured goods now prevailing, are due chiefly to the increased payments for labor and the reduced hours for work. This is especially the case with coal, pig iron and manufactured iron. The exports of 1887 showed an increase of 4½ per cent. upon those of 1886. During 1888 a further increase of 5½ per cent. took place, and during the first half of 1889 the increase was at the rate of 6 per cent. It was not until the latter part of 1888 that the increase of value began to be shown. It affected, however, chiefly copper and, allowing for the great rise of prices in the mineral and metal trades since last summer, the volume of our export trade has expanded by about 12½ per cent. during the period of three years now at an end. Taking values alone, our exports for the first eleven months of 1886 were £195,000,000; for the first eleven months of 1889 they were £227,000,000. The increase in value alone, therefore, appears as much as 16½ per cent.—*British Trade Journal, London, England.*

Over Production in Cottons.

It is probable that what to many persons wears the appearance of anomaly in the cotton trade of Canada would wholly disappear upon a thorough understanding of the situation. We shall rejoice if this prove to be the case. For example, toward the close of the recent convention in this city, referred to at length about a month ago, it was admitted by one of the lesser mills working on greys that their overproduction to date was some four hundred bales and that after hopelessly waiting for some improvement in the demand, they found themselves faced with the alternative of allowing their bankers to dispose of the goods or to throw them upon the market themselves for whatever they might bring. Now, these were not of the class of cheap goods manufactured in long runs in our mills for the Chinese market. They were fairly good cloth, as good almost as can be made at Moncton. After some deliberation it was agreed that the Association purchase one-half of the overstock and that the mill dispose of the remainder at a certain figure to the Chinese agent. No sooner was this arrangement closed, and all breathed more freely than another "Cotton Lord" rose and said that the mill in which he was chiefly interested was in a similar predicament, only more so. They had on hand an overproduction of eight hundred bales of the best quality, and they must be relieved of the burthen without much delay. After further deliberation it was agreed that half this surplus be also distributed among the Association for the purposes of the Chinese market, and that the mill itself dispose of the remaining half. For this, however, they luckily soon found a customer. Now, in the name of common sense, when such a state of things exists among the manufacturers how can they justify themselves in promoting the establishment of a large mill at Montmorency for the manufacture of goods as alleged for the Chinese market? If, as stated by members of the Association, they have already in their mills machinery for the output of about fifteen per cent. more goods than the

country requires, why do they require to start another mill for the purpose? But this is one of the anomalies that may disappear under further enlightenment.

It is accounted for in this way. The Chinese market is practically illimitable, and can readily absorb all that is offered if prepared of the regulation width and length. The Montmorency mill which opened about the middle of December, confines its efforts to the Celestial market, and it is claimed that owing to the low rate of wages prevailing in Quebec, it can favorably compete with the English manufacturers abroad. It may occur to some minds that other mills in Canada which are passing their dividends, or which never paid any dividend at all, might advantageously compete in the same direction; but it is explained that the looms for the manufacture of goods for the Canadian trade will not serve for the poorer and cheaper class of fabric required by the Chinese. To this it may be replied that the cost of making the necessary alterations could not possibly be greater than that involved in building and equipping a new mill. The Montmorency has already, we are informed, disposed of all its product for a year in advance at a price said to be about 17 or 18 cents per pound, which, apart from the prompt returns (cash against bills of lading) is claimed to yield a handsome profit.

The terms "King Cotton," "Cotton Lords" and similar exalted titles applied in early days to Southern planters and Lancashire weavers have for some time past ceased to have anything like their original meaning in Canada. Of the twenty-two cotton mills in the Dominion of Canada, there are but three or four who have been able for years to reckon on profits, or to pay a dividend to their shareholders. The great majority of them owe little or nothing to the National Policy beyond having brought them into existence. They have been struggling against the severest hardships for years, and so far as the cited effects of annexation may apply, they say they could scarcely be worse off under any free competition from American manufacturers. To be sure there is another side to the picture; the consumer is vastly benefited. He paid for his grey cotton cloth 32 cents per pound in 1878; to-day he buys it for about 24 cents or less, and were it not that manufacturers have combined to prevent the slaughtering of the surplus production in Canada, he would be able to purchase it three or four cents lower. Better send it to China than sink it in the river, but either were better than allow it to affect the market. We have not heard of any instance in which the surplus or special product has been exported except for prompt payment at so much per pound, 17½ to 19c, the other alternative being on consignment at 90 per cent. of a fixed rate.

While harmony thus reigns among the makers of greys, it is to be regretted that as much cannot always be said of the mills engaged in the manufacture of colored goods. One of the largest factories arranged not long ago with a grey mill for a round number of "lumps" [20 pieces make 1 lump] of a certain standard and width and placed the dical product therefrom on the market at a rate allowing them the lowest reasonable profit. The manager of another large mill, between whom and the former there is no regard lost, no sooner saw and examined the goods than he proceeded to arrange with the same grey manufactory for an

article of greater strength and better finish, forthwith sent out his samples and made a slight cut on the price at which his rivals were placing orders, thus offering a better article at a lower price. As the principal shareholders of one or perhaps both mills are able to endure such a competition for a long while, the move merely involves a probable further postponement of dividends in the one case and a smaller dividend in the other with a greater or less diminution of profits elsewhere. It is probable however that the move will secure him a monopoly in these goods, if it has not done so already.—*Montreal Journal of Commerce.*

Prices of Coal at Wholesale and Retail.

The presence of colder weather for several days past, while entirely in harmony with the desires of the producers of anthracite coal, probably arrives too late to stimulate the output much. The prolonged open weather following the preceding mild winter resulted in curtailing orders for coal during the autumn of 1889 until at the close of the year stocks at tidewater were the largest ever known—1,026,107 tons against 771,331 one month before—and as compared with 652,156 tons on December 31, 1888. Long before the end of the calendar year just concluded work at the Schuylkill mines had to be arranged on part time only, because of the inability of the operators to dispose of the product. For the year 1889 the output by regions was as follows ;

From	Tons—		Inc. or Dec.
	1889.	1888.	
Wyoming region	18,647,925.09	21,852,254.12	Dec. 3,204,410.03
Lehigh region.....	6,283,420.16	5,639,233.10	Inc. 644,181.06
Schuylkill region.....	19,474,564.00	10,654,110.02	Dec. 179,752.02
Totals	44,405,909.25	38,145,597.24	Dec. 6,260,312.01

The situation in the Schuylkill regions is thus described by a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press: "The Reading Company operates about fifty-nine collieries, and mines over 80 per cent. of the coal, employing 80 per cent. of the labor. Of these collieries eighteen are closed. These employ in the neighbourhood of 8,000 hands. The remaining thirty-one are making a semblance of working. That is to say, the hands employed in them are making quarter, half and three-quarter time, as the case may be. If all the cars available are filled at ten o'clock, the whistles blow and the mines shut down. If they are filled at noon, the mines are closed then, and if at three o'clock in the afternoon, the shut-down takes place at that hour." Another authority states not only that the accumulation of coal at distributing points is unprecedented, but that "11,000 cars out of 20,000 in the service are sidetracked." Meanwhile it is announced that the president of the Reading Railway Railroad Company has obtained a New York L road coal contract "by underbidding the Lehigh Valley," and that "this policy of cutting prices will be continued."

It need hardly be added that the schedule of coal prices has been and is honored in the breach rather than the observance, or that actual prices for anthracite coal at first hands on large contracts are lower than ever before. The wholesale coal dealers are following the example set by leading producing and transportation companies, and it is only the purchaser who buys for consumption who (with few exceptions) pay as "high prices as ever." The *Iron Age* states that this is true not only in the retail markets of leading cities, "but within ten miles of the mines."

Some one, of course, is getting an unduly large price as compared with the reduced cost of coal from first hands. Is it the retail dealer or the wholesale dealer who supplies him? The transportation-producing companies are not known to have reduced tolls on coal. When the price of coal is down carrying charges become significant.—*Bradstreet's.*

How Wheat Loses Grade.

There has been a good deal of complaint in the country newspapers about the grading of wheat under state inspection, and very serious and reckless charges have been made which reflect severely on the authorities. It is possible that the farmers are mistaken in being so sweeping in their assertions of unfair dealing. Perhaps they themselves are not infrequently to blame for the fact that their wheat gets a lower grade on inspection than they had anticipated. Here is a "pointer," suggested by a correspondent of the Kittson County *Enterprise*, which merits attention. He says:

"I wish to call the attention of the farmers of the Red River valley to a culpable error, most all have been guilty of in securing the crop of 1889. The farmers of the valley have sustained a heavy loss on the last crop on account of poor grading at terminal markets, and I am informed that the principal cause of low grading was on account of so much wheat being so badly bleached, having lost its usual fresh color; some of it looking as though it had had an attack of the "grippe."

Why is it that so much bleached wheat was thrown on the market from the last crop? Simply because 95 per cent. of all wheat raised in the valley in 1889 was not stacked at all, but was threshed from the shock after standing out in the storms from thirty to ninety days, with from 20 to 50 per cent. of the sheaves around on the ground.

To this cause alone can be attributed the loss to the farmers of Kittson county of an average of at least one grade, say three cents per bushel, and the amount off each of the 500,000 bushels raised in the county means \$150,000 which might have been saved if the farmers had only put their wheat in the stack. The practice that most all the farmers are getting into of late years of all wanting to thresh at once out of the shock causes an extra demand for men, and puts the farmers completely in the power of the transient laborer, who invariably takes advantage of the situation. Therefore I honestly and earnestly advise every farmer who raises 320 acres or less of wheat to stack every sheaf of it at the earliest possible moment after it is dry enough, then you can thresh and ship good bright-colored wheat, which no grain inspector dare grade down."

There is no doubt the above statement is true. The remedy suggested is certainly appropriate. It is known that in some of the best crop years Minnesota has had, after the farmers in some sections cut their grain, they lost a large portion of it by neglecting to stack or house it. There is money in wheat, even at the lower prices, if it is well taken care of after cutting.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

The Insurance Question.

"How much insurance have you?" Is a question the credit man of your wholesale house will ask you when you come into market the

next time, and this leads us to ask you this question now. This is the season of many fires. The defective flues in new buildings now become manifest when fires are built in stoves and furnaces for the first time. The accumulation of dust in hot-air pipes, the stoppage of chimneys, and the faulty arrangement of stoves newly set up, are all frequent causes of fires.

Although it is possible to look upon a fire as a benefit, it is only so looked upon after it occurs, and after the insurance companies have taken all the time they wished in which to pay the losses. Looked at from the other side, a merchant will hardly hail a prospective fire as a blessing, and will do all in his power to prevent it. There are some things a man ought to look to in the beginning of winter in order that he may not be burned out. When the stoves are put up in the store the chimneys should be cleaned.

On business principles we think a merchant should carry as much insurance as he can get on his stock. If he burns out it will not be through any fault of his own. You have not only to trust the carefulness of your own clerks and attendants, but you have to rely upon the good judgment of every other person connected with an adjoining property. A small fire, aided by a big wind, may wipe your stock out quicker than any "cost sale" could ever do, and you be the loser of all your business. With good, clean insurance, you will be far from ruined. You will be benefited, because you will have money enough to start in business again with a fresh, clean stock, and with the sympathy of your trade.

Not long ago a large hotel building in a prosperous town in Western Michigan was burned to the ground, the newspapers stating the loss to be \$150,000. In conversation with an insurance man about this case, he made the remark that the house was insured for but \$75,000. "That shows how much the owner valued his property at," said the adjuster. This is a view which merchants seldom take of the insurance matter. If you have a stock of \$25,000, and only have it insured for \$10,000, there is danger that the wholesalers and the insurance companies will take it for granted that the sum for which you had insurance was the amount you valued your stock at, and they may think there may have been some skulduggery in the fire.

Care should be taken that the register pits are clean from dust and sweepings, and that the hot-air pipes are well guarded where they pass through the floors. The fires that are caused by neglect of this precaution are many. The lamps which light the store should also be the object of some attention. It is dangerous to use too light a grade of oil, and although most States have oil inspectors, whose duties are to see that oil below a certain test is excluded from the State, there are still some States where the wholesale law has not yet been passed, and oil of low grade is sold. The temptation to dress windows with light, inflammable stuffs, and the danger of sudden draughts blowing these into the flames of lamps, or of gas jets, is one which should be carefully prevented.—*The American Storekeeper.*

The fire alarm systems of Vancouver and Victoria are under seizure by the Customs, and valuation being suspected.

Furniture and Undertaking House.

M. HUGHES & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Furniture and Undertaking Warerooms

315 and 317 Main Street.

TELEPHONE No. 413.

Closest prices given to dealers
Satisfaction guaranteed in every department.

BROWN BROS.,

Wholesale and Manufacturing

STATIONERS,

64 to 68 KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO.

SPECIALTIES.

Account Books Paper—all kinds
Office Supplies Stationery
Wallets, Pocket Books
Ladies Hand Satchels
Pocket and Office Dairies
Leather Goods Binders Materials
Printers Supplies

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R.
PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG.

STRANG & CO.

Wishart Block, Market St. East,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Wines and Liquors,
WINNIPEG.

CHAS. DAVIDSON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

SADDLERY AND

CARRIAGE HARDWARE

13 FRONT ST. W., TORONTO

COCHRANE, CASSIUS & CO.

Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Craig & St. Francis Xavier Sts.,

MONTRÉAL.

Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD,
McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG.

British Columbia Branch: W.M. SKENE, Van Horn
Block, VANCOUVER.

The Canada Rubber Co'y

OF MONTREAL.

Manufacturers of Rubber Shoes, Felt Boots,
Rubber Packing, Hose, etc.

WORKS: Papineau Square, Montreal
WAREHOUSE: 335 St. Paul St.

Branch: Cor. Front & Yonge Sts., Toronto.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade
promptly supplied.

TORONTO, ONT.

W. R. Johnston & Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

44 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

Chas. Boeckh & Sons,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

BRUSHES, BROOMS,

AND WOODENWARE.

Our Goods can be had from all the Leading
Wholesale Trade.

W. E. DINGMAN, Agent, - WINNIPEG.

Toronto Hide & Wool Co

Wholesale Dealers in

HIDES!

SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL

JOHN HALLAM

88 Princess St., WINNIPEG

83 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 mar-
ket prices.

W. E. SANFORD M'FG CO., Ld.

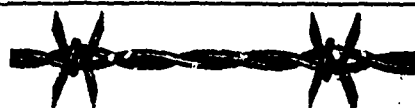
MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOTHING

45 to 49 King St.

Albert Street.

HAMILTON & WINNIPEG.



Home Production

WE MANUFACTURE

BARB WIRE,
PLAIN TWISTED WIRE, WITHOUT
BARBS

And are Agents for the

Woven Wire Fencing.

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

Manitoba Wire Company

Steel, Hayter & Co.

TORONTO,

PURE INDIAN TEAS

Direct Importers of Indian Teas from
their Estates in

ASSAM, DARJEELING, KANGRA, CACHAR,
SYLHET AND KUMAON.

Indian Teas from the above districts always
in Stock.

Samples and quotations on application to

GEO. PARR,

149 NOTRE DAME STREET, - - - WINNIPEG.

S. F. McKINNON & CO'

—IMPORTERS OF—

Millinery Goods,

Fancy Dry Goods,

Mantles, Silks, etc.

Corner Wellington and Jordan Streets

TORONTO.

2 Fountain Court, Aldermanbury, London, Eng.

NIXON & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

AGENTS FOR

GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY
OF CANADA.

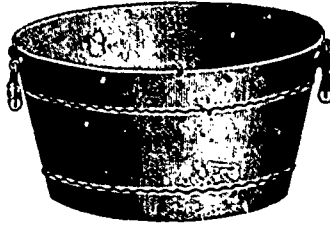
525 Main St., - Winnipeg.

Indurated Fibreware

CANNOT SHRINK OR SWELL,
LEAK OR WATER SOAK

WILL NOT TAINT MILK OR
OTHER LIQUIDS.

PROOF AGAINST HOT & COLD WATER,
KEROSENE OIL,
BENZINE OR NAPTHA.



Most Attractive,

Most Durable,

Very Best Ware

IN THE MARKET.

Write to us or our Agents for Prices and Discounts.

THE E. B. EDDY M'F'G CO., - HULL, Canada.

TEES & PERSSE, Agents for Manitoba and Northwest Territories, Winnipeg.

Hercules Manufacturing Company, Petrollea, - Ontario.

To the Millers and the Milling Trade of the Great Northwest:

GENTLEMEN:—The Hercules Manufacturing Company, of Petrollea, Ont., respectfully request you to write them for Circulars descriptive of any or all of the following Machinery for which they are sole owners and manufacturers for the Dominion:

The Celebrated Cochrane System of Train Rolls—35% more work with 50% less power. Impossible to put Rolls out of Train. More even granulation and an increase of Patent Flour over any Rolls in the World. These are only a few of the advantages possessed by the Cochrane System.

The Hercules Grain Cleaning Machinery—Guaranteed to do more work in ONE operation than any other Cleaner on market can in FIVE. Removes fuzz entirely from end of berry—something unattempted by any other Scourer.

Dobson's Patent Flour Dresser—The best Bolt of the day.

New Mills Built or Old Ones, of any capacity, remodeled to our system and guaranteed to make better work than your neighbors. A full line of Mill and Millers' Supplies.

Write us before giving your contracts.

PETROLEA, ONT.

THE HERCULES MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Tobacco and Cigarette Agency.

WM. ROBERTS & CO.,

—WHOLESALE—

TOBACCONISTS

—AND—

**Manufacturers' Agents,
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

REPRESENTING:

Wm. S. Kimball & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
OLD GOLD AND VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES

P. Lorillard & Co., New Jersey, N. Y.
CLIMAX AND SENSATION CUT PLUG.

Goodwin & Co., New York, U.S.
OLD JUDGE TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

National Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky.
PIPER HEIDSEICK CELEBRATED CHEWING.

McAlpin Tobacco Co., Toronto, Ont.
BEAVER CHEWING, SILVER ASH AND CUT
CAVENDISH.

American Cigarette Co., Montreal, Q.
SWEET CAPORALS, DRAGON
And other Leading Brands Cigarettes and
Tobacco.

OF INTEREST TO

BANKERS, BROKERS

—AND—

INSURANCE AGENTS.

The **EQUITABLE LIFE** commencing with
the 2nd January, 1890, will offer for Sale for
the first time its new issue of

BONDS.

These Bonds are issued and guaranteed by
the Society which is one of the Strongest
Financial Institutions in the World.

ASSETS, - - - \$105,000,000

LIABILITIES, - - - 82,500,000

SURPLUS, - - - \$22,500,00

Arrangements have been effected whereby
Canadian holders are also secured by special
deposits with the Dominion Government.
These bonds are allotted and subscribed for on
the Instalment Plan. They yield handsome
rates of interest, and in case of the purchaser's
death will be paid in full without any further
instalments being required. To Bankers and
Agents a percentage will be paid for negotiat-
ing sales.

SEND FOR PARTICULARS:

GEORGE BROUGHALL,

Manager for Manitoba, N.W.T. and Algoma,
Merchants' Bank Block,
375 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

J. Kuhn & Son,

—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,
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

RICHARD & CO,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Spirits and Cigars

365 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

T. S. SIMMS & Co.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

BRUSHES,

Corn-Brooms and Whisks.

REPRESENTED BY

F. J. PEDDIE, - - WINNIPEG.

P.O. BOX 553.

Prices in 1889.

The year just closed has witnessed an expansion of values in many classes of goods, against which it would be difficult to place a parallel. The low course of prices for the last six or seven years led to diminutions of production, the result being that when, in the latter part of 1887 and throughout 1888, the demand increased; no large stocks were to hand to fall back upon. The stagnation of trade up to the end of 1887 also checked the development of new sources of supply; and this is especially the case with reference to iron and coal, prices of which during the last few months have taken sudden leaps and bounds. By the list of "Prices current," which is published regularly each month in this journal, our readers will have gathered the most salient features of the markets from month to month, but at this period of the year it will be instructive to review the course of values for the twelve months.

Taking first our articles of food imports, in which merchants trading with this country are particularly interested, the most important advance since January last is that of barley, which has moved up from 11. 6s. per quarter to 11. 9s. in September last, and to 11. 12s., at which it stood a few days ago. There has also been an important advance in the price of Rangoon rice, which now stands at 7s. per cwt. A year ago it was quoted at 7s. 2d. per cwt. It fell in June and July to 7s. 1d., after which it advanced to 7s. 5d. The price of wheat still declines, being now 5s. per quarter lower than three years ago. Since that period there have been gradual reductions, the lowest figure reached being last July, when the price was 11. 8s. per quarter. In oats there has been a slight improvement, prices going up from 16s. at the beginning of the year to 20s. in August last. Since then a reduction of 2s. per quarter has taken place. Flour naturally follows the course of wheat, but the decline has not been so marked as in that commodity. The sack of 280 lbs. is at 11. 6s., as against 11. 8s. 6d. a year ago. Beef of the inferior quality has declined from 2s. 6d. per stone of 8lbs. to 2s. 4d. Prime qualities, have declined from 4s. 3d. in Jan. last to 3s. 10d. The highest point was reached in May last, when prime beef touched nearly 5s. per 8lbs. stone. Mutton of prime quality has maintained its prices, touching, however, higher figures than perhaps ever before in May and June last, when 6s. per 8lbs. stone was obtained. Since then a slight decline has appeared. Prices of meat, especially mutton, have been driven up by the action of Mr. Chaplin, M. P., in prohibiting, as head of the newly-created ministry of agriculture, importations from certain continental countries in which cattle disease prevails.

The year witnessed a crisis in the sugar market, brought about by a diminution of stocks, reports as to the falling off in the area to be cultivated with beet, and the oil introduced by Baron H. de Worms, by which this country would have been compelled to refuse to purchase bounty-supported beetroot sugar. Alarmist reports as to the deficiency which would occur during the coming year rapidly sent up prices last April, May and June, the highest point being reached at the end of that month, when 20s. 6d. per cwt. was quoted for West Indian sugar, and 13s. 8d. for low brown Manilla. The confectionery trades of this

country, and notably Sir T. H. Farrer, commenced an agitation against the proposed convention, which the government were ultimately induced to postpone. A market reaction took place, and prices gradually fell until 12s. 3d. per cwt. ruled last week, as against 14s. 6d. at the beginning of the year. Prices of tea have been steadily maintained, the tendency being towards a rise. The average for new Congou has been 4d. per lb. Better class teas are, however, steadily advancing in price, having gone up from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., except for a slight fall in July last to 1s. 1d. A marked feature has been the the great success of Ceylon tea put up in packets for the English market. Coffee prices have risen from 4l. 7s. 6d. so nearly 5l. per cwt for low middling Ceylon Plantation. Petroleum steadily falls, with the exception of a slight spurt during the last few weeks, occasioned by gas strikes and reports of strikes, and the higher prices of coal. The falling off averages nearly 1d. per gallon. Spanish olive oil has risen from 34l. per tun to 36l., the tendency being to rise to the point at which it stood during 1883, viz. 37l. 10s. Tallow shows a marked falling off since the beginning of last year, prices dropping from 11. 14s. to 11. 10s. 3d. per cwt.

Our imports of materials for manufactures have largely increased, but prices have not yet risen in sympathy, with the exception of wool and silk, both of which show an increase of about 10 per cent., New South Wales having gone up from 11d. to 1s. on the average, and the price of greasy wool from 9d. to 10d. per lb., and Cossimbuzir silk from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 2d. There has been a falling off in the prices of raw cotton, cotton yarns, flax, Manilla hemp, and goods made of jute. The price of cotton, owing to a general miscalculation as to the probable crop, has fluctuated, going up from the beginning of April until the end of September, when 6 11-16d. was reached. On learning the real state of the crop, which proved heavier than was anticipated, speculators sold out rapidly, bringing prices down to 15 11-16d. to induce manufacturers to buy. In cotton yarns there has been a steady decline since May last, when the price of 40-mule twist was 9 1/2d. per lb. At present it is about 9d. Russian flax has fallen during the twelve months from 27l. to 23l. per ton, Manilla hemp rises from 51l. to 52l., and jute fallen 17l. to 16l. In Manilla hemp, however, it may be stated that some remarkably high rates were obtained in March and April last, the prices being nearly 60l. per ton. During June and July also flax went up to 28l. 10s.

Prices of hardware, cutlery, and heavy goods show increases of from 10 to 15, and even 25 per cent. This is occasioned by the rapid rise (amounting to 50 per cent.) in coal, which promises to ho up to nearly 100 per cent., and the price of iron. Scotch pig has been subject to much speculation. The growing demand, principally for home consumption, has forced up values from 2l. 1s. in January last to 3l. 0s. 9 1/2d. at the end of last month, since which period a slight reaction has set in. Cleveland bars have since January risen from 3l. 2s. to 8l. per ton in November last. Steel rails show an advance of from 4l. 2s. 6d. to nearly 7l. per ton. At present prices have somewhat given way, but with the resumption of greater activity in the early part of this year there is every probability of a still further increase. The year just ended has fortunately witnessed

a collapse of the French copper ring, prices being brought down in May to 39l., a lower level than any reached since June 1887, whereas in September 1888 the price was 90l. At present it averages 44l. Straits tin is lower than at the beginning of the year, but with a tendency to rise. Pig lead shows a slight diminution. But both these metals are likely to advance. The syndicate which, in the early part of 1888, bought up a number of salt works has been successful in forcing up prices and maintaining them, though not at so high a figure as was, at one time, anticipated. Both consumers and the wholesale trades have felt the effect of the ring.

Stocks, owing to the activity of trade generally, show a marked falling off as compared with the earlier part of the year. Although the production of Scotch iron was greater than in any year since 1882, stocks have diminished to the extent of about 205,000 tons, Cleveland pig iron 200,000, raw cotton 30,000 bales, and copper 10,000 tons. Raw silk and tobacco are well maintained. Tea was somewhat higher last month than a year ago. Coffee shows a marked advance, although since June last the quantities have declined by nearly 40 per cent. So, too, with cocoa, which shows a constantly increasing consumption, attributed by Mr. Goschen in his budget speech to successful advertising. Stocks of sugar are higher than a year ago, while rice in first hands in London shows greater supplies than any which have been held during the last three years. Stocks of Spanish wines show a decrease; but those of Portugal are on the increase, while French wines have been better stocked than for three or four years past. Rum shows a remarkable falling off in stocks, the figures indicating a decline of nearly a million gallons.

	Dec. 30, 1888.	Dec. 30, 1889.
Pig iron	41/6	60/9 1/2
Steel rails	82/6	137/6
Wheat	30/8	30/1
Barley	26/11	30/4
Oats	16/3	18/2
Tea	4d.	4d.
Coffee	87/6	97/6
Sugar	14/6	12/3
Rice	7/2 1/2	7/-
Cotton	5 1/2d.	5-9-16d.
Wool	11d.	1/-
Beef (inferior)	2/6	2/4
Mutton	4/6	6/4
Coal	17/-	22/-
Hemp	51l.	52l.
Cotton yarn (40 mule twist)	9d.	9d.

—British Trade Journal, London, England.

We have received from James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., his *Floral Guide*, which in beauty of appearance and convenience of arrangement surpasses anything in this line which we have ever had the privilege of seeing before. It is a pamphlet eight by ten inches in size, and with the covers, which are by no means the least important part of it, contains an even hundred pages. Although called a "floral guide" it is devoted to vegetables as well, and includes a full list and description of both flowers, vegetables and also small fruits as could be brought within the compass of a book of this size. In all that the Vicks have undertaken their aim seems to have been to attain as near to absolute perfection as possible, and probably no one ever did so much towards bringing the cultivation of flowers to the high standard which it has now attained as did the head of this firm. The firm takes the same pride in raising choice vegetables as in developing attractive varieties of flowers. Send ten cents for the *Guide* which amount can be deducted from first order.

British Columbia.

Walter Wilson, hardware, Nanaimo, has sold out.

C. B. Eagle, general store and rancher, Clinton, is dead.

Henderson & Couth, shippers, Vancouver, have assigned.

Rowlinson Bros., grocers, Nanaimo, have sold out to Hirst Bros.

Miss Nelson, millinery, etc., Vancouver, has sold out to D. Spencer, of Victoria.

A nugget of gold recently taken to Victoria from the Cariboo district, has sold for \$1,250.

Carscaden & Peck, wholesale clothing, Winnipeg, have opened a branch of their house at Vancouver.

The ice which broke up in the Fraser river last week, did considerable damage to wharves, &c., being heavier than usual.

The British Columbia Fire Insurance Company only met with \$200 in losses during the last year. The company has had a successful year.

The mine at Field, the property of the Vancouver smelting concern, has been seized by Sheriff Redgrove underwrits aggregating nearly \$8,000.

The partnership existing between Milligan & O'Brien, wholesale liquor merchants, Donald, has been dissolved. G. Milligan assumes all debts of the firm.

W. Leonard & Co., dealers in machinery and mill supplies, Vancouver, have made an assignment. A local paper says: "Most of the stock in hand, it is understood, is covered by a bill of sale, leaving assets of only about \$4,500, with liabilities of probably three times that sum."

The business of the well known house of T. N. Hibben & Co., stationers, etc., Victoria, will not be changed by the recent death of the senior member of the firm. The business will be carried on by the surviving partners and the widow, administratrix, of the deceased. James Parker Hibben, the eldest son of the deceased partner, will be employed in the firm in his late father's place.

Alex. Begg has been considering the servant girl question and has arranged to have a number sent out from Scotland, provided situations can be guaranteed for them beforehand. He has arranged that those desiring domestics can have them by leaving their names and guaranteeing their passage money, namely \$80. This will be deducted from the girl's wages at a certain stipulated rate per month.

The *Victoria Colonist* suggests the utilization of the cod fish of the coast for the manufacture of cod liver oil. The paper says: "Should some enterprising capitalist see fit to embark in the business, there is money to be made in the manufacture of cod liver oil on the Pacific as well as the Eastern coast, and a shortage of fish would never be met with. It seems strange that no one should have yet turned to advantage the immense quantities of cod now swarming just outside the harbor; and it is to be hoped that they will before long.

Victoria Colonist: Henry Abbot, superintendent of the Pacific Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, yesterday informed a *Colonist* man that the preliminary survey for the Columbia and Kootenay Railway was now complete, and work would be pushed on without

delay as soon as the necessary legislation in regard to the road was accomplished. Nothing at present is being done in regard to the proposed Mission branch, as the C.P.R., is awaiting the action of the American roads interested and who have the most track to lay. When these roads move in the matter of building, the C.P.R., will complete their portion of the line at once.

Victoria Colonist: E. M. Johnson, secretary of the Canada Western Hotel Co., stated to a *Colonist* representative that arrangements had been completed for the immediate construction of the new hotel on the site originally selected—the block bounded by Government, Courtenay and Wharf streets. It is understood that Messrs. Redon & Hartnangle, of the Driard Hotel, have joined forces with the Canada Western Hotel Co., taking \$60,000 stock. The architect has been instructed to prepare plans for a building costing about \$250,000, which, when completed will be one of the handsomest and best appointed first-class hotels on the Pacific coast.

Vancouver *News*: Uriah Nelson, the produce merchant of New Westminster, who, in conjunction with a number of other merchants, secured some months ago a corner on potatoes in the province, was in the city yesterday. In conversation Mr. Nelson said it looked very much as if the supply of potatoes would be entirely exhausted by the month of April. There were now he said only 200 tons of potatoes on the mainland, and these were rapidly being consumed. Orders were being received from the upper country and points along the coast as far as Frisco, and when any of these orders were filled the price readily given was \$42.50 at the warehouse. The price to Vancouver merchants to-day, he said, was \$40.00. At San Francisco and in the cities on the Sound they were selling at \$3 per sack.

Grain and Milling.

Brockmau & Kerr, of Victoria, B. C., recently imported over 100 tons of mill feed from San Francisco.

Several municipalities in Manitoba have adopted resolutions in favor of an increase in the duty on flour, to be forwarded to the Ottawa Government.

R. Whitelaw, of Woodstock, Ontario, owner of the mill recently burned at McGregor, Man., it is said, has concluded to rebuild the mill on certain conditions which will no doubt be decided by the council.

A CORRESPONDENT at Gladstone, Man., writes: "It is understood that a gentleman has offered to put up a roller mill, here if we lend him \$5,000 for a few years. This would be much better than giving a bonus.

It is said that a number of St. Paul capitalists purpose visiting Manitoba early in the spring, their intention being to look over the Northern Pacific & Manitoba railway with a view of erecting a line of elevators. Martin & Mitchell have elevators along the railway, erected last fall, with a capacity of 450,000 bushels.

"In the background," says *Chicago Daily Business*, "looms up the fact (based on official data relative to crops and requirements) that unless there should be a big increase in the foreign demand the United States is liable to have a larger quantity of wheat undisposed at the end of the crop year than there is any real need of."

The Geo. T. Smith Middlings Purifier Company, of Jackson, Michigan, has been forced to assignment by a bill of sale for \$150,000, given last July to the Preston National bank, of Detroit, by Geo. T. Smith, to cover indebtedness of some \$85,000 incurred before and since July. The total indebtedness is \$484,000 with the assets \$500,000.

Deerbohm, of January 6, says of the Indian wheat crop outlook: "The first forecasts of the wheat crop in the Punjab and the Central Provinces have just been published. Owing to the want of rain, the sowings were not completed in the Punjab when the return was made up, but the large trade of last year has stimulated cultivation, and it seems likely that the area under wheat will fall little, if at all, short of last year. From the Central Provinces the reports are good, although there also unfavorable weather retarded the sowings. More rain is wanted in many places, and the chances seem to point to a reduction of the out-turn.

A telegram from Ottawa recently says: A large delegation of Ontario millers arrived here and had an interview with the Government in regard to the duty on flour and wheat. They asked that the duty on wheat imported to Canada be \$1 per barrel, the same as the duty on Canadian wheat imported to the States. This is an increase of fifty cents. It is understood that while the Government made no definite promise, they will increase the duty to 75 cents, which would be a little more than equalizing the duty on wheat and flour. W. W. Ogilvie, of Montreal, one of the delegates, stated that his company were paying 80 cents for wheat in Manitoba, while the ruling price in Dakota was only 60 cents. This was a good inducement to immigration, but was rough on the miller, who was not able to secure enough wheat, and had to fight against the fierce competition of American flour."

Business in British Columbia.

The volume of trade was if anything larger than for the past month and everything points towards renewed activity in all branches of business. The weather of the past few days has been more favorable and gives promise of the speedy opening of spring trade. A large number of shipments have been received both over the C.P.R. and by boat from California and Oregon. The produce merchants have received large consignments from Manitoba, Nebraska and San Francisco. Small quantities of California cabbage, celery, and cauliflower have been placed on the market during the week and are rapidly disappearing. Cabbage is quoted at 3 cents per pound, celery at \$1.20 per pound and cauliflower at \$1.20 per pound. Washington naval oranges and Riversides are beginning to arrive and are quoted at from \$4.50 to \$4.85. There is plenty of butter on the market but it is of an inferior quality and high in price, creamery being quoted at 28c. and dairy at 25c. Eggs and fish are both practically out of the market. Potatoes are increasing in price daily and are exceedingly scarce.

In real estate the market has shown signs of increased activity, but as yet very little beyond the usual small transactions have been effected.

Collections are better than for the last fortnight and merchants generally say that they are more than satisfied with the condition of the money market.—*Vancouver News*.

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.

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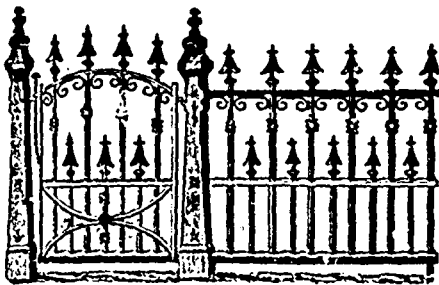
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Has given a favorable opportunity to visit the Eastern Provinces of Canada through a series of Low Rate Excursions.

The following announcement is made for the present season. From Stations on its lines North of and including Winnipeg, Grand Forks and Crookston and West to Minot, tickets will be sold at Excursion Rates on the following days:

Nov. 11, 18 and 25; Dec. 2, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1889; Jan. 6, 7, and 8, 1890

Stop-over privileges and ninety days time will be granted on these tickets with 15 additional days time on payment of \$5, or 30 days on payment of \$10 extra. Tickets will be issued to points in Ontario and Quebec west of and including Montreal.

A choice of routes will be given through the principal cities of the continent. The Manitoba train service is unexcelled, and with Palace Dining and Sleeping Cars and Free Tourist Sleeping Cars the journey back to the scenes of early days will be made over this favorite line with comfort and luxury. Call upon or address any agent of the Manitoba Railway for full particulars regarding rates, baggage, sleeping berths, etc., or write

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

F. J. WURNEY, 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

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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 a.m.; Chicago 6:50 a.m.

The Sleeping Cars on these trains have been prepared especially for this service, and together with the Vestibuled Dining Cars, Coaches and Baggage 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, 13 Nicollet House 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. B. CLARKE, General Traffic Manager, T. W. TEDSDALE, 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.

FOR THE ROUND TRIP—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.

Table with columns for North Bound, Station, South Bound, Passenger, and Freight. Lists routes from Winnipeg to St. Paul and other stations.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Table showing Portage la Prairie Branch routes with columns for Daily ex St. Paul, Stations, and Daily ex Winnipeg.

MORRIS BRANDON BRANCH.

Table showing Morris Brandon Branch routes with columns for Mixed Mounds, Stations, and Mixed Mounds.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on Nos. 53 and 54. Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.

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

Table showing N.W.C. & N. Co's Railway time table with columns for Read Down, Stations, and Read Up.

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Table showing Manitoba and Northwestern Ry. change of time with columns for Pass Tuesday, Stations, and Pass Monday.

*Trains for Binscarth leave Birtle Tuesdays and Saturdays only at 23.00, returning, leave Binscarth Wednesdays and Mondays only at 6.47. For Russell leave Birtle Tuesdays only at 23.00, returning leave Russell Wednesdays only at 6.10.

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.

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 Secure To and from Great Britain and Europe. All first-class Steamship Lines represented.

Round Trip Excursion Ticket 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, 486 Main St., Winnipeg. J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager.