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# The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, specially 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.

**Ninth Year of Publication.**  
**ISSUED EVERY MONDAY**

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*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, APRIL 20, 1891.

## Manitoba.

B. Mitchell is opening a general store at Dauphin.

J. P. Laycock contemplates building a hotel at Russell.

A. Pearson, clothier, Winnipeg, has sold out to N. Chevrier.

A Rae, livery, Rapid City, has taken R. A. Pickling in as partner.

A lumber yard and planing will be started at Carberry immediately.

Six cars of potatoes have been shipped from Carberry to the United States.

After April 20th the business men of Manitou will close their stores at 7 p.m.

Carmen merchants are discussing the question of organizing a board of trade.

Ormond's jewelry store, Winnipeg, was burglarized recently of several watches.

Alex. Gillies, of the Canada Paper Co., Montreal, arrived in Winnipeg last week, on a western trip.

E. S. White & Co., general merchants, of Carberry, have made an assignment to the official assignee.

Another batch of boys about 50 in number, arrived at the Barnardo Home, Russell, recently.

A. Laughlin has opened a general store at Cartwright in a building which he recently erected.

Porteous, formerly of a hotel at Birtle has purchased the Grand Central hotel at Minnedosa from John McLellan, the present proprietor.

R. J. Whitla and family left last week for the old country. They will be absent several months.

An agency will be opened at Rapid City for H. S. Westbrook, agricultural implements, Winnipeg.

W. Bateman & Co., bakers and confectioner, Winnipeg, have sold out their entire Winnipeg business to W. J. Boyd, in the same line.

A car loaded with potatoes belonging to Parrish and Lindsay, of Brandon, was considerably damaged by fire at Rapid City recently.

"The Farmers' "Herald Printing and Publishing Co.," has been formed at Neepawa for the purpose of publishing a second paper there.

Thos. Lee, saddler, of Brandon, and a pioneer of that place dropped in, on THE COMMERCIAL one day last week, while on a visit to the metropolis.

E. Mutton has bought out the plant and business of J. Jones, butcher, Elkhorn. Jones who recently returned from England has accepted a position in Bristol, Eng.

The Indian department at Ottawa is calling for tenders for supplies of flour, bacon, beef, groceries, implements, etc., for Manitoba and Territorial Indians, for the next fiscal year.

J. D. Allan, of A. A. Allan & Co., wholesale hats, fur and straw goods, of Toronto, arrived in Winnipeg last week, on his regular spring trip. He will go west as far as British Columbia.

J. Leslie, of Scott & Leslie, furniture, Winnipeg, returned from an extended eastern business trip last week. He reports that eastern furniture manufacturers are having a very busy season this spring.

Owing to the large increase in traffic on the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway, the company is considering the advisability of establishing a daily passenger service. Three new engines have been ordered.

Minnedosa Tribune: "Strong efforts are being made to induce the provincial government to assume the whole or part of the bonuses granted to the M. & N. W. Ry. company. It would be a welcome relief to the municipalities."

The Rapid City Spectator of April 10th says: "The potato market has been very brisk during the past week. Several car-loads have been bought and shipped to the United States. The price paid has been about 30 cents per bushel."

Hon. Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs, has received a petition from the merchants of Brandon, asking that Brandon be made a warehousing port, independent of Winnipeg. It is understood that the minister will accede to the request.

W. E. Flumerfelt, formerly in the boot and shoe trade at Brandon, has formed a partnership with T. Macfarlane, for the purpose of carrying on business in the real estate and insurance line at Brandon. The report that Mr. Flumerfelt had bought out Smale's boot and shoe business at Carberry, is denied.

May 7th, the first Thursday of next month, will be proclaimed Arbor Day in Manitoba. It is to be hoped that all over the country a general effort will be made to observe the day for the purpose for which it is made a holiday. In this prairie country, especially, there is a real need of tree planting on an extensive scale, and every resident should do something in this direction.

Chester & Co., seedsmen, Winnipeg, report a large demand this year for fodder-grass seeds, such as millet, hungarian, timothy and alfalfa. Sales are already several times larger than total sales of last season, and parcels are being sent to the country on every train. This indicates that farmers are trusting less to the natural prairie grasses for fodder.

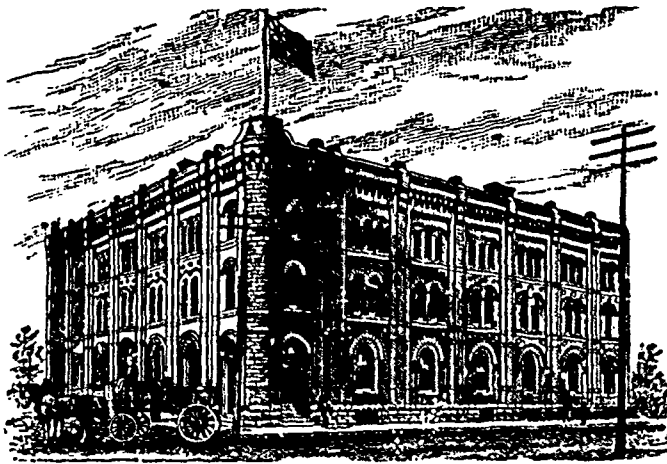
Jas. Greig, who has resided in Minnedosa for the past three years, has gone to Russell to take charge of the estate of Boulton & Co., assigned. Though the estate shows a considerable surplus over liabilities, it evidently requires an experienced man like Mr. Greig to straighten matters out. The statement does not show very shrewd management in the past.

The Parsons Produce Company, of Winnipeg, have recently had a refrigerator put in their warehouse, in the Cauchon block. The refrigerator was constructed by a United States firm, and is the most complete one in the city. The capacity is equal to two cars. This thorough system of cold storage will be of great value to the company and its customers, as it provides excellent facilities for keeping perishable products, or articles injured by exposure to warm air.

A by-law has been passed by the Municipal Council at Deloraine which provides that stores within the municipality shall, between 1st April and 31st September, close at 7 p.m. every day except Saturdays, and evening proceeding public holidays, and for the balance of the year at 8 o'clock, with the same exceptions. Owing to the time at which the by-law was introduced not allowing of sufficient notice, it did not go into force this year until April 15th. The penalty for breaking this law will be a fine of not more than ten dollars.

A regular meeting of the Winnipeg board of trade was held Tuesday afternoon. Some amendments to the by-laws regarding the monthly meetings and membership of the council were voted on and carried. Considerable discussion took place regarding the electric street railway franchise, and it was decided to telegraph for some information and reports and call a special general meeting of the full board on Monday next to consider the whole question from a business standpoint. Action in the matter of increasing postal facilities and the improvements in the navigation of the Red River was reported to the meeting and it was decided to use every possible means to induce the Dominion Government to go on with the latter work this season.

A correspondent at Wawanesa writes: "Building operations are brisk. The late fire which destroyed one of the largest buildings in the village will not be allowed to work any injury to our business interests. R. W. Hector has already built a temporary warehouse in which to handle his business during the summer. D. Ricker has a large store well under way, immediately north of his old stand. When completed the ground floor will be occupied by Barclay Bros., late of Toronto, as a general store. The second floor will be fitted up as a hall and will be used by the several societies that were burned out when the old block was destroyed, and will also be available for any other purpose for which a hall may be required. R. J. Cowan, a recent arrival from North Dakota, has built a blacksmith shop on east Main street. Kerr & Magee, of Manitowish, have secured the contract for building the Presbyterian church, and will commence work on it at once. While here they will also make some alterations in Story & Avison's premises,

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Telephone 620

Winnipeg, Man.

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### Hudson Bay Railway.

Following is the letter of Hugh Sutherland, president of the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Railway company, to Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, regarding aid asked from Manitoba, for the completion of the road:—

WINNIPEG, Man., 3rd April, 1891.

Hon. Thos. Greenway,  
Premier of Manitoba,

SIR,—As a final appeal to your Government for such financial aid as it is believed will, with the assistance offered by the Dominion Government, ensure the early completion of the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Railroad, I am instructed to submit a definite proposal, which, if accepted, will supersede all other offers made to or grants by the Government of Manitoba respecting said railway. The company ask that your Government will be pleased to submit to the legislature for ratification this session, a bill authorizing a grant of \$1,500,000, as a cash subsidy, in aid of the construction of said railway, subject only to the following conditions, viz:

1. No payment on account of said proposed subsidy shall be required until the company has given to the people of the province a through road to Hudson's Bay within five years from date.

2. The \$250,000 advanced by the province on account of the construction of the first forty

miles, with accrued interest thereon, shall be made a first charge upon, and be deducted from, the proposed subsidy of \$1,500,000.

3. The standard of construction to be the same as that fixed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, and to be adequately equipped and running in accordance with the terms of the Dominion order-in-council relating to the land grant.

4. A written contract under seal between the province and the company, amplifying the above shall be executed and embodied in an Act of the Legislature, in the same manner as similar transactions have been completed between the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway company, satisfactory to capitalists. In any arrangement to be made this method is imperative.

If this offer is accepted, the \$75,000 placed in the estimates by the Legislature this session will not be required for completing the forty miles.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
HUGH SUTHERLAND,  
President.

MR. GREENWAY'S REPLY.

WINNIPEG, 10th April, 1891.

Hugh Sutherland, Esq.,

President W. &amp; H. B. R'y. Co.,

SIR,—Your proposition for aid contained in

## BOOTS and SHOES.

Having purchased the stock of Nixon & Co., of Winnipeg, comprising goods manufactured by Thompson & Co. - Montreal.

—AND—

Seguin, Lalime &amp; Co., St. Hyacinthe.

we will clear these lines out at 25% less than any other house in the trade.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS: TO

## G. H. MAHON & CO.,

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

your letter of 3rd inst., for the completion of a railway to the Hudson's Bay has been under the consideration of the Government, and it has been agreed to accept the same, provided the land grant for the forty miles is earned, and handed over to us, as security for the debt already made, and other necessary details of the transaction can be arranged.

Please submit as soon as possible a draft of such an agreement as would be satisfactory to your company. This draft will be considered at once and a time for its discussion with your solicitors may then be appointed.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. GREENWAY

### Editor's Table.

A rather unique work which reached The Table last week was "Lovell's Historic Report of Census of Montreal," compiled by that veteran Canadian publisher, John Lovell. The work is a most valuable one, commencing with the earliest history of the chief commercial city of the Dominion, to the present day. It is neatly printed and handsomely illustrated.

"Four years ago," writes John Lovell, the great Canadian publisher, "I attempted to bring out a *Gazetteer and History of Canada*. For want of sufficient means I failed, but I trust only for a time. I am now trying to organize a joint stock company, limited, with a capital of \$200,000. Should I succeed, all necessary arrangements will be made to proceed with the great work." Subscriptions for stock and for copies of *Lovell's Gazetteer and History of Canada*, in eleven royal 8vo., volumes, will be thankfully received by John Lovell, publisher, 23 and 25 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

### Potatoes at Chicago.

The Chicago *Produce Exchange Reporter*, of April 11, says: "The potato market remains very firm; prices advancing and the demand as good as ever. There is some stock coming across the lake from St. Joe and Benton Harbor; also, California supplies us with an occasional car; so Jock Canada. It seems there is very little stock left in Wisconsin, but we understand Minnesota is yet quite well supplied. Seed potatoes are still wanted, and enjoy a very active demand. Prices are as follows in car lots: Rose, choice to fancy white, \$1.18 to \$1.20; common, do., \$1.05 to \$1.10; red rose, \$1.10 to \$1.15; mixed stock, \$1 to \$1.10.

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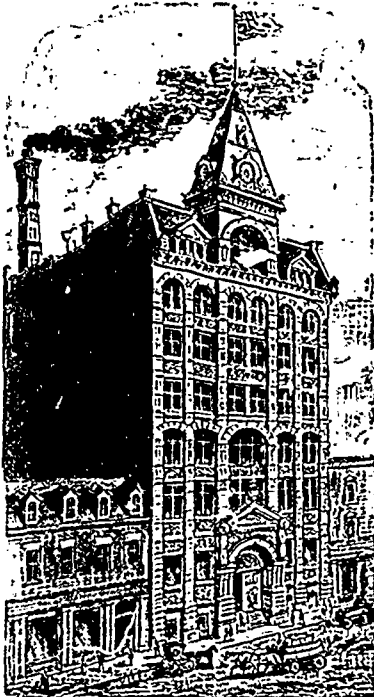


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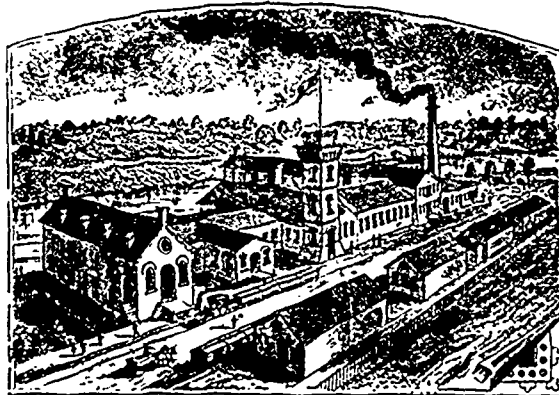
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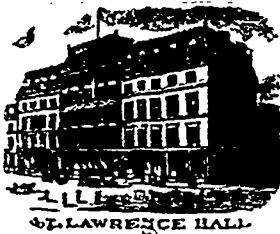
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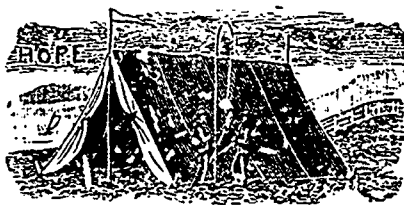
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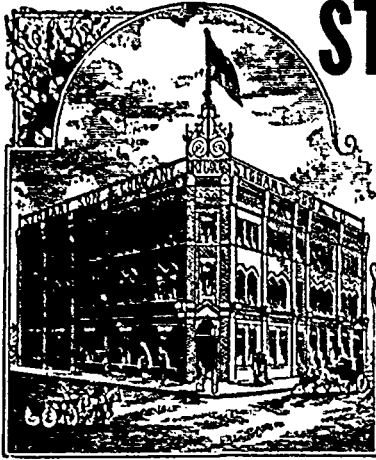
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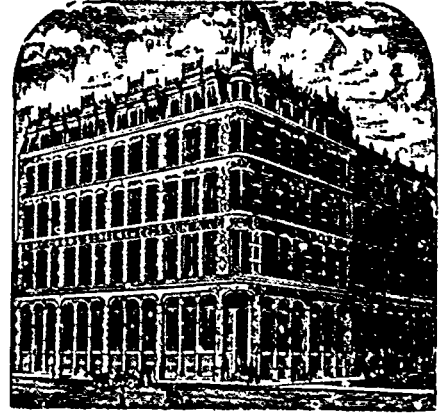
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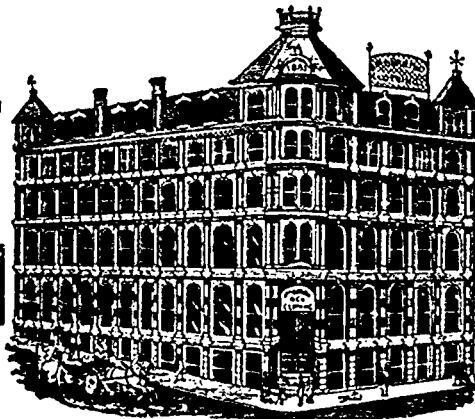
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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 20, 1891.

## THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

Another turn has been given to the Hudson Bay railway question. In another column of this issue of THE COMMERCIAL is published correspondence which passed between the president of the railway company and the Manitoba premier, which places this undertaking in a new aspect before the people. The company, it will be seen, asks for a cash bonus from the province of \$1,600,000. This offer, in comparison with former ones, is decidedly the most satisfactory which the province has ever received, and popular opinion will certainly bear out the government in accepting it, especially as nothing is to be paid on the bonus until the road is completed in proper condition.

The Hudson Bay railway undertaking has been before the country for a long time, during which it has appeared in a variety of phases, some of them creditable neither to those connected with the company nor to the politicians who legislated concerning the road. One of the most objectional features in connection with this road, was the voting by the provincial legislature of assistance to it, in the shape of a guarantee of interest for 20 years, upon four and a half million dollars, and afterwards repudiating this act. There is no doubt about the matter but that the grant was enormously in excess of the amount the province could reasonably be expected to give. But the repudiation of the act was a great humiliation to the province. The present grant is less by over half than the guarantee referred to, but it is still an enormous sum for Manitoba to give, considering the limited resources of the province. The popular demand for this road, however, is so great, that it would not be safe for the government to refuse the reduced offer. Besides, the importance of the construction of this road is such, that it is worth while making an effort even to the extent of a great sacrifice of our financial resources to secure it.

The one favorable feature of the offer now made is, that no money will be paid over until the road is completed to Hudson Bay, and this is promised to be accomplished within five years from date. In this respect the terms are all that could be desired, and very much more favorable to the province than the conditions under which railway bonuses are usually granted. Another important point is, that the money already invested by the province in the Hudson's Bay railway, is to be made a first charge against the bonus, together with the accrued interest thereon. Manitoba has already invested \$256,000, with little prospect otherwise of ever getting this amount back, while the interest is piling up upon the sum. This amount, with interest, will be deducted from the bonus, so that actually the province is only voting a little over \$1,000,000, in addition to the sum now sunk in the railway. Altogether, the offer seems a favorable one, and its acceptance, if only to remove this question from a place in politics, where it has been the bone

of so much contention, and a fruitful source of blunders and intrigues, will be regarded with favor. For the material prosperity of Manitoba and the West generally, it is also to be hoped that matters are now in shape for carrying the road through.

## DISALLOWANCE.

The recent disallowance of two acts of the Manitoba legislature again brings forward the question of the advisability of federal disallowance of measures emanating from provincial bodies. It would certainly seem a great improvement over the present system, were the power of disallowance removed from the federal executive, to a properly constituted court. So long as the power is exercised by ministers of the crown, whose election is the result of a political contest, there is likely to be more or less dissatisfaction with the rulings. Disallowance under such circumstances is bound to be considered to some extent from a political standpoint. Were the acts of the provincial legislatures passed upon by a court, understood to be free from political party proclivities, the same resentment could not be felt in the exercise of the disallowance prerogative. In the case of the Manitoba acts, the Minister of Justice advised the disallowance of some, while others were left to the courts for a test as to their constitutionality. Here is a precedent which evidently could be followed up to advantage, by instituting a court to pronounce upon all provincial measures.

## ONTARIO'S MINERALS.

Ontario possesses vast mineral wealth, but the local government of that province, wealthy as it is, has done little toward assisting in the development of this wealth. A bill is now under consideration at Toronto to amend the general mining act, which provides that the price of all Crown lands sold as mining lands in Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River and certain other districts shall be \$5 per acre. Any locality shown to be rich in minerals the Government may set apart and fix the price at any greater sum than that before mentioned, or may temporarily withdraw it from sale or grant. The owner of any mining territory shall expend in actual mining operations \$3 per acre during the first ten years after the issue of a patent if the grant exceeds 160 acres or \$5 per acre if the grant is less than 160 acres. In default of such expenditure the lands revert to the Crown. All ores and minerals shall be subject to a royalty of 3 per cent on silver, nickel and copper, and 2 per cent on iron, to be calculated on the value of ore at the pit's mouth.

This might be termed an act to prevent the development of mineral districts. The royalty clause is particularly objectionable. Even though the royalty imposed is very small, it is exceedingly difficult to induce capitalists or others to take hold of a property under such conditions. The payment of a royalty is looked upon as a cumbersome and unjust tax, and is always a great impediment in the way of development. The price of mineral lands is also considerably advanced, the former price having been \$2 per acres. Great indignation exists throughout the Lake Superior mining

districts, on account of the proposed changes. Miners were asking for better terms, but instead of this the restrictions to development have been increased.

Manitoba and Winnipeg are interested in the Ontario mineral regulations. The portion of Ontario bordering on Manitoba, is rich in minerals, and the extensive development of this region would exert a very beneficial influence upon Manitoba. Supplies in the way of provisions, etc., for all the territory from the eastern boundary of Manitoba to the Ottawa, would be drawn largely from Manitoba, and in this way the development of this vast region would be an advantage to our business. Considerable headway has been made in the Port Arthur district and other parts, during the last year, in developing the mineral resources, and it is to be hoped no fool legislation will be enacted to check this advancement.

## THE SOURIS EXTENSION.

The announcement that the Canadian Pacific railway branches in Southern Manitoba are to be considerably extended this year, will be received with general delight. This will especially apply to the extension into the Souris coal district. To secure these railway extensions, the Manitoba government propose to give the Canadian Pacific a grant of \$150,000. In return, the railway company agrees to carry coal for 100 miles or less for \$1 per ton of 2000 pounds; 150 miles for \$1.50 per ton; 225 miles for \$2 per ton; and 300 miles for \$2.25 per ton. An arrangement has also been entered into with the Dominion Coal Company, whereby the latter company agrees to make the price of coal on the cars at the mines not to exceed \$1.75 per ton. This is most welcome news to Manitoba, and the grant to the railway is certainly very small, in proportion to the benefits to be derived. In addition to the general benefits to settlers from the extension of the roads, the saving on the price of coal will pay for the outlay many times over in a single winter. On these terms the coal should not cost more than \$4 per ton in Winnipeg, while the price of similar coal is now \$7.50 per ton. At Brandon and western points the price will be proportionately lower. With coal in abundance so close by, it is a wonder an extra effort was not made to reach these fuel supplies some years earlier, but now that this coal district is to be developed, the terms upon which railway construction is to be carried out, are certainly most favorable to the province.

## Lumber Cuttings.

Mission, B. C., will have a sash and door factory running in about a week.

Fred Robinson has sold out his interest in the Robinson Co. lumber firm of Selkirk, Manitoba. The remaining partners are offering to sell out.

A lively logging business will be done on the Bird Tail creek in Manitoba this season. A number of men have already been engaged for log driving.

A boom of logs said to contain 600,000 feet of lumber was recently brought into New Westminster. The enormous boom came from the north and is one of the largest ever taken in at that port.



## The Far North.

Warburton M. Pike, hunter and traveller, left for Calgary on Tuesday, returning from an extended hunting trip on the Barren Grounds of the far north. Mr. Pike owns a ranch on an island near Victoria, B. C., and is known all over British Columbia as an enthusiastic and successful sportsman. In the spring of 1889 he determined to seek a new sporting field and to try his skill on a new and strange variety of game—the celebrated musk ox of the vast Barren Grounds of Arctic America. He passed through Edmonton in June of 1889 and taking passage on the H. B. steamer Athabasca at the landing end afterward on the Grahame at Fort McMurray he sailed down the Athabasca and Great Slave rivers to Fort Resolution, where the latter river enters Great Slave lake. On the 23rd August he left Resolution in a canoe with a party of half-breed and Indian hunters and their families who were on the way to the place of their fall hunt for the reindeer or cariboo of the Barren Grounds, which forms the main substance of the scanty population of the far north. They sailed or paddled north-eastward from Fort Resolution to a point on the north shore of Great Slave lake, about 150 miles from Fort Resolution. Leaving the women and children there, the men of the party, four half-breeds, one Indian and Mr. Pike, portaged their canoes about eight miles over a comparatively high mountain and reached the waters of a chain of lakes which stretches far to the northward. The shores of the Great Slave lake are very rocky, chiefly granite of a formation similar to that north of lake Superior, with a light growth of spruce, birch and willow. There are many islands in the lake, rocky like the coast and similarly wooded. The chains of lakes traversed lie in a country of a nature similar to the shores of the Great Slave lake. Small timber is found for about 100 miles from the lake, becoming more scanty with the distance to the north. The remainder of the distance to the height of land between the waters of Great Slave lake and those of the Great Fish river is of a like rocky nature but with little or no wood, except small willow twigs. This is the beginning of the Barren or "Treeless" Grounds. The region is not mountainous but in parts it is so rocky and broken that even the deer avoid it. The vegetation is chiefly moss growing on the rocks—a long black variety, which is used as food by the deer and oxen and as fuel by hunters—a variety of heather growing in the crevices between the rocks and a little grass growing where there is enough soil to support it. The lakes traversed had abundance of whitefish, trout and suckers, but the Indians pay little attention to the fish, except when the supply of deer fails. Wild fowl had already gone south before the chain of lakes was reached, but the deer, which the party were hunting, were met in myriads on their way south to the shelter of the wooded country where they winter. They go north in spring and feed all summer and produce their young on the Barren Grounds, but invariably seek the shelter of the wooded country for the winter. The Indians meet them in these migrations and slaughter them with spears from canoes as the deer swim across lakes or rivers on their course. These deer, sometimes called reindeer, are a species of cariboo, considerably smaller than the woodland cariboo and weigh-

ing about two thirds as much. The head is finer, and the nose more pointed—more like the true deer—than that of the woodland cariboo. The horns are palmated like those of the woodland cariboo, but are smaller and have more branches and points. They are very irregular in shape, no two being exactly alike. The deer are in millions and upon them depend for food not only the Indians but the chief fur-bearing animals of the far north, the wolf, wolverine and white fox. Although the slaughter of deer is enormous every year they are not perceptibly decreasing, but are changing their course of migration keeping further to the eastward than formerly, to avoid the hunting parties of Indians which strike eastward from the McKenzie river. The ptarmigan or white partridge is found in large numbers in winter and summer in the sparsely wooded region bordering the true Barren Grounds on the south and is quite an important source of food supply, but is not found on the true Barren Grounds. The arctic hare, considerably larger than the rabbit of the timbered part of the Northwest, is also found on the borders of the Barren Grounds, but not in large numbers. Mr. Pike and the party with which he was were very successful in their deer hunt and travelled slowly northward until they reached the divide between the waters of Great Slave lake and those of Great Fish river at the very last of the woods. Frost began to get in about the beginning of September, but the party pushed on through the forming ice until on the 25th September, the lakes froze up. The winter set in so quickly that on October 1st they were travelling on snow shoes. Mr. Pike camped at the point where the canoes had been frozen in until trains of dogs sent forward from Fort Resolution, after the setting in of winter, reached him. Early in November, accompanied by six Indians and a half-breed, with three trains of dogs he set out on a hunt for musk oxen on the true Barren Grounds. The dog trains were heavily loaded, as they were compelled to carry with them all the wood they needed for the whole trip, caching it as they went along for the return journey, and could therefore carry very little provisions for either themselves or their dogs. They depended on the musk oxen which they were to find and kill for food to return with. Had they not found any they would have been reduced to great straits for food. However, they had good luck and found three bands of about 60, 40 and 20 respectively, of which they killed as many as they required. The method of hunting is very simple. As soon as a band is seen the dogs are turned loose to attack them. The oxen mistaking the dogs for wolves, herd together and defend themselves against them paying no attention to the hunters or the reports of the guns or even to the wounds inflicted. The musk ox is found only on the true Barren Grounds never coming into the woods in summer or winter. They roam over the country singly or in very small bands in summer, but in winter they herd together in larger herds, do doubt for mutual protection against wolves. The musk ox stands about four and a half to five feet in height, has heavy fore quarters, light hind quarters and short legs. An average weight would probably be about 500 pounds. It has no hump on the shoulders like the buffalo but the neck is very thick and somewhat arched. The head resembles that of a buffalo in appearance but the horns are

altogether different. They start from the centre of the upper part of the forehead, spread out flat so as to give a covering of horn to that part of the animals head, particularly in the case of bulls. On reaching the sides of the head they become round and turn downward close along the animal's jaw, until near the end of its nose, when the points turn upward. The horns after leaving the forehead are quite slim, and do not appear to be particularly well suited for weapons of defence. The outer hair of the animal is long and silky; so long that it almost touches the ground, making the animal's legs look even shorter than they really are. This long hair remains both in winter and summer. The inner hair is short and woolly, very close and fine, and this is cast every summer. Large patches of this wool are often found sticking to the rocks against which the musk ox has rubbed himself. The color of the robe is a lightish brown, and it is quite valuable. No doubt it will become increasingly so, but there is very little danger of the animal becoming extinct on that account like the buffalo. Unlike the buffalo the flesh is not in demand for food, owing to its musky flavor, and besides deer meat is better and more easily obtained. In winter when the robes are valuable, the difficulty and danger necessarily attending the trip in search of these animals must certainly prevent any wholesale slaughter. Besides, the immense extent and difficult nature of the region in which they are found will always be a great protection to them. No intelligent estimate can possibly be formed of their present numbers. The party were absent from the camp on the trip 21 days, getting back safely about the 1st of December. The weather was very cold and stormy while they were out, and the loads were so heavy both going and returning and the pace so slow that some of the dogs froze to death on the return trip. From the camp they went to Fort Resolution which they reached about Christmas.

Mr. Pike spent the remainder of the winter until the month of May in hunting deer in the vicinity of Fort Resolution, and in making a trip after wood buffalo westward from Fort Resolution in the direction of Hay river. In company with some Indian hunters he found a band of eight buffalo, of which he killed one. He believes the wood buffalo to be the same as the buffalo on the plains, but grown a little larger on account of having better feed and less traveling and the color of the robe a little darker on account of its being less bleached by the sun and winds of the prairie. The Indians seem inclined to protect rather than destroy the wood buffalo, only killing one occasionally. Their numbers are unknown, and Mr. Pike thinks that they are generally underestimated. They are heard of in various parts of the vast region between the Athabasca, Peace and Liard rivers, a country unexplored and unknown, and the fact that the bands are oftener seen is fair evidence that they exist in considerable numbers—*Edmonton Bulletin*.

The talk in financial circles is the loan effected in London by the Canadian Pacific railway company of \$21,000,000 at four per cent. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway. The Canadian Pacific guarantees the loan and receives in return a mortgage upon the road, which will insure its control. The issue of the price of bonds was 92. The sum of \$14,290,000 will be reserved for the exchange of existing bonds.



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JAS. COOPER.

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**Cooper & Smith,**

MANUFACTURERS,

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36, 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST

**TORONTO.**

**GREENE AND SONS COMPANY**

WHOLESALE

**Furs, Hats, Robes,**

GLOVES, MOCCASINS,

Etc., Etc.

**Manitoba Fall Trade, 1891**



**Mens' Furnishings,**

Etc Agents in Canada for

**Dr. Jaeger's Woolen Underwear.**

**MONTREAL.**



**Home Production**

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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. Quality of wire the best ENGLISH BESSEMER STEEL. Ever, pound guaranteed.

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Provisions, Wines and Liquors, WINNIPEG.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

**W. N. JOHNSON & CO.,**

Importers and Dealers in

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

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

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Highest Cash Prices. Send for Price List

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London, Ontario.

477 WHOLESALE HATS AND FURS 761

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WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

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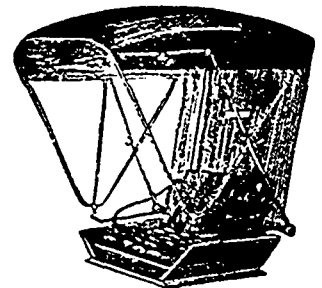
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Carriage Tops,



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Corner King and James Streets, WINNIPEG.

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

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

DRUGS.

A fair trade is doing in the drug market at present although dealers say it does not come up to their expectations. So far this month has not been as good as March was. Prices remain as follow; Howard's quinine, 55 to 60c; German quinine, 45 to 50c; morphia, \$2.30 to \$2.60, iodide of potassium, \$1.25 to \$1.75; bromide potassium, 55 to 65; English camphor, 80 to 90; glycerine, 25 to 35c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$6 to \$8; bicarb soda, \$3.50 to \$4.25. sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3, chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$1 to \$3, coppras, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$1.50 to \$5. sulphur roll, \$1.50 to \$5; American blue vitrol, 7 1/2 to \$4. Tannet powder pure 40c.

DRIED FRUITS.

Most dried fruits are firm. Quotations are—California London layer raisins, \$3.50 per box; quarter boxes, \$1; Valencia raisins, \$2.10 to \$2.25; Valencia layers, \$2.75; currants, 7c. figs, cooking, in bags, 6 1/2c; in boxes, 7c; choice, 13c, do in 10 lb. boxes, 14 to 15c; fancy Bleno figs, 7 layers, 16 to 17c, dried apples, 11c; evaporated apples, 16c. Golden dates, 7 1/2c per pound, choice new golden dates, 10c per pound; California evaporated fruit—Apricots, 22 to 24c, peeled peaches, 35c; pitted plums, 22c; raspberries, 35c; prunes, 8 1/2 to 12 1/2c, the higher figure being for choice of fine varieties. Malaga raisins—London layers, \$3.50; black baskets, \$1.50; Tahitis, \$5.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

Trade is very quiet in this branch, there is little or no demand for fish of any kind, and there will not likely be any until the fresh fish come in. Whitefish may still be quoted at 6c a lb. Oysters are quoted at \$2.25 for standards, and \$2.50 for selects per gallon.

GREEN FRUITS.

Lemons are very firm, and high prices rule in eastern markets. California oranges are selling lower. Maple syrup is now in good supply. Apples are getting scarce at \$7 to \$8 per barrel. Lemons are held at \$6 to \$7 a box. California oranges held at \$4 to \$1.50 a box. A few malaga grapes are still on hand at \$12 to \$13 per keg. Bananas are quoted at \$3.50 to \$4 per bunch. Comb honey, 23c a lb; maple sugar, 12 to 13c per lb; maple syrup \$1 to \$1.25 per gallon, as to quality.

GROCERIES.

There is no further change to note in this market. Quotations here are. Sugars—Yellow, 6 to 6 1/2c, Granulated, 7 1/2c. Coffees, green, Rio, from 21 to 25c, Java, 27 to 29c; Old Government, 29 to 32c; Mochas, 33 to 35c. Teas: Japan, 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. T. & B. tobacco, 56c per pound; lilly, 7s, 52c; diamond solace, 12s, 48c; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W., caddies, 47 1/2c; Honey-suckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c. M. Alpine Tobacco Co's plug tobacco. Old Crow, 46c; Woodcock, 52c; Beaver, 63c; Jubilee, 69c. Anchor, 59c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 65c; Cut Cavendish, 70c; Senator, 80c; Standard Kentucky, light, 85; do dark, 80c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$10, Terrier, \$30 per 1000. Mauricio, \$12.50; Soudan Whips, \$10.00, Turkish Caps, \$35.00; Commercial Traveller, \$25. Special selects, \$55; Selects,

\$15. Columbia, \$15. Canucks, \$40; Dorby, \$36; Sports, \$30; Mixed pickles in kegs, are quoted. Three gallons, \$2.25 to \$2.50; do five gallons, \$3 to \$3.50; do 10 gallon kegs, \$6 to \$6.50.

HARDWARE.

A very dull and quiet week was experienced in the hardware trade. Everything is at a standstill and waiting for the opening of navigation when an improvement both in prices and volume of business, is confidently expected. Prices remain. Cut nails, 101 and upwards, \$3.25; 1 C. tin plates, \$3 to \$1.25 as to grade; 1 C. tin plates double, \$12 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$1.10 to \$1.25, sheet iron, \$1 to 5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, net prices, 1 inch, 10 1/2c; 1 1/2 inch 13 1/2c; 2 inch, 16 1/2c; 2 1/2 inch, 21 1/2c per foot; ingot tin, 30c per lb.; bar tin, 32c per lb.; sheet zinc, 8c per lb.; galvanized iron, 23 gauge, 7 to 7 1/2c per lb.; bar iron; \$3.50 per 100 lbs., shot, 6 1/2c per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.30 to \$2.40 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6c net.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Business is very good. Dealers are having as much as they can do to keep in sight of their orders at all. Turpentine is down to a much lower figure than our previous report. Coal tar shows a very material advance, and Portland cement a drop of 15c. Window glass is slightly lower. Prices are: Turpentine, in barrels, 72c per gallon; linseed oil in barrels, raw 79c; boiled, 81c to 82c; benzine and gasoline, 50c. pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$5 per barrel; Portland cement, \$1.75 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.25 to \$3.50 a barrel; putty, in bladders, 3 1/2c a pound, bulk, in bbls., 3c; whiting, in barrels, \$1.40 a swt.; Elephant genuine white lead, \$7.25; Elephant, No. 1, do, \$6.40; Bull's Head, do, \$6.00; Royal Crown, do, \$5.00; Crown pure white lead, \$7.25; Royal Charter, \$6.75; Railroad, \$6.25; Red Star, \$5.50; Calsomina, in cases of 20 five-pound packages, \$6, per 100 pounds; Alabastine, \$7.25 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2.

RAW FURS.

The situation remains unchanged. There is, and has been for some time, an active demand for raw furs of every kind in the Winnipeg market. The figures lately published in these columns still hold good and will probably hold so until the June sales in London. Following are the quotations:—Badger, from 5 to 80c; bear, black, 50c to \$35; do brown, 50c to \$32; do grizzly, \$1 to \$20; beaver, 50c to \$8.25; castorom, \$2.50 to \$4 per pound. ermines, 1c to 2c; fisher, \$1.50 to \$7.75; fox, cross, 75c to \$7.25; fox, kit, 10 to 45c; fox, red, 25c to \$1.70; fox, silver, \$5 to \$90; lynx, 25c to \$3.50; marten, 75c to \$1.85; mink, 5c to \$1.20; musquash, 3c to 18 1/2c; otter, \$1.50 to \$10.15; raccoon, 50c to 86c; skunk, 5c to 95c; wolf, large, \$1.50 to \$1.90; wolf, small, 25c to 65c; wolverine, \$2 to \$3.25.

The stock of Ann Ellen Phillon, doing business as Phillon & Co., at St. Laurent, was sold by the sheriff at Winnipeg on April 18th. The stock consisted of dry goods, groceries, etc., and was valued at \$1,100.

The stock-in-trade of Lindsay & Co., general merchants, Griswold, will be sold by public auction, on the 27th of April, at the office of S. A. D. Bertrand, Winnipeg. The stock is valued at \$5,965.21, and the fixtures at \$284.00.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

Wheat had generally a strong tendency last week. Liverpool cables were 1/2 to 3/4 higher on Monday. The visible supply statement on Monday showed a decrease of 140,000 bushels, making it 22,344,000 bushels, against 26,117,000 bushels a year ago. Cables were 1/2 to 3/4 higher again on Tuesday. The report on Tuesday showed an increase of 560,000 bushels in wheat on passage. The imports into the United Kingdom and farmers' deliveries exceeded consumption by 1,200,000 bushels. Arrivals in Northwest were smaller. Receipts at Duluth were 59 cars and Minneapolis 84 cars—a total of 143 cars, against 278 cars yesterday and 178 a year ago. On Wednesday Liverpool cabled 1/2 lower for California futures. London and Paris were higher. The good demand for cash wheat was a strong factor in United States markets. On Thursday and Friday there was a strong upward movement in leading United States markets, prices advancing 2 to 3c on each day, the advance being due largely to the demand for cash wheat and continued strong cables. May wheat advanced about 3 1/2c at Chicago on Friday.

In Manitoba holders are very strong and are so high in their views that not much business is doing. Up to \$1.11 was offered for No. 2 hard, May delivery at Lake Superior ports equal to 99c to \$1 f o b. here per bushel, less storage. Sales earlier were made about \$1.10 at Lake ports for May. There is nothing doing in Manitoba country markets, farmers being busy with seeding, for which the weather has been very favorable. The wheat movement is now to Lake Superior ports for storage.

FLOUR.

No further change to report, but very strong in sympathy with wheat. Quotations to the local trade are now as follows:—Patents, \$2.80; strong bakers, \$2.60; Imperial, \$2.35; second bakers, \$2.25; XXXX, \$1.75; superfino, \$1.40.

MILLSTUFFS.

Held firm at previous quotations of \$15 for bran and \$17 shorts, per ton.

MEALS, OIL CAKE, ETC.

There is general firmness in these lines. Quotations are. Oil cake, in bags, \$21 a ton; oil cake meal in ton lots, sacked, \$26; in bulk \$25; Oatmeal, standard, \$3.15; granulated, \$3.25 per 100 pounds; rolled oats, 3.25 per sack of 80 pounds; Cornmeal is held at \$2.25 per 100 lbs. Pot barley, \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$3.00.

GROUND FEED.

Ground feed is held firm, the finest quality being quoted at \$27 to \$28 per ton for pure feed. Mixed qualities are sometimes obtainable lower.

OATS.

Street offerings in the city unchanged at 45 to 46c, and nothing doing in car lots, which are normal at 40 to 42c per 34 pounds.

BARLEY

Worth locally about 40 to 45c for feed quality.

BUTTER.

There is still a great scarcity of good qualities, and what is offering is very poor. Very little fresh butter has been offered yet. Choice new would bring 25c, but fair now has sold at about 22c. The quotation of 25c is an outside price for extra, but practically nothing in the market to bring this figure. The ordinary stuff to be had ranges from 16 to 20c per pound, for anything fit for use at all.

## EGGS

Eggs continued downward, as predicted in our last report, and are now quotable at 10 to 12c. Single case lots were usually held at 12c and large lots changed hands at about 11c towards the close of the week.

## CURED MEATS, ETC.

Prices have been showing a tendency to run up lately. Advances in the east are the primary cause. Although there is not as yet any change to report, except in dry salt bacon, a considerable advance may be looked for next week. Quotations are: - Dry salt bacon, 9c; smoked long clear, 10½; spiced rolls, 10½ to 11c; breakfast bacon, 12 to 12½; smoked hams, 13c; mess pork, \$17 per barrel. Sausage are quoted: fresh pork sausage, 10c lb. bologna do., 8c lb.; German do., 9c lb.

## LARD.

Pure lard held at \$2.29 for 29 lb pail. Common pound lard, \$1.90

## HIDES.

There are few country hides coming in at present which partly accounts for the stagnant state of the market. There is at present no prospect of a change and prices will probably remain as quoted for some time. Though prices are again easier in the east. Quotations are: Calf offering mostly poor stock worth 30 to 35c per skin. No. 1 cows are quoted at 4½, in speckled, and No. 2 steers at 5c per lb. A little better has been paid for extra city butchers' steers. Calfskins 1 to 5c lb. Sheep pelts have brought as high as \$1 each for extra long wool, while some are offering which are not worth over 25c each. Average round lots are worth from 50 to 75c per skin.

## VEGETABLES.

The only important change to be noted was a slight advance on potatoes which are now quoted at 37 to 40c delivered at the cars for shipment. They were very few potatoes offering on the market. Home grown lettuce can now be obtained at 4c. Prices are Turnips, 25c to 30c per bushel; parsnips, 2 to 2½c per pound; carrots, about \$1.00 per bushel; beets, 40 to 50c per bushel; cabbage, 75c to \$1.00 per dozen, for good, as to quality; Spanish onions, \$1.40 to \$1.50 per crate of 30lbs. net.; common onions, \$6 per 100 lbs; imported lettuce, bunch onions and radishes, 60 to 65c per dozen bunches; cucumbers, \$2 a doz.; rhubarb, 16c a lb.

## POULTRY.

Scarce, and chickens principally in demand at 75c to \$1 per pair, the latter price only for very choice.

## DRESSED MEATS.

Choicest beef sometimes brings 7c per pound, but very good is selling at 6½c. for city dressed. Mutton ranges from 11 to 11c as to quality, some storage having sold as low as the bottom quotation. Fresh pork was held as high as 8c by city dealers, but storage hogs were obtainable at about 7c. Veal is worth from 7 to 10c as to quality.

## British Columbia Trade Letter.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

VANCOUVER, April 13. The fine weather has set everything in motion again. Building has resumed and gardening is in full swing. Work on the Bank of British Columbia building, new post office, the hotel Metropole and Y.M.C.A. is under way, and among the buildings announced in the city for the summer are the C. P. R. general offices, the Hudson's Bay Co.'s block. Nearly the whole of Water street will be built up including a block by C. G. Major, and a number of new blocks are in contemplation on Corlova street. There is a notable lack of good residences in a convenient part of the city, and there will undoubtedly be a great many houses built to meet the demand.

Among the new industries lately started in Vancouver are a paint works and a varnish factory. A new bottling works has also been announced. The number of new firms engaged in business of one kind and another is really surprising. Settlers are coming into the province at between 50 and 100 per day, of which Vancouver receives an average of 30 and 40, and this promises to keep up for some time; all seem to remain and obtain employment. One reason for this is the large amount of work going on all over the province, like which there never was anything approaching it.

Two sealers have been fitted out in this city, and are going north, which marks an era in its history, which, added to its control of a large share of the salmon cannery trade, gives it a fair share of the fiscal importance of British Columbia. Several hundred men are employed running the electric tramway between Vancouver and Westminster.

The great event now being looked forward to is the arrival of the Empress of India from her trip around the world, with a full list of globe-trotting passengers. Mr. Van Horne, president of the C. P. R., will be here, and a grand banquet, ball and other expressions of rejoicing will be indulged in. It is really a very important event.

The Local Legislature, to use a Pacific coast phrase, is now engaged in "cleaning up," and may be expected to suspend operations for the season any day. They have had a very long siege of it.

Business is good all round, although as is to be expected at this time, there is not the usual free circulation of money and collections are reported slow. California butter is coming in more freely and is quoted at from 25 to 30c. The little dairy and other butter, to be had is really of little account. Cheese is steady at 13c. Fish is more plentiful. Meats still hold up at quoted prices.

Prices are as follows:

Meats Dry salt, 11½c; roll bacon, 11½c; breakfast bacon, 13½c; ham, 11c; mess pork, 22½ cents.

Lard -In tubs, 12c; in pails, 12½c; in tins, 13c; Chicago compound, 12c.

Vegetables Potatoes keep firm at \$24 and \$25 per ton, though Aschroft potatoes are still fetching from \$28 to \$30. Oregon onions are fetching from \$6 to \$6.50. Carrots and turnips still remain at the same prices and are quoted at from \$10 to \$12 per ton for common and \$15 for table use.

Flour, grain and feed A strong upward tendency is manifest in imported and Manitoba flour, and an advance is shortly expected. Prices for flour are as follows: Manitoba Patents, \$6.50; Manitoba Bakers, \$6.00; Oregon flour Valley, \$5.50; Spokane, \$5.25. Oatmeal, is quoted at from \$3.25 to \$3.75; according to brand and quality, and oil cake, remain firm at \$40 per ton. Rolled oats are steady at \$1.00, and cornmeal at \$2.75. An upward tendency is also manifest in the prices of feed. Shorts, \$26 to \$27 per ton; bran, \$21; wheat, \$36 to \$28; oats, \$35 to \$37; hay, \$17 to \$18.

Dried Fruits Evaporated peaches, 20c per pound; evaporated apricots, 25c; pitted plums, 16c; prunes, 16c; dried grapes, 8c; black figs, 10c; white figs, 20c; seedless sultanas, \$3 per box; London layers, \$1.25.

Eggs—The best pickled eggs only fetch 15 cents per dozen, while 8 cents is the lowest figure reached. Oregon fresh eggs have come in during the last few days in rather larger numbers, and the price has slightly dropped, 23 cents per dozen being the price mostly quoted.

Green fruits Oranges still remain plentiful, a cargo having arrived Friday. The following are the present quotations: Navels, \$1.75 to \$5; seedlings, \$3; second quality seedlings, \$2.50 to \$2.75. California lemons are quoted at \$1.75 per box, and Sicilian at \$7. Bananas are fetching \$4.50, and Oregon apples \$2.50. Straided honey, (Californian), is now to be had and is fetching 13 cents per lb.

## Montreal Stock Market

Reported by Osler, Hammond & Nanton, April 18, 1891:

Banks	Sellers	Buyers
Bank of Montreal	2254	27
Ontario		
Molson's		
Toronto		
Merchants	11	16
Union		
Commerce	154	14
Miscellaneous		
Montreal Tel.	106	104
Rich. & Ont. Nav.	61	60
City Pass. Ry.	176	17
Montreal Gas	202	200
Canada N. W. Land Co.	284	
C. P. R. (Montreal)	204	
C. P. R. (London)		1
Money - Time		
Money - On Call	13	
Sterling 60 Days, N. Y. Listed Rate	150	
" Demand "	150	
" 60 Days Montreal Rate Between Banks	24	
" Demand Montreal Rate Between Banks	24	
New York Exchange Montreal Rate Between Banks	116	117

There is a strong probability that the much talked of Grain Exchange building at Winnipeg will very shortly be a reality. A largely attended meeting of the members of the exchange was held last week, and the scheme met with the favor of all present. A committee composed of Messrs. E. L. Drewery, H. Crowe, S. A. McGaw, I. M. Ross, R. T. Rokeby, W. Martin and N. Hawlf, with the president, F. W. Thompson, and the vice president, J. A. Mitchell, was appointed to take hold of the matter and to obtain some idea of the probable cost, style and situation of the building. This committee will also make a report as to the best means of raising the necessary money. A report will shortly be made.

The Pilot Mound *Sentinel* says: "About the end of this month J. T. Gordon and K. Ironside will make the largest shipment of cattle ever sent from this province. The lot will consist of 600 head of stall fed animals; 300 will be placed on the cars at Pilot Mound station and 300 will be loaded at Manitou. Gordon and Ironside will go to Liverpool on the same vessel that carries the stock, in order to see that the animals are properly cared for. The direct shipment of well fed cattle to the English market cannot fail to benefit both farmers and business men and lead to increased attention being given to a most important industry. Last season Baird Bros & Chalmers and J. T. Gordon sent about sixty car loads of stock from Pilot Mound station and large shipments were made from stations west and from Manitou.

WE HAVE TOO MANY  
**CIGARS.**

With a view to reduce our stock of Cigars, we offer half dozen brands at very close figures. Some Capital lines for Jobbing. We have a job lot bought from Sheriff at less than factory cost.

About Four Thousand Traveller's Samples, Very Slightly Damaged at Half Price

CALL AND SEE THEM.

*Dawson, Sole Agt.*

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA.

**J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.**

PORK PACKERS,  
AND  
Provision  
Merchants,  
WINNIPEG



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- AND  
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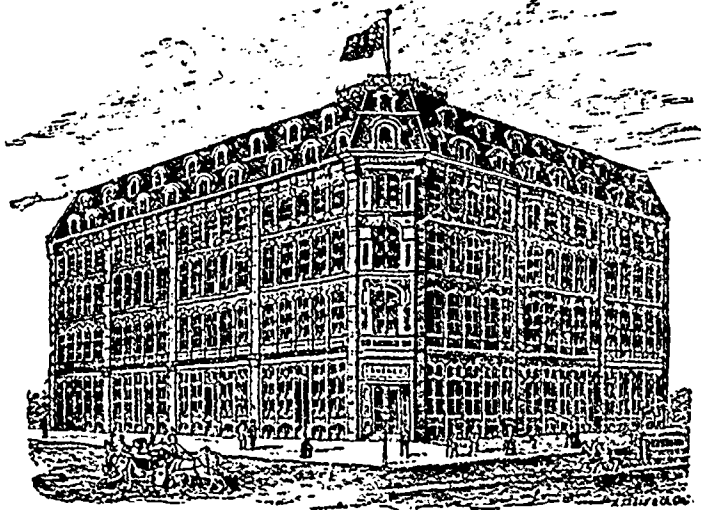
NOW READY NEW CURING

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, BONELESS BREAKFAST BACON, SHORT SPICED ROLLS, LONG CLEAR, BARREL PORK, Pure and Compound LARD, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, etc.,

Quality strictly first class. Let us have trial orders. Egg cases and Fillers for sale. Highest Market Price for Fresh Eggs. As usual, our Commission Branch will have careful attention.

Having arranged with the **MCCORMICK MANUFACTURING CO.**, of London, Ontario, to handle their goods in this market, consisting of Biscuits, Confectionery, Jams and Jellies, we beg to advise the Trade that we intend carrying a stock here in Winnipeg, and SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE. First Car will arrive about March 30th. Every live Merchant should get our Prices. Price Lists now ready, write for them. Orders and Correspondence Solicited. Letter Orders receive Special Attention.

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



Our Samples for the Spring Season, 1891, are now on view at No. 18 Rowand Block, cor. Portage Ave. & Main

**H. SHOREY and CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,**

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



**TASSE, WOOD & CO.**

Manufacturers of

**Fine Cigars, MONTREAL.**

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

Are unsurpassed by any in the Dominion

Ask your Wholesale Merchant FOR THEM.

**Wm. Ferguson,**

WHOLESALE

**WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.**

Permit Orders Promptly Executed  
8th Street, - - Brandon

**ALLEN & BROWN, WINNIPEG.**

**PACKERS and CURERS.**

CHEAPEST SMOKED HAMS, AND BREAKFAST BACON, BONELESS HAM, PURE LARD, At Lowest Prices.

**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, - MONTYRE BLOCK WINNIPEG

**EASTER.**

Ask your Grocer for Griffin's Sugar-Cured Hams, Breakfast and Roll Bacon, also Pure Leaf Lard, quality strictly first-class. Full stock of Long Clear Bacon, Barrel Pork and all kinds Heavy Provisions.

LET US HAVE YOUR EASTER ORDERS

WRITE FOR PRICES.

**J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.,**

Pork Packers and Provision Merchants, WINNIPEG.

**DICK, BANNING & CO**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Lumber, Shingles and Lath,**

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE G.P.R.

PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG

SAMUEL HOOPEE, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs furnished on application. Corner Bauvattine and Albert streets, Winnipeg

**RICHARD & CO,**

Importors and Wholesale Dealers in

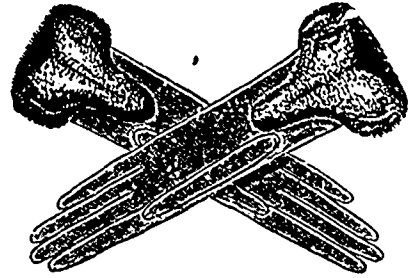
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365 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

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Gloves, Mitts, Snowshoes, Indian Moccasins



Our specialties are all styles of GLOVES, MITTS AND GAUNTLETS. In fine Buck and Antelope universally acknowledged the best

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**Winnipeg Brass Works**

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Manufacturer of all Classes of Brass Goods, Brass and Iron Railings, Etc., Etc.

ELECTRIC BELLS KEPT IN STOCK

ANDREW SCHMIDT, - Winnipeg.

**MUNROE & CO.,**

Wholesale Dealers

**Wines, Liquors and Cigars**

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

**Robertson, Linton & Co**

CORNER OF ST. HELEN AND LEMOINE STS MONTREAL.

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THE BEST.

**Chicago Board of Trade Prices.**

Wheat was more active on Monday, and prices ranged a little higher. Opening prices were from 1/4 to 3/8 higher than Saturday's close. The trading is gradually shifting to July. Closing prices were:—

	April	May	June	July
Wheat	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	—	1.04 1/2
Corn	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	69 1/2
Oats	—	55	54 1/2	52 1/2
Pork	—	12.67 1/2	—	13.10
Lard	—	6.82 1/2	—	7.15
Short Ribs	—	6.27 1/2	—	6.62 1/2

Wheat opened on Tuesday at about the same as Monday's closing figures. The market was nervous and unsettled. The highest point reached for May was \$1.06 1/2 and for July \$1.05. Closing prices were:—

	April	May	June	July
Wheat	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2	—	1.04 1/2
Corn	68 1/2	68 1/2	—	68 1/2
Oats	—	54 1/2	54 1/2	53
Pork	—	12.70	—	13.12 1/2
Lard	—	6.87 1/2	—	7.17 1/2
Short Ribs	—	6.30	—	6.65

Wheat was firm and more steady on Wednesday, with prices ruling a shade higher. The range for May was from \$1.01 1/2 to \$1.05 1/2 and for July \$1.03 1/2 to \$1.04 1/2. Closing figures were:—

	April	May	June	July
Wheat	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	—	1.04 1/2
Corn	70 1/2	69 1/2	—	69 1/2
Oats	—	55 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2
Pork	—	12.65	—	13.02 1/2
Lard	—	6.55	—	7.12 1/2
Short Ribs	—	6.30	—	6.61

Wheat was strong on Thursday, the close being 2 1/2c higher than yesterday's. The bullish influences were a good export demand, a big reduction in available stock and higher cables. Closing prices were:—

	May	June	July	Sept.
Wheat	1.07 1/2	—	1.06 1/2	—
Corn	72 1/2	—	69 1/2	—
Oats	56 1/2	—	54 1/2	—
Pork	12.75	—	13.31	13.70
Lard	6.97 1/2	—	7.25	7.52
Short Ribs	6.47 1/2	—	6.75	7.06

On Friday wheat advanced sharply on strong cable and bullish domestic news. May closed 3 3/8c higher, and July gained 2 1/2c. Closing prices were:—

	May	June	July	Sept.
Wheat	1.11	—	1.09	—
Corn	72 1/2	—	65 1/2	—
Oats	57 1/2	—	54 1/2	—
Pork	12.92 1/2	—	13.32 1/2	13.67 1/2
Lard	6.97 1/2	—	7.25	7.52 1/2
Short Ribs	6.60	—	6.82 1/2	7.10

**Minneapolis Market.**

Following were closing wheat quotations on Thursday, April 16:—

	April	May	July	On track
No 1 hard	1.09	—	—	1.09
No 1 northern	1.06	1.05	1.07 1/2	1.06 1/2
No 2 northern	1.01	—	—	1.01-5

Flour—The flour market is firm and there is more life to it with the mills selling their output. Some large sales of patents have been made lately at the outside quoted. There were sales of patents too, and straight flour has been sold that netted close to \$5 at the mills, with considerable patent at \$5.40. Other sales have been made lower, but millers are firm for all qualities. Quoted at \$5.10 to \$5.50 for first patents; \$4.95 to \$5.10 for second patents; \$4.00 to \$4.60 for fancy and export bakers; \$2.00 to \$2.50 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

Bran and shorts—Quoted at \$15.50 to \$16.00 for bran; \$16.50 to \$17.00 for shorts, and \$17.00

to \$17.50 for middlings. There is a tendency to easier markets, though there is no prospect of low ones.

Oats—Quoted at 53 to 54 1/2c by sample.

Barley—Quoted at 55 to 70c for poor to fine samples of No. 3.

Feed—Millers held at \$26.50 to \$27.00 with corn meal at \$25.00 to \$26.00.

Apples—Missouri, car lots, \$4 to \$5; Michigan, car lots, \$5 to \$5.50. Smaller lots, \$5 to \$6.50.

Potatoes—There is a good demand for good potatoes and all choice sound stock sells readily at quotations. The warmer weather is causing larger receipts. Mixed stock in small lots is moving at 90c to \$1. Quotations for car lots are as follows: Burbanks, good to fancy, 90c to \$1; Hebron, common to choice, 85 to 95c; Rose, rough to fancy, 80 to 95c; mixed stock, fair to choice, 75 to 85c.—Market Record, April 16.

**Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat.**

At Minneapolis, on Saturday, April 18, No 1 northern wheat closed as follows: April option, \$1.09 1/2; May \$1.09 1/2; July, \$1.12. These prices are about 7 1/2c higher than a week ago.

**Dunth Wheat Market.**

On Saturday, April 18, May wheat closed at \$1.13 1/2, July closed at \$1.14 1/2 and Cash at \$1.09 1/2. Prices for No. 1 hard there were the highest closing prices on any day of the week. Closing prices week ago were: May, \$1.06 1/2c, Cash \$1.03 1/2

**Toronto Grain and Produce Prices**

Car prices were: Flour—Manitoba patent, \$6.05 to \$6.15, Manitoba Strong Bakers', \$5.75 to \$5.85. Bran—\$18.50 to \$19.00; middlings, \$19 to \$20. Wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.12; No. 2 spring, \$1.04 to \$1.05; No. 2 red winter, \$1.12; No. 2 hard, \$1.18; No. 3 hard, \$1.06 to \$1.07; No. 2 northern, \$1.12; No. 1 frosted, 96c; No. 2 frosted, 86c. Barley—No. 3, 53 to 54c. Oats—54 to 55c.

**A Fine Animal.**

A maiden cow, received by Carson & Cowles, butchers, Winnipeg, from Westbourne, Man., last week, dressed over 1200 pounds. The exact weight of the four quarters was 1198 pounds. The animal was six years old, but had never had a calf, and was what you would call "beef to the heels." A finer piece of beef is seldom seen in this market. The cow was raised in Manitoba, and moreover, was raised by a native of Manitoba. Of course this animal was well bred, and this only shows what THE COMMERCIAL has repeated heretofore, that if Manitoba is to take the place which she is entitled to as an exporter of stock, more care must be given to breed. It is just as cheap to ship a fine animal to market as a poor one. No matter how well fed cattle may be, unless they have the breed they do not make the choicest beef.

**The Canada Northwest Land Company.**

The shareholders of the Canada Northwest Land Co. held their annual meeting in London, Eng., a short time ago. The land sales returns lately received from Winnipeg, were read by the chairman, and went to show that during the three months prior to the date of the meeting,

5,810 acres were sold, realizing the sum of \$29,500 as compared with 2,122 acres for \$11,000 during the corresponding period of the last year. The town site sales during the three months amounted to \$7,650 as compared with \$9,100 last year. A motion brought in by the chairman, to reduce the capital stock of the company from £1,190,323 17s. 6d. divided into 244,169 shares, to £1,150,802 15s. divided into the same number of shares was carried. The company is very well satisfied with the outlook, and the reasons for this are based as the chairman put it, "On the undeniable fact that the Western wheat harvest of 1890 was a very good one." Sir Donald A. Smith, F. B. Osler and H. B. Bethune were re-elected directors of the company.

The Manitoba Legislature was prorogued on Thursday.

A. McDonald & Co., general merchants, Edmonton, have dissolved.

Maywood Bros., coal and ice dealers and transfer agents, Brandon, have assigned to J. M. Robinson the official assignee.

Jeffares & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, have assigned in trust to S. A. D. Bertrand; meeting of creditors will be held on the 24th inst.

The general stock of E. G. Wilson, of Revelstoke, B. C., is offered for sale by tender, by S. A. D. Bertrand, Winnipeg, stock amounts to \$11,431.

J. McKenzie, of Virden, intends to open at Portage la Prairie shortly as a manufacturer of awnings, overalls, shirts and other coarse classes of dry goods.

Alex. Fraser, well known to the western trade as the representative of R. C. Macfie & Co., hats and furs, of London, Ont., arrived from the east last week.

E. L. Drewry has purchased the Empire Brewing Company property at Winnipeg for the sum of \$14,000. This includes about \$1,000 to \$1,100 worth of stock. Mr. Drewry will use it, for a time at least, as a store house and bottling works.

Ten thousand Bradford, England, weavers are on strike.

S. C. Matthews and W. C. Towers, the former well known to the western trade by his trips west, have formed a partnership and opened in the wholesale furnishing trade at Montreal, at 263 St. James street.

Greene & Sons Company, of Montreal, wholesale hats, caps and fur goods, etc., are to the front this spring, as usual, in looking after the western trade. Wm. Maxwell arrived from the east last week, to do the western trade for the house.

The Toronto board of trade recently discussed a resolution in favor of more intimate relations between Canada and Great Britain. A resolution was passed unanimously as follows: "This board is of the opinion that the time has come in the interests of the Empire when closer fiscal relations should be entered into between Great Britain and her colonies and that the import duty imposed by Great Britain on the food products of other nations with no tariff against her own products will not enhance the value of food products of the Empire, but will materially increase production therein and place her in a position for her food supply in the near future."



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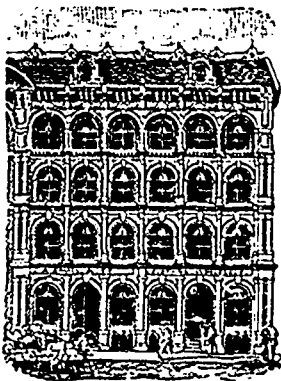
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### Trade Within the British Empire.

The British House of Commons on the 17th Feb., says the *London Chamber of Commerce Journal*, engaged in the discussion of a subject which is, at the present moment, absorbing the attention of all those who have any regard for the tendency of Imperial policy. Howard Vincent opened up the matter by moving the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this House, an early opportunity should be taken of inviting the self-governing colonies to confer with the Imperial government upon the best means of developing the trade of the Empire," detailing the opinions of responsible statesmen in all parts of the Empire as pointing to a probable favorable issue of a Conference. Staveley Hill seconded the motion. Sir Lyon Playfair considered that no basis has been put forward upon which Parliament could ask the Colonies to enter a trade Conference. J. Lowther supported the motion.

G. J. Goschen (Chancellor of the Exchequer) made a speech upon the question, from which we make a few extracts, as follows:—

"There are some respects in which I may say I cordially agree with the mover and seconder of this resolution. I doubt whether the right hon. gentleman (Sir L. Playfair) sufficiently appreciated the bearings generally of this question. If it were a question of protection and free trade—if it were simply a question of that kind—then I can quite conceive that he would be perfectly right in almost every word he said, but not in all. I do believe, with many of my hon. friends on this side of the House, and a great many hon. members on the other side, that the feelings of this country towards the colonies during the last twenty-five years have become warmer, and that a great desire for nearer relations with our colonies has become distinctly a political feature of the present time. \* \* \* I am anxious to carry conviction to the minds of some of our fellow-subjects in the colonies, who think we might legislate in this direction, the extreme difficulties of such a course. What can we do? There are two great systems—one, the system of Custom Union; and the other that of imposing differential duties. The hon. member for Staffordshire pointed out that the United States of America is practically a free trade country because there are no barriers of customs between the different States. If our colonies were prepared for a Customs Union in that sense—that there should be free trade with no barriers of customs to keep out English goods from the colonies or colonial produce from this country—if that were the case I should say, 'The colonies mean business, and let us see how far we can reconstruct any portion of our fiscal system to meet those views.' Even then the difficulties are enormous, but they ought to be faced for the sake of the great objects to be secured. \* \* \* What chance or hope have the colonies held out to us that they are prepared to move in this direction? The most is that they will keep a wall 10 feet high against us and make it 11 feet higher against foreigners. Supposing we made immense sacrifices to effect a Customs Union with the colonies, it might be that the opening made for our goods was on such a small scale that it would be but a slight relief against the immense sacrifices of trade we should be obliged to make. We ought to have securities from the colonies not merely that they would put a 5 per cent extra on foreigners, but that their

tariff itself should be such as would likely protect this country from loss. In some articles their business might be sufficient in the quantity of goods taken from this country, but in many cases their tariff might be so prohibitive that the exports from this country might be lessened. What portion of foreign goods would be excluded and what portion of our goods would be admitted in its place? The portion of foreign goods which ours would displace would in many cases be very small. If we are to put on some duties in this country, they must be discriminating duties, as against the foreigner. But how can we manage that with our present tariff and the present items of consumption which we tax? What do we tax? We tax tea, tobacco, spirits, and wine. These are articles which are not produced in any quantity by our self-governing colonies, by Australia or Canada, and therefore would not affect the position of those colonies as regards those articles. What should we have to do, therefore? We should have to have recourse to other articles; we should not be putting a discriminating duty, but we should be putting on a duty for the first time, and there is the great difficulty. There are very few articles which are imported in so great a quantity from our colonies as to really affect their trade largely, with the exception of food stuffs, wheat and wool. Supposing you put a duty on wool, would not our manufacturers in Bradford and elsewhere have to pay 2 per cent. more for their wool than now?—and, in fact, from the falling off of competition they would have to pay 4 or 5 per cent. more. How, then, would they be able to compete with the manufacturers from abroad whom they are endeavoring to displace? If we endeavored to secure a greater output for our manufacturers by imposing duties on raw materials which hampered the industry, we might hamper commerce without getting that increase of manufactures by our colonies which we should all unanimously desire to see accomplished. None of the declarations of Prime Ministers or speeches made in the colonies show that the colonies would be prepared to pay more than an addition of five per cent. on the small amount of imports which they take from foreign countries. That is all they propose. \* \* \* But I can assure my hon. friends that Her Majesty's Government shares with them their desire that some means should be found to bring the colonies closer to this Empire, and we shall neglect no opportunity of seeing whether, out of the discussions which have taken place, and out of future discussions, some good might come, and such changes might be made as would, if they did not realize the dreams of my hon. friend, at all events result in good to all classes of the country. I do not deny that I am glad that it has been put forward to the people of this country, upon platforms and elsewhere, that our Colonial Empire is a matter of supreme importance, and I think they may be fairly asked, is the House of Commons, are your leaders, prepared to make any sacrifice of convenience or pocket in order to contribute towards the solution of this question? The first thing is that we should decide what is our real object. I think that even the right hon. gentleman, the member for Leeds, would be glad that we should have closer commercial relations with the colonies. But do not let us ignore the tremendous difficulties, or encourage the colonies to believe that we can

achieve impossibilities, or ask this country either to tax raw materials or take any steps which would substantially raise the price of food."

After some discussion, and Howard Vincent had expressed his willingness to withdraw his motion, "the previous question" was carried.

### An English Financial Authority.

Now that the excitement and passion incident to an election contest has passed, people will be in a position to consider trade questions in a less biased manner. We commend the following extract from an article in the *London Economist*, a leading English financial journal, to the careful perusal of business men:—

"What we wish to point out is, that without taking the mother country into consideration at all and looking at the subject from the point of view of Canadian self-interest alone, the policy of the Liberal party is one which cannot work to the advantage of the Dominion. Its practical effect will be to tax Canadian consumers for the benefit of United States manufacturers. Protection is bad, even when home manufacturers are the persons protected, but it is infinitely worse when the persons who reap the advantage are foreigners. And that is what would be the case in Canada if such a differential tariff as is proposed were established. The immediate effect, of course, would be to deprive Canada of the £1,471,000 of customs revenue now derived from imports from the United States. If there were real free trade the Canadians would not thereby suffer. They would, indeed, gain more from the lowering of the prices of imported produce than the revenue would lose, because part of the benefit of the higher prices goes at present not to the treasury, but to the protected home producers. But there would not be free trade. The United States manufacturers would be protected against the only effective competition they have to fear—the competition, that is, of British manufacturers. They would therefore be under no compulsion to lower their prices, but would work up to the full limit of price which the tariff on British imports permitted. Thus the million and a half or so which the revenue lost would go, not to Canadian consumers, but to American manufacturers, with the result that the Canadian taxpayers would be compelled to pay that amount twice over. They would have to continue to pay it in the price of the goods, and new taxes to a similar amount would have to be imposed to make good the gap in the revenue. Nor would the process end there. To whatever extent the United States products were successful, with the aid of the tariff, in displacing British goods, to that extent the loss of revenue would be increased. What the people of Canada are asked to do, therefore, is to pay to United States manufacturers some millions of money which now go into the treasury, and to tax themselves to make up the loss. Real free trade, we repeat, would more than recoup for any reduction of revenue, because it would relieve them of the tax they now pay in the form of needlessly high prices for the articles they import and the similar articles of home manufacture. But this compensating gain is to be denied Canada and for what? Not that Canada may increase her trade, but that she may so divert trade as to increase her dependence upon the United States. For nothing is more certain than that if the effect of the discriminating tariff were to close Canadian markets against

British goods, we should be compelled to curtail our purchases of Canadian products. Trade is in essence barter, and if the Canadians will not exchange with us, we must seek others who will. And the people of Canada can judge for themselves which is the better market, the British or the United States, seeing that their exports consist largely of agricultural produce, and trade in agricultural products with the United States is much like sending coals to Newcastle. What the result of the elections will be it would be rash to attempt to predict, but of this Canada may rest assured, that if she attempts to buy trade with the United States by sacrificing her trade with other countries, it will not be long before she finds cause to rue so improvident a bargain.

### Profits in Wheat Cultivation.

Walter F. Burrell, who owns a number of farms in Whitman county, state of Washington, had 1,413 acres farmed for the crop of 1890, the work being done entirely by neighboring ranchers under the supervision of a superintendent. Mr. Burrell's lands are situated in different parts of the county and comprise a fair average of the land there, so the following statement, furnished by him, in regard to the results of his farming will be interesting to all who wish to know whether wheat raising pays or not:—

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Plowing 1,331 acres (93 1/2 acres volunteered)	\$ 1,061 37
Seeding 1,331 acres (93 1/2 acres volunteered)	964 41
Wheat for seeding, 2,137 bushels, at 53c	1,131 61
Harrowing	676 43
Rolling	899 70
Squirrel poison	304 74
Heading and stacking 1,414 acres	2,453 85
Thrashing and sacking	3,007 73
Sacks and twine, 21,581 sacks, at 9c	2,002 29
Hauling to warehouse 21,581 sacks	1,324 33
Superintendence	953 53
Insurance	176 85
Water	318 46
Loss on implements	203 00
Sundry expenses and taxes	596 73
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,007 85</b>

RECEIPTS.	
Wheat, 47,270 bushels, at 53c	\$25,057 87
Deducting the expenses	17,007 85
<b>Net profit</b>	<b>\$ 8,050 02</b>
Average yield per acre, 33 1/2 bushels, at 53c	\$17.00
Cost of farming per acre	12.02
<b>Net profit per acre</b>	<b>\$ 5.64</b>

The estate of M. S. Burrell rented 1,682 acres of land in the same county for a third of the crop. The receipts were: Wheat, 15,900 bushels, at 53c, \$8,429, which gives a net profit of \$5 per acre. The showing is in favor of working the land by hired help, as Mr. Burrell's net profit from 1,414 acres was \$8,050, while the estate from 1,682 acres, 268 acres more, only received \$8,429, or \$379 more. The excess of 268 acres should have produced about 8,933 bushels, one-third, which would have amounted to \$1,538.29.

For the crop of 1889 Mr. Burrell farmed 1,860 acres, at a cost of \$10.87 per acre. This was a year of drouth, and the crop yielded 52,550 bushels, an average of 28 1/7 bushels per acre. The wheat sold for 53c per bushel, sacked, and yielded a profit of \$7,400 or \$4 per acre.

It may be added here that Whitman county, Washington, is the banner county of that state, including the Palouse country, the finest wheat

growing section in the state. The lands above mentioned are valued at \$20 per acre, so the net profits shown will tend to show that wheat farming does pay.—Portland Oregonian

### Measured Bushels.

Statistician Dodge, of the United States, estimates the annual spring wheat crop of the country in commercial bushels of 60 pounds for the past three years as follows: In 1890, 136,061,636 bushels, against 151,441,952 bushels in 1889, and 125,778,661 bushels in 1888. The crop of last year was 15,380,289 bushels less than in 1889, and 10,287,975 bushels larger than in 1888.

The winter wheat crop of 1890, in measured bushels, was 244,854,267 bushels against 320,018,711 bushels in 1889, and 265,644,121 bushels in 1888. The crop of last year was 76,064,444 bushels less than the crop of 1889, and 10,879,954 bushels less than the crop of 1888.

The following table shows the crops of the principal spring and winter wheat States in measured bushels for the past three years:

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Wisconsin	12,375,720	16,231,292	12,700,417
Minnesota	36,434,200	43,562,000	25,728,773
Iowa	18,088,950	19,726,582	21,776,400
Nebraska	14,294,000	16,005,600	13,299,000
The Dakotas	37,385,175	39,916,500	33,915,433
Washington	8,071,000	6,884,000	4,855,000
Ohio	27,985,067	35,451,842	27,030,542
Michigan	19,426,375	22,523,550	23,026,833
Indiana	26,531,600	39,333,585	27,194,392
Illinois	17,555,633	36,366,727	31,710,420
Missouri	17,050,067	20,019,330	17,762,933
Kansas	27,114,192	29,881,600	14,975,800
California	28,035,650	42,540,538	27,976,817
Oregon	12,865,000	13,460,857	14,378,273
New York	8,823,600	8,601,603	8,932,155
Pennsylvania	15,647,775	16,173,830	18,175,267

### Reciprocity With Great Britain.

It is very much easier to bring about unrestricted reciprocity with Great Britain than with this country. Great Britain already admits all Canadian products free, and all Canada has to do in order to make reciprocity complete is to admit British products free along with the products of all other countries. When Canada does that, reciprocity with the United States will be a matter of comparatively trifling importance. The Liberals who are merely free traders will have not much left of which to complain, while the annexationist will be deprived of an argument which so admirably serves them because it can be used without disclosing their real purpose. The Tories can in no other way so effectually arrest the growth of annexation sentiment as by changing at once from the policy of protection to the policy of free trade. Under the latter policy the farmers of the Dominion would get cheap goods, and it would then be idle to talk to them of a reciprocity arrangement with this country whereby they would get only dear American goods in exchange for a market of uncertain value for some of their products.—Chicago Herald.

### A New Nail.

The newest thing in nails is a twisted wire nail which is a cross between a screw and an ordinary plain wire nail.

As is well known, the common cut nail tears and crushes the fibres of the wood as it is driven in, and its tapering shape destroys the greater portion of its holding power when it is

partially withdrawn. The plain wire nail, being pointed and smooth, does not crush the wood fibres as the cut nail does, but presses them aside. As the diameter of the nail is the same throughout its length, it fits as tightly and holds as firmly when partially drawn as when driven home.

The twisted wire nail not only crushes the fibres of the wood less than the two other forms of nails, but by its screw shape possesses a much greater holding power than either of the other forms. Quite similar to this screw modification of the wire nail is the recent American idea of making a wood screw that will drive nearly as well as a nail, and yet can be withdrawn by means of a screw-driver as readily as any screw.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

### Cheese.

A copy of the following circular has been received, which has been issued by the London institutions mentioned:—

The Cheese Committee of the Home and Foreign Produce Exchange, Limited, London, England, have had under consideration the betterment of trade with Canada, and for mutual advantage of all concerned, have decided to address a few suggestions as to improvements which are desirable. Whilst being able to congratulate the factorymen on the advance made during the past fifteen years, we cannot fail to recognize the fact that they have arrived at a stationary period, if not actually having entered on a retrograde movement. The season's (1890) make has, as a rule, shown a tight, hard, unkind curd, and a dryness, which has in some cases, created a suspicion of skimming. Also, it appears to importers, that throughout this season nearly all factories have marketed their make unripe; whilst we cannot exonerate shippers from all blame in taking an uncurd article, still the factorymen are primarily at fault, as, though a temporary advantage may be gained by selling an extra quantity on a rising market, the consumers here have an article foisted on them which creates a lasting prejudice in their minds against foreign cheese. Whilst on the subject, we may point out that it is the exception for an English cheesemaker to "let go" until the cheese are as they term it "ready."

Of course the weather and the pasturage, producing a greater or lesser quantity and quality of milk is an important factor, which practical (and not automatic) cheesemakers best know how to deal with. Coloring has been most erratic, in most cases to high and red, whereas the outlet for such is more contracted every year. The boxing in most cases shows a decided deterioration. We would strongly urge upon factorymen the necessity on their part of making this point a particular study; a valuable article like cheese is at least worth a good package. A well-seasoned wood made to fit the cheese is desirable. This complaint is especially applicable to sections east of Toronto. Also, there is the serious matter of weights. Most of the leading houses here have been making (this season) a test in this matter. Immediately on arrival averages have been taken, and the discrepancy arising totally impossible to comprehend."

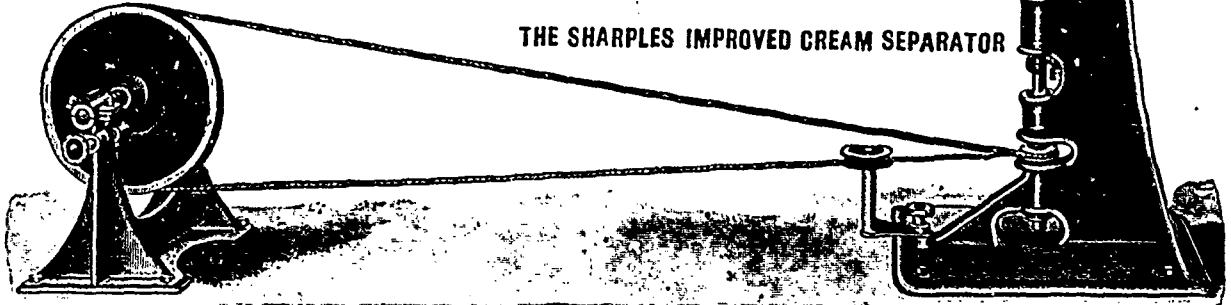
Reid & Dowswell are fitting up a bottling works at Vancouver, which will be opened immediately.

# GRANT, HORN & BUCKNALL,

## Produce and Commission Merchants

128 Princess Street, WINNIPEG.

Superior to all others.  
Capacity 1,300 lbs per hour.  
No Froth.  
Will not Clog up.  
Increased Capacity  
Best Machine.  
Less Power.



THE SHARPLES IMPROVED CREAM SEPARATOR

**PURCHASERS AND EXPORTERS OF BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.**

We carry in stock Creamery and Cheese Factory Supplies of the best kind manufactured. Our Factory Outfits are from Cornish, Curtis & Greene, the largest manufacturers in America. Our Butter Colour, Cheese Colour and Rennet Extract comes from Hansen's Danish Laboratory. For Butter Packages we have

White Spruce Creamery Tubs made to order for this market.  
White Ash Tubs. No. 1 Spruce.

Bradley Boxes in nests of 4, 2-7 lbs.  
Bradley Boxes in nests of 5, 2-10 lbs.

We keep Supplies of Parchment Paper for wrapping prints. Circular Cloth Caps to fit butter tubs and Patent Tub Fasteners.

Our brands of Salt are the best procurable, being directly imported English and Rice's Pure Dairy. We are having our Cheese Box material made and bundled expressly for this market. Scale Boards and Seamless Bandage, 14 1/2 in.-15 in. Thermometers, Testing Instruments, Curd Knives, etc., always on hand.

**HANSEN'S BUTTER COLOUR in 25c. and 50c. Bottles**  
MAY BE OBTAINED FROM ANY WHOLESALE GROCER OR DRUGGIST.

### Robert Mitchell & Co.,

MONTREAL, - P.Q.,  
—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Gas and Electric Light Fixtures, Gas Meters

Engineers', Plumbers', Gas & Steamfitters  
BRASS GOODS.

### Montreal Brass Works.

## CIGARS!

Encourage Home Manufactures by smoking

SELECTS, La Rosa and Havana Whips,  
—MADE BY—

**Bryan & Co**  
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

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### 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.

### A New Car.

Winnipeg has an inventor who promises to gain considerably more than local renown, in the person of T. J. McBride, manager of the business of Massey & Co., of this city. Mr. McBride has turned his mind to inventing before now, and a patent straw burning stove is among the articles which bear his name. He is now out with something new which promises to attract continental, if not world-wide attention. This is Mr. McBride's observatory, parlor, and sleeping car, for which he has recently secured a patent. McBride has done considerable travelling by rail, and being of an observing turn of mind, he desired to note the features of the country, etc., while flying along by rail. For purposes of observation, the ordinary sleeper affords very little convenience. This is a fact which has been impressed upon many, but in Mr. McBride's case, it further impressed upon him the necessity for attempting some improvement. His patent is the result. To explain the nature of the car would take much space, and then a number of cuts would be necessary to give a fair idea of its arrangement. We can say it is simply a transformation of the ordinary sleeper, by which excellent facilities are provided for observing the country on all sides, from the train. The design is simple and effective, and railway men who have seen the plans, are enthusiastic over the invention. It provides better ventilation and freedom from dust, renders the location of berths more convenient, and increases the value of upper berths in the sleeper. There are many other points in favor of this car which might be enumerated, but it is quite possible that our readers may have an opportunity of practically testing its value in time.

OAK TANNED  
"EXTRA" BRAND.  
**BELTING**  
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.  
THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

## J. & A. Clearihue,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.  
P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works B.C., D. Richards Laundry Soaps, Woodstock untario, Teller, Bothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.

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

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

## WILLIAMS & FRASER,

5 STORE STREET,

VICTORIA, B.C.

Commission :- Merchants

And Manufacturers' Agents.

Best Market Prices and Prompt Settlements for all kinds of Produce. Agents for Frazer & McKenzie, England, Machinery Manufacturers. Mining, Ship and Hydraulic Machinery a Specialty. Also Steel Lifeboats and Life Saving appliances.

✉ CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED ✉

## Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL, ROSS & CO., - Agents.

## EVANS BROS.' PIANOS,

Fine Finish, Fine Toned, Easy Touch.

THE UNEQUALLED

## Doherty Organ.

If YOU THINK OF BUYING AN ORGAN OR PIANO,

✉ Send for Catalogue and Price Lists ✉

O. E. MARCY, GENERAL MANAGER.

WINNIPEG.

## FOR SALE !!

The old, well-established and well-furnished.

## ANGLO AMERICAN HOTEL, EMERSON.

The most convenient and largest first-class house in town, containing 24 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms, large dining room, 3 sample rooms, kitchen, etc., large billiard hall, double bowling alley, ice house, liquor and vegetable cellars and one and a half storey well-finished dwelling house, all well drained. Large feed and sale stable, with all other needed out buildings, 2 never-failing spring wells, frost proof pumps and curbed with hard, yellow bricks, a large stable yard, flower and vegetable garden. A large bar trade in liquors and cigars done. Possession may be had at once for a very moderate cash price. Sickness and old age of owners the only cause for selling. Apply personally or by letter direct to

A. L. DUENSING, Proprietor.

## HENRY SMITH,

(LATE OF SMITH & FUDGER.)

53 BAY STREET, - TORONTO.

WHOLESALE

Fancy Goods, Woodenware, etc.

Mr. W. H. SMITH, my representative will, as usual, make his Spring and Fall placing trip to British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, carrying full lines of seasonable goods.

HENRY SMITH, 53 Bay Street, TORONTO

## Brackman & Ker,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

VICTORIA, B.C.

✉ CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. ✉

## Henry Saunders,

—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—

GROCERIES and LIQUORS,

37, 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET,

VICTORIA, B.C.

## McMILLAN & HAMILTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

OF ALL KINDS.

153 WATER ST.—VANCOUVER—P.O. Box 296.

## THE VANCOUVER WAREHOUSE CO'Y.

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

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

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

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

## J. CANNING,

Direct Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS

AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

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

P.O. Box 711.

## SPONGES.

A large Shipment from the Mediterranean just at hand. *Exceptional Values.*

LYMAN, KNOX and CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MONTREAL and TORONTO.

## LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,

British Columbia.

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

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

## Victoria Steam Bakery

M. R. SMITH & CO.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

## Cracker :- Bakers,

VICTORIA, B.C.

Capacity 50 barrels of Flour per day. Correspondence Invited.

## 'The Lansdowne.'

The Finest Hotel between Winnipeg and the Mountains. Solid Brick Throughout.

Equipped with Every Modern Convenience

Luxuriantly Furnished Parlors and Bedrooms.

Excellent Sample Rooms for Travellers.

F. ARNOLD, Proprietor. - REGINA, Assa.

## COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.

## Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Craig & St. Francis Xavier Sts.,

MONTREAL.

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

British Columbia Branch: WM. SKENE, Van Horne Block, VANCOUVER.

## W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

✉ READY MADE ✉

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Samples at McIntyre } REPRESENTATIVES  
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## The Saskatchewan.

Published at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan and devoted to the interests of the great and fertile Saskatchewan Valley.]

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER OF THE DISTRICT.

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## ROBINSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

## LUMBER.

MILLS AT SELKIRK, MAN.

DIMENSIONS ALL SIZED.

## Experimental Farms.

We are in receipt of an advance copy of the report of operations on the Dominion Experimental Farms during the year 1890. The Central Farm at Ottawa is dealt with in a very comprehensive manner and so also are the branch farms at Nappan, N.S., Brandon, Man., Indian Head, Assa., and Agassiz, B. C. The information contained in the report will be of very great value to Canadian farmers and fruit growers, covering as it does almost every branch of agriculture, horticulture, etc.

We do not propose to give a thorough review of the whole report this week, but will take up such parts as more directly relate to this province. This we find in the report of Superintendent S. A. Bedford of the Brandon farm.

After devoting half a page to the weather he comes directly to the most important part of his paper—wheat. Of this cereal 60 varieties were sown, 30 on the higher portion of the farm and 30 in the low land. By taking this plan, it was shown conclusively that wheat sown on high land is less susceptible to frost than wheat sown on low land. The different varieties of wheat maturing at the same time were also carefully examined to see what the difference in the effect of frost on them would be. The results of this test were very striking, it being shown that the close and heavy chaffed varieties are least liable to injury. Experiments were made with frozen wheat to ascertain what its value as seed would be. Some 1888 frozen wheat was obtained and sown on new land. Of this test Mr. Bedford says:—"Although the loss from slightly frozen grain was small, the No. 3 or badly frozen seed, gave considerably less than No. 1 hard, and in an unfavorable season the difference would no doubt be greater."

Some trials were made of the different methods now in use for treating smutty wheat. Bluestone, salt brine, and hot water were all tried and, although by none of these methods could the smut be entirely removed from the wheat, the results were, especially in the case of the bluestone, very satisfactory. The experiments made with fall sown spring wheat and fall wheat, were, on account of the unfavorable weather, not very encouraging.

Twenty-eight varieties of oats were sown and this test of varieties proved to be very satisfactory. The best yield obtained was from the kind known as English White Oats. This variety also has the advantage of ripening early.

Last season was an exceptionally favorable one for the barley crop and several interesting tests were made. 12 varieties of two-rowed barley were sown on backsetting. One of these is especially commended in the report as follows: "The Danish Chevalier was one of our best varieties last season, and has this year given slightly the best yield among the two-rowed, both on high land and in the valley. This excellent variety is said to be in active demand on the English market and appears well adapted to our climate."

Under the heading "Different Dates of Sowing", Mr. Bedford gives some valuable hints as to when to sow the different kinds of grain. He also made experiments in thick, medium and thin sowing. A trial of drill versus broadcast seeding, which was made, showed results very favorable to the former method. In addition to those already mentioned, experi-

ments were made with peas, turnips, potatoes, mangels and sugar beets, carrots, fodder corn, and fodder plants, grasses, both native and foreign, millets, buckwheat, and fruit and forest trees. All these are reported under different headings and accompanied by a large amount of tabulated matter, which assists very materially in making the results of the experiments plain. Mr. Bedford speaks very favorably of the Kentucky blue grass in his item on the cultivated grasses.

A great deal of attention has been given to tree culture, and very curious results obtained. This is, however, not a report of last year's work alone, but includes a report on the condition of trees which were planted in previous years. Among the varieties of fruit are apple, crab apple, cherry, pear and plum trees, all of which are, on the whole, in good condition. The care of forest, ornamental and shrub trees has also been carefully studied and reported on. The varieties of forest which have been found to succeed best on the farm are native ash-leaf maple, native ash, American elm (from native seed), Russian poplars and willows, cottonwoods (northern grown), alders, birch and white spruce. A number of shrubs have also been found to do very well, a Japanese rose bush (*Rosa Rugosa*) being among them. The success which has attended the planting of berry and currant bushes has proved beyond a doubt that these can be raised in this country with a little care. Strawberries have also been raised in sufficient quantities to show that their cultivation is not a difficult matter.

Last season being a very favorable one for vegetables, a good showing was made in that branch. The kinds planted were beans, beets, corn, cucumbers, cabbage, carrots, kohlrabi, lettuce, onions, pumpkins, parsnips, peas, radish, rhubarb, salsify, spinach, squash, tomatoes, turnips and cauliflower. This latter is especially worthy of mention, the yield being a very fine one; the variety known as Early Erfurt being among those mentioned as giving good satisfaction. In regard to flowers we might just make another extract from the report to show that their cultivation is not such a difficult matter as is generally supposed. "The impression is general throughout the province that the cultivation of garden flowers here must necessarily require much time and skill to produce satisfactory results, while the reverse is the case, for it is questionable whether the natural soil of any portion of the Dominion is better adapted to the growth of flowers than that of this province, as is evidenced by the abundance of wild flowers growing everywhere."

The next important point touched on is that of seed grain distribution. Of this a considerable quantity was distributed among the farmers of the province last year, and a still larger quantity will be sent out this year.

The report closes with a few words on "Exhibits at Agricultural Fairs" and "Farmer's Institutes."

## Furs in England.

The London, England, correspondent of the *New York Fur Trade Review*, writes that journal as follows: "During the last few days this city has been visited by one of your favorite 'blizzards,' and such a storm as raged here on the 9th and 10th of February, has only been equalled by the great storm of 18th January,

1891, and therefore it was no wonder when we were experiencing such arctic weather that the Hudson's Bay Co.'s and C. M. Lampson & Co.'s sales should go with a swing, and we believe it is without precedent that two sea otter skins should sell for £200 per skin.

Black bears, which were wanted by our furriers, ruled very high in price, but the figures did not deter the home trade from buying, and as Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co. have not yet sold their collection of bears there will be handsome prices paid at their auction, as they have a very fine collection of Minnesota skins.

Grizzly Bears—This article also came in for a share of patronage by the home trade, and it seems likely that it will recover its former standing here.

Skunk—The home trade is simply mad after this article just now, as will be seen in the result of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s sale, when prices realized fully 20 per cent. advance on last March.

Squirrel Linings are still very firm, and there is no appearance of the article being any cheaper, in fact our latest advice from Russia is that wiatka are selling at 30 rubels per pair, so that would make them at least 65s. per pair here, and even at these extreme prices our furriers are buying.

In the sales yesterday there were some very large parcels of Thibet lambskin coats and crosses which fetched extraordinary prices; one string of crosses, which were exceedingly fine, sold as high as 117s. each, and has given us the impression that this article will again advance to 1889 prices.

Nutria is still selling very freely for mantle trimmings, and in consequence of the continued high price of fur seals the better grades are being dyed seal color and certainly look very handsome, far surpassing the pulled and dyed musquash.

Mink was growing in favor here, but the high prices realized by the Hudson's Bay Co. this week did not enable the trade here to secure many, but the bulk was taken by the German buyers.

## Another Railway Deal.

The Manitoba Government has made an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the extension of its Souris branch to the Souris coal fields, some distance beyond the western boundary of the province. The distance to be covered is 120 miles. Then the Deloraine branch is to be extended to Melita, where a junction will be formed with the Souris branch. The distance of the latter line is 25 miles. In addition to this the Glenboro branch is to be extended five miles. So that the C. P. R. will build 150 miles altogether. To aid them in doing this the Government agrees to give the company a cash bonus of \$150,000. This is equivalent to \$1,000 a mile. It might be contended that the Government had no business giving aid in territory beyond the boundary of the province. As an offset to this, however, the Government has secured an important agreement regarding the development of the Souris coal fields. The Dominion Coal company, through Major Walsh, agrees to proceed at once to the development of the coal mines, and the railway company has bound itself in a bond of 50,000 to the Government that coal will be supplied for \$4 a ton, which means a reduction of \$3.50 per ton on former prices. The arrangement is binding for ten years.

## British Columbia.

G. C. Vessey, carriage maker, Vancouver, is dead.

E. Johnson has opened in the dry goods business at Nanaimo.

J. L. Brown, photographer, Kamloops, has given up business.

Andrews & Earl have opened in the bakery business at Victoria.

John Fitzpatrick has started in the plumbing business at Vancouver.

An architects office will be opened at Mission by McKenzie, of Vancouver.

New Westminster merchants are discussing the question of a city market.

Joseph Henley has purchased the Morley soda works, New Westminster.

Banberry & Howson, carpenters, etc., Revelstoke, have dissolved partnership.

Fader Bros. have started a fish packing establishment at New Westminster.

The firm of Andrew & Farsman, commission merchants, have opened at Victoria.

McEnery & Billingham have opened in the wholesale wine business at Victoria.

Davidson Bros, jewellers, Vancouver and Victoria, have opened a branch at New Westminster.

I. N. Kendall & Son, have opened offices at Westminster, as mill-wrights, draughtsmen and designers.

The Richmond Hotel, Steveston, has been leased to Trites Bros, who will manage it in the future.

J. H. McMillan & Co., have taken over the general store business of Young & Rickles at Northfield.

Nanaimo district has been released from the hog quarantine which has been in force for some time past.

E. W. Edwards, who recently arrived at Vancouver from the east, has started a mattress factory at that city.

The boat building firm of Foot & McDougall, Victoria, has been dissolved. H. R. Foot will continue the business.

J. Anderson, of Victoria, was in Nanaimo recently endeavoring to make arrangements to open up a brick yard there.

Philip Wade, stone and marble cutter, Vancouver, intends establishing a branch of his business at New Westminster.

R. Campbell has assumed the proprietorship of the Superior saloon, Vancouver. He has admitted McPhadden as a partner.

The Victoria upholsters, cabinet makers and house furnishers held a meeting recently to discuss the question of forming a union.

W. J. Scott, of Winnipeg, western manager of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., has appointed C. E. Perry as agent of the company at Vancouver.

A concern to be known as the Columbia Manufacturing Company, has been established at Vancouver, for the purpose of manufacturing writing inks.

C. R. Major, of the firm of Major & Eldridge, Vancouver, has decided to erect a large three-storey building in which that firm will transact its business.

A movement is on foot to obtain incorporation for a company to construct and operate a

line of railway from Nanaimo to some point north of Vancouver Island.

The *News-Advertiser* of April 11th says: "The British ship, Forest King, was expected to arrive here this morning to load lumber for Callao, Peru, at the Hastings saw mill."

The Hudson's Bay Company have decided to erect a new three-storey building at Vancouver. The cost of the building will be between \$30,000 and \$40,000. Work will be commenced at once.

The tin, sheet iron and cornice workers of Victoria have formed an organization for mutual protection. It has been moved that after the 20th of April the nine hour day be adopted.

At a meeting of the municipal council of Victoria held recently, a memorial was received from the Montreal board of trade in opposition to the collection of the tax on commercial travellers.

The department of marine and fisheries at Ottawa have decided to make official enquiry into the loss of the steamer Sardonix, which was wrecked on the coast of the Queen Charlotte island some time ago.

C. Mallette has severed his connection with the firm of Bouchier, Croft & Mallette, real estate agents, etc., Victoria. He has accepted the position of general manager of the Port Angeles Southern Railway.

A proposition to have the Beaver, one of the oldest vessels on the Pacific coast, exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair, is being discussed in Victoria at present. This vessel is said to be first that ever rounded Cape Horn.

A motion has been brought before the city council of Vancouver, to provide for the appropriation of a sum of money to be used in celebrating the arrival of the first of the new China steamer the "Empress of India." She is expected about the 27th or 28th of this month.

Garvin & Campbell are calling for tenders for their hotel to be erected at Beacon Hall park. The new building will be three storeys high, with brick and stone foundation. There will be about fifty twelve bed rooms, with dining and sitting rooms and parlors. Thos. Garvin will take charge of the hotel.

Heretofore the position of mayor, of the city of Nanaimo, has had no salary attached to it. The question of compensating the citizen who fills that position is now being discussed and it is probable that some plan will be adopted which will at least partially repay those who do the duties. The aldermen will also be provided for.

The two leading legal firms of New Westminster have amalgamated. The old firm of Corbould, McCall & Jeans, and Fortin & Morrison, have entered into partnership. The name of the new combine will be Corbould, McColl & Fortin, and the members are Messrs. Gordon, E. Corbould, A. J. McColl, J. Fortin and Aulay Morrison.

Alex. Ewen is about to begin the erection of a new salmon canning establishment on Lion Island near New Westminster. The cannery will be in readiness to begin operations when the sockeye run commences, usually about the first of July. This makes the third new cannery to be erected on the Fraser the present year, the other two being those of the Lulu Canning Company, on the main river, and Rowan Bros., on the North Arm.—*Ledger*,

A vote of the citizens of Nanaimo is to be taken on the question of the city purchasing the Gas and Electric Light Co.'s works and operating these works in futuro. At present there are two companies, or rather one company and one private individual supplying that city with electric light and the by-law, which will be submitted to the ratepayers on May 4th, provides for the purchase of both those plants. It is expected that \$55,000 will be the amount of money required.

At the last session of the city council of Victoria notice was given that at the next meeting of that body a resolution will be introduced that a bonus of one million dollars shall be granted to a company for the construction of a railway between Victoria and Beecher Bay, to connect at the latter point with a ferry which will run to Port Crescent, the terminus of a railway now being extended to that place. The company which is to undertake the enterprise is now seeking a charter of incorporation from the provincial legislature. The charter provides that the work of construction shall be commenced not later than May, 1892, and the road and ferry be completed and in operation within two years from that date. The railway cars will be carried across the Straits, a distance of nine miles, on the ferry steamers.

## North West Ontario.

A. Collins has opened a general painting, calsonining and paper hanging shop at Port Arthur.

A model stock and poultry farm is now in operation on Pie Island, near Port Arthur. Nothing but really first-class stock is kept, and the poultry are said to be especially fine.

H. F. Atwell & Co., grocers, etc., Norman, have moved into larger premises, having taken the store formerly occupied by Carmichael. Boots and shoes, furnishings, etc., have been added to the business.

On Monday, the 6th inst., the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Rat Portage Reduction Works was held. Out of the 6,300 shares which have been issued, 4,462 were presented. The question of obtaining a supply of ore was discussed and it was decided that owing to the ore around Rat Portage not being developed in sufficient quantities to make it pay, the company would have to arrange for ore from other places. Some alterations were made in the by-laws. The election of directors was then proceeded with and the following cities are represented on the board: Cleveland, 1; Stillwater, 1; St. Paul, 2; Winnipeg, 2; Rat Portage, 1. The meeting then adjourned. The management expect to have the works running in about six weeks.

## Assiniboia.

H. Yuill, has opened a restaurant at Medicine Hat.

McIntosh Bros., have disposed of the Queen's hotel, Qu'Appelle.

T. J. Braund of Toronto, intends to start in the general store business in Regina.

The Regina board of trade council has decided to publish another immigration pamphlet.

W. H. Maulson & Co., general merchants, Moosomin, offer their business for sale, through W. F. Henderson, of Winnipeg. Moosomin is one of the best business points in the territory.

Williamson & Son, fruits and confectionery, Regina, have assigned to James A. McCaul.

The Moose Jaw electric light, which has been in operation for two or three weeks is giving perfect satisfaction.

The farmers of Qu'Appelle district are being supplied with strychnine for poisoning gophers, free of charge, by the government.

Smith, of Moosomin, is refitting up his store at that place, and is putting in a full line of hardware in connection with his stove and tinware business.

The new farmers' organization, known as the Patrons of Industry, is taking root in the Territories. A number of lodges are being started in the Qu'Appelle district.

The Bank of Montreal has offered the municipality of South Qu'Appelle the privilege of purchasing the flour mill at Qu'Appelle station for the sum of \$20,000 payable in 30 years at 6 per cent interest.—*Vidette*.

### Saskatchewan.

The first annual spring exhibition of the Battle River Agricultural society will be held on the 1st of May at Battleford.

A vote of the ratepayers of Prince Albert was taken on April 18 on a by-law for the purpose of raising \$7,000 to be expended in town improvements.

Jas. Taylor, assignee in the estate of J. M. Campbell, general dealer, Prince Albert, has declared a first dividend of 20 per cent. The assignee says that there will be no difficulty in paying all claims against the estate in full, within one year. Gross liabilities are about \$15,800, and assets about \$42,000.

### Another Winnipeg Industry.

An industry which has existed in Winnipeg for some time, but about which very little has been heard, is the tannery and shoe factory carried on by Morton, Alexander & Morton. This business was started on a small scale, but it has grown steadily, and bids fair to become an extensive establishment in due time. The proprietors did not commence with a flourish of trumpets, but they went about their work quietly, to give the undertaking a fair trial, before making any noise. Hence the business has been carried on for some time without attracting as much attention as it otherwise would.

J. Morton was the originator of the idea of establishing a tannery in Winnipeg. Mr. Morton is a Scotchman, who came to this city a few years ago, bringing with him a thorough knowledge of the tanning industry. With a practical man at the head, one of the first elements necessary to success was guaranteed. Mr. Morton associated with himself, his son, T. Morton, and W. Alexander, and a tannery was established on Rachel street, near Point Douglas avenue and the C. P. R. track, with the object of testing the industry here. This was about three years ago. At that time the success of the undertaking was very problematical. Water is a very important item in tanning, and it was claimed by some that the water here, which contains considerable alkaline properties, would not be suitable. Experiments soon proved that the water was all that could be desired, though a little troublesome at first, until properly understood. In the absence of hemlock bark, extracts are used for

tanning, and answer just as well. Any increased cost of extracts is balanced by advantages for securing hides. In the first place, our western hides are of a very superior quality, being free from grubs and other imperfections, which afflict animals in the south and east. Only one grubby hide has ever been taken at the tannery, and that came from an animal brought in from the east. The extra quality of the hides is a point in favor of the tannery here. Then our surplus hides have to be shipped away east for a market, thus being subject to heavy freight charges, while leather brought in comes higher on the same account. Thus the freight is saved both ways by tanning the hides at home. The tannery will also assist in providing a better market for hides here.

First experiments were made with harness leather, and when this proved successful, calf was next tried. Mr. Morton has a secret process for calf, and he claims that his leather of this class is unequalled anywhere. It will wear better than French, is softer and more pliable, and equal in appearance. All other classes of leather are manufactured, but harness and calf are the principal kinds made. Furs are also tanned, for robes and other purposes, and quite a number of cow hides have been tanned, with the hair left on, for the manufacture of overcoats. A good hide makes a splendid overcoat for rough wear, and they are becoming quite popular. Deer and moose skins have also been prepared for the manufacture of mitts and gloves, and this is a branch which will probably be extended considerably, in both tanning the skins and working them up into mitts, etc.

Though the manufacture of leather has proved successful, the market for the product was not large, owing to the fact that nearly all our boots and shoes are brought in from the east. The firm were preparing to ship their leather east, when a happy thought dawned upon them. Why not work up the leather themselves, at home! The idea was acted upon, and the manufacture of boots and shoes was commenced about a year ago, premises having been secured on King street. This department was also experimental, but it has proved successful. It has been demonstrated that boots and shoes can be manufactured here at a profit. Thus it is seen how one industry leads to another. At first peg work was made, but later sewed work was undertaken. All the goods turned out in this department, are hand made, and are of the best class. As labor is more costly here, only the more expensive lines are made. The two branches—tanning and shoe manufacturing—have been found to work together to great advantage, and the business has grown steadily. A jobbing trade is done in the products of both the tannery and the shoe factory, and orders have been received as far west as the Pacific coast. In shoe uppers quite a business is done. The boots and shoes are made in sizes for men, women and children; and nearly all in calf. Some of the shoes examined appeared to be first-class, in style and quality. A quantity of dog skins have been tanned, and they make a splendid upper for calf bals, and have also been used for making shoes complete, making a very soft and pliable leather.

The business has increased to such an extent, that recently the demand has been in excess of the facilities for turning out goods. An addition will be made to the tannery, and more men are wanted for both the tannery and shoe factory.

There has been considerable difficulty in procuring help here when required. About 18 hands are now kept busy. Though the industry is yet in its infancy, it has been demonstrated that these lines can be carried on to advantage here, and it will prove a great benefit to the country to have our raw material worked up at home as much as possible, instead of shipping it east and bringing back manufactured goods. As stated, freight is saved both ways, the market for the raw material is increased in value, and employment is given to a number of people.

### Alberta.

C. Ryan is starting in the bakery business at Macleod. He will also carry a stock of fruit and confectionery.

Linton Bros., books and stationery, Calgary, have moved into the store lately vacated by the Hudson's Bay Company.

The clerks of Lethbridge have presented a petition to the merchants of that place begging that the early closing movement be adopted.

G. W. Lafferty, late manager of Lafferty & Moore's Bank, at Moose Jaw, will in future have charge of the firm's head office at Calgary.

The partnership which existed between H. Douglas and A. Stirrett, under the name of the Calgary Cartage Company, has been dissolved. Douglas takes over the business.

D. M. Ratcliffe and W. B. Irving, of Calgary, who have been in the east since February, buying cattle and horses, have returned home with five car loads. Some very fine stock was purchased.

There is a strong probability that the Macleod district will have an agricultural society this summer. All necessary preliminaries have been gone through and at a meeting to be held on Saturday last it was intended to proceed with the election of officers.

Henry & Smith, of Ottawa, have signed their contract with the Dominion Government for the construction of a Howe truss bridge across the Old Man river at Macleod. The estimated cost of the bridge is \$30,000, and construction is expected to occupy six months.

H. S. Holt and D. D. Mann, contractors, arrived from Montreal last week, to be present at the resumption of operations on the Calgary and Edmonton railway. Mr. Holt states that work will be commenced beyond the Red Deer river this week, and it is expected that the road will be completed to Edmonton by August. As the contractors finish up their work on that section of the road, they will begin grading on the Calgary & Fort Macleod section.

The following from the Lethbridge *Semi-Weekly News*, would indicate that the merchants of that town at least are not very well satisfied with the manner in which the Mounted Police are enforcing the liquor laws: "Lately several of our citizens have made complaints of the action of the N. W. M. P. at stations along the C. P. R. in breaking open parcels of goods, destined for Lethbridge, in search of liquor. A very annoying example of the way the law is being carried out came to our notice this week. A firm of druggists in town received a consignment patent medicines a few days ago, which, when it reached Lethbridge, was found to have been opened at some eastern point. The bottles were not securely re-packed and the result was that a number were broken, and the remainder damaged by the spilled medicine so as to be unsalable. This is a matter that calls for investigation, and the firm mentioned would be perfectly justified in making a complaint to the department. This is only another instance of the bad results of the present territorial liquor laws."





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THROUGH TICKETS AT LOWEST RATES to Toronto, London, Detroit, Buffalo, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Boston, New York and ALL POINTS IN THE EAST, also to St. Paul, Chicago, etc., etc.

\$10 Saved on 1st Class and \$5 on 2nd Class Tickets to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Ore., San Francisco and all Pacific Coast Points by taking the Canadian Pacific Route.

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FREE COLONIST SLEEPING CARS.

The only line running Upholstered Tourist Cars.

Leave.	WINNIPEG.	Arrive.
14 20 Daily.	Pacific Express for Portage la Prairie, M. & N.W. Railway Stations, Carberry, Brandon, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Moosejaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Banff Hot Springs, Donald, Kamloops, Vancouver, New Westminster and Pacific Coast Points.	16 30 Daily.
17 30 Daily except Thur.	Atlantic Express for Port Arthur, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Toronto, London, Detroit, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Montreal, Boston, Halifax, New York and all Eastern Points.	10 25 Daily except Wed
10 45 Daily.	St. Paul Express for Morris, Regina, Grafton, Grand Forks, Fargo, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, etc.	13 50 Daily
10 45	Connects with Mixed for Morden, Manitow, Killarney, Deloraine and Intermediate Stations	13 50
a 11 30	Morris, Morden, Manitow, Killarney and Deloraine.	17 15
a 11 50	Headingley, Carman, Treherne, Holland and Glenboro.	15 15
b 7 50	Stony Mountain and Stonewall.	12 35 b
b 18 00	Kildonan, Parkdale, Lower Fort Garry and West Selkirk.	10 35
c 7 00	Niverville, Otterburne, Dominion City and Emerson.	21 30

a, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; b, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; c, Wednesday only.

**TICKETS** 471 Main Street and C.P.R. Depot, Winnipeg. W. M. McLEOD, City Pass Agt. Or of any Regular Station Agent of the Company.

GEO. OLDS, Gen. Traffic Mgr., MONTREAL. D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agt., MONTREAL. W. WHYTE, Gen. Sup't, WINNIPEG. ROBT. KERR, Gen. Pass. Agt., WINNIPEG.

Northern Pacific And Manitoba Railway.

TIME CARD.

To take effect at 6 a. m. Sunday, Dec. 7, 1890. Central or 00th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			STATIONS.			South Bound		
Freight. No. 119. 3rd Class.	Passenger. No. 117. 1st Class.	Miles from Winnipeg.	Central Standard Time.			Passenger. No. 118. 1st Class.	Freight. No. 120. 3rd Class.	
11.30a	4.10p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	3.00a			
10.45a	4.02p	3.0	Portage Junction	11.37a	3.18a			
10.25a	3.30p	15.3	St. Norbert	11.51a	3.47a			
9.55a	3.20p	23.5	Cardier	12.05p	4.15a			
9.40a	3.12p	27.4	St. Agathe	12.22p	4.55a			
9.20a	3.00p	32.5	Union Point	12.30p	5.15a			
8.55a	2.43p	40.4	Silver Plains	12.41p	5.45a			
8.30a	2.20p	46.8	Morris	12.57p	6.25a			
7.55a	2.10p	56.0	St. Jean	1.12p	6.57a			
7.30a	1.45p	65.0	Letellier	1.30p	7.55a			
6.30a	1.55p	68.1	West Lynno	1.50p	8.50a			
	9.42a	101	Pembina	2.05p	9.05a			
	5.30a	156	Grand Forks	5.50p				
	1.30a	143	Winnipeg Junction	9.55p				
	8.00p	453	Brainerd	2.00a				
	8.00p	481	Duluth	7.00a				
	8.35p	470	St. Paul	7.05a				
	9.30p		Minneapolis	6.35a				
			Chicago	11.15a				

Eastward.			Main Line Northern Pacific Railway.			Westward.		
No. 4. Atlantic Express.	No. 2. Atlantic Mail.					No. 1. Pacific Mail.	No. 3. Pacific Express.	
9.45a	267	Winnipeg Junction	9.10p					
2.05a	437	Bismarck	9.27a					
1.43p	786	Miles City	8.50p					
4.05a	1049	Livingstone	8.00a					
10.55p	1173	Helena	1.50p					
6.35a	1654	Spokane Falls	5.40a					
12.45a	1699	Pasco Junction	11.25a					
		Tacoma	11.00p					
2.50p	1953	via Cascade div.)						
		Portland	6.30a					
7.00a	2080	(via Pacific div.)						

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.			STATIONS.			MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.		
Mixed. No. 147. 2nd Cl.	Miles from Winnipeg.					Freight. No. 140. 3rd Class.	Passenger. No. 138. 1st Class.	Miles from Morris.
11.50a	0	Winnipeg	2.50p	9.00a				
11.37a	3	Portage Junction	3.12p	9.45a				
11.10a	11	St. Charles	3.37p	10.32a				
11.43a	13	Headingley	3.45p	10.52a				
10.40a	21	White Plains	4.05p	11.25a				
10.15a	29	Gravel Pit	4.19p	12.05p				
9.55a	35	Eustace	4.40p	12.55p				
9.33a	42	Oakville	4.51p	1.20p				
9.05a	50	Assiniboine Bridge	5.08p	1.57p				
8.50a	55	Portage la Prairie	5.23p	2.25p				

13Meals. Nos. 117 and 118 run daily. Nos. 119 and 120 will run daily except Sunday. Nos. 147 and 148 run daily except Sunday. Nos. 140 and 137 will run Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Nos. 135 and 139 will run Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on Nos. 117 and 118. Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains. J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager, Winnipeg. H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg.

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

PASS Tuesday Thursday and Saturday	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	PASS Monday Wednesday and Fridays
LEAVE	0	Winnipeg	ARRIVE
11 00			17 20
ar 12 50	56	Portage la Prairie	15 30 de
14 45	91	Gladstone	15 20 ar
15 50	117	Necipawa	13 55
16 45	135	Minnedosa	12 23
			11 45
ar 17 45	150	Rapid City	10 10 de
18 24	171	Shoal Lake	9 57
19 45	194	Birtle	8 55 de
20 25	211	Binscarth	7 55
21 55			
ar 21 05	223	A Russell B.	7 15 de
21 32			
23 02	230	c Langenburg d	6 48
22 30			
22 30			
24 00	262	c Saltcoats d	5 50 de
ARRIVE			LEAVE

1 Meals. A Thursdays and Saturdays. a Wednesdays. c Thursdays and Saturdays. d Mondays and Fridays. If any passengers for stations between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, train will stop to let off, and when flagged to take on passengers. W. R. BAKER, Gen. Super't. A. McDONALD, Asst.-Gen. Pass'g Agent.



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FAST TRAINS with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of latest design, between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS. FAST TRAINS with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of latest design, between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE and ASHLAND and DULUTH. THROUGH PULLMAN VESTIBULED DRAWING ROOM and COLONIST SLEEPERS via the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD between CHICAGO and PORTLAND, ORE. CONVENIENT TRAINS to and from Eastern, Western, Northern and Central Wisconsin points, affording unequalled service to and from WAUKESHA, FOND DU LAC, OSHKOSH, NEENAH, MENASHA, CHIFFEWA FALLS, EAU CLAIRE, HURLEY, WIS., and IRONWOOD and BRUSSELMER, MICH. For tickets, sleeping car reservations, time tables and other information, apply to Agents of the line, or to Ticket Agents anywhere in the United States or Canada. S. R. AINSLIE, General Manager, Milwaukee, Wis. J. H. HANNAFORD, Gen'l Traffic Mgr., St. Paul, Minn. H. C. BARLOW, Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill. LOUIS ECKSTEIN, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent (Chicago Ill)

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