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 Jute and Cotton Bags, Twines, Hessians, &c.
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LAMPS,

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SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS

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 ASK FOR THE CELEBRATED
"Reindeer Brand"
CONDENSED MILK,
Condensed Coffee and Milk
 THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
 For Sale By All Wholesale Grocers.
 —MANUFACTURED BY THE—
Truro Condensed Milk & Canning Co. Ld
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Hardware, Cutlery,

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Wholesale Dealer & Importer of all kinds of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

STOVES AND TINWARE,

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,

RAILROAD and MILL SUPPLIES,

The Trade furnished with our Illustrated Catalogue on application.

Corner Main and Bannatyne Streets.

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Cornell, Spera & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Mens' Furnishings

SMALLWARES, Etc.

Our travellers are now out on sorting trip. Stock is well assorted yet although many lines are sold out. Special prices in some lines of Goods.

Letter orders receive careful attention. Inspection invited. Orders promptly filled.

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H. A. Nelson & Sons

TORONTO —AND— MONTREAL

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND
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Fancy Goods and Toys.

ALL THE NEWEST NOVELTIES

FROM THE

European and American Markets.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, by
 W. S. CRONE.

Mackenzie, Powis & Co.

Have now in Store the most complete range of

INDIAN TEAS

Bought at the late favorable turn in the market.

BUYERS SHOULD EXAMINE.

Also on the way first crop choicest JAPANS together with first crop CONGOUS.

Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Cor. McDermot & Albert Sts., WINNIPEG

**THE FENSOM
 Elevator Works**

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Hand, Steam and Hydraulic

ELEVATORS

ALSO

For Factories, Warehouses, Hotels, etc. MANUFACTURER OF THE

BOSTWICK

Folding Steel Gates and Guards.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

34 to 38 Duke St., - TORONTO

Redwood Brewery

**Fine Ales, Extra Porter
 and Premium Lager.**

Most Extensive Establishment of the kind in Western Canada.

ED. L. DREWRY,

PROPRIETOR,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Highest cash price paid for good Malting Barley.

The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, 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.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 month weekly insertion.....	\$0 80	per line.
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6 " do	1 25	"
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Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

Office, 4 and 6 James St East,

JAMES R. STERN,
 Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, APRIL 7, 1890.

A MR. WELSH, from Charlottetown, is opening a store at Moose Jaw, Assa.

ELLEN LYALL, merchant tailor, Portage la Prairie, has made an assignment to S. A. D. Bertrand.

THE estate of W. G. Watts, boots and shoes, Regina, was sold to G. H. Rogers & Co., Winnipeg.

THE Commercial Bank of Manitoba has declared a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

MR. CORNELL, of Cornell, Spera & Co., wholesale small wares, etc., Winnipeg, went east last week.

THE estate of Van Blaricon & Clark, general store, Arden, Man., was sold to G. H. Rogers & Co., Winnipeg.

J. S. CRERAR has been appointed managing director of the Saltcoats Creamery Association, Saltcoats, Assiniboia.

CAMPBELL & STEVENS, lumber, Glenboro, have sold out to R. Logan & Co., and are moving to Carman, Manitoba.

BURKE & CASS, contractors, resumed work on the Northern Pacific hotel at Winnipeg last week, upon which work was discontinued a few months ago by the advent of winter.

LAST week, at Brandon, a traveller, representing a Toronto tailoring establishment, was fined \$50 for canvassing the city for clothing to be manufactured in Toronto, without procuring a license.

THE Winnipeg board of trade has entered a strong protest against the proposed removal of the Land Board from Winnipeg to Ottawa, as such change would cause endless annoyance and delays to settlers who wished to transact business with the board.

C. H. BLACK, stationer, Regina, will build a brick store this year on the corner of Railway and Ross streets.

JOSEPH W. CAMPBELL, saddler, Portage la Prairie, Man., has made an assignment to S. A. D. Bertrand.

PRESS drills seem to be all the rage this season. The implement dealers are handling large numbers of them.

LAYCOCK & BOLTON, general merchants, Fox-warren, Man., have dissolved partnership. A Laycock will continue the business.

A. W. BLEASDEL, druggist, Winnipeg, is giving up his Winnipeg business, but will continue his drug stores in Alberta Territory.

HUGH FERGUSON has succeeded to the possession of the Ottawa Hotel, at Moose Jaw. H. Bates, the late proprietor, has taken up farming.

A NEW brewery has been established at Minnedosa, Man., to replace the one burned last summer. C. L. Davies is connected with the enterprise.

MR. LASHER, who represents W. R. Johnson & Co., wholesale clothing, Toronto, in Manitoba, arrived from the east last week with his spring samples.

BROADVIEW is to have a creamery and a cheese factory this year. W. Thorburn will conduct the former, and a Mr. Deldridge the latter enterprise.

AT the annual meeting of the Medicine Hat board of trade, Geo. McCuaig was elected president, M. Leonard, vice-president, and W. T. Finlay, sec.-treas.

THE woolen mill near Calgary, owned by Shaw & Co., is now turning out blankets, flannels and yarns, made from the fine mixed merino wool of Alberta.

R. R. FERGUSON, late of Rat Portage, has purchased the watchmaking and jewelry business of P. E. Durst, carried on under the management of W. E. Ingraham.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, formerly the head of the firm of Robertson, Linton & Co., of Montreal, and one of the best known merchants of this country, died at Montreal last week.

Geo. W. LEISHMAN, who represents the Ogilvie Milling Company in British Columbia, has been paying his friends in Winnipeg a brief visit. He returned to the coast last week.

A. W. LAWE, of Winnipeg, and W. H. Hall, Souris, have entered into partnership under the style of the "Souris Banking Co.," to do a banking and brokerage business at Plum Creek, Man.

THE Regina Journal will shortly pass into the hands of a joint stock company. Enlargements and improvements in the paper are promised. The Journal is already a very good paper.

FAIRCHILD & Co., wholesale implements, carriages, etc., Winnipeg, have just issued a very handsome illustrated catalogue of the goods handled by them. The catalogue is of large size and artistically prepared, with a handsome lithographic cover.

H. HOLT, who has charge of the construction of the Regina & Long Lake railway, arrived in Winnipeg last week from Montreal and went on to Regina. He says that work will be resumed on the road at once, and that the line will be completed and opened up for traffic about the first of October.

THE Portage la Prairie Review gives market quotations at that place as follows: Wheat, 75c; pork, 0½ to 7c; veal, 7 to 8c; beef, 3½ to 4½c; butter, 18 to 20c; eggs, 20c; potatoes, 75c.

THE Port Arthur Sentinel says: "There are fifty men at work storing ice at No. 5 dock and 10,000 tons are ready for shipment to Lake Erie ports, the transportation of which will require boats on the opening of navigation.

A PRIVATE telegram from Ottawa says: "The Dominion Government has definitely decided to subsidize the Calgary and Edmonton railway. One hundred miles will be built this year. Jas. Ross is the contractor. The bill incorporating the company has passed the railway committee."

J. SHEPPARD and R. H. Williams, who have been carrying on business in general merchandise at Regina under the style of "The Glasgow House" have dissolved partnership, and the business will be continued by Williams. Mr. Sheppard will devote his time to farming.

AT Montreal last week fire broke out in the building occupied by the Dominion Blanket company, Geo. Barry, dealer in hides and leather, and J. H. Shearer, manufacturers' agents. Damage was also done to the woolen goods of John Ewen & Sons, amounting in all to \$28,000.

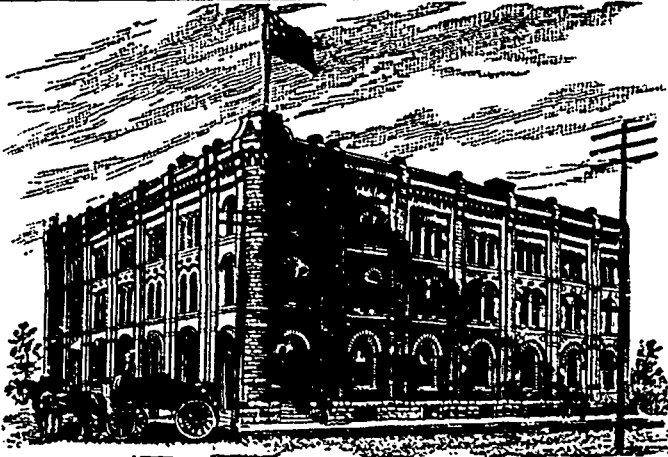
THE recent tariff changes are of great importance to business men, and therefore THE COMMERCIAL has decided to publish them. They will be found in another part of this issue. Only a portion of the changes are given this week. The balance will appear in the next issue.

J. D. GILLES has again resumed business at Minnedosa. At the recent sale of the general stock of Gilles & Co. he became the purchaser, at 57½c on the dollar. He will sort up with new goods and continue the business. Mr. Gilles is one of the old timers of Minnedosa, but of late he has been embarrassed owing to large credit trade. It is to be hoped he will be more successful in future.

The last number of the Dominion Illustrated devotes the greater number of its illustrations to British Columbia. Several views of the beautiful harbor and site of Fort Simpson are given, a good picture taken from a photograph of an Indian pow-wow at Tsa-wa-tee, Knight's Inlet, and one or two additional views of the Northwest coast. Dominion Illustrated can be ordered direct from the publishers, G. F. Desbarts & Son, Montreal.

THE Calgary Tribune reports the further shipment of four carloads of beef cattle to British Columbia. The Tribune also says: "Hull Bros. & Co. has a shop full of first class beef, supplied by Cross & Cochrane. The steers came straight off the ranch at Mosquito Creek, and have every appearance of being stall-fed beef." This would indicate that the cattle on at least some of the ranges have come through the winter in good shape.

DURING the season of navigation the Northern Pacific & Manitoba and the Grand Trunk railways have arranged a through freight tariff, lake and rail, to points in Manitoba. The rate from Montreal, Ottawa and stations in Canada west of Montreal to points on the Red River line of the Northern Pacific, is \$1.43 per 100 pounds for first class and running down to 47c for the lowest class. For emigrants' effects the charge is 91c per 100 pounds, or \$91 per car.

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

G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

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

It seems to be the belief among grain men that very little barley will be sown in Manitoba this year. Last year the barley crop was a poor one, and as a consequence the grain is now scarce and dear. On this account it is thought that farmers who have no seed barley will not sow any of this grain rather than purchase seed. The acreage sown to barley here in the past has been small, in comparison with other crops, and this year it is the belief that it will not be increased. Locally there has been very little demand for barley for seed. It is the opinion of the grain men that the farmers will make a grave mistake if they curtail their barley crop. There is likely to be a considerable increase in the local demand for barley for malting purposes, and besides this, barley is considered an excellent feed grain.

A GOOD many letters have been written to the papers in opposition to the recent retailers' convention. This was to be expected. No matter what the necessity might be for some united action on the part of the merchants, it was certain that the holding of a convention would provoke some opposition, either through misunderstanding the intentions of the merchants or for other reasons. The merchants, however, will have to put up with such opposition, and the best plan to get over it will be to pay little attention to it, and avoid replies calculated to continue controversies. The merchants know themselves that there was nothing proposed at the convention which would be inimical to the honest and industrious farmers, and if the reforms desired were carried out, the farmers would in the end be benefitted thereby.

In Manitoba a Government nominally known as of the Liberal persuasion, has passed a bill with a sweeping majority, providing for the abolition of separate or sectarian schools. In Ontario an alleged Liberal Government is engaged in vigorously upholding sectarian schools, against the attacks of the Conservative opposition. In Manitoba, however, it may be said that party lines have never been closely drawn, and the leaders of the present local Government have repudiated any sympathy with the so-called Liberal party of the Dominion, both

directly and indirectly. They have directly repudiated any such sympathy, by their speeches in the Legislature, and indirectly by introducing measures not in harmony with the Liberal party at Ottawa. Manitoba does not want any mixture of Dominion partyism in her provincial affairs, and the more independent the Local Government and its supporters may be of Dominion issues, the better they will please the people.

ACCORDING to the recently published reports of the loan companies for last year, there has been a heavy decline in the value of real estate in Ontario. Farm lands are estimated to have declined in value from 15 to 30 per cent., and village and town property has also declined in a good many cases. The *Montreal Journal of Commerce* says, in referring to these reports: "The disposition is for retired farmers, business and professional people to locate in Toronto, which is being built up largely at the expense of western towns. The competition for good loans has been of the keenest kind among the loan companies themselves, and is being daily intensified by the reserves of home and foreign insurance companies, and the private funds of Canadian and British citizens, seeking investment. The funds of the Court of Chancery, trusts and estates of deceased persons, all swell the ranks of the would-be mortgagees. As against this, rates for loans have been firmer."

Speaking of plans to induce immigration to Western Canada, Mr. Goidwin Smith says in *Bystander*: "What the West wants is not so much that something should be done as that something should be undone. Throw down the barrier, let the floating population of this continent, which the other day made such a rush into Oklahoma, enter freely and the Northwest will be peopled. Do away at the same time with the thirty-five per cent. on farm implements, and let the Northwest settler have a free market to buy and sell in. Bring the territory, in a word, within the commercial pale of its own continent; prosperity and population will then come hand in hand. Otherwise they will not come, apply what immigration pumps you will,

GLOX!

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

Call and get quotations or send for Samples.

W. F. DOLL,

Wholesale Jeweler,

525 Main Street, WINNIPEG

R. H. GILHULY, postmaster, Selkirk, Man., has received advices stating that a post office savings bank will be established there.

THE annual meeting of the Northwest Land Company was held in London, England, on March 29. Several reports were adopted, including the repayment of 2½ on capital account.

W. & P. DICKSON, general merchants, Balgonie, Assa., have bought out the stock and business lately carried on by Dickson Bros. at Chater, Man., and will conduct it as a branch store.

THE North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company, represented in the West by Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg, has decided to supply seed grain at cost to any of its patrons who may be short of seed and who are not in a position to purchase. Those wishing to take advantage of the offer can get terms on application to the managers of the company here.

E. A. SMALL & Co., wholesale clothing, Montreal, have recently moved into new quarters, in order to accommodate their growing trade. Their old workhouse has been found too small for the business, and as a consequence the firm has experienced considerable delay in getting out spring orders. The building now occupied is that handsome stone structure on Victoria square, erected some time ago by Geo. Winks & Co. E. A. Small & Co. now have one of the finest warehouses in Canada. W. H. Leishman, who represents the house in the West, is now on the road with fall samples.

MR. MORTON, general merchant, of Boissevain and Whitewater, Southern Manitoba, will make a new departure in the butter trade this season. He will arrange with his customers to have them bring in their butter fresh—that is without salting. Mr. Morton will salt and pack the article himself, in hermetically sealed cans. Irregular salting and the use of inferior salt is the cause of a good deal of bad butter, and this difficulty will be obviated in the plan proposed. By the use of sealed cans it is claimed the fresh flavor of the butter can be maintained for a very much longer time than by using the ordinary wooden tubs. It is said that the plan of marketing butter before salting is followed in some of the best butter districts of Europe.

W. D. PETTIGREW & CO.

WHOLESALE

—DEALERS IN—

Plaster of Paris,
Plasterer's Hair,
Wheelbarrows

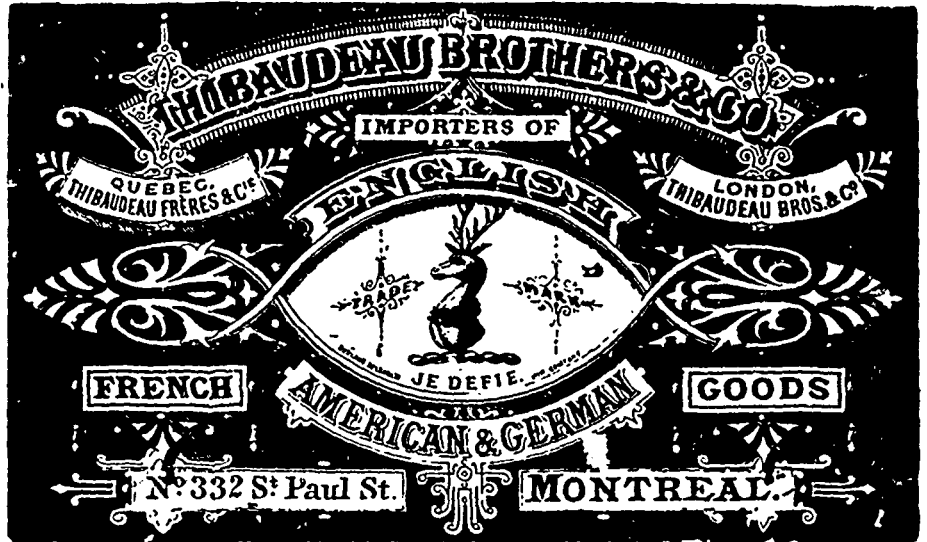
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528 Main Street,
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STEWART HOUSE

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

ROUNTREE & CONNOR, Proprietors.



LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.

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

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

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

FOR QUOTATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO THE MILLS,

KEEWATIN, - ONTARIO.

THE DARTMOUTH ROPE WORK COMPANY

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.

THE LARGEST CORDAGE FACTORY IN THE DOMINION.

Manufacturers of **CORDAGE** of Every Description.

ALSO SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

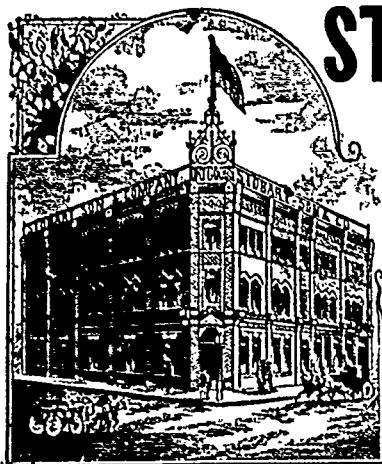
Blue Ribbon Binder Twine

Head Office: HALIFAX, N.S.

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HENDERSON & BULL,

41 Bannatyne Street East, - WINNIPEG.



STOBART, SONS & CO

WINNIPEG, Man., and LONDON, Eng.

Spring Goods Now all to Hand.

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

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

Immediate Delivery can be Given of above Goods

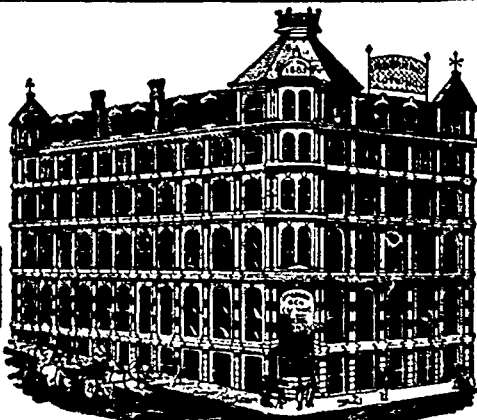
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Jas. O'Brien & Co.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CLOTHING

Montreal and Winnipeg.



HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:
VICTORIA SQUARE, - MONTREAL.

Gillies' Series of Pens.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PER GROSS
202	Railway Pen, fine point.....	40c.
212	Peruvian Pen, medium point.....	70c.
222	Queen Pen, fine point.....	70c.
232	Ledger Pen, fine point.....	70c.
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point.....	65c.
252	Commercial Pen, medium point.....	60c.
262	Electric Pen, fine point.....	60c.
282	Public Pen, fine point.....	45c.
302	Falcon Pen, medium point.....	40c.
402	Lorne Pen, extra broad point.....	00c.
602	Windsor Pen, medium point.....	50c.

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WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

Wholesale Stationers, Paper, Envelope and Account Book Manufacturers.
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

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

TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS, ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

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BOXMAKERS' REQUISITES.

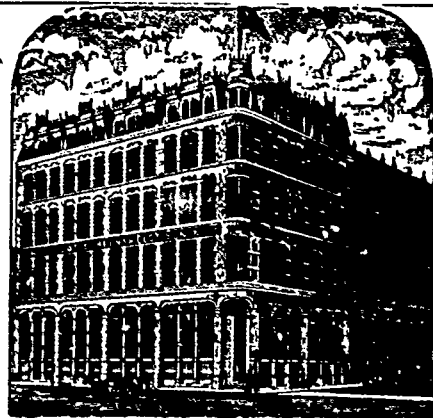
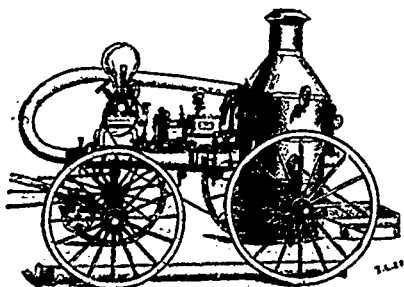
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Winnipeg, Man.

THE WATEROUS STEAM FIRE ENGINE

No. 2 SIZE.

Especially Adapted for Towns and Villages.



S. GREENSHIELDS, SON AND CO.,

GENERAL

DRY GOODS,

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

Complete Set of Samples with

C. J. Redmond,

Also with Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG
Wm. Skene, Van Horne Block, Vancouver, B.C.

Booth & Langan,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

EAGLE BRAND

Fine Shoes, Boots, Slippers,

ETC., ETC.

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

86 and 88 St. Peter Street, and 64 and 66 Foundling St. MONTREAL

Represented by WM. WILLIAMS,
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Standard OIL Company

(UNITED STATES)

The Best Lubricating and Illuminating Oils Manufactured.

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

ALL PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM IN STOCK.

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

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

JAS. McCREADY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

MONTREAL.

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

MILLS & HUTCHISON,

MONTREAL.

CANADIAN WOOLENS, IMPORTED WOOLENS AND TRIMMINGS.

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

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 14, 1890.

THE BUTTER QUESTION.

Next to the credit system, the butter question was the most important matter discussed at the recent convention of retailers at Winnipeg. The butter question is really a serious matter to retailers, as through the retail merchant nearly all the butter made in the country is handled. It is a well known fact that the butter trade has not been a satisfactory business for the merchants. On the contrary, they have frequently netted a loss on their transactions in this commodity, and the dealer who came out even last year with his butter may count himself a lucky individual.

While this condition of things prevails, it is no wonder that the merchants are casting about to find a remedy. When it becomes unprofitable to handle a certain line of goods, it is natural that the first thought should be to abandon that line. The merchants have evidently taken this view of the butter trade. They would like to get out of handling butter as much as possible, and consequently the resolution introduced at the convention on the butter question first states: "That this convention strongly advises the establishment of creameries throughout the country, as the best solution of the question." The establishment of creameries would relieve the merchants of handling a great deal of the butter trade of the country.

The merchants, however, did not pass this resolution entirely from selfish motives. They further recognize that the butter trade will never be satisfactory as to quality and other conditions while carried on in the present way. Dairy butter of medium to poor quality is becoming a drug in the market, and the present system is unsatisfactory all around. If the butter trade is to prove of that value to the country which it should be, a change is necessary. In the interest of the country as well as themselves personally the merchants have therefore advised the adoption of the creamery system.

But while it is almost universally admitted that the establishment of the creamery system is greatly to be desired, it must at the same time be evident to all who have given the matter any attention, that the bulk of the butter production of the country will continue to be made on the dairy plan. There are some settlements where creameries may be established to advantage, and every creamery so established will lessen the production of dairy butter. But as a rule, the country is too thinly settled to make creameries profitable, and the matter must be looked at squarely as it is. This being the case, every effort should be made to improve the quality and mode of handling dairy butter, while at the same time encouraging creameries wherever the latter are practicable.

The merchants at their convention no doubt recognized this fact, for after recommending creameries, they proceeded to make some

recommendations for handling the dairy trade which were simple, and if carried out will prove beneficial. The merchants will be obliged to handle large quantities of butter for some years, and the first thing necessary on their part, in order to make the trade profitable is, that they should take the commodity from their farmer customers at a valuation which will allow them some margin for profit. Heretofore it has been the rule to pay more to the farmer than the butter is worth. This custom has been disastrous to the merchants, and at the same time has injured the creameries and the cheese factories, by inducing the farmers to make butter instead of patronizing the factories. Last season a number of the cheese factories were shut down, and others were working on limited capacity, because the merchants were paying such high prices for butter that the farmers concluded it would pay them better to make butter on their own account than sell their milk or cream. In taking butter in trade for store goods, merchants sometimes go on the idea that as they are making a profit on their goods they can afford to pay a big price for the butter. This is a very erroneous principle. Better sell the goods for cash on a small margin, and buy the butter for cash for what it is worth. There is a great deal of labor, trouble and risk in handling butter, and merchants should allow for a fair margin on the butter, as well as on the goods, in taking it in trade. Another cause of the high prices paid is local competition. This is a hard matter to deal with, and it is to be hoped that the formation of local associations will bring about the correction of this evil.

After buying at the right price, the next thing for the merchant to consider is the improvement of quality. Merchants may say that they do not make the butter, but at the same time they have a good deal to do with its quality. It is a pity that some system of buying according to quality or rather to grade cannot be established. But this seems impractical, and merchants will have to buy on their own judgment as to quality, the same as the grain dealers at country points are obliged to do. The merchant can also do a good deal in regulating the packages used. He can see that only clean, new tubs are used, and refuse to take butter in old packages. Another very important point is early marketing. A great deal of butter comes to market in poor condition because it has been held too long. The necessity of shipping butter while it is fresh and sweet cannot be too firmly impressed upon merchants. If they will adopt a general system of marketing early they will assist a great deal in improving the butter trade of the country.

If a system could be established whereby dairy butter were purchased from the maker according to quality and mode of packing, and shipped while fresh to market, it is certain that a wonderful improvement would soon be made in the trade. In view of the fact that a large quantity of dairy butter will continue to be made annually in this country for years, it is worth while putting forth every effort to improve the trade in this commodity. While the creamery system is no doubt preferable, there is no reason why good dairy butter which

would command a ready sale should not also be made. The three main things necessary to bring about such a condition evidently are: Buying from the maker according to quality; requiring proper packing, and immediate shipment. If this could be followed up by some plan of giving systematic instructions to farmers in the art of making good butter, poor dairy butter might cease to be a drug in the market. In the province of Quebec the local government undertook to instruct the farmers in making butter, with good results. The Manitoba Government might possibly be able to do something in the same direction. If the farmers could be made acquainted with the best way of making and packing butter it would be worth a great many dollars to the country every year.

DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

Some of the letters written in opposition to or commenting upon the retailers' convention, contain a good deal of sound common sense. One letter which appeared in the *Times*, published at Deloraine, Manitoba, is of this nature. Speaking of the credit system, this writer complains that the merchants are to blame for the length to which credit business has been carried in this country. He claims that the merchants have offered no inducements to their customers to pay cash. They have charged the cash buyer just as much as the credit customer. There is a great deal of common sense and force in this argument. THE COMMERCIAL has on more than one occasion pointed out the desirability and justice of making a sharp distinction between cash and credit business, by allowing a liberal discount in cash, as compared with credit prices. In the first place, such a discount would encourage customers to follow the cash system. Thrifty customers would make an effort to take advantage of the saving in buying for cash. The complaint is made that store bills are about the last things paid. This is because interest is charged sharply on other accounts which farmers have to meet. Again, the complaint has been made that farmers will often invest their cash in other ways while running long store accounts. This is quite natural when they buy as cheaply for cash as on credit. If they could make a considerable saving by buying their store goods for cash, it would not pay them often to invest their cash in other ways.

But there is another side to the question. This is the one of justice. It is simply justice that the cash customer should receive some advantage from his ability or willingness to buy in that way. It costs money to carry goods in stock, in the form of interest on the investment. When the goods are sold on credit the cost of carrying them still goes on, and in addition the merchant takes the risk of making bad accounts. To give credit is to make uncollectable accounts. Thus there is a double expense in selling on credit, which has to be made up in some way. Naturally, the only way to do this, is to allow for a wider margin on the goods, or, what amounts to the same thing, to charge an interest on the value of the goods sold on credit, to cover the cost of carrying the goods and also to provide a fund to meet losses on bad debts.

Now, the cash customer receives no benefit from the business done on credit. And it is very unfair to force him to help to make up losses on credit business. The man who buys on credit is the person who receives the accommodation, and therefore he alone should be charged a price which will allow a margin sufficient to cover the expense of credit business, in addition to the usual profit. When goods are sold for the same price either on cash or credit, the cash customer, though he receives no accommodation, is obliged to pay his share of the cost of interest and inevitable losses from bad debts, which are connected with credit business. Nothing can be more evident than that there is nothing equitable in the system of having one price for both cash and credit customers.

The difference between cash and credit business should be sufficiently marked to make it an object to buy for cash. If a farmer were raising a small, short time loan on chattel security, he would be obliged to pay 2 per cent. per month. Accounts between country merchants and their customers probably stand on an average for fully six months, and the merchant seldom has any security whatever. If the farmer pays 2 per cent. per month to the broker who is secured, why should he not pay the same rate to the merchant who is not secured, on store accounts, for the accommodation afforded. This rate of interest would appear to be a fair distinction between cash and credit business, at the present rates of interest in this country, that is; to add about twelve per cent. to the "cash sale value" of goods, when selling on credit, in order to cover the cost of carrying for six months and providing for bad debts. Even with this difference in favor of cash business, the losses through bad debts would no doubt frequently exceed the margin allowed to provide for such losses.

ADDING TO OUR RESOURCES.

What the prairies of Western Canada require as one of the greatest considerations, is diversity of production. The country is largely confined to agriculture, and in a northern climate, the variety of profitable crops is limited. The country is yet new, and it is safe to say that the full extent of its capabilities in this direction have not been reached. Only a few leading crops have yet been tested in the country. From time to time no doubt it will be found that other forms of vegetable life may be produced to good advantage here. In this connection it may be noted that the experimental forms which have been established by the Dominion Government, should be able to accomplish a great deal, by testing and discovering what new crops may be grown to advantage.

It is pleasing, to note that already the list of crops grown here is increasing. Flax, for the manufacture of the fibre, has been experimented with to some extent; with very satisfactory results, and this is likely to prove an important crop in a few years. In Southern Manitoba flax has been grown quite extensively by the Mennonite settlers for some years, and it has proved a good crop. It has, however, been grown only for the seed in Southern

Manitoba. This, however, has proved a considerable advantage to the country, and has led to the establishment of a linseed oil mill in Winnipeg. Thus it may be shown how the extension of production in one direction leads to the establishing of other industries.

Last summer flax was grown successfully on some of the farms of the Kaye Company in the Territories, for the purpose of experimenting with the fibre. These tests are believed to have proved very successful, and it is understood that 500 acres of flax will be sown on each of the farms of the company this year. This will be prepared for the market, and may eventually lead to quite an extensive industry in the manufacture of the fibre, and goods therefrom.

Another crop which it has been shown may be grown to good advantage in the West, is chicory. Some experiments have been made with this plant, near Whitewood, Assiniboia Territory, with excellent results, and last year quite an extensive crop of chicory was raised at that place. This, too, has led to the establishment of an industry, in the direction of preparing an article of coffee and chicory for the market.

Probably the most important experiments, however, have been made with the sugar beet. Several tests have been made with this vegetable in different sections of the country, and some satisfactory results have been attained. An effort is now being made to induce a number of farmers in a western district to undertake to grow a number of acres each of the beets, and if the requisite acreage is sown, the parties interested in the matter say that they will establish a sugar refinery at once. The necessary capital, it is said, is guaranteed, and all that is wanted is a sufficient acreage of the beets to ensure a supply to the refinery. All those interested in the development of the country, will hope for the success of this enterprise. If, as is claimed, the sugar beet is so well adapted to the climate of the country, there should be no trouble in securing a sufficient number of farmers to plant the beets to supply, not only one, but several refineries.

Such experiments as these are of great value to the country. It is in this way that the resources of the country may be increased. Every new variety added to the list renders our farmers less dependent upon the old crops, and also leads to the establishing of other kindred industries. As the resources of these great prairies become more fully known, we may expect many new discoveries of great importance in the same line, until our agriculturalists will be able to grow such a variety of crops each year that there will be little fear of a crop failure all around.

ATTACKING THE FARMERS!

The COMMERCIAL has been accused of making an attack upon the farmers because this journal has stated some plain truths concerning the credit system in Manitoba, and the relation of the farmers thereto. THE COMMERCIAL believes thoroughly that the credit system as followed here is a curse to the farmers of the country, and any movement to remedy the evil should be in the interest of the farmers rather than an attack upon them. If there are

two evils greater than any others, inflicted upon the farmers, these are "protection," and the credit system. These THE COMMERCIAL has always striven to remove. Formerly we had monopoly, which this journal always constantly opposed. The farmers of Manitoba form the backbone of the country. This is a farming country above everything else, and if our farmers are not prosperous, the commerce of the country, which depends upon them, cannot be prosperous. It is therefore the interest of all to endeavor to remedy any evils to which the farmers are subjected. The present credit system as carried out here, is ruinous to the farmers. It is the cause of endless trouble and injury to this class of the community. A leading farmer of Southern Manitoba stated to the writer recently that credit was the curse of his district. "Formerly," he said, "we were obliged to pay cash for what we purchased, and we got along all right. If we had not the money to pay for some things we might want, why, we just did without them, and we were the better off in the end. But new stores were opened, competition became keen among the merchants, the credit system came into vogue, and now the farmers are all loaded up with debts." These are the words of an intelligent farmer, and they express the condition of things very forcibly. The cash system is an incentive to economy. Under this plan people will not live beyond their means. They will gauge their expenses according to the length of their purse, and will look more to providing for the future. Under the prevailing reckless credit system the farmer does not buy what he can afford, but whatever he thinks he should have, and "hopes" to be able to pay for it some time in the future, with the result that he is usually kept heavily in debt, and when a poor crop overtakes him, he is unable to meet his obligations, thus causing serious inconvenience and loss to his creditors. A reform in the system of doing business would certainly be in the interests of the farmer as much as the merchant, and would besides elevate the farmer from that position of dependence in which he is often placed, and which often causes him to be regarded by the country merchant almost as a subject of charity.

MANITOBA, through her boards of trade, in a moment of simplicity, asked for an advance in the duties on flour. The Government has graciously condescended to acknowledge these petitions by placing an extra 25 cents per barrel on flour. At the same time the Government has added enormously to the tariff burdens of Manitoba, by placing heavy duties upon fruits and other commodities which we are obliged to import. Any slight advantage which the most ardent supporters of the duty upon flour can see in the recent advance in the tariff on that article, will be vastly overbalanced by the increased cost of fruits, etc. Manitobans, however, must be consistent in this matter and not find fault with the recent changes. If we are going to make the British Columbians pay 75 cents per barrel more for their flour than it otherwise would cost them, we should also be willing to pay high prices for fruit, in order to encourage fruit growing in the Pacific province. The thing is as broad as it is long. To be sure the West is at a disadvantage with the east in this tariff question; but then the principle is the same all around, and if we get more than we bargained for, we will just have to grin and bear it. Some of those who are now denouncing the increase in the duty on fruits, etc., should remember that consistency is considered a great virtue.

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

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—WHOLESALE—

DRY GOODS,

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

Prof. Goldwin Smith on the U.S. Tariff.

Between ironclad protection and tariff reform a battle has for some time been raging behind the doors of committee rooms and caucus rooms at Washington. As we were going to press the *Mail* published a report of the sub-committee of ways and means, which, if it is adopted, will prove that ironclad protection is winning the day with a vengeance. Wheat, barley, hay, hops, potatoes, horses, cattle, hides, dairy produce and everything that the Canadian farmer exports and by the exportation of which he keeps his head above water, are threatened with increased duties. That on barley is troubled. Even eggs do no not escape. It is not likely, however, that the proposal is pointed politically against Canada, with the object of coercing her into annexation, as Canadian alarmists at once assume. People here have annexation on the brain and fancy that the eyes of the Americans are always fixed on them with predatory intentions, when, in point of fact, the eyes of the Americans are very seldom turned this way. The struggle at the next presidential election will be for the farmer's vote. The republicans, who are also the protectionists, held it last time by the tie of party allegiance which the farmer is very slow to break, as he is very slow to change in any way. But they know that the farmers was voting for his party against his interest and that even he cannot be trusted to do this for ever. They seek therefore to bind him by his interest as well as his loyalty to their system. Hitherto he has been paying the cost of the system as a consumer without receiving protection himself and has been exposed without defence to the competition not only of "pauper labour" of Europe but of the more than pauper labour of Hindostan. At the last election the republicans promised that they would give him protection and they are now keeping their word. This, not a design against Canadian independence is probably the explanation of the move; though it is true and has often been pointed out in answer to the charges brought by monopolists here against commercial unionists, that the extreme annexationists in the United States are always opposed to commercial union. —*Bylander*.

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ROYAL—Montreal	1800 Barrels	POINT DOUGLAS—Winnipeg 1000 Barrels
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Warehouse : COR. KING AND JAMES STS.

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WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

THE Brandon Times says: "There has been little change from last week. Flour has a strong upward tendency. Wheat and seed oats have a hardening trend. Potatoes a little cheaper. Cattle firm owing to a short supply. Poultry very scarce and dear. Little offering in loose hay."

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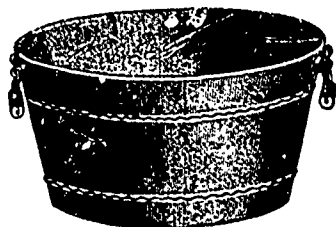
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TEES & PERSSE, Agents for Manitoba and Northwest Territories, Winnipeg.

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Petolea, - Ontario.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Write us before giving your contracts.

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ARE NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS AT

60 Princess Street, - Winnipeg.

In lines handled we are prepared to meet the best buyers in the country. During the month we will issue Complete Catalogue. In the meantime we are prepared to fill orders for nearly everything in the line of PATENT MEDICINES known to the Drug Trade.

In Heavy Staple Drugs and Drug Sundries we will be glad to quote prices to the Drug and General Store Trade.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Will continue to receive our best attention. For several years we have been the largest dealers in these Goods in the West. The secret of our success in this department is "Good Value," "Despatch" and shipping only the brands ordered. We never ship "Something just as good."

We are Sole Wholesale Agents for S. Davis & Sons' "MAURICIO" and "TURKISH CAP" Cigars, long regarded in the West as the best value in the Market. Davis' other standard brands and leading lines of other prominent manufactures always on hand.

We handle nothing in either the Drug or Tobacco Departments we cannot get from first hands. Our Travellers are now on the road with Samples of Toilets, Toilet Soaps (over one hundred different lines), Cigars and Tobacconists' Sundries.

Our Shipper has instructions to ship all Goods on day in which orders are received. Telegraph, Mail and Telephone Orders Solicited.

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DAWSON, BOLE & CO.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Financial circles have apparently become accustomed to the dragging state which has ruled for so long, and wholesalers have become tired of talking about slow collections. Though there has been some talk of firmer discounts, there is hardly any probability of an advance in rates, which hold at the old figures of 7 per cent. for first choice, 8 per cent. for ordinary, and 9 for promiscuous business. Considerable movement in mortgage loans on city property is reported at rates varying from 7 to 9 per cent. and occasionally at under the lower quotation.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

There has been some improvement in the markets, especially in produce and provision trade. The principal feature has been the upward movement in prices. All meats, cured and fresh, are very strong, and show sharp advances, owing in the case of cured meats to the changes in duties, and to advances in prices at Chicago. The heavy increase in the duties at a time when provision markets in the States were advancing could not but cause sharp advances here. Flour, feed, feed grains, etc., have an upward tendency. Textile trade is backward, and the same may be said of most other branches of business, though all around the feeling seems to be more hopeful than it was a few weeks ago. The statement is sometimes now ventured that the season may not turn out such a bad one after all. Often when prospects are very favorable for a large trade, the result is not as satisfactory as was looked for. This season, with dealers generally looking forward to rather a light trade, it is quite possible that the demand may be nearly up to the average.

CANNED GOODS.

The Toronto Empire says: The action of the packers' association in deciding to maintain the prices of staples put a little more backbone into the market, though the trade was shy of tomatoes. Corn was sold at \$1.20 by one packer, and other packers cleared out their entire stock of peaches, cherries, pears and pumpkins. The latter were an exceptionally heavy pack this season and the market looked very weak at the beginning of the season, but the export of several carloads has let packers out.

DRUGS.

Prices here are as follows: Howard's quinine, 60 to 75c; German quinine, 50 to 60c; morphia, \$2.25 to \$2.50; iodide of potassium, 4.25 to \$4.75; bromide potassium, 65 to 75. English camphor, 75 to 80c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 65 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$7 to \$9; bicarb soda, \$4.00 to \$4.50; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; American blue vitrol, 10 to 12c.

DRY GOODS.

Clothing travellers are now about all on the road with their fall samples. Business continues backward. Foreign advices are still firm, though every slight improvement in values is keenly contested. British textile markets indicate a very slow but steady improvement in prices.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

Oysters are not in large supply, and have a

slower sale. British Columbia fish are coming forward by express at intervals. Lake Winnipeg white are quoted 2c higher. Smelts, tommy cods and lobsters are out of the market. Finnen haddies are higher. Lake Winnipeg fresh fish are selling as follow:—Whitfish, 8c per pound, sturgeon, 8c per pound; jackfish, 1c, pickerel 4c. Lake Superior trout, 10c. Fresh salt water fish are quoted: Salmon, 18c; halibut, 20c; cod, 8c; haddock, 10c per pound; B. C. black cod, 15c; herrings, 30c per dozen; Fresh brook trout, 25c per pound. Smoked finnen haddies, 12½c per pound; smoked whitfish, 10c per pound; smoked gold-eyes, 40c per dozen; salt whitfish, in 100 lbs kegs, 5c per pound. Oysters: \$2 per gallon for standards and \$2.50 for selects. Can oysters are quoted at 35c for standard, 40c for selects, and 45c for extras.

GREEN FRUITS AND NUTS.

Florida oranges are out of the market, and Californias have a firmer tendency. Bananas are offering more plentiful, though occasional cool days are not favorable to handling this fruit. Apples are strong and all good stock brings firm prices. At Toronto apples are quoted at \$1.00 to \$6.00 per barrel. Prices are as follows: Lemons, Messinas, 360 count, \$6 00, 300 count, \$6.50 per box. California seedling oranges, \$4.50 to \$5 per box; California navel seedless oranges, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per box; Messina blood oranges, \$7.50 a box Apples, \$1.50 for good up to \$7.00 per barrel for fancy stand stock. Bananas, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per bunch. Comb honey 22c per pound. Maple surup, gallon cans, \$1.25c each; maple sugar, 14 to 15c per pound. Nuts—S. S. Taragona almonds, 20c per pound; Grenoble walnuts, 18c; Sicilian, filberts, extra large, 15c; peanuts, white Virginia, green, 15c; roasted, 18c; coconuts, per hundred \$9.00; hickory nuts 10c per pound.

GROCERIES.

Granulated and white sugars were ½c lower in eastern markets, but low grade yellows are scarce, which keeps such qualities comparatively firmer, though there have been some reductions. This makes ½c reduction on white sugars. Willett & Gray, New York, in their last weekly circular, say: "Raws declined 1-16 to ¼c. Refined declined ½c, and reacted 1-16c at close. The depression noted for some weeks past continued through this week until the closing day, when a steadier and somewhat firmer tone prevailed. Centrifugals 96" test sold at 3c cost and freight, but closed at 3 1/16c asked. Beet sugar was offered at 12s 6d cost and freight, a further decline from last week, partly owing to absence of American demand, which changed over to Cuba at the lower prices. Both Cuba and Europe show steadiness at the decline, which seems to be checked. Refined declined to 6c for granulated, at which price, with the discounts allowed, exporters were able to take several thousand barrels for Europe, as indicated last week by the parity of the markets, a condition which has not existed for two years. We have now in the United States a state of the sugar trade in refined such as existed in 1886 and 1887, before the formation of the sugar trust. Larger production than home demand, close competition in prices and the surplus production going to England. The power of monopoly exist to nearly the same extent as in 1886 and 1887, but it is inoperative and has not been enforced thus far this year. Under these conditions of the re-

fined sugar market, in connection with necessary purchases of raw sugar in advance of requirements, on a declining raw market, the refining business is not profitable at the present time. The raw sugar market, however, has not, and probably cannot resume the conditions of 1886 and 1887, although it is quite possible that it may undergo some change under a new tariff. The export demand relieved the refined market, and the closing is at 1-16c advance. Total stock in all the principal countries at latest uneven dates is 1,440,738 tons, against 972,086 tons at same time last year." Prices here are as follows:—Sugars, yellow, 6½ to 6¾c, as to quality; granulated, 8½c; lumps, 9½ to 9¾c. Coffees, green,—Rios, from 22 to 23c; Java, 25 to 27c; Old Government 27 to 30c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 47½c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunetto Solace, 12s, 48c. McAlpine Tobacco Co's plug tobacco: Old Crow, 46c; Woodcock, 52c; Beaver, 63c; Jubiles, 60c; Anchor, 59c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 65c; Cut Cavendish, 70c; Senator 80c; Standard Kentucky, light, 85c; do dark, 80c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40, Terrier, \$30 per 1000. Lion "L" brand mixed pickles, in kegs, are quoted: Three gallons, \$2.50; do. five gallons, \$3.50; do. 10 gallon kegs, \$6.50.

HARDWARE.

Tin plates are quoted firmer, and selling more at outside figures. Canada plates are quoted strong at the top range. Nails are firm. Shot is easier. Iron pipe is strong, owing to changes in the duty, and some advance is looked for, though the exact position under the new schedule of duties seems to be misunderstood. There seems to be considerable uncertainty as to the interpretation of the clause referring to iron pipe, in the new tariff act, but the general influence will be to advance prices. British markets appear unsettled, and business less satisfactory. Prices here are as follows: Cut nails, 10d, and upwards, \$3.50; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.50 as to grade; I. C. tin plates double, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$4.25; sheet iron, \$4.00 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, net pieces. 1 inch, 11-20c; 1½ inch, 14½c; 1¾ inch, 18½c; 2 inch, 25c per foot; ingot tin, 32c per lb.; bar tin, 33c per pound; sheet zinc, 8c per lb.; galvanized iron, 28 gauge, 8 to 9c lb; bar iron, \$3.60 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6½ to 6¾; per lb.; tarred felt \$2.40 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6½c net.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Quotations are as follows: Spanish sole, 26 to 30c; slaughter sole, 26 to 30c; French calf, first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, wax upper, 40 to 45c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 26 to 29c for plump stock. English oak butts, 60c; buffe, 17 to 21c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21c; colored linings, 12c; shoe uppers, from \$1.25 to \$2.75.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Glass has declined 10c, in sympathy with a similar decline in the east, owing to the lowering of the duty. Turpentine is quoted 5c lower here. Linseed oil is firm. The Toronto Empire says: "There is a movement on foot to

make it a criminal offence for manufacturers and disposers of white lead to mark an adulterated whitelead "pure," "genuine." Quotations here are as follows: Turpentine in barrels, inscribed gages, 75c per gal; turpentine, in barrels, guaranteed measurement, or in 5 gallon cans, 80c gallon; linseed oil in barrels, raw 77c; boiled 80c; benzine and gasoline, 50c; pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$6 a barrel; Portland cement, \$4.90 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.40 a barrel, putty, in bladders, 3½c a pound, bulk in barrels, 3c; whitening in barrels, \$1.50 a cwt; Crown pure white lead, \$7.50; Royal Charter, \$7.00; Railroad, \$6.50; Alabastine, \$7.25 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2.20.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

Last week brought a stir in wheat such as has not been witnessed for many a day. The markets have experienced a long spell of steady, uninteresting business, but at last something like spirit has been infused into the trade by the bulge of last week. The week opened with trading on a large scale at Chicago, accompanied with wider fluctuations, though there was nothing fresh in the matter of news to cause a change, and crop reports were still of a contradictory character. Considerable crop damage reports came from Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and Kansas. On Tuesday weather reports were generally favorable, but prices made slight advances at Chicago. On Wednesday the Chicago market developed strong features and heavy trading. In fact a genuine boom was experienced, which in the absence of any news to change the situation, seems to be purely a speculative movement. Foreign markets were dull and the export movement on the decrease. On Friday another "boom" was experienced in wheat at Chicago. Prices on that day opened 1½ to 2c higher. Large country buying is a principal factor in the actively at Chicago.

The visible supply report the first of last week showed a decrease of 292,863 bushels, and the total is now 26,823,165 bushels, against 28,799,821 bushels a year ago, 33,581,182 bushels two years ago, and 51,916,824 bushels three years ago. Exports from the Atlantic ports equalled for the week 1,309,600 bushels against 698,000 bushels a year ago. Beerbohm estimates a decrease of 184,000 bushels in the quantity on ocean passage. The total available supply on passage and in the visible now amounts to 53,247,165 bushels against 46,350,821 bushels a year ago, 53,501,182 bushels two years ago, and 71,836,824 bushels three years ago. The Minneapolis Market Record estimates the stock of wheat in country elevators of Minnesota and the Dakotas at 5,268,000 bushels. Last May the country stocks amounted to 3,705,000 bushels. The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "Wheat promises a fine and healthy crop. Large receipts of foreign flour have depressed the English wheat market. A recovery is hoped for after Easter to 31s. Foreign wheats are quiet. California is quoted at 35s. 6d."

In the local situation considerable progress was made last week in seeding. The weather

was changeable and varied from warm to rather cold spells on different days. In some districts seeding was reported to be general. As is usually the case in a late year, seeding became general in a much shorter time after the first sowing had been done. There is nothing now doing in country markets, and prices are nominal at 75 to 80c per bushel. Toronto advices report Manitoba wheat strong in that market, and holders are advancing their views. There is very little hard wheat to be had in the east. No. 1 hard was quoted at \$1.07 to \$1.08 at Toronto and Montreal.

FLOUR.

There was rather a stronger tone in the local flour market last week, and an improved demand. The only change in prices, however, was an advance of 10c in second bakers'. Prices are as follows per 100 pounds to the local trade: Patents, \$2.65; strong bakers, \$2.40; second bakers, \$2.00; XXXX, \$1.25; superfine, \$1.15; Graham flour, 2.40; middlings, \$2.65 per 100 pounds.

MILLSTUFF AND FEED.

Millstuffs are firm and in good demand, with the supply hardly equal to requirements. Prices hold at \$14 for bran and \$16 for shorts. There has been a further increase in the cost of ground feed, which now costs \$19 per ton, laid down here. Local prices have advanced \$1, and are now at \$21 per ton in broken lots to the trade.

MEALS, POT BARLEY, ETC.

There is something of a firmer tendency in oatmeal, but prices are unchanged. Prices are now quoted as follows: Standard, \$2.30; granulated, \$2.40 per 100 lbs.; rolled oats, \$2.50 per sack of 90 lbs. Rolled oats are also obtained in 80 lb sacks at \$2.40. Cornmeal is held at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; pot barley, \$2.75, and pearl barley, \$3.25 per 100 lbs.

OATS

Show a further tendency to advance, owing to higher markets south, and prices here are 1 to 2c higher. Cars on track are quoted at 42 to 43c for mixed feed qualities, and 43 to 44c for white. A car of seed oats sold at 46c per bushel.

BARLEY.

Selling from store in small retail lots at about 60c per bushel. Some was offered on track at 40c, of rather poor quality.

BUTTER.

There is no further change to note in butter, the situation remaining unaltered. There is very little sale for this article, even in small quantities; and though the amount of new butter offering is limited, yet there is but a very light movement in dairy. Prices may be quoted at from 12 to 15c for fair to choice dairy, in small lots, with a depressed feeling in the market.

EGGS.

Easier at 15 to 16c per dozen, and sales going rather slowly, and large country receipts looked for.

LARD.

The strong tone induced by the increase in the tariff continues, and quotations have advanced to \$2.50 per 20 pound pail. Some sales were still being made at \$2.10 last week, but the advance to \$2.20 is expected to become general at once.

CURED MEATS.

Very firm, and again quotable higher all around. Long clear dry salt bacon, 9½c; spiced rolls, 11c; breakfast bacon, 12 to 12½c, the higher price for Loned; smoked hams, 13½c per pound; mess pork, \$19 per bbl.; bologna sausage, 7c, German bologna, 9c per pound; fresh pork sausage, 8c per pound; pickled pigs feet, \$1.50 per kit of about 20 pounds; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per packet.

DRESSED MEATS.

The firmness in meats continues, and stocks are now rather light all around. Frozen beef is about all used up, and really fresh choice beef

is none too plentiful. A good deal is rather thin. Prices are somewhat irregular and range from 7½ to 8½c per pound, as to quality. Mutton is scarce, and held at about 14c. Some has sold at 15 and 16c per pound, pork is scarce and higher, ranging from 7½ to 9c per pound. Veal is the most plentiful of any meat, and is worth about 8c.

POULTRY.

Scarce, and high prices readily realized for good birds. Chickens will bring 15 to 16c; turkeys 20c, and ducks and geese 14c per pound.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

Some very poor hides are coming in. In fact farmers' hides are worse than usual this spring averaging very poor quality. Considerable calfskins are coming in. Country hides are worth about 2½ to 3c per pound. Heavy steers are worth 4½c for No. 1, and No. 1 cows 3½c; No. 2, 3½c for heavy steer and 2½ for cows; No. 3, 2c calfskins, No. 1, 5c, No. 2, 4c. Sheepskins, 50 to 85c. Tallow, 2½ to 3c for rough and 4½ to 5c for rendered.

HAY.

Firmer, owing to advances in price south. Some timothy brought \$13.75 per ton, ton, with ordinary worth \$12 to \$12.50 on track.

VEGETABLES.

Several more rail lots of potatoes were in last week, and were selling in small lots to the trade, delivered, at 70c per bushel, and down to 60c in quantities. Onions are scarce and higher. Cabbage is also scarce and dear. New lettuce is offering at 50c per dozen bunches. Quotations are as follows: Carrots, \$1.50; parsnips \$1.75 per bushel, beets, \$1.50 per bushel, turnips 45 to 50c per bushel, onions 4 to 5c per pound, cabbage \$3.00 \$4.00 per hundred pounds.

LEVI, a barber and tobacconist, of Vancouver, B.C., has emigrated to the United States forgetting to pay a few little bills.

The *Deloraine Times* came to hand last week, enlarged to double its former size. The people of Deloraine should now have no reason to complain of their local paper.

It was understood at the close of last week that Attorney-General Martin had withdrawn his resignation and that the personnel of the Local Government will remain unchanged for the present.

THE Morris and Brandon branch of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba railway will be opened immediately as far as Wawanesa, and it is expected that in a few weeks trains will be running into Brandon.

THE partnership existing between Arthur L. Cameron and William M. Parslow, flour and seed merchants, Calgary, under the name of A. L. Cameron & Co., has been dissolved. The business will be continued by Arthur L. Cameron.

CATTLE shipments from Pilot Mound, Man., are large. Last week's issue of the *Mound Sentinel* notes the shipment of two cars of fat cattle by J. T. Gordon, and one car ditto by Baird Bros. Pilot Mound district supplies Winnipeg with many a car of the choicest beef cattle received in this market.

GENERAL Superintendent Whyte returned to Winnipeg last week from Montreal, where he spent over a week on official business. He informed a *Free Press* reporter that the Souris branch would be completed to Melita this summer, but that nothing had yet been decided regarding the commencement of new work, that is the extension of the southwestern branch westward from Deloraine and the construction of the proposed branch from Fire Steel to the iron deposits at Antik-oka. Mr. Whyte also stated that the road from Port Arthur westward would be still further improved by the replacing of temporary with permanent structures and otherwise.

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California Dried Fruits.

Sun-dried fruit is one of California's more important products. The hundreds of thousands of boxes of raisins sent to market annually from that state are wholly cured in the open air, and prunes, apricots, peaches and figs are treated in the same way. Pears, also, were formerly dried naturally with good results, but of late the taste of consumers have changed and a bleaching process is found desirable. Curing in the sun is made possible by one of the peculiarities of the climate, namely, entire absence of rain and the presence of very little moisture in the air during the summer and autumn months.

Until three or four years ago evaporated fruit was more commonly met with. Packers in the Santa Clara valley, where the business has reached the largest proportions, say that until 1887 evaporated fruit brought 50 per cent. more in the eastern markets than sun-dried fruit. In that year the harvest was unusually large and the evaporators could not handle all the fruit that was brought to them, and the orchard owners were forced to resort to sun-drying in order to save their crops. When the product thus prepared was sent east the prices realized were, to the great surprise of the shippers, higher than fruit dried by machinery commanded. The natural method has consequently gained in popularity. Fruit cured in the open air in moist climates is of little value, but in Santa Clara county, Cal., the atmosphere is so dry that it is said that fruit has been perfectly cured in the shade in drafts of cold air. Evaporators, however, still hold their place, and the quality of California fruit of all kinds prepared and sold, dried naturally and artificially, is annually increasing.

Prunes are perhaps the leading fruit sold in the dried form. Many new orchards have been started during the past few years and the annual output is steadily increasing. The tree

grows luxuriantly and is easily cared for. An orchard in full bearing in the vicinity of San Jose is usually estimated to be worth little less than \$1,000 per acre. The average yield is said to be 150 pounds to the tree, and 1½¢ per pound for the green fruit is called a low price. On this basis the net returns of an acre in full bearing ought not to be less than \$200. The curing is done both in the sun and in evaporators. A leading packing house says in a recent circular that "the California prune is better in every way than the French. It is of better quality when cooked and of better flavor. It is more like a date, and the western trade prefers California prunes to the imported goods, even at higher prices." The opportunity for an enlargement of this branch of fruit raising appears to be excellent.

Numerous apricot orchards, as well as prunes, recently started are now coming into bearing, and this fruit also finds a ready market, dried, east of the Rock mountains. The growers are now looking to Europe for a still wider demand. New peach orchards are hardly less frequently met with, and notwithstanding their extent, the demand is more than equal to the supply. California peaches are specially valuable for canning. They grow to a large size and are rich in sugar. Single specimens weighing three-fourths of a pound are common, while large lots averaging half a pound each have been received from time to time at the San Jose canneries.

Some of the largest canning establishments in the world are to be found in California. Packers who make special efforts to establish and maintain the quality of their goods have no difficulty in finding permanent and profitable markets. The reputation of California fruits is due in no small measure to the canners of the state, who have made numerous exhibitions of their output at fairs in the United States and Europe, as well as through the ordinary channels of trade. One concern in San

Jose employs 1,000 persons during the season, and is able to put up 60,000 cans of fruit a day.

Figs bid fair to become a leading California crop, though as yet the market value of the product is not very considerable. Notwithstanding richness of growth and delicacy of flavor, the best authorities assert that no figs are yet grown on the Pacific coast equal to the ordinary Smyrna figs in any of the essentials of commercial fruit. Smyrna figs are everywhere looked upon as the standard. Whether California will be able to establish a different standard is perhaps an open question. Genuine Smyrna figs have not yet been raised in the state, although frequent efforts have been made in that direction. The variety known as the White Adriatic grows freely and usually produces large crops. The black fig was planted generally by the early settlers and continues productive, but is not a favorite with dealers. The great confidence felt in this variety of fruit may be gathered from the fact that one capitalist in Ventura county has growing, or soon will have, no less than 50,000 fig trees, mostly White Adriatic. If these trees do as well as fig trees have elsewhere in California it is estimated that the crop ten years hence will amount to 1,250 car loads annually, which at 1¢ a pound green would bring in a gross income of \$250,000.

Distance from market is the principal obstacle to the Pacific coast drying and canning industries, as well as the shipment of green fruit. California fruit packers have hitherto dealt more with Chicago merchants than further east. Their wares have well-established reputations in all Mississippi valley cities and on the Atlantic coast as well. In future years the receipts here will doubtless be larger than heretofore. The climatic conditions of California are favorable to an enormous expansion of fruit growing in its various forms, and a favorable climate is the first requisite for prosperity.
—Bradstreet.



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shipments usually give the best of satisfaction.
Will ship per express COD unless otherwise specified.

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No. 1831 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

On Monday, April 7, wheat opened $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ higher, and maintained a firmer tone. May started at 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and ranged from 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. June ranged from 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and July from 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Considerable crop damage news was received. Trading was large and on a spirited scale. Closing prices were:—

	April.	May	June	July
Wheat.....	—	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	30	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	—	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	—	10.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs.....	0.10	0.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.30
Lard.....	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30

On Tuesday wheat opened $\frac{1}{2}$ lower, but recovered, and advanced. The range was fairly wide. May selling between 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Foreign advices were weaker, and crop news favorable, but prices were well maintained. Futures closed as follows:—

	April.	May.	June.	July.
Wheat.....	—	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	—	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
Pork.....	—	10.05	10.75	10.85
Lard.....	0.10	0.15	0.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs.....	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.25	5.30

Wheat opened a point or two lower on Wednesday, but had an upward tendency, and made sharp advances. May ranged from 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and July from 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. There was nothing in the way of news to cause the bulge in prices, but it seemed to be due simply to heavy speculative business. Closing prices for futures were:

	April.	May.	June.	July.
Wheat.....	82	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	31	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	—	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	—	10.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard.....	—	0.20	0.25	0.32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs.....	5.25	5.25	5.30	5.35

The wheat market opened strong on Thursday and after further slight gains, broke sharply before noon. Later there was a reaction which put prices to about yesterday's closing figures, but they did not hold and heavy selling resulted in a decline to closing figures. Closing prices were:—

	April.	May.	June.	July.
Wheat.....	—	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	—	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	—	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
Pork.....	—	10.90	11.00	11.10
Lard.....	—	0.20-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0.30
Short Ribs.....	—	5.30	—	5.42 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Friday the market was active, strong and higher with the largest business for years, excepting panics. Opening prices were $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ higher than yesterday's close and after a slight advance declined $\frac{3}{8}$ for May. From this point after several reactions the price advanced to 85 $\frac{3}{4}$ c for May about 1 o'clock, easing off afterwards to the closing figures; other options followed May. The strength was due to the bullish government crop report and the fact that the country were heavy buyers. The provision trade was enormous with most action in the prices of pork which sold within a 50c range for May and closed 55 to 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher for futures. Lard advanced 5 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and ribs 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. It is said that more than 600,000 pounds of ribs were thrown on the market while the price held steady. Closing prices were:—

	April.	May.	June.	July.
Wheat.....	—	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	—	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	31
Oats.....	—	—	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	—	10.45-47 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard.....	—	6.30	—	6.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ribs.....	—	5.35	5.40	5.45

Minneapolis Market.

Following were the closing wheat quotations on Thursday:—

	April.	May.	July.	On track
No. 1 hard.....	82	82	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ -83
No. 1 northern.....	81	81	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -82
No. 2 northern.....	78	78	80	78-79 $\frac{1}{2}$

FLOUR.

Patents, sacks, to local dealers.....	\$4 50 to \$4 65
Patents, to ship, sacks, car lots.....	4 25 to 4 40
In barrels.....	4 35 to 4 50
D-Flour at New England points.....	5 05 to 5 35
New York points.....	4 05 to 5 25
Delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore.....	4 90 to 5 20
Bakers' flour.....	2 80 to 3 20
Superfine.....	1 70 to 2 25
Red dog, sacks.....	1 10 to 1 20
Red dog, barrels.....	1 25 to 1 50

Bran and shorts—Demand was steady at about \$9.25 at the mills for bran with stuff held at about \$9.50 f.o.b. Shorts were quoted at about \$9.50 to \$10.

Corn—The inquiry was slow with a few cars offered at 30 to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ on track. Others held at about 31 f.o.b.

Oats—Were held and sold along from 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for feeding and for seed the latter mostly at 25 to 26c f.o.b.

Barley—Nearly nominal at 29 to 35c for the few cars moving.

Feed—Market was very firm with sellers asking \$12 to \$12.50 on track and f.o.b., the latter at the outside.

Hay—Some sales of very fair upland at \$7.25 with choice held for \$7.50 and good lots of common wild going at \$8 to \$6.75.

Dressed meats—Hogs, light to choice, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c; do., fair to good, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; veal, fair to choice, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do., common, 2 to 4c; mutton, common to extra, 7 to 8c; lambs, good to choice, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; beef, choice, 3 to 4c; do., good to choice, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Eggs—The market is only fairly steady at 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, including cases, this morning. The latter price is rather difficult to get and only obtained occasionally and in a small way.

Potatoes—Choice grades are rather scarce and in demand. Common stocks are not held with so much steadiness as the supplies are larger. Quoted at 30 to 35c for car lots.—*Market Record*, April 10.

Montreal Stock Market.

Quotations for stocks at Montreal on Thursday last were as follows:—

Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Bank of Montreal.....	225	224
Ontario.....	—	122 $\frac{1}{2}$
Molson's.....	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Toronto.....	—	—
Merchants.....	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union.....	96	90
Commerce.....	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124

Miscellaneous.

Montreal Tel.....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rich. & Ont. Nav.....	62	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
City Pass. Ry.....	196 $\frac{1}{2}$	196 $\frac{1}{2}$
Montreal Gas.....	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canada N. W. Land Co.....	85	80
C. P. R. (Montreal).....	xd	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. P. R. (London).....	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Money—Time.....	7	—
Money—On call.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

Hudson's Bay Co. Fur Sales.

The *Canadian Gazette*, of London, England, has the following to say of the March fur sales of the Hudson's Bay Co. at London:—

The annual fur sales of this Company, held on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst., have pro-

duced results which, we regret to state, are very satisfactory, the average prices realised being fully 25 per cent. below those of last year.

Otters declined 20 per cent; fishers 30 per cent; foxes 15 per cent; bear 25 per cent; lynx 30 per cent; marton 30 per cent; mink 30 per cent.

Compared with previous March sales the quantities offered were as follows:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Otter.....	11,538	8,748	9,280
Sea Otter.....	9	11	15
Fisher.....	6,138	5,387	6,529
Fox, Silver.....	944	630	638
" Cross.....	3,821	2,890	2,862
" Blue.....	72	77	22
Fox, Red.....	17,005	14,238	11,918
" White.....	12,978	9,353	2,805
" Kitt.....	250	68	306
Lynx.....	78,555	33,706	18,712
Skunk.....	16,322	11,297	10,680
Wolf.....	4,749	3,325	2,474
Wolverine.....	2,439	2,008	2,243
Fur Seal (salted).....	179	719	482
" (dry).....	—	18	—
Marten.....	72,939	64,179	72,707
Mink.....	82,923	43,641	35,288
Beaver.....	1,678	14,269	1,692
Musquash.....	1,884	19,992	6,038
Bear, Black.....	9,763	7,836	9,488
" Brown.....	—	1,068	1,512
" Grey.....	—	185	228
" White.....	—	55	56
Musk Ox.....	502	505	1,405
Badger.....	1,109	777	1,288
Ermine.....	3,933	3,521	5,697
Raccoon.....	230	270	125
Squirrel.....	1,495	935	520
Swan.....	134	109	93
Hair Seal.....	374	436	723
Weenusk.....	—	785	480
Deer.....	—	—	92

The Board and the Bucket-Shops.

Two things have developed since the quotation department on 'Change was abolished. First, that the volume of business on the Board has very materially increased. Second, that the exchanges of other cities are discovering that they, too, are being benefitted in a degree corresponding to the embarrassment felt by bucket shops.

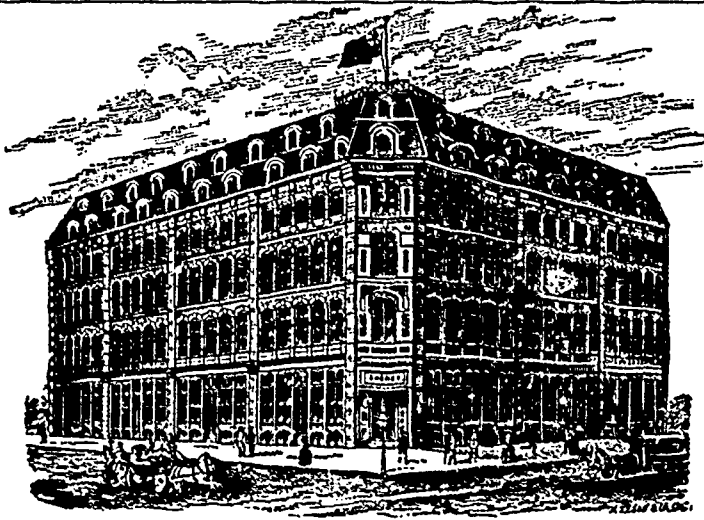
The shops have been insisting all along that they were suffering no greater inconvenience than the Board of Trade; that they "can stand it as long as the Board;" that the new plan cannot last, etc., etc. The plain truth is that business on the Board has experienced a magnificent impulse, and that the Board members have no reason to complain of loss on account of the changed methods. What is true of this Board seems also to be true of other exchanges.

The bucket-shop service was still further embarrassed to-day, nearly all the firms having blackboards, refraining from posting quotations.—*Chicago Daily Business.*

SEEDING is progressing favorably in Southern Manitoba. The *Morden Monitor* says: "Seeding has become general at once, and the town is deserted. Last Saturday, April 5, the streets were crowded, but it was only the rush that precedes the calm, for the invariable answer to a question as to when they would commence to seed was 'Monday morning,' and it is now safe to say that thousands of hopeful farmers are engaged in labor of love after their long spell of inactivity during the past winter."

THE Leland Hotel, Oak Lake, Man., has changed hands. John Crawford is now the owner and occupant.

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



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

H. SHOREY and CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
1866, 1868 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.

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, Ontario; Teller, Rothwell &
Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.
Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

S. R. PARSONS. HENRY BELL. W. E. HAZLEY

PARSONS, BELL & CO.,
Wholesale Paper Dealers
—AND—
GENERAL STATIONERS.

AGENTS
Canada Paper Company,
Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Paper
&c., Montreal and Windsor Mills, Quebec.
Alex. Pirie & Sons,
Manufacturers Fine Stationery, Aberdeen, Scotland.
M. Staunton & Co.,
Manufacturers Wall Papers, Toronto.

CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS,
WINNIPEG.

Barrett & Co.
BRANDON, MAN.
Importers and
General Grocers

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE LEADING
BRANDS OF CIGARS.

We make a specialty of Hotel Orders. If
you are a large consumer write us for
quotations.

THE DRIARD,
VICTORIA, B. C.

The only strictly first-class hotel
in the province.

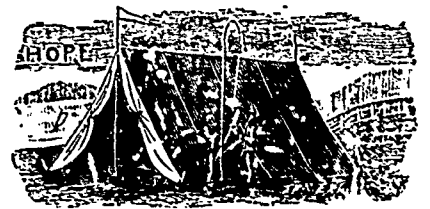
LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,
British Columbia.
The leading commercial hotel of the city.
Directly above the C. P. R. Station and Steam-
boat wharf. All modern improvements. Sample
rooms for travellers.
J. E. INSLEY, Mgr. WM. PROUT, Prop

EVANS BROS.' PIANOS,
Fine Finish, Fine Toned, Easy Touch.
THE UNEQUALLED

Doherty Organ.
Send for Catalogue and Price Lists
AGENTS WANTED.
O. E. MARCY, GENERAL AGENT.
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MACKENZIE & MILLS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS

Special attention given to
Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,
DRIED FRUITS, Etc.
CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS
WINNIPEG, MAN.



HOPE & CO.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Tents, Awnings, Mattresses and
Horse Covers.
GUN CASES.
9 McWilliam St. East, - WINNIPEG.

A. Carruthers
WOOL PULLER

—AND DEALER IN—
Hides, Skins, Wool, Tallow
and Seneca Root.
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE :
38 Jemima Street, - Winnipeg

JAS. COOPER. J. C. SMITH

Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES!!

36, 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST
TORONTO.

McALPINE TOBACCO CO.
TRY OUR
"WOODCOCK"
SMOKING IN
10c. and 25c Plugs.
The Sweetest and Coolest Smoke of any
Tobacco in the market; also our
OLD CROW'
CHEWING IN 10c PLUGS.

The Highest Grade of BLACK GOODS made in Canada
WORKS: NEW YORK CITY, AND
ESPLANADE, TORONTO

The Tariff Changes.

Following are the tariff changes submitted by Hon. M. Foster, Dominion Minister of Finance, in his budget speech:—

1. Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, N. E. S., and vinegar, a specific duty of fifteen cents for each gallon of any strength not exceeding a strength proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof, an additional duty of one cent. The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to six per cent. of absolute acid, and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such manner as may be established by the Governor-in-council.
2. Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, of any strength when imported by dyers, calico printers or manufacturers of acetates of colors, for exclusive use in dyeing or printing, or for the manufacture of such acetates or colors in their own factories, under such regulations as may be established by the Governor-in-council, a duty of twenty-five cents per gallon and twenty per cent. ad valorem.
3. Acid phosphate, three cents per pound.
4. Precious stones, polished, but not set or otherwise manufactured, and imitations thereof, ten per cent. ad valorem.
5. Animals, living, viz: cattle, sheep, and hogs, thirty per cent. ad valorem.
6. Artificial flowers, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.
7. Feathers of all kinds, N.E.S., twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.
8. Axle grease, one cent per pound.
9. Barrels containing petroleum or its products or any mixtures of which petroleum forms a part, when such contents is chargeable with a specific duty, forty cents each.
10. Surgical belts or trusses and suspensory bandages of all kinds twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.
11. Blacking, shoe and shoemakers', ink and shoe, harness, etc., 30 per cent.
12. Advertising pamphlets, pictures, etc., six cents per pound and 20 per cent.
13. Geographical, typographical, and astronomical maps, charts and globes, 20 per cent.
14. Newspapers partly printed and intended to be published in Canada, 25 per cent.
15. Bank notes, bonds, bills of exchange and other commercial blank forms 35 per cent.
16. Bookbinders' tools, and implements, 10 per cent.
17. Fancy work-boxes, writing-desks, glove-boxes, fancy cases, etc., dolls and toys, etc., 35 per cent.
18. Brass in strips for printers' rules, not finished, and brass in strips or sheets of less than four inches in width, 15 per cent.
19. Braces and suspenders and parts thereof, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
20. Rice, uncleaned or paddy, 17½ per cent. ad valorem.
21. Wheat flour, 75 cents per barrel.
22. Buttons of vegetable, ivory, horn, hoof, rubber, vulcanite or composition, 10 cents per gross and 25 cents ad valorem.
23. Carpeting, matting, and mats of hemp, carpet lining and stair pads, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
24. Tobacco pipes of all kinds, pipe mouths, cigar and cigarette holders, and cases for same, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
25. Clocks and clock cases of all kinds 35 per cent. ad valorem.
26. Clock springs and clock movements, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
27. Horse clothing, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
28. Coconuts and matting, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
29. Cocoa paste and chocolate, not sweetened, 1c per pound.
30. Coco paste and other preparations of cocoa, containing sugar, 5c per pound.
31. Extract of coffee or substitutes therefor, of all kinds, 5c per pound.
32. Collars of cotton, linen or celluloid, 24c per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem.
33. Combs for dress and toilet of all kinds, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
34. Colored fabrics, woven in whole or in part, of dyed or colored cotton yarn, of jute yarn or part of jute and part cotton yarn, or other materials, except silk, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
35. Non-elastic webbing, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
36. Elastic webbing, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
37. Old and scrap copper, copper in pig bars, rods, bolts, ignots and sheating, tubing, etc., 10 per cent. ad valorem.
38. Copper, all manufactures, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
39. Copper in sheets of strips of less than four inches in width, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
40. Cotton cordage and cotton braided cords, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
41. Cordage of all kinds, 1½ per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem.
42. Cotton denims, drillings, bed tickings, gingham, plaids, cotton or canton flannels, flannellets, cotton lining cloth or striped zephyrs, ducks and drills, dyed or colored. Checked or striped shirtings, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, pantaloons stuffs, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
43. Cotton sewing thread; in banks, bleached or unbleached, 12½ per cent. ad valorem.
44. Jeans and cantilles, when imported by corset and dress stay makers for use in their own factories, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
45. Cuffs of cotton, linen or celluloid, 4 cents per pair, and 30 per cent. ad valorem.
46. Curtains, when made up, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
47. Hammocks and lawn tennis nets and other like articles manufactured of twine, 35 per cent.
48. Drain pipes, sewer pipes, chimney linings or vents and inverted blocks, glazed or unglazed, earthenware tiles, 35 per cents.
49. Feathers, viz., ostrich and vulture, undressed, 15 per cent.
50. Feathers, viz., ostrich and vulture, dressed, 15 per cent.
51. Apples, 40 cents per barrel.
52. Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries, N.E.S., 3c per pound. The weight of package to be included.
53. Cherries and currants, 1c per quarter.
54. Cranberries, plumbs and quinces, 30c per bushel.
55. Peaches, 1c per pound, the weight of the package to be included for duty.
56. Gas metres, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
57. Crystal and decorated glass, table ware, made expressly for mounting, with silver-plated trimmings, when imported by manufacturers of plated ware, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
58. Glass carboys and demijohns, empty or filled, bottles and decanters, flasks and phials, of less capacity than 8 ounces, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
59. Lamp, gas light and electric light shades, lamps and lamp chimneys, side lights and head lights, globes for lanterns, lamps, electric lights and gas lights, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
60. Common and colorless window glass and plain, colored, stained or tinted glass in sheets, 20 per cent.
61. Ornamental, figured and enamelled colored glass, painted and vitrified glass, figured, enamelled and obscured, white glass and rough, rolled, colorless plate glass, 25 per cent.
62. Stained glass windows, 30 per cent.
63. Silvered plate-glass, 30 per cent.
64. Silvered plate-glass, bevelled, 35 per cent.
65. Plate glass, not colored, in panes of not over 30 square feet each, 6c per square foot, and when beveled, 1c per square foot additional.
66. Plate-glass in panes of over thirty and not over seventy square feet each, 8c per square foot, and when beveled, 1c per square foot additional.
67. Plate-glass in panes of over seventy square feet each, 9c per square foot, and when beveled 1c per square additional.
68. Imitation porcelain shades and colored glass shades, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
69. All other glass and manufactures of glass, including bent plate glass, 20 per cent.
70. Gloves and mitts of all kinds, 35 per cent.
71. Gold and silver leaf, and Dutch or Schlag metal leaf, 30 per cent.
72. Gun, rifle and pistol cartridge cases, percussion caps and gun wads, 35 per cent.
73. Fur felts, \$1.50 per dozen and 20 per cent.
74. Hats and caps, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
75. Ladies' hats and bonnets, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
76. Honey and imitations, in comb and otherwise, 3 cents per pound.
77. India rubber boots or shoes, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
78. India rubber boots and shoes and other manufactures of India rubber, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
79. Corset clasps, spoon clasps or busks, blanks, busks, corset steels, etc., 5 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem.
80. Ferro manganese, ferre silica, spiegel, steel bloom ends and crop ends of steel rails, \$2 per ton.
81. Builders', cabinet makers', harness makers' and saddlers' harness ware, including curry combs, carriage hardware tools of all kinds, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
82. Fire arms, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
83. Surgical and dental instruments, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
84. Lap welded iron tubing, two inches in diameter, for use of artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines and petroleum refineries, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
85. Wrought iron tubes, 2 cents per pound.
86. Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, etc., 1c per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
87. Jellies, jams and preserves, 5 cents per pound.
88. Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, tassels, etc., in silk linen or other material, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
89. Lard, tried or rendered, 3c per pound.
90. Lard, untried, 2c per pound.
91. Lead, nitrate, 5 per cent. ad valorem.
92. Lead, pipe and sheeting, 1½c per pound.
93. Leather board and leather, 3c per pound.
94. Skins for morocco leather, tanned, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
95. Belting and upper leathers, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned or dressed, 15 per cent. ad valorem; if dressed, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
96. Belting of leather or other material, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
97. Liquorice, 2c per pound.
98. Liquorice, in rolls or sticks, 3c per pound.
99. Extract of salt for medical purposes, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
100. Magic lanterns and philosophical, photographic, mathematical and optical instruments, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
101. Mess pork 1½c per pound.
102. Meats, fresh or salted, 3c per pound.
103. Dried or smoked meats, 3c per pound.
104. Milk food, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
105. Mucilage and liquid glue, 30 per cent.
106. Mustard seed, 10 per cent.
107. Linseed or flax seed oil, 1½c per pound.
108. Lubricating oils of petroleum, 7 1/2c per gallon.
109. Oilcloth and oilsilk, etc., 5c per square yard, 15 per cent.
110. Opium, crude, \$1 per pound.
111. Paintings, prints, engravings, drawings and building plans, 20 per cent.
112. Dry white and red lead, orange mineral and zinc, white or carbonate zinc, 5 per cent.
113. Colors, dry, N.E.S., 20 per cent.
114. Paints and colors, pulped or ground, in oils or other liquids, 30 per cent.
115. Paints, ground or mixed, 3c per pound, and 25 per cent.
116. Oxides, ochres and ochrey earths, fire-proof ambers and seams, 30 per cent.
117. Paints and colors, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers, \$1 per gallon.
118. Paper hanging, or wall papers in rolls of eight yards or under, brown-blanks, white papers, grounded papers and satins, 2c; single print bronzes and colored bronzes, 6c; embossed

bronzes, colored borders, 6c; bronzo borders, 14c; embossed borders, 15c; all other paper hangings or wall paper, 35 per cent.

119. Paper sacks or bags, 35 per cent.

120. Union collar cloth, paper in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished, 20 per cent.

121. Do., glossed or finished, 25 per cent.

122. Paraffine wax, stearic acid and stearine, 3c per pound.

123. Lead pencils, 35 per cent.

124. Perfumery, including toilet preparations, 30 per cent.

125. Photographed dry plates, 9c per square foot.

126. Albumised paper, chemically prepared for photographers' use, 25 per cent.

127. Pickles in bottles, 40c per gallon, including duty on bottles.

128. Pickles in vessels, 40c per gallon.

129. Pickles in bulk, 25c per gallon.

130. Plumbago, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

131. Plumbago, all manufactures, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

132. Printing presses, such as are only used in newspaper and job printing offices, folding machines, etc., 10 per cent. ad valorem.

133. Lithographic presses, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

134. Prunella for boots and shoes, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

135. Woolen netting for lining boots and shoes and gloves, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

136. Red and yellow prussiate of potash, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

137. Rubber belting, hose packing, mats and matting and hose, 5c per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

138. Sauces and catsup, in bottle, 30c per gallon, and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

139. Sauces and catsup in bulk, 30c per gallon and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

140. Soy, 10c per gallon.

141. Seeds for agricultural or other purposes, when in bulk or large parcels, 15 per cent.; when in small parcels, 25 per cent.

142. Shawls and travelling rugs, except of silk, 25 per cent.

143. Sewing and embroidery, silk and silk twist, 25 per cent.

144. Silver, German silver and nickel silver and composition metal for watch cases, 10 per cent.

145. Slate pencils, 25 per cent.

146. Castile soap, mottled or white, and white soap, 2 cents per pound.

147. Soap powders, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapollo and other like articles, 3 cents. per pound.

148. Spirituous or alcoholic liquors, distilled from any material or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, or any mixture thereof, with water, for every gallon thereof of any strength, not exceeding the strength of proof, and when of the greater strength of proof at the same rate on the quantity there would be if reduced to the strength of proof, as follows:—

(a) Ethyl, alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine, gin of all kinds, new whisky and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, \$1.75 per gallon.

(b) Amyl alcohol or fusil oil, or any substance known as potato spirits, \$2 per gallon.

(c) Methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyronylic spirits or any substance known as methylated spirits, absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy, cordials, mescal pulque rum, shrub, achiedaun, etc., \$2 per gallon.

(d) Spirits and strong waters of any kind, known as elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures or medicines, \$2 per gallon and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

(e) Alcoholic perfumes, such as lavender water, cologne, tooth washes, etc., in flasks or bottles weighing not more than four ounces each, 50 per cent. ad valorem, or other packages weighing not more than four ounces, \$2 and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

(f) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre,

spirits of ammonia, etc., 2 and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

149. Starch, farinco and other such preparations, 2c per pound; when sweetened, 4c per pound.

150. Sterotypes, electrotypes and celluloids, for almanacs, calenders, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper advertisements and materials or copper shells, 2c per square inch.

151. Sterotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of newspaper columns, 2c per square inch, and matrices of copper shells of the same, 2c per square inch.

152. Water limestone or cement stone, \$1 per ton of 13 cubic feet.

153. Curling stones, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

154. Molasses from raw cane sugar, not refined, or filtered when imported direct from country of growth, 1½c per gallon; when not imported direct, 4c per gallon; when testing over 35 degrees and imported direct from the country of growth, 6c per gallon, and when not imported direct 8c per gallon.

(Continued Next Week.)

Business in British Columbia.

The Vancouver News reports the markets at that place as follows:

Flour and feed are without change at the following quotations: Flour, Hungarian, \$5.75; Manitoba patents, \$5.65; Manitoba Bakers', \$5.35; Oregon flour, \$5 to \$5.25; Spokane Falls, \$5. Oatmeal; Standard, per sack, \$3; Granulated, \$3.25; Rolled, \$3.50; Cornmeal, \$2.85. Feed; Chopped feed, per ton, \$30 to \$33; Bran, \$25; Shorts, \$28; Oil Cake, \$38; Hay, \$18. Grain; Wheat, per ton, \$38; Oats, \$35; Beans, per lb., 3½c.; Split peas, \$5; Whole Corn, \$35 per ton; Cracked Corn, \$32.

Potatoes remain at \$40 per ton. Vegetables have advanced. Onions are more plentiful, but higher in price, at 6½ to 7½c; green peas at 20c a lb; asparagus, 20c, and rhubarb 25c have appeared on the market; cabbage is 4c per lb.

The fish market is still active. Spring salmon is wholesaled at 10c per lb, and in fair supply. Halibut is selling at 2c; sturgeon, 5c; cod, 6c. Small fish is scarce and quoted at 8c.

California blood oranges have arrived, and are quoted at \$5 per box. The market has considerably improved in the matter of eggs, and case eggs are selling at from 18 to 20c, with some demand for them. Fresh eggs are 25c.

A slight advance has taken place in meats, owing to the increase in duties, the following prices being quoted: Hams, 14½c; haccos, 12½ to 12¾c; smoked, clear sides, 12½c. Fresh meats are still unchanged as follows: Beef, 10 to 18c, according to cut; veal, 10 to 18c; mutton, 11 to 18c; pork, 12½ to 18c.

Dairy butter is selling at from 15 to 20c, and creamery at 28c. Cheese is steady at 13½c. Poultry is scarce and dear. Chickens are \$9 per doz, and ducks \$11.

Grain and Milling.

W. G. Douglas, grain dealer, Winnipeg, has taken a contract to supply the farmers of Springfield with seed oats at 49c per bushel.

A flour mill for the Macleod, Alberta, district, is again being talked up. The projectors want a bonus from the town of Macleod.

Irbit Fur Fair.

The fair has been rather slow, the foreign demand being weak, and the home request, as usual, taking the same course. Russian dealers seek to buy as cheaply as possible, and are very deliberate in selecting. Very little has

thus far been done in white hares; higher prices than ruled one year ago have been demanded. White fox declined in values as compared with last year, common sorts bringing four and one half roubles, or about one rouble less than in 1889; superior skins, with tails, brought five and one-half roubles in average, a decline of about twenty-five per cent. Kolin-sky could not maintain the high prices of last year, because the tails, which are of chief value, have sensibly declined in price during the year; about one rouble twenty kopecks was the price paid for good parcels by Russian and German dealers. Ermine met with a fair demand; owners, however, wanted very high prices, in consequence of the improved request for the articles in European markets. Siberian bear, dark brown and grizzly, did not meet with as good a demand as formerly, and prices declined from thirty to forty per cent, according to size and quality of skins.

Squirrels declined thirty per cent in average; best dark skins brought thirty-five to thirty-seven kopecks, others a little less; small dark and middling blue skins brought up to twenty-four kopecks, pale about eighteen kopecks. Kassan skins, from fourteen and one-half to fifteen and one-half kopecks; these were sold only after lengthened negotiations by Russian, French and German dealers and manufacturers.

Squirrel tails met with a slow sale at the following prices: Dark tails, 370 roubles per pound, and Kassans, 235 roubles per pound—forty Russian pounds.—New York Fur Trade Review.

Gaution Regarding Canned Goods.

The Montreal Journal of Commerce states that a wholesale grocery firm of that city has recently been subjected to a fine for selling inferior lines of canned goods which did not comply with the law. The penalty imposed was only a nominal one as the firm claimed to be acting in ignorance of the statute and took prompt steps to withdraw the prohibited goods from the market. Chap. 105 of the Revised Statutes requires a label with the name of the packer, his place of business and the correct description of the article on each tin, which seems a necessary safeguard for the consumer and was a reform introduced by the packers association.

The Journal of Commerce says: "The canned goods trade is one which should flourish in Canada, but its inception brought about many losses to those engaged in it, and abuses were unearthed which the present association has been vigorously endeavoring to checkmate. The wholesale firm cannot be said to be so blameworthy as the manufacturers, and the detective employed by the association might well turn his talents in this direction. The evil has not been confined to the Montreal district, as unfortunately large supplies of the prohibited goods have been on sale in other parts of the Dominion. It can readily be seen how the trade is ruined by the practice complained of, when goods properly packed are quoted at \$1.20 per dozen while the poorer and unlabelled stuff is sold at 86c.

It is understood that prosecutions are contemplated in other parts of the country and that the association will hereafter insist on the full penalty as well as a guarantee that offenders will, in the future, handle nothing but genuine stock.

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 Mills should be sure to get the Best Machinery
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Our Mr. Leishman is now out with our Fall Samples in Manitoba and the Territories, while our Mr. Sandeman is covering the ground in British Columbia as usual. We respectfully request that you will see their samples before placing your orders for the season.

Orders given to these gentlemen will receive the prompt and careful attention of
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100 Barrel Roller Mill and a 20,000 Bushel Elevator.

Located in one of the best Wheat-Raising Districts of the Northwest.

Failing health of himself and family induces present owner to sell, and he will dispose of all at reasonable figures, taking a moderate payment down and the balance in yearly instalments of \$1,000, purchaser paying 8 per cent. per annum interest on balance unpaid.

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Eastern Business Changes.

ONTARIO.

Wray Corset Co., Toronto, have sold out.
 H. R. Walker, grocer, Clinton, has assigned.
 G. L. Weatherill, grocer, London, is selling out.
 Thos. Keast, merchant, Clarksburg, has assigned.
 John Crawford, merchant, Ripley, has assigned.
 H. A. Willett, liquors, Welland, has assigned.
 Dennis Rocheleau, clothing, Windsor, has assigned.
 Canadian Window Shade Co., Toronto, have assigned.
 J. W. Watts, general store, Toronto, has assigned.
 W. T. Bonathau, tinsmith, Newcastle, has assigned.
 R. G. Cotton, general store, Lakefield, has assigned.
 Jas. Mitchell, general store, Eramosa, has sold out.
 C. W. Underhill, general store, Weldon, has sold out.
 John Argue, general store, Carnarvon, has sold out.
 J. C. Johnston, general store, Lamplash, has sold out.
 Herbert Spenn, cigars, etc., St. Catharines, has sold out.
 J. E. Martin, carriage maker, Amherstburg, has assigned.
 T. H. Rooney, vinegar, London, has sold out to W. Graham.
 J. H. Beck & Co., dry goods, etc., Brampton, have sold out.
 I. A. Cook, printer, Petrolia, has sold out to E. J. Lovelace.
 A. Isbister & Co., grocers, etc., Petrolia; A. Isbister dead.
 J. A. Denovan, general store, Glon Robertson, has assigned.
 Louis Rojotte, general store, Pembroke, has compromised.
 J. D. Miller, dry goods, New Hamburg, is giving up business.
 David Carswell, general store Carswell, selling out and leaving.
 D. McDonald, grocer, Arnprior, has sold out to H. McDonald.
 Michael Henning, shoes, Preston, has compromised at 40c cash.
 J. T. Lintett, general store, Walsingham Centre, has sold out.
 Newman & Co., shoes, London; style now Weatherill & Newman.
 W. E. Johnston, general store, Grafton, succeeded by J. H. Johnston.
 Boisseau, Chalcraft & Co., wholesale clothing, Toronto, business in chancery.
 Bayne & Douglas, general store, Newbury, have dissolved; Bayne continues alone.

QUEBEC.

Jos. Roy, dry goods, Montreal, damaged by fire.
 Isaac Dobord, trader, Victoriaville, has assigned.
 Andre Dubruc, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.
 G. C. Campbell, tins, etc., Ormstown, has assigned.
 Neveu Jacques, general store, Ripon, has assigned.

Rennick & Caldwell, fruit, etc., Montreal, have dissolved.
 Adolpho St. Laurent, general store, St. Simon, has assigned.
 Montreal Shirt Factory, manufacturers shirts, Montreal, have assigned.
 R. J. Boxer & Co., manufacturers' agents, Montreal, have dissolved.
 N. Gauvin & Co., general store, Fraserville, have obtained an extension.
 Massicotte & Frere, tins, etc., Chambly Canton & Farnham, have dissolved.

New York Fur Prices.

The New York *Fur Trade Review* quotes the following prices for raw furs, for No. 1 skins only, except where otherwise stated. Prices per skin except when otherwise stated:—

Bear, black, Canada and northern	\$18 00 to \$23 00	
" " cubs and yearlings	5 00	15 00
" " Pacific coast	10 00	14 00
" brown	10 00	12 00
" grizzly	12 00	18 00
" cub, brown and grizzly	3 00	10 00
Fisher, Northwestern and Canada	5 00	7 00
" Pacific coast	5 00	6 50
" pale	3 00	5 50
Otter, Canada and Northwestern, large	7 00	10 00
" Pacific coast	5 00	8 50
Beaver, Canada, per pound	3 50	4 50
" Pacific coast	3 25	3 75
" No. 2, per pound	2 00	2 75
" No. 3	1 00	1 75
" No. 4	60	.80
" Kits	75	2 25
" per skin, large, No. 1	7 00	8 00
" " medium	4 00	5 00
" " small	2 00	3 00
" cubs	35	90
" castors, per pound	4 00	5 50
Fox, silver, Canada and Northwestern	20 00	100 00
" cross, Canada and Northwestern	3 50	9 00
" red, Canada	1 50	1 75
" " northwestern	1 50	1 75
Marten, Canada	1 50	3 00
" northwestern	1 00	1 75
Mink, Canada	1 50	1 80
" northwestern	80	1 40
Skunk, black, cased Northwestern	90	1 00
" half stripe	40	60
" full stripe	30	35
Muskrat, Canada fall	14	15
" " winter	18	20
" northwestern fall	11	13
" " winter	16	18
Lynx, Canada and Northwestern, large	4 00	5 00
Wild cat, northern	60	1 25
House cat	5	30
Badger, prime	1 00	1 50
" unprime	5	20
Sea otter, dark and silvery, large	80	200 00
" do., medium	50 00	85 00
" brownish	10 00	25 00
Rabbits	1	2
Wolf, timber, northwestern, No. 1	2 50	2 75
" " No. 2	2 00	2 25
" " No. 3	40	60

Wolf prairie, northern, No. 1	75	1 00
" " No. 2	70	75
" " No. 3	35	45
" " No. 4	10	20
Wolverine, northwestern	4 00	5 50
Deer skins, short hair, per lb.	30	35
" " long hair	22	27
Buckskin, per lb.	75	1 00
Antelope	10	25
Elk	17	23
" Indian tanned, per lb.	50	60

Leipzig Fur Trade.

The Leipzig correspondent of the New York *Fur Trade Review* writes as follows to that journal:—

"The fresh supplies of American furs from the London January sales have met with a slower sale here than was expected; and even the loss on a large parcel of furs in transit from London to Hamburg effected no perceptible improvement. The steamer *Penguin*, chartered by the forwarding agent, J. Rudert, for transporting furs and wool from London to Hamburg in February was burned in the North Sea; the passengers were saved but the cargo was a loss, embracing about 53,000 Australian opossum, 24,000 raccoon, 4,800 skunk, 26,000 mink, and 147,000 muskrat skins; a large part of the mink consisted of Alaska skins; there was also a good many prime muskrat skins in the cargo, which can scarcely be replaced at the March sales.

A considerable number of our retail furriers have had a very fair winter season; but others are very much dissatisfied with sales—some stating that the mantle trade has spoiled their business, and others claiming that the fault lies with the influenza.

Wholesale furriers are somewhat better satisfied, as they have had a pretty good demand for specialties; but all, both wholesalers and retailers, are now careful buyers, and certain that lower prices will rule in March.

Small supplies of fresh Hudson's Bay beaver have been taken for Russia, and sales are slow; other European countries take limited quantities. Musquash meets with a sufficient demand at the new January prices; furriers take some skins for linings; Leipzig wholesalers take them for manufacturing seal imitations; and Russian merchants have ordered parcels of low-priced goods. Furriers have taken some parcels of mink; good colored skins, at the lowest possible price, are preferred. Skunk sells slowly; fresh parcels from London have met with only a limited demand; direct importers have sold a few parcels to Leipzig dealers; similar imports of raccoon have been sold, but in general the article sells slowly, only cheap and dark sorts being wanted.

Considerable transactions in nutria have been noted. The large supplies of Australia opossum have checked the satisfactory sale of the article; the low prices, however, have resulted in considerable sales to Germany, Russia and Galicia. Monkey, at the low January prices, has found some buyers for Germany. Russian white hares have again advanced in favor, and from sixty to eighty thousand skins have recently been taken for France, and other large parcels for Germany; in our mantle trade black dyed hares are not yet freely accepted, black coney leading in favor as heretofore. Some black hares and white-coats have lately been purchased for the United

States. Persian and Astrakhan lambs sell slower than during the past month, though the retail trade in Germany has apparently increased; important transactions in those articles have been effected with Canada. Sales have been limited in squirrels and both German and Russian worked linings, pending results at the Irbit Fair.

The fair at Frankfort the beginning of the month, which is usually important for European furs, was very dull, large buyers not attending.

Stenomarten was offered at 6½ marks; otter 12 to 13, sitch 2½ to 3 marks, and best sizes a little higher. The usual demand for Russia was wanting.

British Columbia.

E. Allon, hotelkeeper, Lillooet, is dead.

W. Bentley, stationer, Kamloops, has sold out to Chas. Watson.

John Lloyd, wholesale liquors, Victoria, has sold out to Yornie & Steward.

The customs revenue collected at New Westminster for March amounted to \$3,556.

Export coal shipments from the Vancouver Island mines for March were 42,490 tons.

Marshall Sinclair, grocer, New Westminster, has disposed of his business and good will to McLean & Morrison.

Inland Revenue collections at Victoria for March were, \$11,915, being an increase of \$2,710 over March a year ago.

The Victoria contractors have dismissed their Chinese hod-carriers, in accordance with the request of the Bricklayers' Union.

Whitefield Bros., boots and shoes, Nanaimo, are in trouble, the sheriff having taken possession of their stock. The firm has assigned.

R. E. Gosnell, city editor of the Vancouver News, is leaving journalism and will establish a commission and agency business at Vancouver.

G. P. Raven, wagonmaker, Kamloops, who assigned recently, has made an arrangement with his creditors whereby he will continue the business.

The New Westminster Woolen Mills Company has received a consignment of Australian wool, which is being manufactured into blankets.

F. H. Robson, groceries and provisions, Kamloops, who assigned recently, has liabilities of \$12,000 to \$13,000, including nine or ten thousand stock and the balance real estate. Assets placed at \$14,000.

Customs revenue at Vancouver for the month of March amounted to \$16,348, against \$7,369 for March a year ago. Inland revenue collections at Vancouver for March this year were \$1,341.

An advertisement calling for tenders to clear, grub, grade and bridle the Columbia & Kootenay railway line between the outlet of Kootenay Lake and Columbia River appears in the papers. This road is being built by the C. P. R.

The New Westminster Electric Light Company (limited) is asking incorporation, with a capital stock of \$50,000, divided into 1,000 shares. The first trustees are: Samuel Woods, P. B. Bell and J. L. Chisholm.

Donald Chisholm, M. P. and a leading business man and old resident of British Columbia, is dead. Mr. Chisholm has been ailing for some time. He was largely interested in the salmon

canning industry, and also carried on business at Westminster in wholesale liquors. He has also been president of the Westminster board of trade.

Fredk. Norris has purchased an outfit of the most modern machinery for his trunk and box factory, which he is establishing at Victoria as soon as he obtains a suitable site. He says the wood they make their trunks of in the east is far inferior to British Columbia lumber, and is, besides, more expensive. He claims he can compete with eastern work.

Following are the customs returns at Victoria, for the month of March:—

Imports—Free goods.....	\$105,672 00
Imports (dutiable).....	283,556 00
Ex-warehouse.....	70,876 00
Exports.....	\$ 56,572 00
Duties and other revenue.....	\$ 97,148 22
March, 1899.....	\$ 75,501 05
Increase.....	\$ 21,536 57

The Nanaimo *Press* says:—From late information we learn that it is the intention of the Hamilton Powder Company to immediately commence the erection of the necessary buildings for the manufacture and shipment of powder. The site for the new powder works is close to the North Field mines, near the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway line. The intention is, we understand, to manufacture all the powder required for the province at this manufacturing.

The Pacific Asphalt Company (Limited), J. E. Crano, Beaumont Boggs, W. D. McGregor, John Coughlan, C. C. Morrell, A. P. Black and William C. Haywood, apply for letters of incorporation. The objects of the company are manufacturing and buying and selling asphalt, either manufactured or unmanufactured, and constructing, building, paying, coating and covering docks, walls, streets, sidewalks, and all other structures, with all incidental business therewith connected. The capital stock of the company is \$50,000, in 500 shares, with Victoria as the chief place of business.

London Fur Sales.

The Hudson's Bay Company held their regular sales on the 17th, 18th and 20th of March. All the articles declined; the percentage of decline is given below, as compared with March, 1899:

Otter 20 per cent., silver fox 10 per cent., white fox 30 per cent., cross fox 15 per cent., red fox 15 per cent., black bear 35, brown bear 50 per cent., fisher 30 per cent., lynx 35 per cent., mink 30 per cent., skunk 15 per cent., Marten 30 per cent., wolverine 12½ per cent., wolf 10 per cent.

At Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co.'s sale sea otter advanced 10 per cent. The following articles declined: Blue fox 20 per cent., cross fox 15 per cent., silver fox 10 per cent., Russian sable 40 per cent., fisher 25 per cent., wolverine 15 per cent. Sea otter same as in March, '89. Blue fox 15 per cent. lower than in March, '89. Cross fox 20 per cent. lower than in March, '89. Russian sable, fine sorts, 30 per cent. lower than in March, '89. Russian sable, Kumtschatka, 15 per cent. higher than October, '89. Russian sable, Amoorisky, without demand. Silver fox 10 per cent. lower than in March, '89. Fisher 35 per cent. lower than in March, '89. Wolverine 12½ per cent. lower than in March, '89. Red fox 5 per cent.

lower than in June, '89. Otter 25 per cent. lower than in March, '89. White fox 10 per cent. lower than in January, 1890. Bastard chinchilla, 12 per cent. lower than in January, 1890. Black, brown and grizzly bear, 10 per cent. higher than in January, 1890. Mink, 10 per cent. lower than in January, 1890, Raccoon, 10 per cent. lower than in January, 1890. Opossum, 25 per cent. lower than in January, 1890. Opossum—70,000 skins withdrawn. Wolf not a little better demand than in January, 1890. Muskrat, 20 per cent. lower than in January, 1890.

The following sold the same as in January, 1890: Beaver, lynx, Australian opossum, wombat, marten, dry fur seal, skunk and black musquash. Lower than January, 1890: Gray fox, 15; badger, 25; house cat, 10, and black cat, 50 per cent. Copper Island seals, 53,000 skins, average advance 20 per cent.

Messrs. Phillips, Politzer & Co., report on the Hudson's Bay Company's sale; all articles declined as follows. Otter, 20 per cent.; silver fox, 15 per cent.; cross fox I 10 percent; cross fox II 10 per cent.; cross fox III 25 per cent.; red fox 20 per cent.; white fox 30 per cent.; mink 30 per cent.; fisher 30 per cent.; lynx, 30 per cent.; marten 35 per cent.; bear 35 per cent.; skunk 17½ per cent.; wolf 15 per cent.; wolverine 17½ per cent.; musk ox 45 per cent. Red fox, best, declined 15 per cent.; red fox, common, unchanged; beaver advanced 7½ per cent.; lynx brought Hudson's Bay prices; bear, 10 per cent. higher than at H. B. sale; otter declined 25 per cent.; marten declined 10 per cent. on January prices; skunk, black, advanced 15 per cent.; striped, same as January; mink declined 7½ per cent.; raccoon brought January prices; American opossum, firsts, declined 10; seconds, 30 per cent. on January prices. Musquash declined 20 and gray fox 10 per cent. Copper Island seals all advanced: Middlings, 5; middlings and smalls, 2½; smalls, 2½; large pups, 10; middling pups, 20; small pups, 22½, and extra small pups, 17½ per cent.

Lumber Cuttings.

Eastern lumbermen are sending delegates to Ottawa to protest against the increase in the duty on meats and flour.

Stevens & Campbell have sold out their lumber business at Glenboro, Manitoba, and bought D. Pysher's business at Carman.

The sailing vessel Thermopylae, which is said to be the fastest sailing vessel afloat, has been purchased by the Royal Milling Company, of Victoria. She has been employed of late years in the Australian wool trade.

The Lake Dauphin district, says the *Minnesota Tribune* will soon have three saw mills in operation. This district of northern Manitoba is evidently going ahead, though it is but a short time since settlers started to go into that section.

A deputation of employees of the Royal City Planing Mills, sash and door factory department, Westminster, B. C., waited on their foreman and asked for three hour's off work every Saturday afternoon without deducting wages. The request was refused and in consequence thirty men, all factory hands, struck work in a body. Later information is to the effect the strike has been amicably settled, the company having agreed to the demands of the men, and the establishment is running again as usual.

The Manufacturers' Life AND Accident Insurance Co's

Head Office: - TORONTO.

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

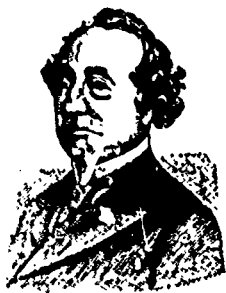
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Butter Tubs, Cheese Boxes, English Dairy Salt,
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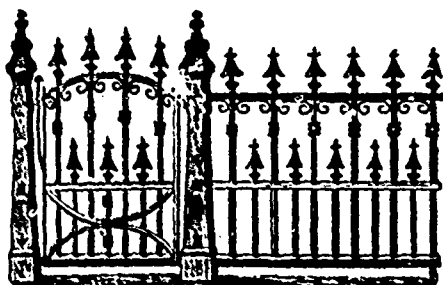
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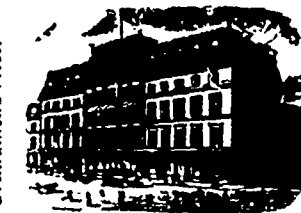
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or returned, which many Canadians found more ex-
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Every Attention paid to
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FIVE POINTERS.

- FIRST—That the biennial convale of Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, will convene at Milwaukee July 8th to 12th inclusive, 1890.
- SECOND—That excursion tickets will be sold from all principal points in the West and Northwest to Milwaukee and return at rate of one fare.
- THIRD—That the Wisconsin Central is the direct line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee, with two through trains each way, daily, and Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car service.
- FOURTH—That as the camp ground is located directly on the Wisconsin Central passengers taking this line will have the advantage of being landed there.
- FIFTH—That a circular giving detailed information will be sent free upon application to F. H. ANSON, General Northwest Passenger Agent, 19 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis; CHAS. E. DIXON, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 162 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn., or to Louis ECKSTEIN, Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

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

Great Northern Railway LINE.

With 3,300 miles of steel track it runs through 62 counties in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, reaching all principal points from St. Paul, Minneapolis, West Superior and Duluth.

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

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

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

It is the only line penetrating the Turtle Mountain and Moose River section of North Dakota.

It has three lines through the Red River Valley.

It is the best route from Winnipeg to Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis and the East and South.

It has opened a new route to Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and the Southwest via Sioux City, Iowa.

For rates, tickets, maps and guides apply to

H. G. McMICKEN, General Agent,

376 Main St., Corner Portage Avenue.

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

THESE VESTIBULED TRAINS go in service May 15th.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry THE NORTHWESTERN LINE,

The best equipped line to

CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY.

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

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

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

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

Tickets at Lowest Rates, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, can be secured at the following offices: St. Paul, 159 East Third Street; Minneapolis, 13 Nicollet House Block, Duluth, 119 West Superior Street, also at St. Paul and Minneapolis Union Depots and at offices of connecting lines. Sleeping car accommodation secured in advance.

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

E. W. WINTER, General Manager. F. B. CLARKE, General Traffic Manager. T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent.

Canadians, Attention!

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway

Albert Lea Route

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

CHEAP EXCURSIONS

To Ontario and Quebec Ports.

\$20—FOR THE ROUND TRIP—\$20 TICKETS GOOD 90 DAYS.

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

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

C. H. HOLDRIDGE,

Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., MINNEAPOLIS.

Northern Pacific & Manitoba Ry.

Time Table taking effect Sept. 1, 1889.

Table with columns for North Bound, South Bound, Stations, and Time. Includes routes like Winnipeg, Portage Junction, St. Norbert, etc.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Table with columns for Daily ex Su, Stations, and Daily ex Su. Includes stations like Winnipeg, Kennedy Avenue, Portage Junction, etc.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Table with columns for Mixed Monday, Stations, and Mixed Tuesday. Includes stations like Morris, Lowe's, Myrtle, etc.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on Nos. 53 and 54. Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains. Nos. 53 and 54 will not stop at Kennedy Avenue.

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

Table with columns for Read Dr. frn, Stations, and Head Up. Includes stations like Lethbridge, Woodpecker, Purple Springs, etc.

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Table with columns for Pass Tuesday, Miles from Portage, Stations, and Pass Monday. Includes stations like Portage la Prairie, Gladstone, Neepawa, etc.

Meals.

*Trains for Binscarth leave Birtle Tuesdays and Saturdays only at 23 00; returning leave Binscarth Wednesdays and Mondays only at 6 47. For Russell leave Birtle Tuesdays only at 23 00; returning leave Russell Wednesdays only at 6 10. For Langenburg and Saltcoats leave Birtle Saturdays only at 23 00; returning leave Saltcoats Mondays only at 4 40. For Rapid City leave Minnedosa Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 20 10, returning leave Rapid City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 15.

Above trains connect at Portage la Prairie with trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Winnipeg.

For information as to Freight and Passenger Rates apply to A. Macdonald, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Portage la Prairie, or to W. R. BAKER, General Superintendent.

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

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