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D. R. WILKIE,  
Cashier.

TORONTO, 24th April, 1890.

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anywhere in the Provinces of the Dom-  
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Binder Twines, Sisal and Manila Cordage.  
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Have now in Store the most complete  
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**INDIAN TEAS**

Bought at the late favorable turn in  
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BUYERS SHOULD EXAMINE.

Also on the way first crop choicest JAPANS  
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# The Commercial

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

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WINNIPEG, MAY 19, 1890.

## Manitoba.

W. Brown is opening a grocery store at Brandon.

G. Frankfurter, dry goods, Winnipeg, has assigned.

James White is opening a lumber yard at Rapid City.

J. Stork will open a drug store at Portage la Prairie shortly.

Charles Redfern, stoves and tinware, Winnipeg, has given up business.

D. L. Murray, of Napinka, intends starting a cheese factory this summer.

M. B. Snider has sold his grocery business at Portage la Prairie to J. McAuley.

J. Walker, formerly of Neepawa, has opened a boot and shoe shop in the Portage.

Pilot Mound and Deloraine merchants have adopted the early closing movement.

The rate of taxation in Winnipeg next year is expected to be two cents on the dollar.

R. S. Thompson has disposed of his furniture business at Wawanesa to E. Lambert, of Bois-evein.

The Victoria Soap Works, Winnipeg, owned by Gray & Co., have been destroyed by fire; loss about \$1,000.

T. J. McAdam, of Windsor, Ont., is establishing an agency for the Globe Tobacco Company in Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg Gas Company have purchased six new boilers and two 300 horse-power engines from the Polson Iron Works Company, of Toronto.

The latest addition of the railway land grants of this province is 6,400 acres per mile to the Manitoba Railway & Canal Co. This line

will run from Portage la Prairie to Lake Winnipegosis and its length will be 125 miles.

The Rapid City Woollen Mills intend turning out blankets, tweeds, etc., this summer, and for this purpose are putting in more machinery.

Messrs. Armstrong & Colgate, of Winnipeg, have been appointed general agents in Manitoba and the Territories for the Manchester Fire Assurance Company.

The Manitoba Southeastern Railway, which recently received a land grant from the Dominion Government, is now in a fair way to be constructed this summer. It will be built to the Lake of the Woods and run as a colonization railway. Probably an American road will connect with it at the boundary.

Mayor McFadden, of Emerson, has been making arrangements to have the old municipal debt of that town settled. The creditor who objected to the proposed plan of settlement has now given his assent to it and it will be carried into effect as soon as possible. We would be glad to see Emerson get things in shape again as we are sure that the town has a bright future ahead of it if given a proper chance.

The English company which has purchased the land of the Manitoba Northwestern Railway company have already given evidence of good intentions towards the country. They propose to cut the land into small homesteads and to loan any settler \$500 to enable him to go on working it at once. If this scheme is carried out it will mean millions to Manitoba. The agent of the company in this country is Mr. A. F. Eden, who has for years administered these same lands as commissioner for the Northwestern road.

## Alberta.

W. Lougheed is opening a watch making and jewelry establishment at Lethbridge.

D. M. Ratcliffe, of Seaforth, Ont., intends to start a dairy and cheese factory at Calgary.

T. D. Smith & Co., of Winnipeg, have purchased the business of J. D. Sibbald & Co., at Lethbridge.

Calgary is to have water works this year; about four miles of pipe will be laid as soon as the work can be done. Two engines with a pumping capacity of 1,500,000 gallons per day have been contracted for. It is estimated that the cost of the work, when completed, will be about \$60,000.

Messrs. Brownlee and Boorne, representing the *Dominion Illustrated*, are in Calgary taking orders for the special Calgary number of that paper to be issued about the 15th of June. Mr. Boorne has taken a number of photos of the business portions of the town, which will appear in that number.

## Saskatchewan.

Geo. Smith is opening a tin shop at Saskatoon.

Mr. Burnell has started a blacksmith shop at Duck Lake.

Duncan & McKay intend opening a general store at Saskatoon.

The boats of the Winnipeg & Western Navigation Co. will make regular trips up the North Saskatchewan from Prince Albert to Edmonton hereafter.

A bridge is being built across the Battle River at Battleford, it is expected to be finished about the 30th of June.

Saskatoon which has needed a railway for so long is to have two this summer. The Great North West Central and the Long Lake railway, the latter will be in next month.

## Assiniboia.

Geo. Fleming is opening a grocery store at Regina.

George Johnson is about to open a butcher shop at Langenburg.

Wendt & Leigh are going into the tailoring business at Medicine Hat.

Regina merchants have signed an early closing agreement which will go into effect this week.

Managing Director Crerar has called for tenders for the erection of the Saltcoats Dairy Association's buildings. Prof. Barro of Winnipeg will supply the plant and a firm of commission merchants at Victoria, B.C., will handle the output.

## Lumber Cuttings.

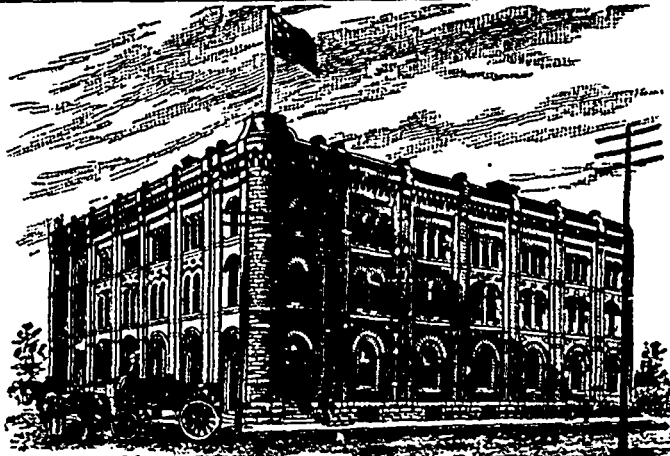
J. L. Campbell, of Brandon, is shortly to embark in the lumber business at Melita.

The Brandon saw mill will start running this week. There is a sufficient number of logs to keep them running about two weeks.

The American ship *Pachtolus* has cleared from Moodyville, B.C., with 808,000 feet of lumber for Shanghai. The Willie Reed, of New York, is ready to clear from the same point with 1,029,000 feet for Valparaiso, and the *Ninevah* will be ready by the end of the week with 1,000,000 feet for Sydney, Australia.

The largest cedar tree in the state of Washington is said to be on a tract of land owned by Ulmer Stinson three miles east of Snohomish city. It is a dead cedar which has been hollowed out by fire, the top being broken off, so that the tree stands only about sixty feet in the air. But its diameter is twenty-three feet; in fact it is greater than this at the surface of the ground, for the tree must be over one thousand years old, for eight hundred rings were counted on the butt of the large tree on the Clay farm just below Snohomish, and this cedar is several feet larger. When the rings by which the age of a tree is ascertained run up in number to about six hundred they then become so fine and close together that they are counted with much difficulty. The age of the trunk must, therefore, be given approximately. The average height of trees in Washington is one hundred and fifty feet. The tallest are two hundred and fifty feet, those higher than this being extremely rare. The largest tree in the world is the "Father of the Forest" (fallen), in California; length four hundred and fifty feet. The tallest standing tree is a eucalyptus, in Tasmania; height three hundred and fifty feet. The oldest fruit tree in the United States is an apple, in Cheshire, Conn., ago one hundred and forty years. The largest stick of timber ever hauled from the woods of any country was cut in Washington in February, 1888, and sold to the Port Madison Mill company. It was one hundred and sixty-five feet long, and its dimensions were twenty-eight by thirty-two inches.—*Mississippi Valley Lumberman.*

GOODS SOLD TO THE  
TRADE ONLY.



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**G. F. & J. GALT,**  
**DIRECT IMPORTERS**  
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CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

The movement in favor of the eight hour day's work has been progressing well in the United States during the past two weeks, and it now seems as if any serious striking troubles were likely to be avoided, owing to the inability and in some instances the unwillingness of employers to oppose the demands. In New York, Brooklyn, Chicago and quite a number of less important places, the demands of the mechanics have been conceded generally, and the number of strikes has been reduced very much during the past week. There is undoubtedly a strong drift of public opinion in favor of the eight hour's day of work, and it is very probable, that in a very few years, it will be adopted and acknowledged in almost every branch of industry throughout this continent. It seems only a natural adjustment of affairs, that as mechanical improvements quicken and cheapen the cost of production, the laborer's hours of toil should be lessened.

The telegraphic news regarding the Hudson's Bay Railway legislation at Ottawa, as published in our local dailies, has been of a very conflicting character during the past week. In the *Free Press* telegraphic dispatches have been as changing and mistifying as the transformation scenes of a pantomime. One day the news was as dark and grim looking as the stage representation of the abode of Demons, and the next it would be as brilliant as the illuminated representations of Fairyland, while the scores of people in this city who might be classed under the vulgar term of suckers, have been gazing on as would a youngster at his first visit to matinee, amused, scared, tickled or enchanted as the view of the moment might impress them. The news, if it might be called news, has been dished up in a highly spiced style that furnishes a certificate of wondrous ingenuity for the Ottawa correspondent who did the work, and but for the fact that the Dominion Parliament extended the time of the Hudson's Bay Railway charter five years, the telegrams would have been spice and nothing else. Thus far probably the desire of a majority of Manitobans has been granted, but what else will be done is a matter for the future consideration of Sir John Macdonald's Government, and consequently an unravelled conundrum to an interested North-

western public. Even the five years extension was not granted without some kicking, and to ourselves we must admit that such kickers as Senator Power of Halifax spoke some truth about the way the project has been handled in the past. The extension has been granted, however, and with the question of further aid left for decision by the Governor-General-in-Council, the crowd of Manitobans who have waited and watched so anxiously during the past two weeks are in much the same position as were the street corner audience of that mythical Hebrew with the peep show, who as he bundled up his bulls-eyed wonder box exclaimed, "The next ding you shall see, you shall see vat you shall see."

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the seizure of intoxicating liquor by an officer of the law in the prohibitory State of Iowa, has caused quite a flutter in prohibition circles, and has brought forth some strong language from leaders of that party. By this decision the Iowa state officials have no power to seize intoxicating liquors imported from a foreign country, or from another state, so long as they remain unbroken in the packages in which they were imported. Of course such a decision leaves open a wide gateway through which unscrupulous parties could evade the prohibitory laws of the state.

A bill has been introduced in the United States Senate to relieve the authorities of prohibitory states from the restraint such a decision imposes upon them. The special provisions of the bill are:—

"Be it enacted, etc., that no state shall be held to be limited or restrained in its power to prohibit, regulate, control or tax the sale, keeping for sale or transportation as an article of commerce or otherwise, to be delivered within its own limits of any fermented, distilled or other intoxicating liquors by reason of the fact that the same have been imported into such States from beyond its limits, whether there shall or shall not have been thereon any tax, duty, import or excise, to the United States."

This law should be stringent enough to suit the most rabid prohibitionist, and it is to be hoped the bill will pass Congress, so that Iowa may get a fair trial of pure prohibition. It

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433 and 435 MAIN STREET.

**W. F. DOLL.**

has not obtained such a trial in any western country as yet. The cumbersome and anomalous Scott Act has proved such a failure in Ontario, that hundreds of total abstainers there, freely admit now, that as a temperance influence it is much inferior to a well regulated license system. In Kansas total prohibition exists, because the doctrine is so closely associated with the Republican party there, that it cannot be said to stand purely on its own merits, but is maintained by that party in a state where the Republicans are in an overwhelming majority. In Iowa, political parties are now so evenly balanced, that a few years of absolute prohibition there from this time forward would furnish a very good proof either for or against the doctrine. Many people would like to see the test squarely made.

**Grain and Milling.**

There is now stored at Brandon 50,000 bushels of wheat and 10,000 bushels of oats.

Another advance of ten or fifteen cents a sack on flour is contemplated by Manitoba millers.

Sixty-three varieties of wheat, twenty-eight of oats, twenty-one of barley and nine of peas have been sown on the Brandon Experimental Farm this year.

The Beautiful Plains Milling Company have awarded the contract for the erection of their mill at that place to Jas. Pyo of Minneapolis. The mill will have a capacity of 100 barrels.

The total quantity of wheat in store at Port Arthur is about 400,000 bushels and nearly all this is held on account of millers. Wheat in country elevators in Manitoba and in Winnipeg is held the same way and the opening of navigation will let loose but a very small quantity to go on eastern markets.

The Northern Pacific railway have issued a new time card to go into effect on June 8.

The Bank of Montreal, in a recent statement, shows that the profits for the last year were \$1,377,311.

All persons bringing horses into Manitoba must hereafter notify the Department of Agriculture and Immigration at Winnipeg.

**W. D. PETTIGREW & CO.**

WHOLESALE

—DEALERS IN—

Plaster of Paris,  
Plasterer's Hair,  
Wheelbarrows

SEND FOR PRICES

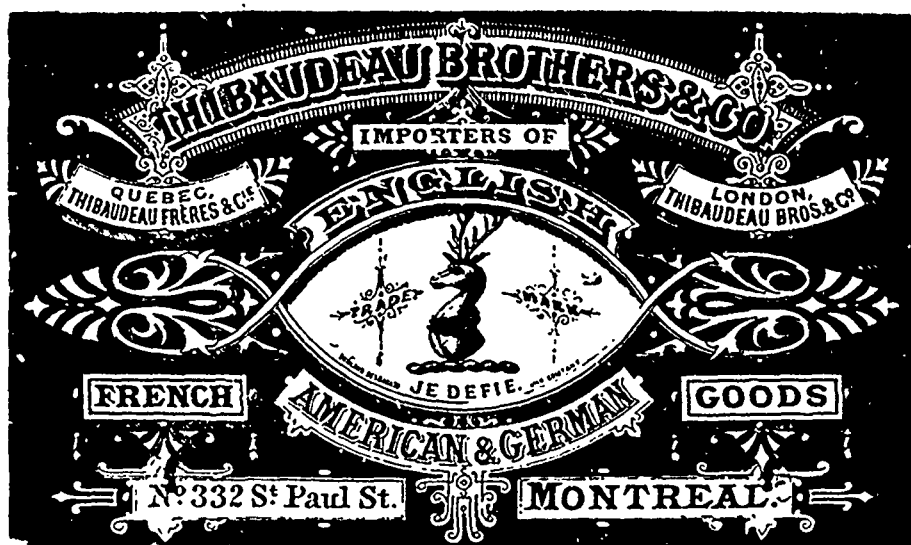
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**STEWART HOUSE**

COR. MAIN &amp; ELLIS STS., MANITOU, MAN.

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

ROUNTREE &amp; CONNOR, Proprietors.

**LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.**

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

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

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

FOR QUOTATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO THE MILLS,

KEEWATIN, - ONTARIO.

**THE DARTMOUTH ROPE WORK COMPANY**

**HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.**

*THE LARGEST CORDAGE FACTORY IN THE DOMINION.*

Manufacturers of **CORDAGE** of Every Description.

ALSO SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

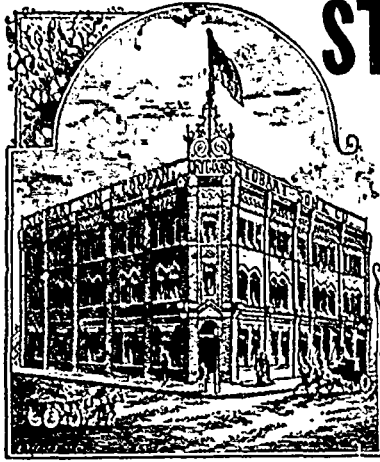
*Blue Ribbon Binder Twine*

Head Office: HALIFAX, N.S.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST:

**HENDERSON & BULL,**

41 Bannatyne Street East, - WINNIPEG.



# STOBART, SONS & CO

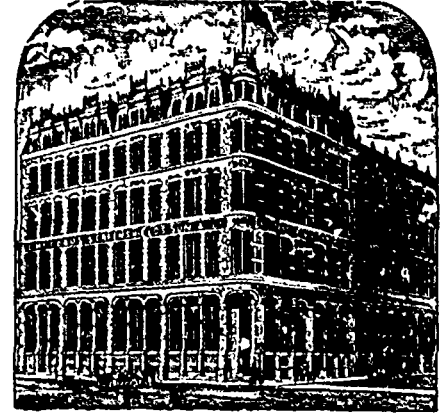
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## DRY GOODS

WINNIPEG, Man., and LONDON, Eng.

Spring and Summer Sorting.

Full Lines of all Goods Still in Stock.



# S. GREENSHIELDS, SON AND CO.,

GENERAL

## DRY GOODS,

17, 19 & 21 Victoria Square and 780, 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.

# 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.

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Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, MONTREAL.

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

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(LATE MILLS & HUTCHISON)  
MONTREAL.

CANADIAN WOOLENS, IMPORTED WOOLENS AND TRIMMINGS.

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

# GOLD, WHALES & HONEY.

Honey in Manitoba,  
Whales in Hudson's Bay,  
Gold in British Columbia,  
And rich nuggets all through

## The Colonist.

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

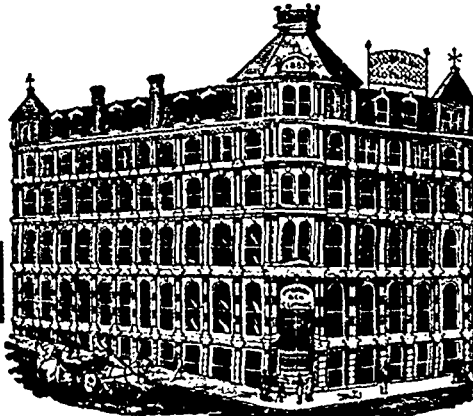
SEND TEN CENTS FOR SAMPLE. STAMPS TAKEN.  
Address:—THE COLONIST, Winnipeg, Can.

# Jas. O'Brien & Co.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

# CLOTHING

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REGISTERED BRANDS:

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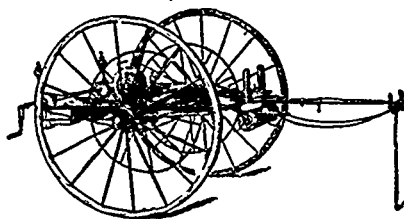
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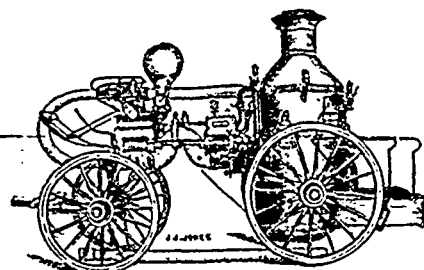
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# Steam Fire Engines

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No. 2 Size arranged to draw by hand. Especially adapted for Towns and Villages.





# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 19, 1890.

## HUDSON'S BAY RY EXPECTATIONS.

To a disinterested outsider the state of excitement and anxious expectancy which has existed in Winnipeg during the past two weeks over the probable treatment of the Hudson's Bay railway by the Dominion Government and Parliament must have been amusing, especially if that disinterested outsider happened to know the humbugging, befolding, misleading and deception to which the people of Manitoba have been subjected regarding that same project during the past five or six years. How such a one must have laughed in his sleeve as he viewed the eagerness with which telegraphic news and private dispatches were devoured by local speculators, and even by some staid and shrewd business men in the community. The laughter of the disinterested outsider must have degenerated into the chuckle of the cynic, as he remembered that from the same source of inspiration came telegrams in the past (bogus and otherwise) which were published or listened to from a public platform by a gullible public and swallowed with the keenest avidity. The outsider had only to add one other thought, namely, the fact that the whole excitement and expectancy was about a project under the control of men who had dragged it through the blackest filth of political trickery and unscrupulous charter peddling, until it was under their manipulation a stone in the nostrils of any man laying the slightest claim to honesty or integrity. After adding this thought he might well admit that after all Barnum was right, that the public liked to be gulled.

It would be difficult to find a Manitoban who does not from his heart of hearts wish to see the speedy construction of the Hudson's Bay railway, and it is doubtless this intense longing for its construction that makes so many of them so ready to be tickled with the worthless rumors that have raised and depressed their hopes during the last week. Even their folly in this respect is a strong argument in favor of the early completion of the project, and it is an equally strong rebuke to the shuffling gang who control it, for their humbugging, trickery and deception in the past.

But there is quite a proportion of the residents of Manitoba and especially of Winnipeg who have built up airy hopes and expectations upon the success of the Hudson's Bay project at Ottawa this session of Parliament. This proportion is made up mainly of our speculative fellow citizens, and includes but few, who by close attention for years to a business calling, have added their share to the progress of the country. Scores of our dreaming real estate owners predict a sudden advance in the price of vacant lots in Winnipeg consequent upon the liberal treatment of the project at Ottawa, although there are enough of those lots laid out to comfortably locate a population of about half a million. In short the affair is confidently calculated upon by many as a basis of another boom, in which fancy real estate prices will be again reached, and with them will come in-

creased rents, increased taxation, a return of municipal recklessness and consequent burdens, the bulk of which will have to be borne by the industrious classes, who while making all the progress the country actually makes, share but lightly if at all in the profits of a real estate craze.

Whatever may be the immediate results of liberal Dominion aid to the Hudson's Bay railway, there is but little hope of its aiding to any appreciable extent in bringing about the desires of dreaming boomsters. The solid plodding classes have too firm a hold upon this city and province to allow of the spread of any such a speculative mania, even were the temptations to such much greater than they are likely to be for years to come. Besides, a calm view of the Hudson's Bay railway prospects from the most favorable point of view, wipes out every hope of a real estate boom. Even with increased aid from Ottawa, the floating of the project in foreign money markets will be a difficult task, and possibly one requiring longer time than the most patient here will now admit, for the whole railroad power of the eastern half of North America, both in Canada and the United States, will combine to block the work of financing; and if this work has to be done by the same crowd, who have controlled the project in the past, the obstructionist combination will have plenty of strong arguments to aid them in their negative work.

As we are now informed, the question of further aid to the Hudson's Bay railway project is a matter to be settled by the Governor-General in-council, or to put it more plainly, the matter will be a subject for arrangement between the Government and the company, after the present session of Parliament is adjourned. Men of a skeptical or cynical turn of mind would interpret the situation by saying coolly, "consider the subject pigeon-holed." Along with the news of this arrangement comes the assurance, that it is such as will insure the financing of the project, and the construction of the road to the Saskatchewan river this year. Of course this assurance is not from the Government, but from the company and its friends, and the reliability and value of such an assurance we can only reach by referring to similar assurances from the same source given in the past, every one of which proved only idle twaddle, meant to cajole and deceive a long suffering but outraged public. It is to be feared that Manitobans have about as much to back their expectations of the early construction of the road, as have our speculators to back their expectations of a real estate boom in consequence of more aid being given thereto. In short the most moderate expectations based upon the Hudson's Bay railway, have but an uncertain and flimsy foundation.

It is safe to say, that on no project were ever the people of any province of Canada so befooled and humbugged, as have Manitobans about this Hudson's Bay railway, and it is not to be wondered at, that many of the shrewdest of them now believe, that the road never will be constructed while the present holders of the charter control it. This stand is an extreme one to take, but it is both reasonable and prudent to give some consideration of the simple

question in old "two of three," namely: If it has taken the present company half a dozen years to accomplish nothing but drag the project through the dirt, how long will it take them to finance and build the road, even with the consulting aid of the Governor-General-in-council? Some of the rising generation may be able to furnish the correct answer to this question. It is still too much of a conundrum for the present generation to unravel.

## COMBINES AND TRUSTS.

The tendency in branches of trade all over this continent, and in quite a portion of Europe for some years back, has been in the direction of the regulation of prices by combined agreement of the different individuals, firms or companies engaged therein, and of late this has brought around its natural result in the form of a public feeling strongly set against such combinations, and inclined to press for legislation against them. It is probably not the existence of such trusts or combines, which has aroused public feeling against them, but the abuse by many of them of the power such a combination secures, and it seems as if the feeling would soon gain ground to such an extent as to call for the existence of even unhealthy and ruinous competition, rather than allow of trade combinations of any descriptions.

A great many people have formed the idea, that this system of governing branches of trade by trusts or combinations is a new phase in commercial history. But in this they are astray, as a look over the trade history of Great Britain during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries will show. In these days each incorporated town or city had its trade guilds or corporations belonging to each branch of commerce or industry, and the laws of each city allowed to such the right, to govern its own affairs relating to the regulation of prices, the remuneration of employees, the terms of apprenticeships and many other matters of detail, all of which they arranged, and for the non-observance of which the officers of the guild had the power of fixing penalties, and calling upon the local magistracy to have them enforced. These were the days of trusts for a guild ruled everything, and the legal and medical professions had their faculties invested with powers even more arbitrary than those conferred on trade organizations.

We are told now-a-days, that those trade guilds were the organizations consequent upon a state of society only partially removed from barbarism. If that be the case then the vulgar and ignorant trader has managed to free himself from all of those barbarous usages, while the learned professions, as we are accustomed to call them, still struggle under those antiquated arrangements, and are seemingly as far as ever from that blessed state of unlimited competition. It is a noteworthy fact, too, that the power of public opinion is scarcely ever employed, to force those members of the learned professions out of those habits of barbarism, while it is so strongly directed towards preventing the affairs of trade from becoming again falling into them. It may be stated, that the superior learning of the members of those professions prevents them from abusing the



privileges vouchsafed under their faculty charters; but men who have been mixed in litigation and paid a few lawyers bills will be loathe to believe that, and the matter simply stands, that any combine found in connection with trade, meets with the furious opposition of quite a large share of public opinion, while the professional combine is allowed to pass as a matter of usage not to be interfered with.

The variety of trusts that are being formed, or talked of being formed, throughout this continent, are sometimes truly amusing. One is talked of by the Philadelphia *Ledger*, which will embrace a million of farmers, each holding stock to the extent of \$50 only, and the trust will buy, sell, handle, and we suppose consume if necessary, the products of the farmers, and bull and bear markets so as to secure the maximum of profits to the members of the trust. The *Ledger* adds, that the undertaking is likely to prove very profitable to the parties who will handle the funds of the trust.

Scarcely less amusing are some of the legislative attempts to abolish trusts. The State of Kansas for instance has a law making it a fineable offence for any one to be connected with an organization or number of individuals, who either under penalty or by simple agreement, combine to fix the price of any articles of merchandise, any mechanical or professional services, or any scale of charges whatever. The state of affairs sought to be reached in Kansas can find a parallel only in that mythical Dutch medley, where every musician in a party of twenty with different instruments played his own tune irrespective of what tune the others played.

Our Dominion Government have tried to satisfy the public mania for anti-trust legislation and have utterly failed, and this session the United States Congress has been struggling with similar legislation, and with the probability of reaching similar results. It seems as if no satisfactory legislation can be reached, when legislators start from the axiom, that all combinations are injurious to trade and productive of injury to the public. The old trade guilds held trade in a safe state, and kept it at an even flow. With their disappearance came the days of unhealthy competition and periodical panics, unknown in the old guild days, and something to mitigate their evils is now much wanted. Combinations to prevent ruinous competition and reckless inflation are about the only powers that can do so, but the cry is now for legislation that will abolish even such combinations and force competition in everything, and competition without any guard against the evils referred to. It must be clear to any one who will calmly consider the matter, that such legislation as is now clamored for, besides being unjust and tyrannical, would be decidedly injurious to trade. To keep trade in a safe state it is necessary sometimes to limit competition, which can be done without the general public suffering in any way. Therefore legislation which aims to crush everything which checks or hinders competition, starts from a misconception of the real wants of trade and also of the personal rights of those engaged in it. To make unlawful every combination, in order to get at the few who transgress law or justice, is about as wise a course as that of the farmer, who

clubbed every red headed beggar who came to his door, because at one time a red headed beggar, who obtained food and shelter at his house, stole one of his horses during the night.

### CAUTIOUS BUYING.

The representatives of wholesale merchants and manufacturers who handle season lines of goods and who have to take orders from samples during summer for fall and winter goods, and during winter for spring and summer goods, have this spring received another very distinct and more or less expensive lesson in the folly of starting out on the road too early in the season, and before their customers were ready to make purchases.

Half a dozen years ago it was the custom for travelling men in the dry goods, clothing and other season lines to start out over the Northwest about the end of May or beginning of June taking samples of fall and winter goods, and again in the latter part of November or about the beginning of December with spring and summer samples. During the years of depression following the boom collapse of 1882 competition was not so keen here, and the men who stuck to the country through all its troubles were content to start out about the dates mentioned, there being no special pressure to force them out earlier. With the return of better times more competitors entered the field, and the time of starting out crept steadily to earlier dates, until men started out with their spring samples not later than the first day of October, and with fall and winter lines early in April. Thus it came around that country merchants who had not paid for their last fall goods, and had their spring stocks in their stores unbroken, were pressed and tempted to make their purchases for a coming fall and winter, while in the early fall with their last spring goods unpaid, and their fall stock untouched, they were being pressed to buy. Such a state of affairs as this could not last, and an unhealthy state of trade was the result, from which quite a few insolvencies have taken place during the past two years, nearly all of which would have been avoided had these temptations to reckless buying not existed.

The past winter and this spring have brought a heavy financial pressure on the great majority of our Northwestern retailers, which has forced them to take the initiative in the reform of this too early buying abuse, a reform which should have been undertaken by the men who sell to them. The crop of 1883 was more or less of a disappointment to all in this Northwest, coming as it did after the abundant one of 1887. Then followed the failure of the 1889 crop which left retailers with a heavy load to carry, and it is not to be wondered at that they have refused to buy fall goods purely on coming crop hopes, and have sent early calling travellers cast with so slim orders that these men will have to go over the ground again this season.

It is to be hoped that our retail merchants will persevere in this course of refusing to buy too far ahead. There is great wisdom in so doing, especially in connection with full goods. If these purchases are held off until June opens, the seeding time is past, and the first warm rains have come, if the year is not to be one of

drought and short crops. Then the buyer is basing his purchases upon crop prospects, and that is sufficient risk for him to run. If he buys from the traveller who is on the ground in April he is simply buying upon the strength of his own crop hopes, for there is at that time no crop prospect in existence. The argument is not so strong against early buying in the fall of spring and summer goods, but still there is wisdom in being cautious, and incurring no obligation before it is necessary to do so.

Seeing our retailers have taken the initiative in reforming this abuse, they have reason to expect support from the wholesale trade all over the Dominion. If the leading houses would only take the step less important ones would very soon be compelled to follow them.

### LEGITIMATE MINING.

It looks as if the Northwest would ere many years see the growth and development of mining, until it would take its place as one of the valuable industries of the country. Up to this time the only real mining progress made has been at the Galt coal mines near Lethbridge and the Stair coal mine near Medicine Hat, both in the valley of the South Saskatchewan in the territory of Alberta. There are other coal mines undeveloped further west, but the Galt mine is the only one which has made great progress, and it now forms the foundation of what promises soon to be quite a centre of population, and possibly in a few years the largest town in the Northwestern Territories. There are now hopes of the early opening and development of the vast coal fields of the Souris district, so that in a few years with increased railway facilities, coal is likely to almost entirely supersede wood as the fuel of this prairie country.

So far coal mining in the Northwest has as a rule been confined to what might be placed under the head of legitimate mining, there having been but few cases of impecunious discoverers peddling around samples from a rich find and searching for a gushing capitalist. So long as this state of affairs is maintained we may expect to see the work of development going on just as fast as railway extension will make it possible.

It is to be regretted that mining in connection with precious metals has not received the same sensible treatment as that in connection with coal. As yet gold mining, and the mining of all precious metals supposed to be found in this vast country, has not passed that point where the explorer and discoverer and a few associates are looking around for a capitalist who will put up the funds for the development of some El Dorado (real or imaginary) the location and plan of which is known only to those anxious cash hunters. About seven years ago this was varied a little, when a few cliques of irresponsible speculators, the off-scourings of the bursted Manitoba boom, floated joint stock companies with millions of dollars of authorized capital, and managed to rake in quite a little of the funds of the unwary by selling mostly at a few cents on the dollar of face value the stock of these bogus companies, not one of which possessed even a title to the lands on which the mining operations were to be carried on. As

might be expected that bubble did not last long, and a few holes in the ground on some of the islands of the Lake of the Woods are the only relics of the transactions of those jay hawks and their dupes.

It does seem as if a healthier state in connection with the mining of precious metals in the Northwest was soon to be reached. At two points in the Rocky Mountain country smelting works have been erected, and practical tests of mining will now be made. We refrain from details in connection with mining in that region, as there is at present a representative of THE COMMERCIAL in British Columbia who will make a full investigation into the mining outlook and be able at an early date to give his views in these columns. But at Rat Portage in the Lake of the Woods country works for the reduction of ore are now nearing completion and will soon be in operation. This will enable owners of mining claims around the lake to make a practical test in mining at a very small expense, and thus demonstrate the value of those claims, or cease to talk about them. People are thoroughly tired of the loquacious loafer with his imaginary bonanza; they are tired of viewing pocket specimens of ore and examining bogus assays. They want some practical proof of the value of a mining claim, and with that proof furnished, there will be no lack of capital to develop paying claims. The reduction works at Rat Portage will furnish the means of providing the proof, either of the value or worthlessness of claims, and there is every reason to believe that ere another year passes they will have done a good share of such work either in a positive or negative sense.

There is another valuable field for mining, which seems to be very slow of development, and that is the iron ore deposits of Lake Winnipeg. But the time will soon come when they will be tapped, and when that comes we hope these resources will be handled, as we wish to see all other mining resources handled, not to make a basis of wild speculation, but to create a valuable industry.

**A Gloomy Report.**

The following we take from an eastern trade paper, where it is published as a report from the agent of Dun, Wiman & Co. at Vancouver, B.C.:

"As the travelers are just coming out for fall orders, I wish to bring to your notice the absolute necessity there is for care in this place. The winter trade was not 50 per cent. of what most merchants had anticipated; some were short last fall—more are short now and no doubt are getting renewals. Insist on it as far as lies in your power in the almost complete cessation of business here as far as taking orders for fall goods goes, where the merchant buying is unable, with his present stock, to retire his paper at maturity, as it cannot benefit him to have his stock increased 25 or 50 per cent. when he has already more goods than he can sell or pay for. Many may possibly get through by not ordering more goods, but if they buy as freely as they did for spring and last fall, many wholesale houses will regret that a representative was sent to Vancouver for taking orders for fall 1890. You cannot place too much stress on the fact that stocks to-day in every line are out of all proportion to the actual turn-

over and the curtailment of orders should be insisted on. "Travelers come, want to do business, will do it if people take orders and these very people will reverse the order and make the wholesaler eventually take a good deal less than invoice price."

If this report ever was sent in, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it, speaking as mildly as we can, a terribly overcolored picture. Inquiry of travelers just returned from there utterly fail to corroborate such a report. As THE COMMERCIAL has an experienced and reliable representative in British Columbia at present, he will be instructed to investigate and report on the matter.

Counterfeit Canadian ten cent coins are said to be in circulation.

The monthly pay-roll of the Galt Mines Co. amount to nearly \$23,000.

Fifteen thousand trees from Nebraska have been taken to the experimental farm at Indian Head.

Qu'Appelle is offering a bonus of \$500 to any one who will start a creamery in that municipality.

William Johnston, of Brandon, brought in a car load of American binders the other day. He says there are some who will still have the American makes.

**NORMAN  
Lumber Mills**

H. BULMER, Jr.

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER

**Lumber, Lath,  
Shingles, Etc.**

**NORMAN, Ont.**

**ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO.**

—WHOLESALE—

**DRY GOODS,**

343 and 345 Richmond St.,  
LONDON, Ont.

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

**Special Notice.**

**FOR SALE**—A half interest in an old established Hardware Business in the City of Winnipeg. Annual turn-over about \$50,000; Stock about \$15,000; Best connection in the City. Satisfactory reasons given for disposing of my interest.

ADDRESS: A. B. O.,  
THE COMMERCIAL,  
WINNIPEG.

**Whitemouth Lumber Mills**

WHITEMOUTH, MAN., MARCH 24TH, 1890.

To the Lumber Merchants of Manitoba and the North-west.

GENTLEMEN,—You will please remember that from this date your orders can be filled correctly, carefully and promptly at the lowest possible prices consistent with legitimate business.

My stock is of the best quality and well assorted as you all know, I therefore ask you in all confidence to give me your orders, the execution of which will have my best attention.

Accept my most cordial thanks for your past patronage and I assure you that many kindnesses shall ever be remembered.

Permit me also to thank you for your promptness in adjusting your obligations which has enabled me to prosecute my work with the utmost vigor and at the lowest cash basis awaiting your commands, I remain,

YOURS TRULY,

**David Ross.**

**CAMERON & KENNEDY**

**LUMBER**  
MANUFACTURERS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Dressed Lumber,  
SHINGLES AND LATH.**

**Norman, - - Ontario.**

**DICK, BANNING & CO**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Lumber, Shingles and Lath,**

DOORS AND SASH.

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

**KEEWATIN**

**LUMBERING & M'T'G CO'Y**

(LIMITED)

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

**Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Flooring,  
SIDING, SHEETING, MOULDINGS,  
CASINGS, ETC.**

Saw Mills, Planing Mills and Factory at

**KEEWATIN MILLS, Ont.**

JOHN MATHER, Manager.

# NOW IN STOCK!

15 Gross Florida Water,  
 10 Gross Quinine Wine,  
 10 Gross Pain Killer,  
 10 Gross Electric Oil.

Full line Warner's Medicines; Full line of Ayer's Medicines; Full line of Wells & Richardson's Goods. In fact we have a full line of all Popular Proprietary Medicines.

## DAWSON, BOLE & Co.

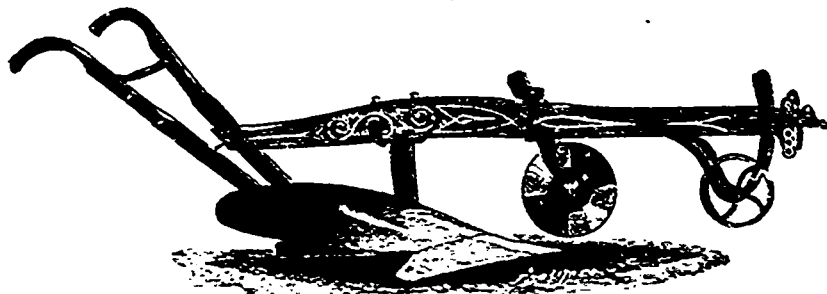
60 Princess Street, - Winnipeg.

### PLOWS

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

**BETTER, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE.**

See ours before you buy any others.



### WAGONS

WE ARE NOW SELLING  
 Contractors & Teamsters

#### WAGONS

FITTED WITH THE CELEBRATED  
 STUDEBAKER WROUGHT  
 STEEL SKEIN

The same as used in the Finest  
 American Wagons.

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

## R. COCHRANE & Co.

39 and 41 Market Street East, - Winnipeg.

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

**To the Millers of Manitoba and the Northwest:**

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

THE COCHRANE ONE BELT DRIVE, CONTINUOUS TRAIN OF ROLLS, which are now at the head of all others. A saving of 50% in power doing 35% more work. Can not be put out of Train. A more even granulation, giving a larger percentage of Patent Flour, thereby increasing the capacity of the Bolts. This is the mill of the future, all others have to give place to it. Why spend you time and money on Rolls which the millers of the United States and Canada have tried and found wanting and are replacing with the COCHRANE ONE BELT DRIVE.

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

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

**Hercules Manufacturing Company,**  
 Petrolia, - Ontario.

## WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Monetary affairs in the city remain quiet as ever, and a time of slowness is expected at the banks during the next two or three months. There is now scarcely any funds employed in crop handling, returns for the season having been made by most dealers, and there would be a plethora of money for commercial purposes, were it not for the heavy carrying of customers now being done by leading mercantile houses, thus making the volume of that class of discounts abnormally large, even for this time of the year. There has been no symptoms calculated to change discount rates, and these are steady at 7 per cent. for gilt edge trade paper, with 8 per cent. for good. In real estate mortgage loans, very little is being done and the demand for farm loans has fallen to a very low ebb, and will not likely show any activity until seeding time is past. City loans are few in the meantime, so that the volume of new business is very slender indeed, while interest payments are correspondingly light. Rates of interest are purely nominal, but quoted unchanged.

## WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

There has been but little if any change in the state of the city wholesale trade since our last report, and the movement is generally slow, although in a few minor lines there has been some activity. In lines of every day consumpt wholesalers are not very anxious to push sales, while the present scarcity of money in the country lasts, and buyers are a little cautious also, getting supplies just as they are actually wanted. Cold and wet weather has had a depressing effect on lines required for contracting and building, while they have completely demoralized the sorting trade in season lines. Sales of fall goods from samples have also been light, and mostly in the city, as in some branches travellers have not gone out with those samples as yet. There will, however, be a general stampede this week, and every branch will be represented throughout the country. The report upon collections is not a flattering one, and cash returns have been very slow indeed. In the city there seems to be some money in circulation but in the country it is very scarce. Still the feeling generally is hopeful, especially since the snow and rainfall of Wednesday and Thursday, which banished all fear of loss of a grain crop from drought this year.

## DRUGS.

Local prices have not changed, although several commodities are on the rise in the east and Europe, especially camphor. 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, 4.50 to \$4.75; bromide potassium, 65 to 75. English camphor, 80 to 90c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 65 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$6 to \$8; bicarb soda, \$3.75 to \$4.50; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; American blue vitrol, 10 to 12c.

## DRY GOODS.

Business has not improved during the past week in this branch. The sorting trade which was confidently expected before now, has not been forthcoming, and while the cold weather has it will not materialize. No orders from

fall and winter samples have been taken as yet, except in the city, and from country dealers who have been in the city. To-day all travellers will start out, and in a week the drift of trade for the season will be known to some extent. Altogether this branch has been in a very quiet state, but with a little warm weather an improvement is almost certain.

## DRIED FRUITS.

There has been an upward tendency in all kinds of dried fruit, especially in evaporated goods. Apples of that kind have gone up one cent, while California evaporated good are so scarce, and no hope of renewing stocks, that they are likely to be out of the market entirely next week. Prices are: California London layer raisins, \$3.00 per box, do. 1/2 boxes, \$1 00; Valencia raisins, \$2.70 to \$2.80 per box; Valencia layer raisins, \$3.00 per box; currants, 7c per lb.; dried apples, 7 to 7 1/2c per lb., evaporated apples, 14 1/2c; choice new Eleme figs in 10 lb. boxes, 16c per lb.; choice figs, 13c per lb.; fancy Eleme layer figs, 20 lb boxes, 18c per lb.; figs in 1 lb cartoons, per doz., \$1.75; golden dates, in 50 lb. boxes, 9c per lb.; California evaporated fruit—apricots, 21 to 23c per lb.; pecked peaches, 27 to 30c per lb.; pitted plums, 14c; raspberries, 35c; French prunes, 10c per lb.; nectarines, 18 to 20c.

## FISH.

No change reported and no new varieties on market. Prices are: Salmon, 15c, cod, 8c, and haddock, 10c per pound. No other sea fish are offered, lake fish are unchanged. Whitefish are quoted at 8c; jackfish, 1c, pickerel 3c; Lake Superior trout, 10c. Dried fish are quoted: Finnan Haddock, 12 1/2c per pound; smoked gold-eyes, 40c per dozen; salt whitefish, \$5 per 100 keg; smoked white fish, 10c per pound.

## GREEN FRUITS AND NUTS.

Mediterranean fruit is beginning to arrive in the city from the recent sales in Montreal, and will continue to do so for a week or two. Prices at the sales were high compared with those of similar fruit from California. The following are current prices: Messina lemons, 360 size, \$5.50 to \$6.00 a box for fancy; choice, \$5.00 to \$5.50; 300 size, fancy, \$5.50 to \$6.00; choice, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Messina oranges, in half boxes, fancy, 100 to 110 size, \$3.00 to \$3.25; choice Sorrento oranges, in boxes, 200 to 220, \$5.50 to \$5.75. California oranges, fancy seedlings, 128 size, \$4.00 to \$4.25; 150 size, \$4.25 to \$4.50; 176 size \$4.50 to \$4.74; navels, 128 to 176 size, \$5.25 to \$5.50; bloods, 200 to 300 sizes, \$6.50 to \$7.00. A few barrels of apples are held at \$7.50, the quality being high. Bananas are quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.75 per bunch. Pine apples, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per dozen. Rhubarb, in 50 lb. boxes, \$2.50. Nuts—S. S. Taragona almonds, 20c per pound; Grenoble walnuts, 19c; Sicilian, filberts, extra large, 15c; peanuts, white Virginia, green, 15c; roasted, 17c; cocoanuts, per hundred \$9.00; hickory nuts 10c per pound; pecans, large polished, per lb. 17c.

## GROCERIES.

Wholesale dealers are still not anxious to push sales, and the volume is accordingly somewhat restricted. In prices of goods there has been very little change. Sugars have eased off about an eighth, and coffees are firm, although the tendency in United States markets has become easier. If however the scarcity is as great as is asserted in producing countries, this easier feeling can only be temporary. Quotations here are as follows: Sugars, yellow, 6 1/2 to 7c, as to quality; granulated, 7 1/2 to 8; lump,

0 1/2 to 9 1/2c. Coffees, green,—Bios, 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; yound hyson, 26 to 50c. T. & B. tobacco, 56c per pound; lilly, 7s, 52c; diamond solace, 12s, 48c; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W., caddies, 47 1/2c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c. McAlpine Tobacco Co's plug tobacco: Old Crow, 46c; Woodcock, 52c; Beaver, 63c; Jubilee, 60c; Ancho, 59c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 65c; Cut Cavendish, 70c; Senator, 80c; Standard Kentucky, light, 85; do dark, 80c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000. Mauricio, \$42.50; Soudan Whips, \$40.00; Turkish Caps, \$32.50; Commercial Traveller, \$25. Lion "L" brand mixed pickles, in kegs, are quoted: Three gallons, \$2.50; do five gallons, \$3.50; do 10 gallon kegs, \$6.50.

## HARDWARE.

Although there have been a few signs of coming activity during the past week, business has been on the whole quiet in this branch. There is a feeling of uncertainty about freight rates from the east. The following quotations, while they represent actual realms can be shaded in some instances: Cut nails, 10d, and upwards, \$3.40; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.50 as to grade 1.; C. tin plates double, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$4 to \$4.25; sheet iron, \$4.25 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, net pieces, 1 inch, 11.20c; 1 1/2 inch, 14 1/2c; 1 3/4 inch, 18 1/2c; 2 inch, 28c per foot; ingot tin, 32c per lb.; bar tin, 33c per pound; sheet zinc, 8c per lb.; galvanized iron, 28 gauge, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c lb; bar iron, \$3.60 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6 1/2 to 6 1/4 per lb.; tarred felt \$2.40 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6 1/2 nett.

## LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FINDINGS.

Business is reported nominal with no change in prices. Quotations are: Spanish sole, 24 to 28c; slaughter sole, 26 to 30c; French calf, first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, \$5; 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. Horse collars—Short straw, \$22 der dozen; long straw, \$33 per dozen; long straw bodies, \$22; Boston team (thong), \$27 per dozen.

## LUMBER.

The movement has increased a little during the past week, but has not reached the full seasons volume yet. No change is reported. Prices at the different mills in the Keewatin district are as follows:—Dimension:—2x4 to 12x12, 12 to 16 ft long, \$14; do. 10, 18 and 20 ft long, \$15; \$1 per M advance on each inch over 12in surface; 50c per M on each foot over the above lengths to 24ft long; \$1 per M advance on each foot over 24ft long; surfacing, 50c per M, surfacing and sizing, \$1 per M. Boards: 1st common, rough, \$16.50, dressed, \$17.50; 2nd common, rough, \$14, dressed, \$15; Culls, rough, \$10, dressed, \$11; 1st. common, stock, 12in, rough, \$19, dressed, \$20; do. 8 and 10in, rough, \$18, dressed, \$19; 2nd common, stock, 12in, rough, \$16, dressed, \$17; do. 8 and 10in, rough, \$15, dressed, \$16; 10ft. long and under, \$1 less per M. Ship lap: 10in, \$16; 8in,

\$15.50; 8 and 10in flooring and siding at \$1 per advance. Siding, ceiling and flooring: 1st, 6in, \$29; 2nd, 6in, \$25; 3rd, 6in, \$21; 4th, 6in, \$18; 1st, 5in, \$29; 2nd, 5in, \$25; 3rd, 5in, \$20; 4th, 5in, \$17; 1st, 4in, \$29; 2nd, 4in, \$25; 3rd, 4in, \$19; 4th, 4in, \$16; \$1 per M advance for dressing on both sides; \$1 per M less for lengths 10 feet and under. Bevel Siding: No. 1, 1st siding,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in x 6 in, \$20; No. 2, 2nd siding,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in x 6 in, \$17. Finishing (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 2in): 1st and 2nd clear, \$45; 3rd clear, \$40; selects, \$30; shop, \$25; 1 inch, 1st and 2nd clear, \$40; 3rd clear, \$32; No. 1 stock, \$35; No. 2 do. \$30; No. 3 do. \$25. Mouldings. window stops, per 100 ft lineal, \$1, parting strips, do, 60c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  round and cove, do., 75c. Casing: 4 in O G, per 100 ft lineal, \$1.75; 5in O G, do, \$2.25; 6in O G, do, \$2.50; 8in O G, base, do, \$3.50; 10in O G, base, do, \$4.25. Lath, \$2. Shingles: No. 1, \$3; No. 2, \$2.50; No. 3, \$1.50; No. 4, \$1.

#### PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Business is still very quiet in these goods, and no improvement is looked for until warm weather comes. Boiled linseed oil is going upwards in England, the source of supply at present owing to the local failure of the flax crop last year. Prices here are unchanged yet and 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, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, bulk in barrels, 3c; whitening in barrels, \$1.50 a cwt; Crown pure white lead, \$7.50; Royal Charter, \$7.00; Railroad, \$6.50; Elephant pure white lead, \$7.50; Elephant No. 1. do., \$6.50; Bulls head do., \$6; Calsomine, \$6 per 100 pounds; Alabastine, \$7.25 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2.20.

#### WINES AND LIQUORS.

No change to report. Prices stand: Canadian rye whiskey, five year old, \$2.40; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Rohin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet DeBouche & Co., \$4.50; Martel, vintage 1885, \$6.50; vintage 1880, \$7.50; Hennessy, \$6.50 to \$7.50, for vintage 1885 to 1880; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4 to \$4.50 DeKuyper red gin, \$10.50 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.00 per case; Tom gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$15.00 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$20.00; v. s. o. p., \$22.50.

## GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

### WINNIPEG.

#### WHEAT.

The past week has been another of nervousness in grain circles, and uncertainty has hung around being indication that is ordinarily clear and explicit. Central markets have been agitated almost to a hysteria state, and yet there has been no material advance or decline in wheat prices, although a drop or advance of two cents in a single day seemed nothing worthy of note in Chicago. There the movement has been up one day and down another, with the week closing at pretty near the closing quotations of its predecessor. The United States Government crop report has

certainly given no relief to the bearish element, and yet it has not been sufficiently black to satisfy the more audacious of the bulls. Prices were held up pretty well to the level reached the week before, even in less nervous markets, such as Duluth, because it was deemed safe to hold them up. But there was no hope of securing any national advance, and dollar wheat in Chicago seems still a long way off. In the local market very little has been done, and a sale on change is a thing seldom heard of. Some receipts were reported at out-side points, one having brought nearly 3,000 bushels to the elevator at Gretna. This was only a little hectic spurt, however, and is not likely to be repeated again before a new crop comes to market. All wheat in Montreal or Port Arthur is held firm by dealers and millers here, and the price would be difficult to fix. The farmers who brought in grain last week at outside points got from 92 to 93c a bushel.

#### FLOUR.

Mills have been kept running steady, and still stocks have rather decreased. The eastern demand is steady and at paying prices, while our millers are ready to sell at a fair profit rather than hold for higher figures, although the market has a bullish aspect for the future. The local demand is steady and nominal in volume. Prices are steady and as follows: Patents \$3.00; strong bakers, \$2.75; standard bakers, \$2.20; XXXX, \$1.40; superfine, \$1.25 Graham flour, 2.75; middlings, \$3.00 per 100 pounds.

#### MILLSTUFFS AND FEED.

The demand for millstuffs keep heavy as ever and prices hold firm and unchanged. Quotations are: Bran, \$14 a ton; shorts, \$16; ground feed, in ton lots, \$21.

#### NEALS, POT BARLEY, ETC.

The movement has been light with no change in prices to note. Prices are quoted as follows: Standard, \$2.40; granulated, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; rolled oats, \$2.60 per sack of 90 lbs. Rolled oats are also obtained in 80 lb sacks at \$2.50. Cornmeal is held at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; pot barley, \$2.75, and pearl barley, \$3.25 per 100 lbs.

#### OATS.

The tendency of prices has been upwards in the Western States, and prices have stiffened here in sympathy. Car lots of feed oats are now held at 47c on track, while milling or seed lots range 50 to 51c. There is every indication of further advances taking place very soon.

#### BARLEY.

A few sales for seed purposes at 65c are reported, but the business of the season may be considered closed.

#### CHEESE.

No new lots from local factories have yet been heard from, but round lots from eastern factories are offered at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c laid down here. No sales of that class are reported.

#### BUTTER.

There is literally no outside demand for packed butter, and mighty little call for it in the city. Fresh rolls and prints are in good demand, but the supply has been short and the quality very poor owing to the lack of green feed for cows. A little warm weather will improve this. The best rolls only brought 15c, but a better figure could be had for primo grass fed fresh butter. Well known creamery brands are going freely at 20 to 21c.

#### EGGS.

There has been a struggle to hold up prices and 12c was maintained all week, although the

tendency was decidedly downwards. With warm weather and better roads it is difficult to see how a break in prices can be avoided.

#### LARD.

Nothing has occurred to call for any change, and prices stand steady. Twenty pound pails are quoted at \$2.20 and tierces at 9c a pound

#### CURED MEATS.

There has been a decidedly upward movement in meats during the week, both with eastern and local curers. Prices here are as follows: Long clear dry salt bacon, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 10c; spiced rolls, 12c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, the higher price for boned, smoked hams, 14 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c 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.

#### POULTRY AND GAME.

Chickens are offered a little better than last, but turkeys have taken considerable drop. They are now quoted at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound live weight, with chickens, 75 to 90c a pair

#### LIVE STOCK.

There has been plenty of beef coming in, but it does not seem to make much difference in prices. A drop of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent is reported by one dealer; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 cents is considered to be the ruling price.

#### DRESSED MEATS.

The butchers are better satisfied this week than they have been for some time, with the prospect in dressed meat. It is much inclined to drop, although no change is reported yet. Beef carcasses are quoted at 7 to 8c; dressed pork at 8 to 9c; Veal, 8 to 10c; Mutton 13 to 14c.

#### HIDES AND TALLOW.

There is very little movement in this branch; dealers say that no country hides are coming in, but there are a few to be had from city butchers. Country hides are worth about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3c per pound. Heavy steers are worth 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 1, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 1 cows; No. 2, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for heavy steers and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 2 cows; No. 3, 2c. Calfskins, No. 1, 5c, No. 2, 4c. Sheepskins, 50 to 55c. Tallow, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3c for rough and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5c for rendered.

#### VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are selling in small lots at 80c and in round and car lots at 70c. Turnips are selling in small quantities at from 60 to 75. Beets and parsnips are still very scarce, too scarce in fact to allow of quotations. There is no cabbage to be had but rhubarb is plentiful at 2 to 2c a pound. Lettuce is still 40c a doz., cucumbers \$2 a doz., radishes 50c a doz and parsley 50c. Onions are expected to be plentiful in a few days, but just now they cannot be had. A few were sold in the middle of the week at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

#### HAY.

Plenty of hay is offering at from \$12.50 to \$13.

The annual meeting of the Canada Cotton Company was held in Montreal, on the last day of April. The president, Sir Donald Smith, occupying the chair. He read the annual report, which stated that the production had been on a larger scale than the previous year. The operations showed a satisfactory profit. The renewal of 3 per cent bonds at six per cent., effected without a single dollar of expense, amounts to a saving of \$6,000 per annum in the interest account.

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### The Crop Prospect.

The past week has been rather a cheering one to parties who knew what the real wants of the country in weather were, while it has been one of depression and disappointment to many who did not possess this knowledge. The heavy snow and sleet of Wednesday and Thursday did not look like coming summer, while the temperature during all the balance of the week up to Saturday, was just chilly enough to try the temper of a man who was expecting spring at hand. The snow and sleet storms referred to seem to have reached widely over the country, and they have so thoroughly saturated the soil, that a good start for a wheat crop is now assured. The effect on hay must also have been very beneficial, and it may now be calculated that drought cannot destroy either of the crops mentioned, as a good stand of both is now a certainty. With warm weather now, (and since Saturday the signs of that coming are very plain) the wheat crop of the Northwest has got the best start it ever had since Manitoba became a wheat exporting province. With moderate rains in June, and frost avoided during August, the prospect for both grain and hay crops is most cheering, and it does seem as if the succession of dry years was at last broken. There is no doubt great rejoicing at present among the farmers all over the Northwest.

### Bradstreet's Weekly Report.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet indicate a seasonably active trade movement throughout the country with improvement over the preceding week in Louisiana and elsewhere in the recently flooded district which it is reported will be free from water in time for a crop this season. Elsewhere in the south crop prospects are excellent. The weather has been favorable for trade throughout the west but at St. Paul the general merchandise movement for May

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WHOLESALE

Furs, Hats, Robes,

GLOVES, MOCCASINS,

Etc., Etc.

Manitoba Fall Trade, 1890



Men's Furnishings.

Sole Agents in Canada for

Dr. Jaeger's Woolen Underwear. MONTREAL.

has not equalled that for a like period last year. Only a moderate activity is reported from Philadelphia the auction offerings at New York having drawn off attention considerably. The industrial situation is less disturbed this week, there having been reported only thirty-seven strikes involving 4,690 employees. The strike of 2,000 tube workers was the largest single disturbance reported. For the past fortnight our record of strikes exceeds all records for any single month, these including 185 strikes involving 57,916 strikers. There is no gain in anthracite coal and pig iron is as heavy as before, and southern irons are pressing north with undiminished vigor. Steel rails have been cut \$2.50 per ton, and billets are reported at bedrock as to prices. Nails and structural iron are relatively most active. The bull stock market continues in full force, prices advancing on enlarged buying by the public and Europe; although money is lighter the western rate trouble are still unsettled. Reports to Bradstreet of net railway earnings in March from 108 companies show an increase

of 9.3 per cent. in excess of the record of the same companies in March, 1889, as compared with an increase of only 7 per cent. in February's net earnings this year as compared with last. For the first quarter of 1890 the net earnings of 128 railways companies show a gain of 11.7 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year. The trade sales of flannels at New York (28,000 cases, valued at \$5,500,000) have monopolized the attention of the goods trade to the curtailment of regular business in this line. The results of the sales are as a whole unsatisfactory, the mild winter and heavy stock in dealers' hands depressing prices 5 to 30 per cent. below last year and on colored flannels generally below actual cost of production. Wool is very firm and in fairly active demand on depleted stock.

The business failures reported to Bradstreet number 151 in the United States this week against 152 last week and 190 this week last year. Canada had 16 this week against 26 last week. The total number of failures in the United States from Jan. 1st to date is 4,421 against 4,769 in a like period of 1889.





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Sugar-Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced Roll,  
Pure Pork Sausage, Long Clear Bacon, Bologna  
Sausage, German Sausage, Ham, Tongue  
and Chicken Sausage.  
Pigs Feet, Bologna and Sausage Casings.  
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We are again in the market for any quantity  
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GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, VEGETABLES,  
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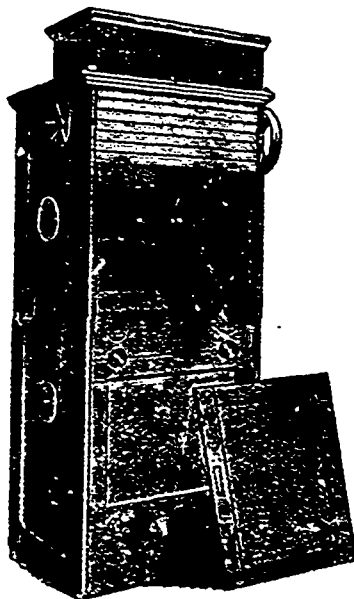
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For Fine Hams, Bacon, Rolls, Long  
Clear, Mess Pork, Lard, Bologna  
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BOYNTON GRAVITY SCALES.  
Can be seen in operation at the mills of Ogilvie Milling Company, Lake of  
the Woods Milling Company, Hudson's Bay Company, Portage Milling  
Company, Alexander, Kelley & Co., J. H. Fraser and all the leading  
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Lower than any House in  
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I am now prepared to ship fresh spring Salmon and all  
kinds of Salt Water Fish at lowest market prices.  
I pack in specially devised boxes, well iced, and my  
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Will ship per express COD unless otherwise specified.

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Wholesale and Export Fish Merchant,  
66 CORDOVA STREET,  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

## FISH!

Fresh White Fish, Salmon, Haddock  
Cod, Mackerel, Herring,

OYSTERS IN BULK AND SHELL, ETC.,

Also a large variety of every  
SALTED, DRIED AND SMOKED  
Goods obtainable for this market.

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## Commission Merchants,

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—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT.

No. 7 QUEEN STREET EAST,  
WINNIPEG.

PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat opened lower on Monday, but gradually worked back to Saturday's figures. The market was excited and wild, supposed to have been caused by the Government report. The volume of trade was very large. May ranged at 93½ to 95½; June at 92½ to 94½; July 94½ to 94½, and August 89½ to 91½. Lard and pork were very quiet. Closing prices for futures were:—

	May.	June.	July	Aug.
Wheat .....	95½	94½	94½	91½
Corn .....	34½	34½	35½	35½
Oats .....	27½	26½	25	23½
Pork .....	12.75	12.95	13.15	—
Lard .....	6.25	6.32½	6.40	6.47½
Short Ribs.....	5.35	5.40	5.47½	5.55

Wheat opened quiet on Tuesday showing a drop of nearly 2c from Monday's figures, but recovering later in the day. Oats are very quiet, but have an upward tendency, gaining on May and July about ½c. Corn was active, but no material change took place in prices. Closing prices were:—

	May.	June.	July	Aug.
Wheat.....	94	93	92½	89½
Corn .....	34½	34½	34½	35½
Oats .....	27½	26½	26½	23½
Pork .....	12.80	12.85	13.00	13.15
Lard .....	6.25	6.30	6.40	—
Short Ribs ..	5.35	5.40	5.47½	5.55

On Wednesday there was no material change in wheat, if anything the tendency was upwards, although it opened fully 1c lower. During the day an advance of about ½c was made. Closing prices for futures were:—

	May.	June	July.	Aug.
Wheat.....	93½	92½	91½	88½
Corn .....	34	33½	34½	34½
Oats .....	27	26½	26	23½
Pork .....	—	12.77½	12.95	—
Lard .....	6.25	6.27½	6.40	6.47½
Short Ribs ..	5.40	5.47½	5.55	5.62½

On Thursday wheat opened about a cent higher and was inclined to be bullish all day. A gain of 1½c on July was the most important feature. Corn showed very little change in prices and was inclined to be dull. A slight advance is reported on oats, but it was nothing to speak of. Closing prices were:—

	May.	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	94	93½	92½	—
Corn .....	34½-34½	34	34½	—
Oats .....	27½	26½	26½	—
Pork .....	—	12.65	12.87½	—
Lard .....	—	6.30	6.40	6.55
Short Ribs ..	—	5.40	5.47	5.62½

Wheat was very unsettled on Friday; a sharp advance took place early in the morning, caused by rumors of bad crops and other bullish reports. Closing figures were fully 1½c higher than yesterday. Corn was fairly active. Oats were very excited showing an advance of nearly 1½c on May and 1c on June, with July ½c higher. Closing prices for futures were:—

	May.	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat .....	94½	94½	91½	—
Corn .....	34½	34½	34½	—
Oats .....	29½	29½	29	—
Pork .....	—	12.40	12.60	—
Lard .....	—	6.30	6.37½	6.55
Ribs .....	—	5.40	5.50	5.65

T. F. KILRAIN, who was reported in the THE COMMERCIAL two weeks ago as having been sold out, objects to the report, and informs us that the sale was made by himself, with the knowledge of his creditors, none of whom will lose any money by him, as he is financially in a position to pay all,

Montreal Stock Markets.

Following were closing quotations on May 15:

	Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Bank of Montreal.....	—	—	—
Ontario .....	—	—	—
Molson's .....	165	—	—
Toronto.....	xd	218	210
Merchants .....	—	143	140½
Union .....	—	95	90
Commerce .....	—	126	124½
Miscellaneous.			
Montreal Tel .....	—	98½	97½
Rich. & Ont. Nav.....	—	62½	62
City Pass. Ry.....	—	207	204
Montreal Gas.....	—	199½	198½
Canada N. W. Land Co.....	—	81½	80
C. P. R. (Montreal) .....	—	81½	81½
C. P. R. (London).....	—	—	83½
Money—Time .....	—	7	—
Money—On call .....	—	5½	—

Minneapolis Market.

Closing wheat quotations were:—

	May.	June.	July.	On track
No. 1 hard.....	—	90½	91½	91½
No. 1 northern .....	89½	90½	91½	90½
No. 2 northern .....	86	87	88	85-88

FLOUR.

When wheat went up there was an attempt made to get more money for flour but since the cereal has settled down again to more sober ways the flour market has fallen to an inside range. Foreigners are not offering enough for patents to work much that way, and as usual, under such conditions too much was offered for domestic consumption.

Patents, sacks, to 'ocul dealers'.....	\$5 15 to \$5 35
Patents, to ship, sacks, car lots .....	4 80 to 5 15
In barrels .....	5 00 to 5 25
Delivered at New England points.....	5 70 to 5 85
New York points .....	5 60 to 5 75
Delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore..	5 55 to 5 70
Bakers here.....	3 20 to 3 95
Superfine.....	1 95 to 2 80
Red dog, sacks.....	1 20 to 1 30
Red dog, barrels.....	1 20 to 1 50

Bran and shorts—Went out quite well at about \$8.75 to \$9 for bran and at about \$9 to \$9.50 for shorts with some fine shorts held for a little more and occasionally poor bran and poor shorts below the figures mentioned. Shipments 484 tons.

Corn—No great amount of corn was offered either from store on track or to arrive but the demand was quiet with now and then a track sale around 32½ for sample. Receipts 4,270 bu; shipments 600 bu.

Oats—Market held up well with the bulk offered at about 27 to 28c with some poor going lower and extra held above.

Barley—This market was dull at 28 to 35c for the run of samples; business nominal.

Hay—Good upland was wanted at about \$5 with some feed men talking a little above. Common wild ranged down low with some poor going from \$4 to \$6. Receipts 65 tons.

Potatoes—A rather quiet tone prevailed in most varieties with the choicest grades held steadily as they are very scarce and wanted on local account. Some improvement is looked for in the demand for shipping account as eastern markets are slowly improving and accumulations are gradually working off. Prices are reported a shade better.

Eggs—The market is gradually developing more strength on lighter receipts and a good healthy inquiry. The stocks held by the different houses are not large and some are short. The range of prices on good fresh eggs this morning was from 11 to 11½c. A few

holders who held very small supplies were asking 12c. But buyers always left them.—Market Record.

Toronto Markets.

Flour—Was dull and rather easier. Several sales of mill brands were reported at former prices. A lot of choice straight roller sold at \$4.80. Toronto special freights.

Bran—Was stiffer with a better demand. Sales were made at \$11. Toronto freights.

Wheat—Quiet and unsettled. No. 2 red and white offered, Grand Trunk north and west, at \$1.03 to \$1.05, with buyers at \$1.02. Spring sold on the Midland at \$1 to \$1.02, and white on the Canadian Pacific west at \$1.05. No. 1 Manitoba hard offered at \$1.20 to arrive about June 1, and No. 2. offered at \$1.18.

Barley—Dull. Nothing doing; the season is about over.

Peas—Quiet, but in fair demand at 55 to 56c north and west, and at 57 to 58c on the Midland.

Rye—None offered. Values nominal.

Oats—Dull and weak. White sold on track at 36c and west of here at 34c, with mixed at 33c.—Empire.

J. F. Brisbane has been appointed general agent for the Northern Pacific at Brandon.

C. Smith & Co., Toronto, have just shipped a large steam pump to be used in the Vancouver, B. C. waterworks.

A \$60,000 stock of dry goods, carpets, etc., owned by D. Gardner & Co., Ottawa, was advertised to be sold on Thursday last in that city.

Tracklaying has begun on the Souris-Brandon branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The rails have been laid across the bridge at Plum Creek.

A meeting of the Lethbridge Building Company was held at that place last week, at which it was decided to raise the capital stock to \$12,000.

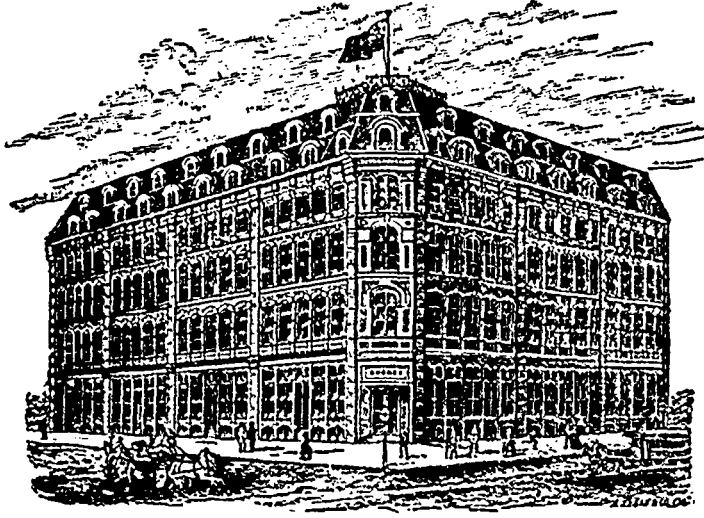
The contract for the grading of the Canadian portion of the Alberta & Grand Falls Railway from Lethbridge to the boundary has been given to Egan Bros.

Vancouver, B. C., has received six new electric street cars, fitted with all the latest improvements. They are expected to be running in a short time.

Six thousand head of cattle owned by J. H. Conrad and C. S. Hunter have been sold to the Cochrane Rancho Company. The figure paid was \$27 per head; this was about ten dollars more than the ruling price, but the sale was made under exceptionally favorable circumstances for the rancho company and therefore the extra money was paid. The cattle will be used to fill a contract for Indian supplies.

According to the statistics published by Messrs R. G. Dunn & Co., the number of failures in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland during the quarter ended March last was 635, with liabilities amounting to \$5,529,349, these figures contrasting with 525 and \$4,862,152 for the same period last year, and with 529 and \$5,020,745 in 1888. In the United States there were 3,223 failures last quarter, the liabilities on which were \$37,852,968, while during the same period last year the failures were 3,311 in number, and the liabilities \$42,972,516, and in 1888 they were 2,948, with liabilities of \$38,884,798.

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CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.



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

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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Laundry Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, Hothwell &  
Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.  
We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for  
handling Butter and Produce in quantities.

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**Wholesale Paper Dealers**  
—AND—  
**GENERAL STATIONERS.**

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**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.**

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**Importers and  
General Grocers**

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE LEADING  
BRANDS OF CIGARS.

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If you are a large consumer write us for  
quotations.

**THE DRIARD,**

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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.

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**EVANS BROS.' PIANOS,**

Fine Finish, Fine Toned, Fly Touch.

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**Doherty Organ.**

☞ Send for Catalogue and Price Lists ☞

**AGENTS WANTED.**

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**MACKENZIE & MILLS,**

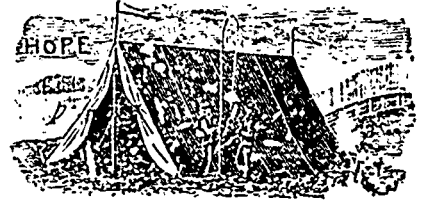
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WINNIPEG, MAN.



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GUN CASES.

9 McWilliam St. East, - WINNIPEG.

**A. Carruthers**

**WOOL PULLER**

—AND DEALER IN—

Hides, Skins, Wool, Tallow  
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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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J. C. SMITH

**Cooper & Smith,**

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

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**"WOODCOCK"**

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**10c. and 25c Plugs.**

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Tobacco in the market; also our

**OLD CROW**

CHEWING IN 10c PLUGS.

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**ESPLANADE, - TORONTO**

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

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

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

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

—IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF—

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

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

**Ornamental Glass**—In almost Endless Variety.

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

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

## MARKET STREET EAST, WINNIPEG.

### Northwestern Ontario.

The Port Arthur lake route is now open and steamers leave there regularly on Thursdays and Saturdays for Owen Sound.

The amount of fish handled by D. F. Reid last season according to Inspector McQueen's report was: 6½ tons sturgeon, 22 tons pickerel, 29 tons whitefish and 1 ton of trout.

In spite of the import duty put upon Canadian ore by the United States it is expected that between 500,000 and 1,000,000 tons will be shipped from Port Arthur within two or three years.

A company has been formed in England called the Lake Superior Queen Silver Mining Co. with a capital of \$175,000. The object is to acquire and develop mining property in the Thunder Bay district.

The buildings of the Lake of the Woods Gold and Silver Reduction Co. at Rat Portage are now nearing completion. The machinery is being put in position as fast as it arrives and it is expected they will begin running early next month.

The Winnipeg *Free Press* says: Fort William has a prospective boom in sight. The C.P.R. company has decided to make that place the terminus of the eastern and western divisions, and all the terminal work of the two divisions, which is now divided between West Fort William, Fort William and Port Arthur, will be concentrated there. A twenty stall round house and a large freight shed will be erected this summer, and the steamers will unload their package freight there instead of at Port Arthur, as at present. The present arrangements for carrying on the terminal work are most inconvenient and expensive, hence the company's object in concentrating the work. A town plot has been surveyed at Fort William and the property will be placed on the market for sale next week. It is said that the company or some private parties contemplate erecting a fine hotel at the Fort, either this or next season. Those who are acquainted with the facts say Fort William is destined to be a big place, the company having in view the establishment of extensive works there. This will cause not a little displeasure of the Port Arthur people, who for years looked upon this town as the junction of these divisions. The action of C.P.R. managers for two or three years back have pointed steadily in the direction of such a change, and the statement of the *Free Press* carries weight as that journal is now generally well posted on affairs connected with the C.P.R.

### British Columbia.

S. J. Pitts, wholesale grocer, Victoria, has sold out.

G. A. Stark, hotel, Golden, has sold out.

H. Lapierre, grocer, Victoria, is selling out.

J. A. Taylor, boots and shoes, Vancouver, has sold out.

J. Sehl, furniture, Victoria, contemplates giving up business.

Davis & Burridge, clothing, Nanaimo, contemplate giving up business.

Campbell & Martin, bakers, Vancouver, have dissolved; Campbell retiring.

The bridge across the north arm of the Fraser river, at Vancouver, has collapsed.

The carpenters' strike, at Westminster, has ended in a complete victory for the men.

Cowan, Shaw & Co., commission merchants, Victoria, have dissolved; Cowan retiring.

A by law to borrow \$50,000 for street improvements has been carried at Nanaimo.

The firm of Donohue & Boutillier, dealers in sash and doors, Vancouver, have dissolved.

Angus & Gordon, merchants, Victoria, have dissolved; the former retiring from business.

The city of Victoria will take up \$500,000 of the Victoria, Saanich & Westminster railway bonds.

The steamer Batavia, which recently arrived from Japan, had a cargo of 500 tons of rice, for Victoria.

The manager of the Kootenay Mining and Smelting Company has been purchasing new machinery for the Blue Bell mine.

The New Westminster Electric Light Company (Ltd.), is asking incorporation, with a capital stock of \$50,000, divided into 1,000 shares.

The British Columbia Milling and Mining Company's quartz mines at Cariboo are reported as good as sold to an English company for about \$500,000.

A. Caswell, of Brockville, Ontario, has accepted the position vacated by Mr. Carson, as travelling agent of the C. P. R., on the coast; Vancouver will be his head-quarters.

A movement is on foot to construct another telegraph line between Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster. It is said liberal inducements have been offered to the company.

Goodwin Ford, superintendent of the Dominion Express Company from Winnipeg to the coast, is in Victoria. He reports that owing to the large shipments of Fraser River salmon to New York and other eastern markets,

the business of the British Columbia end of the line has increased wonderfully. New Westminster shows an increase of over 100 per cent.; Victoria about 30 per cent., and Vancouver also is considerably above the former amount.

A recent business change in Victoria was that of J. L. Beckwith, severing his connection with Shorey & Co., of Montreal, and taking an agency for Mann, Byars & Co., of Glasgow, Scotland. He will make his head-quarters in Victoria.

A representative of the Ontario Rolling Mills Company and the Dominion Bolt Company, recently closed the sale of all the fish plates, bolts, etc., to be used in the construction of the Westminster Southern Railway. It amounts to about 250 tons.

The following are the amounts of coal cleared at the Nanaimo custom house during April, by the different companies:—

New Vancouver Coal Company.....	21,105
Wellington Coal Company.....	20,881
East Wellington Coal Company.....	3,276
Union Mines Company.....	4,400

Total.....49,662

The annual meeting of the Nanaimo Gas Company was held in that city last week. The directors reported that the receipts for the past year were considerably larger than the year before. Over \$5,000 was expended in putting down mains and other requisites. The capital stock of the company will be increased to the amount of \$100,000. It was recommended that a dividend be declared of ten per cent. on the present stock of the company.

The Montreal *Trade Review* says:—The action of the Winnipeg board of trade in proposing to form a mutual fire insurance company in that city, on account of the high rates demanded, seems to have had more effect upon the insurance companies doing business there than all the previous representations on the subject combined. The tariff has been revised, reducing the rates on brick blocks ten per cent, but the rates on frame buildings remain as formerly. This is a wise concession, and the reduction of the rates on brick buildings alone will be in the end of advantage to the city, as it will tend to the gradual doing away of frame buildings, and the putting up of more substantial edifices of brick in their place.

The Longue Pointe asylum, recently destroyed by fire, was insured in the Royal Canadian Insurance Company for \$255,750, which sum has been paid to the nuns.

**Dairy Matters.**

The farmers in the vicinity of Montreal have taken steps to form a dairy farmers' association. A meeting of the directors of the Pheasant Forks Cheese & Butter Co. (Ld.), was held last week. The contract for hauling the milk to the factory was let to Messrs. Kirk, J. Dales and Hartwell.

**Life Insurance for Women.**

It is regarded as a sign of the times in England, and of the progress toward the equalization of the sexes, that the life assurance offices are paying more attention to the insurance of female lives, and that this branch of their business is increasing. The married women's property act, which secures them in the enjoyment of their own property, and under which they can dispose of the sums payable at death as they please, has done a good deal to develop insurance of female lives, and the increase in the number of women who earn their own living and have gone in for an independent career without regard to matrimony has also helped the movement.

The latter class specially favor endowment policies payable either at death or a certain age. Women who have undertaken the laborious profession of nursing, for instance, look forward to a time when they will be set aside, and when a few hundred pounds may be very acceptable, and so they arrange for the payment to fall due at fifty or fifty-five years of age. Actuaries of the old school do not relish these new fangled notions, as they regard them, being a clear departure from the principle of insurance against death; but insurance against life in the years of decay, is in actual experience, quite as great a necessity. Endowment policies are a need of the age, and life offices do well to supply it. Certainly women who are their own bread-winners appreciate the system.

If the extension of insurance among ladies indicate progress toward equality, the difference in the premiums charged proves the continued existence of inequality. It is not to be supposed that insurance offices are influenced by sentiment in making a distinction, but are led to do so by the cold calculations of their actuaries. They hold that a woman's life is less certain in the married state than the man's, and this conclusion is reflected in their table premiums. The practice of the offices varies, but some charge women 5s. additional per annum for every £100 assured until they attain 50 years of age. No rebate is made for the unmarried, the assumption being that almost every healthy girl will enter the wedded state. If the number of women who go in for an independent vocation, however, increases materially it will only be fair to modify the rule, as the risks represented by the extra premium are not then run by the insured. The fact that the additional levy of 10 per cent. or so is not made after 50 is an admission that the sexes are under the same conditions when on equal terms. Indeed, the female life is really held to be the best, apart from the period of special risk.

Taking the annuity table of the Scottish Widows' Fund as an illustration, we find that the rate of annuity per cent. is slightly greater on the female life up to 34, and then falls below the male life, the assumption being that having passed that period the woman's life is the

longer, and more annual payments will have to be made by the office. A few comparative figures bring this out very clearly:

Age.	Male Life.			Female Life.		
	Annuity per cent.			Annuity per cent.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
22 .....	4	4	8	4	4	10
30 .....	4	11	6	4	11	7
34 .....	4	15	10	4	15	11
35 .....	4	19	3	4	17	1
40 .....	5	6	4	5	4	3
50 .....	6	9	7	6	3	11
60 .....	8	3	10	7	16	8
70 .....	11	14	7	11	4	6
75 .....	15	0	5	14	7	2

Years ago one office quoted lower rates of premium for women than men, in the belief that all through the female life was the best, but their experience was against their theory, and they gave it up. The special risks being passed, the woman's life is, however, admitted to be the best. One circumstance which weighs with the offices in the distinctions they draw is this, that the medical advisers can speak with more certainty, from various causes, as to what is or is not a good life in the case of men than of women, and this, no doubt, is taken into consideration in that leveling system of averages which actuaries delight to work out.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

**Relative Nutrition of Wheat and Barley**

In some portions of Europe, barley bread is used freely by the people, but in this country it is very seldom met with. In nourishing qualities it is decidedly inferior to bread made from wheat flour. The comparative value of the two grains, physiologically considered, is as follows: the elements in bread, called the food of nutrition, that constitute to form blood and sustain the strength of the body, are gluten, albumen and casein. In wheat there are 825 parts starch, 315 parts gluten, albumen and casein, and 60 of sugar and germ. In barley, the relative proportions are 1200 parts of starch, 120 of gluten, albumen and casein, and 160 of sugar and germ. Thus wheat contains about three times the proportionate nutrition of barley.—*Philadelphia Millers' Review.*

**Country vs. City Stores.**

What a vivid contrast is presented when the ordinary country store, with its ill-assorted stack of merchandise and its poorly arranged business facilities, is compared with the well-kept, well-managed department store of one of the large cities. It is a curious fact that the goods handled by the general store of the country—the pioneer of commercial progress in a new land—and those handled by a large department store of the city, which, in a sense, is the capsheaf of commercial activity, are very nearly the same in range and kinds. The only difference is in methods of management, but methods of management include a great deal. Invention is always from the complex to simple, and the country store of the city represents the complex, while the department store of the city represents the simple. The essence of the difference is summed up in the single phrase, "adequate accounting." Good accounting is the corner-stone of department stores, for without it they would be impossible. The country store very commonly has a large margin of profit; the large department store of the city, on the other hand, frequently sells goods so cheap

that there is apparently no gain at all. Its chance for profit is in very small margins and large sales. Close sailing requires the best seamanship. To make money out of small profits requires the best of business management. Good business management depends upon good accounting as much as the sailing of a vessel depends upon chart and compass.—*Office.*

**General Notes.**

A parcel post service between Canada and Japan will shortly be initiated.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific for the week ending May 7th were \$273,000.

It is calculated that 600 miles of railway will be constructed this season in Manitoba and the Northwest.

The liabilities of R. W. Douglas & Co., book-sellers, Toronto, who lately made an assignment, are said to have been \$25,000.

In Mark Lane, Canadian wheat is quoted higher than any other wheat in the world; 40 shillings per quarter is the price asked for it.

Swift & Co., of Chicago, are suing the Grand Trunk railway for \$100,000 for alleged breach of contract in shipments of dressed beef.

The banks of St. Paul and Minneapolis are refusing to accept Canadian coin and paper money except at a discount of twenty per cent. on coin and two per cent. on paper.

The wheat crop in some parts of Southern Dakota have been seriously damaged by a heavy wind storm accompanied by sand and dust. The farmers are getting uneasy.

Messrs. Ahearn & Sopor, of Ottawa, have a contract to construct 730 miles of wire for the Bell Telephone Co. between Ottawa and Quebec. The cost of the line will be \$35,000.

Disastrous forest fires accompanied by high winds have been doing considerable damage in Wisconsin and Minnesota last week. Fortunately they had a heavy storm, followed by rain, on Saturday and Sunday and the fires are now nearly out.

At Ottawa a return was brought down recently showing that there are now 3,113,573 acres of pasturage land under lease in the Territories on which there was paid \$18,437 as rental, \$43,618 was due the Government for arrears of such rents.

The quantity of Canadian crude oil refined during the year 1889, amounted to 692,891 barrels of 35 imperial gallons to the barrel and produced 9,714,776 gallons of refined illuminating oil which equals 225,923 barrels of refined oil of 43 gallons each.

A successful sale of Mediterranean fruit was held at Montreal last week. A large quantity of fruit was disposed of at very fair prices. Buyers representing the leading fruit markets of the United States and Western Canada were present. The returns were satisfactory to the owners and it is probable that more sales will be held shortly.

Referring to the American canneries on the Columbia river, the *Indiana Journal of Commerce* has the following: "An English syndicate is trying to buy the Columbia river salmon canneries. They have options on every cannery but three, and the entire transaction involves \$1,000,000. The affair will probably be consummated, and the salmon fisheries will be run hereafter by the syndicate."

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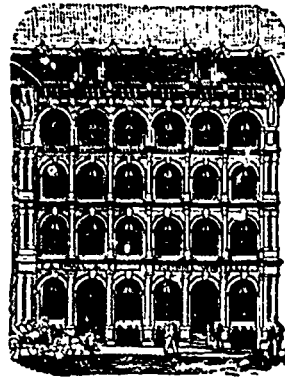
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## The Indian Head Farm.

The following report has recently been issued from the Dominion Government experimental farm for the Territories, at Indian Head, Assiniboia:—

On the Indian Head farm the grain crops have been better than at Brandon, but the forest and fruit trees have not succeeded so well, owing to the very strong drying winds which prevail during most of the growing period and the lack of sufficient rain.

Some very instructive experiments have been conducted in order to demonstrate the best methods of treating the soil in preparing for crop. Grain grown on large pieces of summer-fallowing land has been compared with that grown on fall and spring ploughed land, and results are gratifying in favor of summer-fallow. By this thorough method of preparation, the soil is made capable of retaining moisture, and also of absorbing moisture from the air during the cool nights, which carries the crop through even in the absence of rain in a remarkable manner. At the time of my visit the grain was all harvested, but the difference on the stubble on the fall and spring ploughing being so much thinner.

A close examination was made of both fruit and forest trees, especially of those varieties which were planted in the spring of 1888, and hence had stood the test of two summers and one winter. There was obtained from Prof. Bodd, of the Agricultural College, of Ames, Iowa, in the spring of 1888, a collection of Russian apple trees, numbering eighty-six in all, of twenty-six varieties, of these fifty-four are alive, and some of them are doing remarkably well, seven have died at the top, but have sent up shoots from near the base, and twenty-five have died entirely. Ten pear trees were obtained of two varieties, these have all died. The collection of plums, included thirty four trees of seven varieties; of these there are eighteen living, seven have died at the top and sent up shoots from near the bottom and ten died outright. Fifteen cherry trees were obtained of three varieties, two died at the top, but sent up shoots from the bottom, while eleven died entirely. These were entirely all of Russian origin.

Another collection of Russian trees was purchased from Stone, Wellington & Morris, of Penthill, Ontario, and consisted of thirty-nine trees of sixteen varieties; thirty-one of these are alive and eight have died. A selection was also made from among the hardiest of the named varieties in general cultivation in the eastern provinces: Apples, 65 trees of 18 varieties, of which 41 are alive and 24 are dead; crab-apples, 12 trees of 4 varieties, 10 are living and 3 dead; plums, 10 trees of 5 varieties, 1 living and 9 dead; cherries, 14 trees of 4 varieties, 3 living and 11 dead. Hence out of a total of 202 apple trees planted of 64 varieties, 135 are living, 7 have died at the top, and sent up shoots from the bottom and 60 have died outright. Pears, 20 trees of 7 varieties, 1 living, 10 dead; plums, 44 trees of 12 varieties, 22 living, 7 dead at top with shoots from bottom, while 16 died entirely; cherries, 29 trees of 7 varieties, 3 living and 22 dead. The proportion of deaths among the Russian trees was less than one-third, while among the hardy named sorts grown in the east it was nearly one-half.

Further collections have been secured and planted during the past season, some of which

have grown in Minnesota, some in the Province of Quebec and some at the Central Experimental farm, these include a number of varieties not before tested.

The gooseberries and currants, numbering between two and three hundred of the planting of 1888, have made fine healthy bushes with vigorous shoots, and plenty of them, from 1 to 2 feet long. The raspberries have also made fair progress. Of the strawberries many have died, but those that have survived look healthy and have made a quantity of runners, but not many of these have rooted on account of the very dry condition of the soil. Of 64 grape vines of 17 of the hardiest varieties, none have survived.

In 1888 nearly twenty thousand young forest trees and shrubs were planted, and during the past season over thirteen thousand more have been sent from the Central farm at Ottawa, besides which there have been planted a considerable number of seeding of native trees raised on this spot. Some of the trees have succeeded very well, while others have failed almost entirely. From the experience thus gained, the following are among the most promising sorts of the Indian Head district. Of deciduous trees, Manitoba maple, American or white elm, white ash, green ash, European and American mountain ash, wild black cherry, yellow birch, canoe birch, European alder, Norway maple and black ash. There are also several species of Russian poplars which may be safely added to this list. Of evergreens, Riga pine, Scotch pine, dwarf mountain pine, bill pine and white spruce. There are several ornamental shrubs which have done remarkably well, such as the Siberian pea, Caragana arborescens, Russian olive, Eleagnus angustifolia, several varieties of lilac, and the barberry. The farm building, now nearly completed, will afford excellent accommodation for stock, and it is expected that a sufficient number of animals will be forwarded in the spring to lay the foundation of useful herds of cattle, which will in future prove an important element in the general improvement of stock in the Northwest.

## What Glycerine Will Do.

Few people realize, says the *Scientific American*, the importance of the uses of pure commercial glycerine, and how it can be used and made available for purposes where no substitute is found that will take its place. As a dressing for ladies' shoes nothing equals it, making the leather soft and pliable, without soiling the garments in contact. Where they sweat, burnt alum and glycerine—one of the former and two of the latter—is rubbed on the feet at night, and a light open sock worn; the feet washed in the morning with tepid water will keep them during the day free from odor so disagreeable to those persons who are sufferers.

For bunions and corns, cannabis and glycerine, equal parts, painted on the bunion or corn, and bound around with cotton flannel, adding a few drops of the liquid to the flannel where it comes in contact with the affected parts, will soon restore it to health.

As a face lotion, oatmeal made in a paste with glycerine two parts, water one part, and applied to the face at night, with a mask worn over, will give in a short time, if faithfully pursued, a youthful appearance of the skin.

As a dressing in the bath, two quarts of

water with two ounces of glycerine, scented with rose, will impart a final freshness and a delicacy to the skin.

In severe paroxysms in coughing, either in coughs, colds or consumptives, one or two tablespoons of pure glycerine in pure whisky or hot rich cream will afford almost immediate relief; and to the consumptive a panacea is found by daily use of glycerine internally, with proportion of one part of powdered willow charcoal and two parts of pure glycerine.

For diseased and inflamed gums, two of gold seal, one part of powdered burnt alum, and two parts of glycerine, made in a paste and rubbed on the gums and around the teeth at night, strengthens and restores the gums to health, provided no tartar is present.

## Eastern Business Changes.

### ONTARIO.

Hy. Glauser, shoes, Elmwood, has assigned.  
 Chas. Malone, hotel, Aylmer, has sold out.  
 C. A. Parson, grocer, Otterville, has assigned.  
 Thos. Orr, saddler, St. Catharines, is burned out.  
 James Dean, hardware, Dundalk, has assigned.  
 H. S. Battram, fruits, etc., Hamilton, has assigned.  
 T. J. & W. Cox, merchants, Lakefield, have assigned.  
 J. R. Brooks, grocer, West Toronto, has assigned.  
 Wm. Lalonde, hotel, St. Eugene, has assigned.  
 Wm. Kane, blacksmith, Essex Centre, has sold out.  
 Grimes & Co., grocers, Essex Centre, are selling out.  
 John Horsman, hotel, London, is advertising to sell out.  
 D. E. McGuire, liquors, St. Catharines, is burned out.  
 R. W. Douglass & Co., books, etc., Toronto, have assigned.  
 Parker & Co., commission dry goods, Toronto, have assigned.  
 Jamieson & Hanna, carpenters, Welland Port, have sold out.  
 P. Bogart & Co., general store, Chesterville, have dissolved.  
 Andrew Meekison, grocer, London, is advertising to sell out.  
 Morrow & Co., fruits and confectionery, Cobourg, have assigned.  
 Albert Brinston, general store, Brinstons Corners, has assigned.  
 D. B. McRae, general store, Gore Bay and Meldrum, have assigned.  
 Chatham Harvester Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of agricultural implements, Chatham, have assigned.

### QUEBEC.

Edward Clement, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.  
 Warren Scale Company, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Alex. Taillefer, pumps, etc., St. Polycarpe, have dissolved.  
 R. & R. W. Fraser, plumbers, etc., Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Lenoir & Frere, shoe manufacturers, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Chas. Marin & Co., patent medicines Montreal, have dissolved.  
 R. Millard & Co., railroad supplies, etc., Montreal, have assigned.

### The Otter.

One of the most interesting as well as the valuable fur producing animals found about Canadian rivers is the otter; it is a wandering creature possessed of many curious and interesting traits of character. The otter is exceedingly social and is either found in pairs or in families of four or five. In winter the otters travel as much as they do in summer and follow the course of rivers, sometimes above the ice and sometimes under seemingly never at a loss to find an opening where brush or fallen timber has kept the snow from the surface of the water and prevented ice from forming. A snowy night is a time of great enjoyment to the otters and on such occasion there seems to be a period of general festivity and a gathering of all the otters in the neighborhood. Otters possess a remarkable knowledge of the position of rivers and will frequently travel several miles through the woods from one stream to another, always selecting that point where the streams approach nearest to each other. These excursions are attended with some danger, for the otter has little speed on land although possessed of amazing activity in water. Owing to the shortness of its legs and the length of its body, the otter drags its belly in the snow when travelling and leaves a trail as if a huge serpent had passed along. The young otters make their appearance quite early in the spring, generally there are five or six and are the most active and playful little creatures imaginable. In the early spring when the ice has disappeared the otters form slides or places of resort, generally selecting islands or points of land that project into the lake or river; at these places the animals seem to spend a portion of their time sliding down the bank into the water, rolling about on the shore and having a kind of an aquatic picnic. The fur of the otter is the finest, most beautiful, most valuable and most lasting of any fur produced in the country. The otter feeds upon fish only and will not touch the flesh of animals.—*Pilot Mound Sentinel*.

### The Hat Duties.

The wholesale hat trade of Montreal and Toronto are extremely dissatisfied at the proposed change in tariff.

They feel satisfied that the present duty of 25 per cent. is quite sufficient to protect our manufacturers, and among the deputation that went to Ottawa to express their dissatisfaction at the charge was a manufacturer of wool hats and one fur hats, these two manufacturers expressed themselves as sufficiently protected with 25 per cent., and showed to both the Hon. Messrs. Foster and Bowell that there was no necessity whatever for such change. As it was, the manufacturer got the wool or fur, the bindings, sweat leathers, and linings free of duty, the only duty they pay is on tweeds and dye stuffs, which amounts to about 3c per hat, and on this 3c a duty of 20 per cent. paid, which amounts to a little over half a cent per hat. The manufacturers are protected to the extent of 42½ per cent. actually, that is 25 per cent. and 17½ per cent. for freight, cases, boxes, shipping, charges and insurances. It was quietly explained by the deputation that if a manufacturer could not make his hats with such protection in his favor, he lacked ability and knowledge of his business, and the Government to make up for what he lacks in that respect.

For this reason these small manufacturers wanted a duty of only 35 per cent. ad valorem and 50c per dozen on wool and straw hats, and 30 per cent. ad valorem and \$1.50 on fur hats, and it is believed that if the Board of Trade had not taken notice of it and expressed their disapproval, there was a possibility of it being carried out. However, on the new resolutions appearing, the new tariff read 30 per cent. on wool and straw hats and 20 per cent. and \$1.50 specific duty on fur hats. Since the resolution was issued another deputation visited Ottawa, to urge an ad valorem duty on fur hats, and therefore save trouble and annoyance at the custom house when passing entries.—*Canadian Journal of Fabrics*.

### Opinions of the Tariff Changes.

The *Montreal Journal of Fabrics* has been interviewing some of the leading wholesale merchants of that city, regarding the recent tariff changes, with the following result:—

E. B. Greenshields, of S. Greenshields, Sons & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers, said these continual changes were aggravating to the trade, and the extravagant duties that were being imposed in various directions were alienating many who are otherwise in sympathy with the present Government. In no branch of the textile trades was there any need for an increased duty, and in more than one line the tariff was already unreasonably high. These changes always left the trade in a state of uncertainty, and every change worked more or less of an injustice.

A. T. Galt, of Galt Bros. & Co., thought the recent increase a mistake. Speaking as one who was interested in several textile mills, he was of opinion that the rates of duty as they existed before were quite high enough, and he had on more than one occasion expressed this opinion to members of the Government. He was opposed to the increase in any line affecting the dry goods trade.

Mr. Greene, of Greene & Sons Co., that manufacturers and wholesale hatters said the proposed specific duty did not include wool hats which their firm manufactured, so that the slight increase in the ad valorem duty on all hats, when balanced against the duty proposed on hat sweat bands, left them about where they were before. They were quite satisfied with this and would even say that the old duty of 25 per cent. was quite enough. Manufacturers who are always clamoring for a high tariff make a mistake. Taking the interest of the consumer and the manufacturer into account, a duty of 25 per cent. was quite high enough on any goods, and his firm were quite willing to be left to their fate in a fair competition with foreign trade. The invariable effect of a high duty was to stimulate the home manufacturers to over-production, and the eventually lost more through this over-production than they at first gained by the high duties. This the hat manufacturers would find when too late, as other over-stimulated interests have found. If the tariff must be raised, let it be an ad valorem one, for the majority of customs officers could not tell a fur felt from a wool felt, and much trouble would arise in levying the duty.

The effect of the change of duty on acetic acid, said a dealer in this article, will not be to stop the manufacture of vinegar from acid, as is the nominal reason, but simply to kill off the

small manufacturers and throw their business into the hands of the wealthy ones.

James A. Cantlie, another dealer, said the Government have given the increase at the wrong end. The lower grades of the tweeds, etc., had already considerably more protection than the higher classes, and by this change the difference between the two grades was still greater. For instance on a light class of 8 ounce goods costing say 4 shillings and 2 pence, the equivalent of a dollar, the net increase by this duty would bring them to about \$1.25, while on a piece of 12 ounce goods costing one shilling a yard the duty would bring it to 37½c. In other words the protection given to one class is now 25 per cent., while to the other it is 50 per cent. Thus the poor man, who can least afford it, pays twice as much duty on his clothes as the rich man.

Another dry goods dealer said, that the duties in many lines were preposterous. In some lines of hosiery the duties amounted to 80 per cent., while on certain classes of colars and cuffs the specific and ad valorem duties combined amount to 115 per cent.—a scandalous impost. On a certain class of lumbermen's shirts it costs 98 per cent. over the original price to lay the down here, owing to the duty. By the new woolen duties the poor man who wants a heavy overcoat has to pay the extra tax, while to the rich man who buys a light and expensive fabric the increase amounts to nothing.

### Too Much Wheat

Perhaps this is as safe a solution of the refusal of wheat to advance in price as any other. The importing countries are few. The exporting countries are competing with each other for the favor of those countries which must import. The area of arable land that has been broken, the world over, in the past ten years, is sufficient to make an empire; several of them, in fact. The wheat supply has more than kept pace with the increased demand, which would of itself be sufficient to deaden the market for both wheat and flour.

But there is another very cogent reason why, even in years when we believed we were short of wheat, no advance, or hardly an appreciable advance, took place in the price of wheat. People do not eat as much wheat as formerly; at least, those people who in our own and foreign countries are not strangers to white bread. The bill of fare of civilized man has expanded enormously of late years. The immense quantities of canned and preserved goods that are now consumed must have supplanted something. Was it not bread, at least very largely, that was displaced by the entrance into the markets of so much canned food, and its increasing consumption? We think decidedly that it was, and that the per capita consumption of wheat in the United States has been steadily declining for years. We doubt if it is now four bushels per capita, and this fact, with the other cited, will amply account for the refusal of wheat to advance in price in spite of the most favorable outlooks.—*American Miller*.

It is rumored that the mission of A. F. Gault to England, for the purpose of disposing of the Canadian cotton mills, has been successful. Only one mill has refused to enter the combine.

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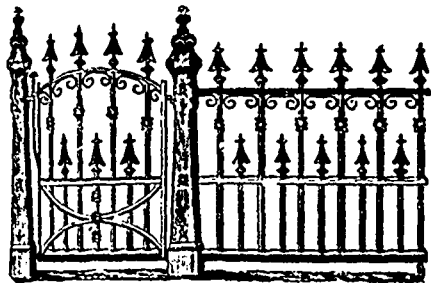
WALKERVILLE, Ont.

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Iron Fire Escapes,  
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We issue 12 Catalogues sent FREE to any address.  
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OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

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

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

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**TO BUTCHERS?**  
**S. Walker & Co.**  
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**Axle Grease Works**  
Pays the highest price for Fat and Tallow All the Year Round.  
PROMPT CASH PAYMENT.

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The most conveniently located Hotel in Toronto.  
One Block from Union Railway Depot.  
A first-class Family and Commercial House.

Terms from \$2 a Day  
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**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**  
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Represented in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories by JAMES DOWLER, 120 Donald Street, WINNIPEG.

NOTHING LIKE **ZATHER.**  
**W. N. JOHNSON & CO.,**  
Importers and Dealers in  
**LEATHER AND FINDINGS.**

Manufacturers of Harness, Collars, Boot and Shoe Uppers, etc.  
26 and 27 Alexander St. West, Winnipeg

**MUNROE & CO.,**  
Wholesale Dealers  
Wines, Liquors and Cigars  
OF THE BEST BRANDS  
9th STREET, - BRANDON

**Wm. Ferguson,**  
WHOLESALE

**WINES- LIQUORS AND CIGARS**  
Permit Orders Promptly Executed  
8th Street, - - Brandon

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

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

**Grant, Horn & Bucknall,**  
PRODUCE

—AND—  
**Commission Merchants,**  
56 Princess Street, WINNIPEG  
**EXPORTERS**

Of Flour, Butter, Eggs and Cheese.  
Cheese Factory and Dairy Supplies.  
Butter Tubs, Cheese Boxes, English Dairy Salt,  
Hansens' Danish Butter and Cheese Coloring.

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Agents for.—The British American Starch Company.  
" Dick, Hildout & Co., Toronto.  
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Manufacturers of Cheese Factory and Creamery Outfits  
ESSENTIALS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

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

**Toronto Hide & Wool Co**  
Wholesale Dealers in

**HIDES!**

SHREPSKINS AND WOOL  
**JOHN HALLAM**  
88 Princess St., WINNIPEG

83 and 85 Front Street East, - TORONTO.  
PROPRIETOR.

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



**FIVE POINTERS.**

FIRST—That the biennial conclave 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 R'y 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 owing 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 has three lines in the Red River Valley, is the only line to the Turtle Mountains and has three lines in South Dakota.

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

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

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

pleasure, fishing and hunting resorts of the Park Region. For rates, tickets, maps and guides apply to H. G. McMICKEN, General Agent, 378 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 apartments for each class, and NO EXTRA FARES.

Trains Eastward will run as follows: Leave Minneapolis 6:50 p.m.; St. Paul 7:30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7:40 p.m.; Chicago 6:20 a.m.

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

Tickets at LOWEST RATES, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, can be secured at the following offices: St. Paul, 159 East Third Street; Minneapolis, 13 Nicollet House Block; Duluth, 112 West Superior Street; also at St. Paul and Minneapolis Union Depots and at offices of connecting lines. Sleeping car accommodation secured in advance.

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

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

### Canadians, Attention!

### Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Albert Lea Route

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

### CHEAP EXCURSIONS To Ontario and Quebec Points.

\$10 — FOR THE ROUND TRIP — \$10 TICKETS GOOD 90 DAYS.

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

For detailed information call upon your nearest railway agent or write to C. H. HOLDRIDGE, Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., MINNEAPOLIS.

### Northern Pacific & Manitoba Ry.

Time Table taking effect Sept. 1, 1889.

North Bound			South Bound		
Daily except Sunday.	Daily Passenger	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Daily Passenger	Daily except Sunday
No. 55	No. 63		Central Standard Time.	No. 54	No. 56
1.30p	4.15p	0 A	Winnipeg	10.50a	4.30p
		1 0	Kennedy Avenue		
1.25p	4.07p	3 0	Portage Junction	10.57a	4.45p
12.47p	3.54p	9 3	St. Norbert	11.11a	5.06p
		15 3	Cartier		
11.32a	3.24p	23 5	St. Agathe	11.42a	6.05p
11.12a	3.10p	27.4	Union Point	11.50a	6.20p
10.47a	3.00p	32.5	Silver Plains	12.02p	6.40p
10.11a	2.45p	40.4	Morris	12.20p	7.00p
9.42a	2.30p	46.8	St. Jean	12.34p	7.35p
8.55a	2.13p	56.0	Letellier	12.55p	8.12p
8.15a	1.53p	65.0	W. Lynne	1.25p	8.50p
7.00a	1.40p	68.1	Pembina	1.25p	9.05p
10.10a	2.53p		Grand Forks	5.20p	
5.25a			Winnipeg Junction	9.50p	
8.35a			Minneapolis	0.35a	
8.00p			St. Paul	7.05a	
Westward.			Eastward.		
10.20a			Bismarck	12.55a	
10.11p			Miles City	11.06a	
7.50p			Helena	7.20p	
10.50a			Spokane Falls	12.40a	
5.40p			Pasco Junction	6.10p	
6.40a			Portland	7.00a	
			(via O. R. & N.)		
6.45a			Tacoma	6.45a	
			(via Cascade div.)		
3.15p			Portland	10.00p	
			(via Cascade div.)		

### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Daily ex Su	STATIONS.	Daily ex Su
11.10a	0	4.00p
10.57a	3.0	4.32p
10.24a	13.5	5.06p
10.00a	21.0	5.30p
9.15a	25.2	6.17p
8.52a	43.1	6.33p
8.25a	50.7	7.03p
8.10a	55.5	7.20p

### NORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH

Mixed Monday Thru.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Mixed Tuesday Friday
6.33p	0	Morris	6.30p
3.03p	10.0	Low's	1.52p
3.30p	21.5	Myrtle	1.13p
4.20p	25.9	Roland	12.55p
5.00p	33.5	Rosebank	12.23p
5.20p	39.6	Miami	(d) 11.45a
5.53p			
6.19p	49.0	Deerwood	11.10a
6.44p	(54.1)	Alta	10.52a
7.30p			
	68.1	Somers	10.25a
	68.4	Swan Lake	10.02a
	74.6	Indian Springs	9.41a
	79.4	Maricapolis	9.24a
	84.1	Greenway	9.00a
	92.3	Balder	
	102.0	Belmont	8.04a
	106.7	Hilton	7.30a
	120.0	Wawanesa	7.00a

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on Nos. 55 and 54. Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains. Nos. 55 and 54 will not stop at Kennedy Avenue.

J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager, Winnipeg. H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg.

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

Read Down. 00:00 East. No. 1 Daily.	STATIONS.	Read Up. 00:00 West. No. 2 Daily.
14 00	Deerwood	Ar 1 30
15 55	Woodpecker	23 35
18 50	Purple Springs	22 40
17 45 Ar	Grassy Lake	21 45
18 00 Do		
19 50	Cherry Coulee	20 55
22 00	Winnifred	De 20 00
20 55	Seven Persons	Ar 19 55
22 10 Ar		Dunmore

E. T. GALT, Manager, Leithbridge. J. BAILEY, Supt., Leithbridge.

### Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME.

FARE Tuesday Thursday and Saturday	Miles from Portage	STATIONS.	FARE Monday Wednesday and Friday
LEAVE		Portage la Prairie	ARRIVE
16 15		Gladstone	14 15
18 00	35	Noepawa	12 50
19 00	61	Minnedosa	11 25
20 00	70	Rapid City	10 40
21 00	94		0 15
21 40	115	Shoal Lake	8 45
23 00	138	Hirtle	7 45
23 38	155	*Bincarth	6 47
24 15	168	*Russell	6 10
24 45	180	*Langenburg	5 40
1 45	206	*Saltcoats	4 40
ARRIVE			LEAVE

Meals. \*Trains for Bincarth leave Birtle Tuesdays and Saturdays only at 23.00; returning leave Bincarth 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 or Passenger Rates apply to A. Macdonald, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Portage la Prairie, or to W. R. BAKER, General Superintendent.

### Northern Pacific And Manitoba Railway.

ARE SELLING THROUGH TICKETS To all Points in Canada and the United States at LOWER RATES THAN EVER

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

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

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

### Round Trip Excursion Tickets

To Pacific Coast, Good for Six Months.

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

H. J. BELCH, City Ticket Agent, 235 Main St., Winnipeg. HERBERT SWINFORD, General Agent, 486 Main St., Winnipeg. J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager.