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D. R. WILKIE,

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Toronto, 24th April, 1890.

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WINNIPEG, JUNE 2, 1890.

Manitoba.

J. W. Thornton is opening a store at Saltcoats.

J. A. Mageo, druggist, Brandon, has assigned.

Potatoes are selling in Neepawa at 65 to 70c a bushel.

Adam Ross & Co., of Lake Dauphin, have assigned.

There is a great demand for hay and lumber at Holland.

J. W. Currell, saw filer, Winnipeg, is giving up business.

A telephone service will be in operation at Shoal Lake shortly.

The creamery, at Shoal Lake, will start running in a short time.

Stinson Bros. have bought J. T. Gould's store and stock at McGregor.

Wm. Harrison is putting an addition of 60 feet to his elevator at Killarney.

D. G. Rodgers has opened a saddlery and harness store at Portage la Prairie.

Cummings & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, contemplate dissolution of partnership.

W. Harrison is fitting up a drug store at Neepawa, he will open in a few days.

Telegraph connection will be established in a few days between Souris and Brandon.

The municipality of Whitehead has granted the Brandon Agricultural Society \$100.

C. Emerson, tent and mattress manufacturer, Brandon, has taken J. J. Redmond as a partner.

The new roller mill at Manitou will commence operation about the 1st of June. The machinery is being put in position as fast as possible.

Sale of lands for taxes will shortly be held in the municipalities of Woodworth and Strathclair.

The firm of Smith, Windsor & Roberts, general agents, Brandon, have dissolved partnership.

John Whelan, late of the Whelan house, this city, is now proprietor of the Manor house, Vancouver.

Mr Smithett, late of Galt, Ont., will succeed T. Ptolemy as manager for Buchanan & Co.'s store at Saltcoats.

Three thousand bushels of wheat have been sold by the Lowe farm, near Morris, at ninety cents per bushel.

E. Barrett will open out shortly in the fancy grocery trade in Brandon. He will do a wholesale and retail business.

A representative of the Brush Electric Light Company is canvassing Portage la Prairie for orders for lights with a view of putting in a plant there.

The directors of the Manitou Agricultural Society have changed the date of holding the fall exhibition from 2nd and 3rd to the 9th and 10th of October.

The total assessed value of property in the town of Portage la Prairie, according to this year's assessment, is \$1,106,000, and the population figures up 3,050.

It is reported that a much faster time schedule than ever yet attempted over the Northern Pacific line will shortly be arranged between Winnipeg and St. Paul.

The Toronto Mail says the fact that the Dominion Government has aided the Manitoba & Southeastern railway to the extent of 640,000 acres of land, makes it look as if the road would not be a competitor with the Canadian Pacific.

The C.P.R. Souris extension is being rapidly pushed to completion. The line is now open for traffic as far as Menteith a few miles from Souris. Trains run every Tuesday and Friday. The local fare from Brandon to Souris is \$1, Menteith \$1.30.

The Neepawa Register, of last week, contains the following. "There is a scramble among millers for possession of the little wheat remaining in the province. The prospects are that some mills will have to shut down before harvest for lack of stock. All this portends a good price for the first wheat marketed next fall.

Northwestern Ontario.

Ray, Street & Co., contemplate opening a branch bank at Fort William.

Two express companies are now doing business in Port Arthur, the Canadian Express Company having just opened an office at this port, with Messrs. Hancock & Inglis as agents.

The English miners who are developing the Sultana mine on an island in the Lake of the Woods, have been warned off by the Keewatin Milling Company, who claims to have a lease of all the islands in the lake.

A petition is being circulated in Winnipeg and Rat Portage asking for a speedy settlement of the question affecting the ownership of mining property on the islands in the Lake of the Woods. The petition will also ask that arrangements be made by the Government with the Keewatin Lumber company so that its lease of

timber limits will not interfere with mining operations.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are pushing on their improvements at Fort William. Work has been commenced on the new round-house, and pile-drivers are at work on the docks. The old grain shed has been removed and new tracks have been laid.

Immense quantities of ice have been shipped from Canadian points to the States this spring, by water. At Port Arthur there was 4,000 tons stored, every bit of which belonged to Cincinnati dealers; \$3.25 per ton was the price paid for most of it. During the past winter one firm harvested over 20,000 tons, for which an offer of \$4 per ton has been refused.

The mines of the Lake Superior iron districts have begun their shipments for the season of 1890, and the indications are that the total output this year will exceed that of last season by nearly a million tons. The product will be very close to 8,000,000 tons this year, if it does not exceed that figure. The railroads are keeping pace with the mines, and will be prepared to haul all the ore that is given them. The old docks at Escanaba and Marquette have been repaired, and at each place a new dock has been built. In handling its ore traffic this season the Chicago and Northwestern road will introduce air brakes on its twenty-ton cars. These cars will be run from Escanaba to the Menominee and Gogebic ranges, while the little eight-ton cars haul ore from the Marquette range as now.—Ex.

Assiniboia.

W. B. Wright, of the firm of Wright & Armstrong, has assigned.

Julius Vass has received the appointment of immigration agent at Whitewood.

Mr. Costello, weights and measures inspector, was in Medicine Hat last week on a tour of inspection.

The Medicine Hat Board of Trade have decided to hold a convention on the 3rd and 4th of June. This convention is for the full and free discussion of important matters pertaining to the Northwest Territories, such as immigration, responsible government, the liquor question, irrigation, dual language, prairie fires, education, etc., on a strictly non-political platform. The different districts will be represented by delegates. Each district represented by a member of the Northwest Legislative Assembly shall have the right to send delegates.

Alberta.

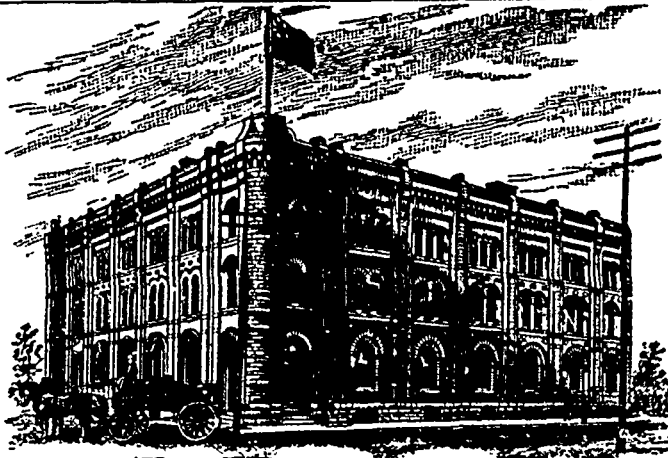
T. B. Winnett is opening a furniture store at Lethbridge.

C. W. Dunbar, of Toronto, intends opening a hardware and tin business at Macleod.

Two brick yards have been started at Lethbridge, Oliver & Bruce occupying one and Lyons & Brown the other.

Egan Bros. have sent their grading outfit and sixty men to Lethbridge to begin work on the Canadian & Great Falls railway from Lethbridge to the boundary.

It is rumored that some large lumber manufacturers from the vicinity of Barrie, Ont., are on their way to the coast with a view of investing in timber lands and building a mill of large capacity.

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TRADE ONLY.GOODS SOLD TO THE
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TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES
CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SEEMINGLY the friends of liquor prohibition in the State of Iowa are not going to have the smooth sailing they expected in trying to secure from Congress the power of absolute prohibition of the importation of intoxicating liquors, which by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on "original packages" they were declared not to possess. Senator Wilson's bill in favor of unrestrained rights of the State is meeting with determined opposition as an unconstitutional measure, which seeks to delegate to the states a portion of the power vested in Congress only. One senator pointed out how the measure could be used to protect the distillers, brewers and wine makers of one state from competition with those of other states.

The more recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional the Minnesota dressed meat law, by which that state sought to prohibit the importation of dressed meats, unless inspection of the animal had been made within the state and within twenty-four hours before slaughtering, seems to cause quite a little indignation in Minnesota itself, while in almost every other state, Iowa included, the decision is considered a just one by the press, and the state law is condemned as an attempt to monopolize the dressed meat trade of the state for its own butchers, stock dealers and stock raisers. The two decisions come pretty near to forming a parallel, and their immediate results will be watched carefully not only by prohibitionists and their opponents, but by men who study the relations of local and central government. There will doubtless soon be other such cases, as the anomaly of a state possessing no power in the restrictions of commerce, and yet possessing a control of its criminal jurisdiction which enables it to make a crime of what is legitimate trading in another state, cannot but be fruitful of squabbles over central and local authority.

The Hudson Bay railway project is still kept dangling before the eyes of the people of Manitoba, although it does not seem to cause the same enthusiasm among speculators which it did before the Governor-General-in-Council got hold of its arrangements. A rumor to the effect

that aid from the Dominion had taken the form of a cash payment annually of \$80,000, or equal to a 4 per cent. guarantee on \$2,000,000 for that length of time. There is no reliable corroboration of this rumor, and it is probably as true as many others which have lately been in circulation. Some people have begun to lose confidence in the Governor-General-in-Council and will not believe that any material aid will be forthcoming. On the other hand many shrewd men are more hopeful than ever before. They argue that Sir John's Government, in undertaking to settle the question of aid by the Governor-General-in-Council, practically assumed the responsibility of doing something calculated to secure the speedy construction of the road. It would certainly be unpleasant for them to have to acknowledge at next session of parliament that the Governor-General-in-Council did not possess either liberality or business sagacity enough to be able to insure success of the project. That its construction, if it goes on this year, will be commenced and carried on for a party purpose is certain, and Sir John and his colleagues have the whole business now, where they can manipulate it to suit their own ends. It matters little, however, how things are worked if the road is only constructed, and few here, outside of a small clique, care whether the construction is done under Government supervision or the supervision of a company. No one outside of that same clique has any faith in the work being done by the original proprietors, unless the Dominion Government require its construction for party purposes.

SINCE last issue the progress made by the grain crop of Manitoba has been satisfactory in the fullest sense. The wild storm which swept from the Rocky Mountains eastward two weeks ago passing over the province during the 23rd, 24th and 25th of May seems to have swept away the unsettled weather and night frosts with which May opened, and the warm weather of last week has made a complete change in the appearance of the country. On Sunday week trees were bare and in bud at the best, while yesterday they were almost in full foliage, and all around has now quite a summer aspect. As the ground contains plenty of moisture, the warmth of last week gave growth a big start,

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433 and 435 MAIN STREET.

W. F. DOLL.

and wheat appears above the ground in the latest sown fields, while it is beginning to assume a swardy appearance in the early sown ones. In some districts very heavy rains have fallen, and in every district there has been plenty of moisture to give wheat crops the best start they have had in the history of the province. What little nipping of the blade was done by frosts two weeks ago has now disappeared, and the growing grain everywhere has a very healthy appearance, while the seed all over gives promise of being thick. What the acreage sown will figure up to, will not be known until the Government crop bulletin appears sometime this month, but it is a certainty that the area is considerably larger than that of 1889, when it was 624,000 acres in wheat. Of course some of our hopeful people are beginning to figure up the millions of bushels available for export this year, but all such calculations are premature guessing of the wildest kind. Experience has taught us the truth of the couplet "many a slip," and all we can now speak of with surety is a large acreage of grain sown, which has got a grand start, and is now beyond the reach of damage by drought.

Grain and Milling.

The Neepawa flour and grist mill has been reopened.

The grain elevator of Delahay Bros., at Cobden, burst on the 18th, scattering 8,000 bushels of peas on the ground. The heavy timbers of the building were split into kindling wood.

The Hercules Manufacturing Company, of Petrolia, talk of removing their works for the manufacture of flour machinery to London, provided they get some substantial encouragement.

The Ontario Government issued its spring crop bulletin in May. A decline is reported in the area of barley sown, but in spring wheat the amount has been considerably increased. Fall wheat promises a fair crop.

Minneapolis has nine "regular" elevators, with a total capacity of 10,300,000 bushels. They are as follows: "A" 1 and "A" 2, "Union," "Star," "St. Anthony," "Transfer," "B" 1 and "B" 2, and "Interior" 1. In addition to those there are twelve private elevators, with a total capacity of 5,115,000 bushels.

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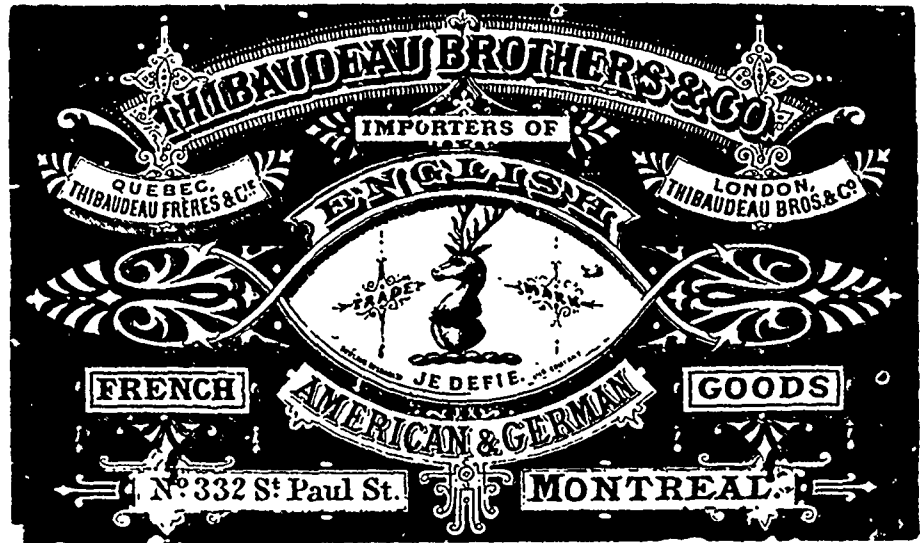
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Good Table! Good Rooms! Three best Sample Rooms
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ROUNTREE & CONNOR, Proprietors.



LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.

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

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

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

FOR QUOTATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO THE MILLS,

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HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.

THE LARGEST CORDAGE FACTORY IN THE DOMINION.

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WINNIPEG, Man., and LONDON, Eng.

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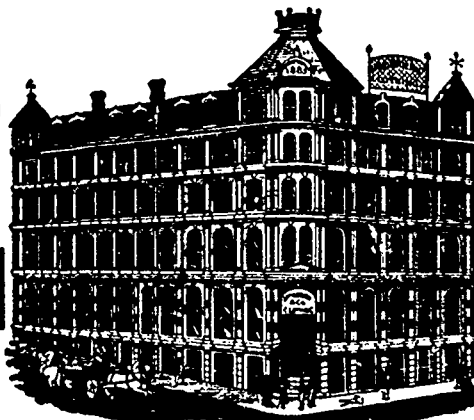
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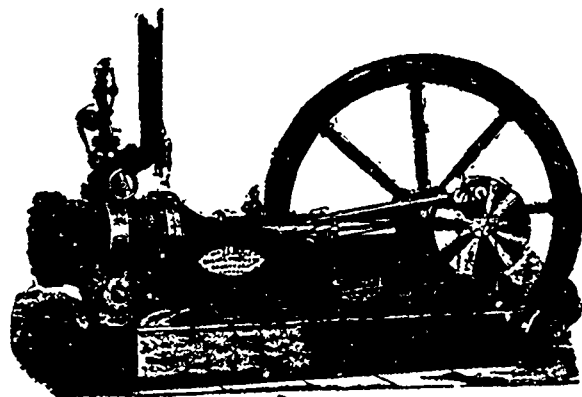
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GRAIN AND FEED.

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GLENORA " "	1200 " "	SEAFORTH—Seaforth, Ont. - 300
GODERICH—Goderich, Ont.	1000 " "	

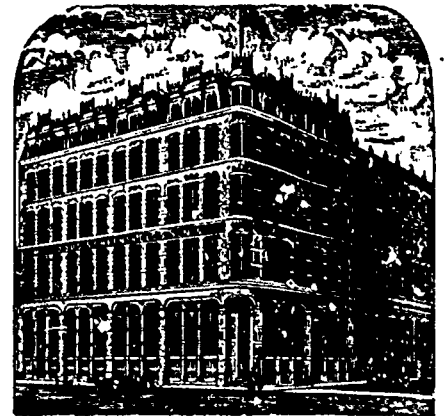
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ENGINES AND BOILERS
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Whales in Hudson's Bay,
Gold in British Columbia
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 2, 1890.

THE CURE FOR LONG CREDITS.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article from the *Canadian Journal of Commerce*, headed "Long Credits," in which the farmers of Canada are saddled with all the responsibility of the present system of long credits in vogue in this Dominion among mercantile men; and in which also the greed, cupidity and dishonesty of the agricultural classes are set forth in a manner calculated to make the reader believe that the essence of Canadian rascality is centered in the farmer, and that if he could only be educated into a state of semi-honesty all trouble in connection with the giving of credit would be at an end.

The poor granger is doubtless a great source of trouble and annoyance to business men who have direct dealings with him; but to hold him responsible for the whole inflation of credit, which now exists in this Dominion, is to lay on his shoulders along with own shortcomings a host of others, for which the primary responsibility rests with classes laying far greater claims to business tact and ability than the farmer pretends, even in his moments of gushing egotism, to possess. Even in the *Journal of Commerce's* article referred to, through the thin sheathing of abuse of grangers, there are chinks which reveal other causes for long and dangerous credits. For instance the following extract:—

"It is evident that the plethora of stores has increased competition to such a pitch that the farmer is practically master of the situation. As a consequence he has encroached until he enjoys a length of credit accorded to no other class of consumers."

A logical view of the situation thus stated is that too many storekeepers, too close competition, and too much eagerness to sell goods on the part of merchants are the primary causes of inflated credit, and the farmer is the only individual who is fortunate or unfortunate enough to be able to take advantage of the unhealthy situation produced by the folly of others. That he is clear of blame in taking advantage of it, no reasonable man can assert, but he is not primarily responsible for the existing evil, and even when he does take the advantage, (if it can be so called) afforded thereby, he frequently finds out that after all he has been more of a dupe than a knave.

The *Journal of Commerce* in depicting the knavery of the farmer uses the following language: "He expects to get as much as possible for his money, and give as little in return as he can help." In following out which principle, he is only making the aim of every prudent business man. The picture of the plundered storekeeper is a different one, however, and the following language of the *Journal* gives a view of it. "And as the latter (the storekeeper) is well aware that thanks to hayseed legislation, his customer is perfectly sheriff-proof, he can only wait patiently for payment, until such time as the farmer has no better use for his money,"

It is evident that the writer of the *Journal's* article must have started out from the firm belief that every farmer is an unscrupulous scheming knave and every retail merchant selling to him a sucker of the most gullible type. Unless that assumption is admitted his whole argument is mere wind, and the article he has produced valuable only for its picture of knave and sucker, which is almost vivid enough to form a parallel for the touching tale contained in that classic rhyme of "The spider and the fly."

If there is anything in the adage that knowledge and power bring responsibility, then in this matter of long credits our farmers have certainly less to shoulder than any other class. They, of all other classes, are least familiar with the usages of business, and their every day life does not necessitate their having any great knowledge in that respect. Then in the matter of power to rectify abuses in trade, a field in which they are not engaged, they are certainly powerless; so that possessing least knowledge of and least power in the affairs of trade, they are consequently least responsible for evils that exist therein. The retail merchant holds in his hands the direct power to close this ruinous system of a year's credit to the consumer, and if his power is shortened in this respect, it is because of the folly of his fellow merchants, who will still persist in giving such credits. Then also retail merchants are men who should have a pretty good knowledge of business principles, and should know better than give consumers such dangerous lines of credit, so that if the inflation is still kept up it is because of jealousy or ignorance of business principles among retailers, who if they united upon proper action, could soon educate the farmer into shorter credit, when that personage found no temptation to look for longer. We need not abuse a hungry dog for eating a piece of meat carelessly left with in his reach. The sensible course is to place the meat beyond his reach. The same course can be followed with profit in credit to the farmer.

But the retail merchant is not himself such a commercial economist, that he can unaided check this ruinous system of long credits to consumers, and it must be admitted that any efforts he may make in that direction are not too well seconded by the wholesaler or manufacturer from whom he purchases. While credits of six months and even longer are allowed to retail merchants, there will still be a temptation to reckless giving of credit on their part, and those of their number who would be inclined to reform the evil will find competitors to frustrate their efforts, so long as wholesalers hold out the present tempting long credits.

In like manner the wholesale merchant or manufacturer who is desirous of curtailing credits to the retailer finds he has competitors who will cling to the dangerous inflation and prevent him from following out his desires for reform. And while competition between banks is so keen as it is in Canada there will always be in the wholesale mercantile field many houses which can only carry on business with the aid of the reckless credit, so freely given by banks to such institutions. When the facts are known, that scores of such houses receive

from banks lines of discount, with which by the aid of customers paper they can swell their bank credit to three or four times the amount of their capital, it can be seen to what balloon-like inflation commercial credit in Canada has attained, and how much need there is for some reform that will not only check the pressure, but in some measure ease it off.

There can be no doubt but all classes have their share in the responsibility of having produced this undesirable state of affairs. The farmer and other consumers, the retail merchants, the wholesaler and manufacturer and the banker are all to blame. But the question forces itself upon us, where is the unemployed power, which if brought into play, can inaugurate the much needed reform? The answer is clear, that is in the hands of the bankers. They possess the power to effectually force the reform upon the wholesaler and manufacturer, and from the latter through the retailer it would soon reach the consumer, even among the farming classes. That this latent power will soon be so employed is very unlikely at present, for to curtail mercantile credits from their present proportions to the safe limit of say sixty days, would be to leave at least one third of the resources of our banks lying unemployed and un-renumerative. The banks cannot afford that, and are not at all likely to make an effort for reform, which would so curtail their profits.

CONFLICTING LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

The question of where Federal legislative power begins, and where State legislative power ends, is once more causing quite a little discussion in the United States, and the instances where State laws have infringed upon Federal prerogative have been increasing in number of late years. A few weeks ago, the Supreme Court of the United States decided, that the State of Iowa had no power to prohibit the importation of intoxicating drinks from another state or a foreign country, so long as those drinks were retained in their original packages. The decision caused a wild stir in prohibition circles, but unfortunately this question of liquor prohibition has developed so bitter a feeling between its advocates and opponents, that such a decision is too generally looked upon as merely a decision calculated to annoy one class of extremists, and to please another, and thus its whole bearing upon the question of central and local legislative rights is lost sight of.

Since this decision, another has been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, which comes pretty near to a parallel with its predecessor, but it has the advantage, that it is not connected with liquor prohibition, and is therefore much more likely to be discussed as it affects States' rights or Federal authority.

It seems that the State of Minnesota has a law, which prohibits the sale of fresh meat slaughtered in another state or a foreign country, and some convictions under its provisions brought around its test before the Supreme Court of the United States, which has declared the law unconstitutional. As might be expected there is a loud cry against the Supreme Court decision, and men, who were the most

bitter opponents of the States' rights doctrine during and immediately after the Great American civil war, are now wincing under the presence of the doctrine they so strongly advocated, if indeed they are not openly opposing it.

The question of States' rights cost the great republic one of the most disastrous civil wars on record, and their legislative obliteration immediately after the close of that bloody struggle, when sectional rancor and hate swayed legislation more than reason, it could scarcely be expected, would be carried out with that foresight and consideration which would prevent entanglements within a comparatively few years thereafter. The United States Congress immediately after this civil war first legislated nearly one-third of the states out of the Union, and then when they were out, passed a number of constitutional amendments, to which these excluded states had to conform, after they were allowed to come back into the Union. It was only natural, that Congress in its eagerness to stamp out one of the main causes of the great rebellion, would make mistakes, which would bring about friction if not trouble in the future. Now that all danger of another civil war is over, and the social curse of slavery from which it sprung is buried beyond resurrection, it might not be out of place for Congress to inquire into states' rights once more, and see if in commerce and other fields not linked with war, there is not room for some mitigation of the iron clad authority, with which the Federal Government was invested in the days of sectional and race prejudices and hate, immediately following the great struggle. It may be, as a Minnesota trade journal states, that a state's prohibitory legislative power should include at least the right of saying what its citizens shall eat or drink.

In this "Canada of ours" we have a confederation in the construction of which all the centralizing evils of the United States constitutional amendments are embodied, and others still more centralizing in their influence have been added. The idea of one province trying to prohibit the import of anything sent from another, no matter on what plea the prohibition would be based, is something the average Canadian has never dreamt of. Governments at Ottawa can smell a provincial interference with Dominion rights a long way off, as for instance the tyrannical and absurd interference during the past decade with the right of Manitobans to construct railways in their own province. Then the power of regulating everything connected with trade is claimed by the Dominion Government, and how that power can be interpreted we in the Northwest can understand from past experience. There is for instance a quarantine regulation of the Dominion which completely prevents the importation into this country of live stock from the states immediately south of us; that is, so far as it would be of any value to settlers. A tariff is not enough to prevent this trade evidently, and a tyrannical quarantine is therefore added. But that the C. P. R. company might make money, these quarantine regulations are not allowed to affect cattle, shipped from western United States ranches over two thousand miles of Canadian territory to the Eastern States.

Nor was either tariff or quarantine enforced on wealthy Canadian ranchmen, when a few years ago, they were allowed to fill up duty free with stock from the American side. It is only the struggling settler on the prairie who was ever intended to be hampered or burdened with tariff or quarantine laws, for the C. P. R. company and the wealthy ranchers of the territories can bring pressure to bear on the Dominion, and both include many politicians, political wire pullers, and personal friends of the Government and their following, for whom matters must be made smooth. In this manner is central government abused in Canada, and for such purposes is the legislative power of a weak province like that of Manitoba kept down to a level with the power vested in a Municipal Council. If the Washington Government would attempt to override any states in this manner, there would be lighted up a fire of public indignation, which would ere long burst into a rebellion greater by far, than the one in which slavery received its death blow.

THE WHEAT PROSPECTS.

It is too early as yet to allow of any reliable forecast being made of the outcome of the spring wheat crop of this continent, although the winter wheat outlook in this northern hemisphere on both sides of the Atlantic has assumed a definite hue, and can be calculated upon as furnishing a fairly reliable index to probable final results.

According to the *London Miller*, for May, the wheat crop of Northwestern Europe looked healthy with the opening of that month, but backward owing to cold weather, and in some portions of France the stand was decidedly thin. In the Baltic districts the appearance of affairs was much the same, while in Hungary, Southern Russia and other parts of Southern Europe the prospects was very good for abundant crop. In the southwestern portions of the continent, drought had caused a bad start, but taken altogether the European prospect at this early date pointed to a full average for the whole continent.

Indian advices about wheat are as yet meagre, but enough is known to establish the belief, that the exports therefrom will this year scarcely equal those of last, which should be about 8,000,000 bushels short of a full average. In New Zealand, too, as the crop comes to market the proportion of damaged and shrunken grain proves to be greater than first calculations placed it, and it is now pretty certain, that the surplus fit for export will be much short of an average.

After collecting the reports of the world's outside wheat prospect, we have a prospect slightly below the average, and from this standpoint it is necessary to view the prospect over our own continent. So far as the spring wheat prospect is concerned, it is good with scarcely an exception in all districts, and in the Northwest, both on this and the southern side of the international boundary, it is as bright as it ever was at this early part of the season. But of course a spring wheat prospect at this early date may be very brilliant, and be sadly marred before harvest is reached, and this is quite possible with the present crop.

The greatest anxiety of the season has certainly been in connection with the winter wheat crop of this continent, and the anxiety has not been without cause. The best reports of the present month do not place the winter wheat prospects within fifteen per cent. of an average, while there are many usually well posted people who place the shortage at forty per cent. Whatever may be the exact average prospect, it is beyond doubt, but the winter wheat, as a whole, is very likely to be a long way short, and the very mistification and contradiction which surround reports from the districts where damage is reported, are fast developing into that haze, which surrounds an unexpectedly poor crop at all times, and through which it is very difficult to get a clear view of the actual state of affairs.

It must be kept in mind that the winter wheat crop comprises over three-fifths of the yield of this continent, and taking the total yield of an average crop of that grain at 300,000,000 bushels, a 25 per cent. shortage would mean just 75,000,000 bushels, which would have to be made up by an extra yield in spring wheat, and that is what is impossible to do any year. That the American wheat crop of 1890 will fall considerably below an average is now beyond doubt, and there is no prospect of the aggregate crop of the balance of the world showing above one. A view ahead therefore augurs well for wheat prices, especially when the low ebb to which the world's visible supply has fallen is taken into consideration. Another favorable symptom is the prosperity now existing in Great Britain, for the price of our grain depends almost as much upon the ability of the masses in Great Britain to pay for bread, as it does upon surplus or deficit here.

UNDERBILLING GRAIN.

It seems that the old trick of billing cars of grain under their actual weight has had a little revival on the Canadian trunk roads of late, and to counteract this dishonest practice, the managers of these roads are disposed to take a rather high-handed course. Mr. George Olds, general traffic manager of the C. P. R., forwarded the following communication to the President of the Montreal Corn Exchange, and as might be expected it has caused some stir in grain circles:—

"I beg to advise you that, owing to complaints received from honest grain shippers in Ontario, and the undoubted fact that frequent and extensive frauds have been practised upon us by shippers underbilling weights, we have found it necessary to issue instructions to our agents to refuse to accept any more grain in bulk for track delivery. Hereafter all grain will be sent through our elevator. We have discovered that a great many shippers are in the habit of returning weights of from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. less than the actual amount loaded in the cars, and it is impossible for us to check these in any other way than that above indicated."

A meeting of the same Exchange the action of Mr. Olds was discussed with a little acrimony, one prominent member, who is noted for his outspoken honesty, expressing his fear that, as the new arrangement would be practically a tax of half a cent a bushel on all grain shipments to Montreal, it was being enforced,

to improve the earning power of railway elevator property as much as for the purpose of detecting dishonest shippers. The same member also hinted that the underbilling fraud might result as much from the private hints of railway agents that the practice would be winked at, as from actual dishonesty on the part of the shippers, competition for freight being now as keen, that with fixed rates of freight other underhand methods of securing business was very likely to be brought into play.

It is to be regretted that the C.P.R. management should consider it necessary to adopt the arbitrary course they have taken in order to stop this dishonest practice, but at the same time they are credited for being honest in their aim. If some of their agents at outside points gave the hints about underbilling being a practice to be winked at, they no doubt did so without authority, and it would be unfair to hold the management of the road responsible for such hints. The course they have adopted, arbitrary though it be, carries with it the appearance of good faith, for if competition be so close as to require underhand work, an obnoxious course such as is outlined in the letter of Mr. Olds is likely to be a means of cutting off patronage from some shippers.

It does seem as if the checking, which the railway could secure by the use of their track scales at central points, should be sufficient to put a stop to this practice, without having to resort to the extreme course suggested by the general traffic manager. When shippers attempt a fraud so great as billing cars of grain at from two-thirds to three-fourths of their actual contents, it is high time that the railway company should take steps to protect honest shippers as well as themselves. It is to be hoped, however, that they will be able to devise means for the frustration of the dishonesty without adding an elevator charge, which would certainly be an addition to the expense of grain transportation.

A Remarkable Report.

General surprise has been occasioned by the publication in eastern papers of a report, alleged to come from Dun, Wiman & Co's agency, concerning the commercial condition of the city of Vancouver. The publication of this report, even if it be true to the fullest extent, is certainly a woeful breach of commercial etiquette, and one calculated to do great harm. The matter referred to appeared in THE COMMERCIAL of May 19, and it is not necessary to reproduce the article. A representative of THE COMMERCIAL who was in Vancouver at the time has undertaken to investigate with a view to ascertaining upon what foundation the report is based. It will perhaps be well at the outset to give a few statements from the leading business men of Vancouver concerning the matter in question.

R. H. Alexander, president of the board of trade and manager of a large industrial concern, said there was no reason for sending out such a report as there was nothing in the situation, to warrant it. His business did not make him intimately acquainted with the situation, but the bank managers had stated to him that paper had been well met. There was some dullness in trade, owing to the bad winter, but no

reason for such a sweeping report, which was calculated to do great harm. He said that eastern houses were too anxious to sell goods and forced stocks upon customers. In this country there was not the same difference between summer and winter goods as in the east, and most staple goods were in season all the year around, so that if dealers were overstocked, they could stop buying until their stocks were reduced, and they would not be obliged to carry stocks over for a year, as in the east where winter goods are not saleable in the summer and summer goods in the winter. He characterized the report as absurd, and exaggerated even as a confidential document, and he could not see how the originators of it had arrived at such a conclusion. Men were well employed and he had found it difficult to obtain laborers a few days ago. There was no poverty in the community.

A. H. B. Macgowan, secretary of the board, and representative of several large eastern houses in British Columbia, said that Dun, Wiman & Co. had no agency in Vancouver, and the reporter for the agency who occasionally visited the city could know very little about the situation. There had been no important failures for two years. Some who had started with little capital had done well. Some were now wealthy who had started with very little money, which they had made in business, independent of speculation. He had done a large trade throughout the province, including Vancouver, and had never written off a dollar for bad debts. He did not think trade was overdone any more than in other cities of the same size. He was of the opinion that the dullness in real estate had given rise to the reports that general trade was unsatisfactory. The distance from market made it necessary for retailers to carry larger stocks than in the east, as lines cannot be so quickly replenished. There had been a few failures of mushroom concerns, such as occur in all new towns, but none of importance. The report should not have been published, and was overdrawn even as a private circular.

D. Oppenheimer, of Oppenheimer Bros., wholesale dealers, said that those who had started in business in Vancouver under favorable conditions had done well. Some who came in without money, as is the case in new towns, had sometimes not done so well. Their trade was increasing right along, and payments were good. They had not lost \$1,000 in bad debts since starting in Vancouver. The report was very misleading to the general public. Some trades might be overdone, but as a rule Vancouver merchants had done well. Credit business was being reduced.

Thos. Dunn, of Thos. Dunn & Co., a leading jobber, said there was no reason for sending out such a report. Business with them was much better than last year, and April and May were the best months they ever had. Trade was working more into a cash basis, and collections were good. There were no failures of importance and the remarks in the circular could not apply to the established trade of Vancouver. The merchants who attended to business properly were doing well, and the old firms that started with the town were still at the front. Some adventurers and beats who started without money succeeded in getting a few dollars in debt and then skipped, but that was their game from the start.

T. W. Clark, wholesale produce, etc. dealer,

said the report was entirely incorrect so far as his branch was concerned. Business was better with him than last year, especially during the past two months, and collections were good.

H. Arkell, a wholesale produce dealer, said that Vancouver merchants were doing well as a rule, while some who started with little capital were now in good circumstances. Payments were very satisfactory with him. There were no failures to amount to anything in the grocery trade; only a few unimportant failures had occurred. Business was satisfactory.

R. V. Winch said the report was all bosh. Trade was much better with him than last year, and this he believed was the case generally, from his knowledge of the city. His cash sales were increasing and he had made no bad debts during the past winter. Mr. Keith, manager of the Bank of British Columbia at Vancouver, stated that he regarded the condition of the city as good—in fact as good as it ever had been, and he considered the outlook for the future very favorable.

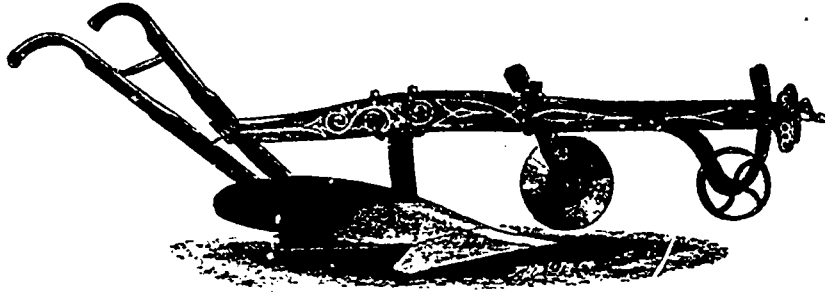
From these and other sources THE COMMERCIAL representative is convinced that the report of the mercantile agency is misleading. The situation may be summed up as follows: Last winter was an exceptionally severe and prolonged one on the coast, to the injury of trade. Outside work was stopped for a considerable time, and in a city like Vancouver, with a large labor and mechanical population in building lines, this meant close money and curtailment of trade for a season. Work has now been resumed actively, and all are now earning good wages, consequently business is pulling up. The working population in Vancouver have nearly all invested in houses for themselves, which they are paying for in instalments, consequently they have not been able to save anything from their wages to provide for long spells of enforced idleness, such as the hard winter just passed rendered necessary. This feature is a good one in itself. There is no poverty in the city. Trade, though curtailed some last winter, cannot have fallen as low as stated in the report referred to. All the local jobbers report that their business has increased. In a general sense retail trade is fully represented in most lines, but not more overdone than in many other parts of Canada. In textile lines there is more crowding than in other regular branches. In Vancouver, as in all new cities, a number of adventurers have come with the purpose of trading upon the susceptibilities of the people, and they have in some instances been able to obtain credit which they never should have received. This of course is the fault of those giving credit to unsound concerns, and the same thing is happening every day all over Canada. As for the immediate future, the outlook in Vancouver is as good as it has been for years back, bearing in mind that there is always the tendency to overdo retail trade, especially in new and rapidly growing towns. It is not more overdone, in my opinion, than it was two years ago. (The report of the mercantile agency would apply with equal force to almost any part of Canada, just as well as to Vancouver. All over Canada trade was not up to expectations last winter, and go where you will stocks of merchandise are largely in excess of what they should be. The report would apply to Winnipeg as much as to Vancouver. As a private circular to wholesale dealers designed to cause caution, it may have been alright, but it should never have been published. It is calculated to do great harm to Vancouver, and unjustly so. Those who do not understand the conditions existing between the wholesale and retail trade are liable to conclude that things are "going to smash" here generally, while as a matter of fact the situation commercially is very much the same as that prevailing in other parts of Canada, and perhaps more satisfactory than in some other towns about which nothing has been heard.)

PLOWS

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STUDEBAKER WROUGHT STEEL SKEIN

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10 Gross Syr Red Spruce Gum,

5 Gross 4711 Glycerine Soap,

15 Gross Pear's Soap,

250 Gross Morse's FINE TOILET SOAPS.

OUR CATALOGUES ARE NOW READY.

WRITE FOR ONE.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.

60 Princess Street, - **Winnipeg.**

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

To the Millers of Manitoba and the Northwest:

GENTLEMEN.—The Hercules Manufacturing Co. of Petrola, 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,
Petrola, - **Ontario.**

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Monetary affairs have not shown much tendency to increased activity during the past week, although there has been a revival in the demand for small mortgage loans by farmers, and there will in all probability be further increase in these during the present week, now that seeding operations are over, and the prospect is sufficiently good to warrant farmers in making some permanent improvements. Loans on city real estate are still few and far between, except arrivals and in instances where companies have made sales of property left on their hands, and these have been on the increase during the last month. The interest on business loans has been nearly all 9 per cent straight, and there has been no first-class city business to call for lower rates. At the banks business has been a little quiet as it usually is near the close of the month, but with renewals and part renewals of trade paper the volume of discounts has been kept considerably above what it usually is at this slow time of the year. With the opening of June the last of the purchases of spring goods will go into paper, and that will cause a little spurt at the banks for a few days. On all sides the feeling is one of easy confidence, and there has been nothing to make a change in discount rates which range from 7 to 8 per cent for good choice trade paper.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The wholesale trade of the city has been moving along with a steady gait during the week, but there has been no marked increase of sales in any particular branch. The most marked improvement has been in season lines of goods, and even in these the bulk of the heavy purchases have been by city retailers, and they have bought cautiously. As yet the country trade has been light, and wholesalers have been inclined not to press sales to country dealers, but leave them to see more clearly their probable wants for the coming fall trade. There has been a fair sorting trade in summer lines, and travellers going out this week will carry samples for the sorting trade. In heavies and other lines dependant upon building and contracting the movement is still far from as brisk as the trade desire. There has, however, been a slight increase in the volume of sales, compared with that of the previous week. In food products and other lines of everyday consumption there is very little if any change to note. Wholesalers are not anxious to force sales unless to first-class men, and such are not inclined to buy, only as immediate wants compel them. The volume of sales is thus held down considerably, and it is likely to be held, until cash returns from the country are much better than they are as yet. On this head there is still some grumbling to be heard, although the feeling all round is one of much greater confidence than it was a month ago.

DRUGS.

There is no change to note and prices held steady as follows: Howard's quinine, 60 to 75c; German quinine, 50 to 60c; morphia, \$2.25 to \$2.50; iodide of potassium, 42.50 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 vitriol, 10 to 12c.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

During the week there has been a moderate sorting trade doing, but the volume has not been so heavy as at this time last year, and has certainly fallen short of the calculations of a month ago. However, with a continuation of warm weather, this week will make a better showing. City buyers have been buying more freely from fall and winter samples, but still show a cautious tendency. Only a few country dealers have made fall purchases during the week, but these few act with much more confidence than was displayed by buyers three weeks ago. The worst feature of the trade is still in connection with collections, which continue to come in very slowly, and in a very slender volume.

DRIED FRUITS.

The supply of evaporated fruits is getting very low in the city, and there is an unwillingness to import much at present advanced prices asked at central markets. Prices here hold firm, and should importations have to be made quotations would go still higher. Present figures 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 Elemo figs in 10 lb. boxes, 16c per lb.; choice figs, 13c per lb.; fancy Elemo layer figs, 20 lb boxes, 15c 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.; peeled peaches, 27 to 30c per lb.; pitted plums, 14c; raspberries, 35c; French prunes, 10c per lb.; nectarines, 20 to 23c.

FISH.

The demand is light, and the variety unchanged since our last report. Prices are: Salmon, 15c a pound; cod, 8c; jackfish, 1c; pickerel 3c; Lake Superior trout, 10c; smoked gold-eyes, 40c per dozen; salt whitefish, \$5 per 100 kg.

GREEN FRUITS AND NUTS.

The volume of sales has increased materially with the advent of warm weather. Stocks in the city are liberal, and prices scarcely changed. Apples are now practically out of the market. Quotations are as follows: 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 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. Bananas are quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.75, or bunch. Pine apples \$3 to \$3.50 per dozen. Nuts—S. S. Taragona almonds, 20c per pound. Greenoble walnuts, 19c; Sicilian filberts, extra large, 15c; peanuts, white Virginia, green, 15c; roasted, 17c; coconuts per hundred \$9; hickory nuts 10c per pound; pecans, large polished, per lb 17c.

GROCERIES.

No change to report in this branch. Business is worked on the hand to mouth principle. Prices are steady as follows: Sugars, yellow, 6 1/2 to 7c, as to quality; granulated, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; lump, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4c. Coffee, green,—Rio, 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, 55c per pound; Lilly, 7s, 52c; diamond solace, 12s, 49c; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W., caddies, 47 1/2c; Honaysueklo, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunnetto Solace, 12s, 48c. McAlpine Tobacco Co's plug tobacco: Old Crow, 46c; Woodcock, 52c; Beaver, 63c; Jubilee, 60c; Anchon, 59c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 65c; Cut Cavendish, 70c; Sonator, 80c; Standard Kentucky, light, 85; do dark, 80c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$30; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000. Mauricio, \$42.50; Scudaa 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.

There has been a slight increase in the volume of sales during last week, and the trade are more hopeful, than they were two weeks ago. Prices of most staples are stiff, although they have not in most cases moved upward in sympathy with outside markets. Prices stand as follows so far, but advances are possible any day: Cut nails, 10d, and upwards, \$3.30; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.50 as to grade 1.; C. tin plates double, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$4 to \$4.25; sheet iron, \$4.25 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, net pieces, 1 inch, 11.20c; 1 1/2 inch, 14 1/2c; 1 3/4 inch, 18 1/2c; 2 inch, 23c per foot; ingot tin, 32c per lb; bar tin, 33c per pound; sheet zinc, 8c per lb.; galvanized iron, 28 guage, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c lb; bar iron, \$3.60 per 100 lbs; shot, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 per lb.; tarred felt \$2.40 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6 1/2 nett.

LUMBER.

The week has developed a good steady demand with a fair volume of sales. These is no sign, however, of any rush. Prices are steady, the quotations at the different mills on the Lake of the Woods 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. Shiplap: 10in, \$16; 8in, \$15.50; 8 and 10in flooring and siding at \$1 per advance. Siding, ceiling and flooring. 1st, 6in, \$29, 2nd, 6in, \$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, 1/2 in x 6 in, \$20; No. 2, 2nd siding, 1/2 in x 6 in, \$17. Finishing (1 1/2, 1 3/4 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; 1/2 round and cove, do., 75c. Casing: 4 in O G, per 100 ft

lineal, \$1.75; 5in O G, do, \$2.25; 6in O G, do, \$2.50; 8in O G, base, do, \$3.50; 10in O G, base, do, \$4.25. Lath, \$2. Shingles: No. 1, \$3; No. 2, \$2.50; No. 3, \$1.50; No. 4, \$1.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

The sales for the week show quite an increase, and there is a hope rising that the season has now fairly opened. Prices are steady and as follows: Turpentine in barrels, inscribed gages, 10c per gal; turpentine, in barrels, guaranteed measurement, or in 5 gallon cans, 80c gallon; linseed oil in barrels, raw 77c; boiled 80c; benzine and gasoline, 50c; pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$6 a barrel; Portland cement, \$4.90 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.40 a barrel, putty, in bladders, 3½c a pound, bulk in barrels, 3c; whitening in barrels, \$1.50 a cwt; Crown pure white lead, \$7.50; Royal Charter, \$7.00; Railroad, \$6.50; 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.

LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FINDINGS.

No change to report. Prices 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, 85; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, wax upper, 40 to 45c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 26 to 29c per 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.

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 moving power in our American markets during the past week has again been the crop prospect on our own continent, and on some markets dealers and speculators seem to be oblivious to all other influences. The very decided improvement in spring wheat prospects all over the Northwestern States has had a weakening effect upon markets, and the beautiful bright weather in Chicago had its effect in breaking that market which has been tending steadily downward all week. This is all in defiance of the fact that reports of damage in the winter States have been even more discouraging than during any former week. Reports from Illinois, Tennessee and Missouri tend to show that the damage to winter wheat is beyond the power of any weather to cure, and in

those States the yield will undoubtedly be surprisingly short. The decrease in visible supply for the week of 237,000 bushels when announced surprised nobody, and did not effect prices in anyway. Reports from the Northwest seem to have had the most marked effect upon the market, and these in every instance were encouraging and as the week advanced became quite glowing. In eastern Canadian markets the condition of the hard wheat market is much the same as reported in last issue. Millers hold nearly all the visible supply, and in this country matters are in a similar condition. Receipts at outside Manitoba points averaged somewhere about 2,000 bushels a day from all sources, so that even high prices cannot bring out much, although the rush of spring work is over and farmers have time to haul. The prices paid for wheat at outside points were from 91 to 93c, but the great bulk of it was taken in at 92c. Some country millers are reported as out of wheat, so that there yet may be somewhat of a scramble for what little is yet left in the hands of our farmers.

FLOUR.

The demand from the east has improved considerably since our last report, there being in the neighborhood of twenty cars ordered from there during the week, and additional orders are still coming in. The demand from mills at outside points must have been quite as large as that in the city, and sales would no doubt have been heavier, but for the fact that quite a few small mills are getting short of wheat. The local trade has been steady but not brisk, and there have been no changes in prices which hold as follows: Patents \$3.00; strong bakers, \$2.75; second bakers, \$2.20; XXXX, \$1.40; superfine, \$1.25; Graham flour, \$2.75; middlings, \$3.00 per 100 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS AND FEED.

Although the local demand has eased off somewhat owing to grazing being now possible, the mills can sell their output as fast as made at good figures to eastern customers. Prices hold steady at \$14 a ton for bran and \$16 for shorts.

MEALS, POT BARLEY, ETC.

Only a limited demand reported, with prices unchanged and 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

Prices are a little easier in the United States and imported feed oats here are in sympathy. Car lots of these were worth 48c, and as low as 48c has been quoted. Good seed and milling lots are still held firm at 51 to 52c, only one quotation of 50c being heard of for a car a little shady.

BARLEY.

The demand for seed is over for the season, but what is in the hands of dealers is held firm at 65c, although it can only be used now for feed purposes.

CHEESE.

One wagon load of new local cheese was brought to town last week, for which the owner modestly asked 15c a pound. He peddled the load out mostly to consumers. New eastern can be laid down in round lots for 12c, and wholesale provision men are selling to retailers at 13 to 13½c.

BUTTER.

There is still a shortage in the supply of fresh made rolls, and prices have in consequence held firm, 15 to 16c being the range for round lots. The shortage caused some demand for the best qualities of packed stuff, and it has been demonstrated that really high grades are not too plentiful, and that stocks held are mainly of lower grades. Quite a few packages changed

hands at prices ranging from 18 to 14c, and a sale of one choice lot was made at 15c. Now that grazing is becoming general, a better supply of fresh made rolls is looked for.

EGGS.

Receipts have not increased as much as was expected, and with packers in the field all lots offered are freely taken. The general price is 12c, although buyers are loth to pay that figure, and offer only 11½c for anything short of choice.

LARD.

The demand has been fair and prices steady and unchanged. Quotations are: 20 lb. pails \$2.25; tierces 9c a pound.

CURED MEATS.

The movement during the week was moderate, but with no special activity apparent. Stocks are not too heavy in the city, but local curers are holding down importers' prices to a very slim profit. Prices have not advanced but are very firm. Quotations are: Dry salt bacon, 10c; smoked 11c; boneless breakfast 13½c; spiced rolls 12c; green hams 13c; smoked hams un canvassed 13½c.

LIVE STOCK.

Prices were inclined to be higher in this branch. Good quality of beef is scarce, quoted 4 to 4½, and pork, 8½ to 9c.

DRESSED MEATS.

Beef is considerably stiffer, quoted 7½ to 8c; veal, 8 to 9c; pork 8 to 9c; and mutton, 12½ to 13c. Farmers are not bringing in any meats at all, and it will probably be quoted higher before long.

POULTRY AND GAME.

No change has taken place in the quotations since last week. Plenty of chickens are coming in to supply the market. Turkeys, 12½c, live weight; chickens, 12 to 12½c.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

Hides are reported very dull none coming in at all, and there is probably not more than a carload between the three dealers in the city. Shearlings are expected in soon. Country hides are worth about 2½ to 3c per pound. Heavy steers are worth 4½c for No. 1, and 4c for No. 1 cows; No. 2, 3½c for heavy steers and 3c for No. 2 cows; No. 3, 2c. Calfskins, No. 1, 5c, No. 2, 4c. Sheepskins, 50 to 55c. Tallow, 2½c for rough and 4½ to 5c for rendered.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are scarce and have an upward tendency, and probably the next report will be considerable higher. Commission men have very few on hand. Prices for potatoes are 63 to 65c on track; onions, Egyptian 7½c, B. made 10c, green 25 to 30c; Rhubarb, 3 to 3½c radishes, 40 to 50c; lettuce, 40c; cucumbers, \$1.50; to \$1.75; beans, \$3.50 a box; asparagus, \$1.75 a dozen.

HAY.

Last week was a notable one in the hay market, prices running up to from \$18 to \$20 and none offering at that.

Montreal Stock Markets.

Following were closing quotations on May 30:

Banks	Sellers	Buyers
Bank of Montreal	218½	216
Ontario	129	—
Molson's	—	—
Toronto	218	206
Merchants	111½	110½
Union	—	—
Commerce	125	124
Miscellaneous		
Montreal Tel	100	100½
Rich. & Ont. Nav	61	59
City Pass. Ry	190	186
Montreal Gas	207	207½
Canada N. W. Land Co.	85	—
G. P. R. (Montreal)	83	83½
C. P. R. (London)	—	—
Money—Time	7	—
Money—On call	5½	—

Heintzman Pianos, Karn Organs and Raymond Sewing Machines ARE THE BEST.

Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.

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

Saskatchewan.

J. M. R. Neely & Co., have opened a drug store at Prince Albert.

Ex-Constable Willard has opened a blacksmith's shop at Saskatoon.

The assessed value of the town of Prince Albert is \$634,144, and the population is 726.

The Dominion Government intend establishing an experimental farm at Prince Albert.

A temporary bridge is being built across the Saskatchewan at Saskatoon by the Regina & Long Lake Railway.

The five registry offices of the Northwest cost \$3,313 more than the revenue derived from them last year.

W. Stobart & Co., Prince Albert, are buying gopher skins, and very large numbers are coming in. It is their intention to ship them to England on trial. This seems to be the most sensible way of ridding the country of those pests.—*Times*.

Prince Albert *Times*: A party consisting of A. M. Nanton, financial agent, Winnipeg, R. S. Dodds, agent North of Scotland Loan Company, Winnipeg, W. McKenzie, tie contractor, Q.L.L. & S. railway, Mr. Neilson, C. E., same road, and H. D. Lumsdon, C. E., C. P. R., arrived in town from the end of the track on Sunday evening and left again for Saskatoon on Thursday morning. While here they visited and inspected the various lines leading into the city with a view to ascertaining where station grounds could be obtained. It is not yet known whether a site for the station has been selected.

Commenting on the recent removal of the old buildings from Fort Pitt to Onion Lake, the Saskatchewan *Herald* says: "H. Bird has been awarded the contract for removing the Hudson's Bay Co.'s buildings from Fort Pitt to Onion Lake. This removal will practically wipe Fort Pitt off the map, leaving the site of

this once large and prosperous trading post almost in sole possession of the telegraph operator. Fort Pitt, in its palmy days, was a busy place, and the scene of many interesting and stirring events in the early history of the Saskatchewan, as well as in connection with the taking over of the country by the Dominion Government. Onion Lake is the present business centre of that district.

Dairy Matters.

The Rosburn cheese factory is expected to start by June 1st.

The Winnipeg *Tribune* says: Mr. Macfarlane, Dominion analyst, is at present analyzing samples of butter purchased at public in all parts of the Dominion, for the purpose of ascertaining if any of them are oleomargarine. It appears, however, that none of the American product of this character is entering the Dominion, all the samples so far analyzed having been proved to be genuine butter. A bulletin on the subject will shortly be issued. Mr. McGill, assistant analyst, is engaged in making a chemical examination of the Ottawa river water between Ottawa and Montreal to see what effects the sawdust deposits have upon it.

General Notes.

It is reported that the California fruit crop this year will be the largest on record.

Nine lodging houses and two hotels have been destroyed by fire in Seattle; loss, \$35,000.

The beet sugar industry is being developed on a large scale by farmers in North Dakota.

An insect called the saw fly is reported to be ruining the wheat in various parts of Central Illinois.

A syndicate composed of parties interested in the Canadian Pacific Railway has bought a large block of stock in the Commercial Cable Company.

It is stated that 10,000 yards of cloth have been ordered from England by the Japan Government for police uniforms.

J. F. D. Black, city treasurer of Montreal, died recently. Mr. Black has held the position of treasurer for a number of years.

The Dominion Express Company has opened an office in Liverpool, England, and now handles its own business between Great Britain and Canada.

Germany has discovered a new use for the leaves of the strawberry. After being carefully dried they are used as a beverage in place of tea, which it closely resembles in taste.

The stock of Thayer & Co., wholesale jewelers, Toronto, who recently assigned, has been bought in again by them at 50 cents on the dollar. They will continue the business.

The European governments have abandoned the use of camphor in the manufacture of smokeless powder and the consequence has been a heavy decline in both crude and refined.

OUR IMITATORS.

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

CAUTION TO THE TRADE

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

W. H. Storey & Son
Acton, Can.



TASSE, WOOD & CO.

Manufacturers of

Fine Cigars, MONTREAL.

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

Are unsurpassed by any in the Dominion
Ask your Wholesale Merchant
FOR THEM.

J. S. CARVETH & CO., PORK PACKERS

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

Pigs Feet, Bologna and Sausage Casings.
PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
23 Jemima St., WINNIPEG.

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

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

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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.

Eggs Wanted!

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

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

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.

Pork Packers and Provision
Merchants,

41 Bannatyne St. East, - - WINNIPEG.

Joseph Carman,

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, VEGETABLES,
Creamery and Daily Butter, Eggs,
Cheese, Comb Honey, &c.

Write for prices on Cars Potatoes. Consign-
ments and Orders Solicited.

21 Alexander Street West, - - WINNIPEG.

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WHEAT EXPORTERS,

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Station or delivered at Port Arthur
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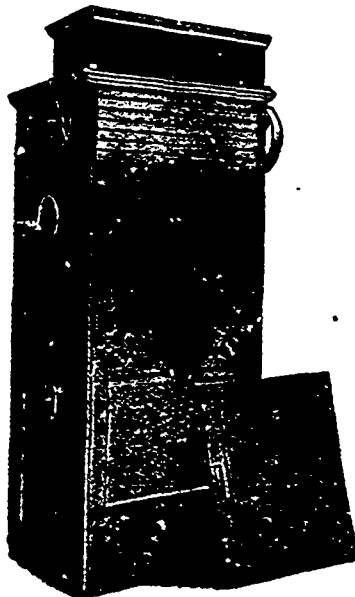
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PORK PACKERS,

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

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

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the Woods Milling Company, Hudson's Bay Company, Porango Milling
Company, Alexander, Kelley & Co., J. H. Fraser and all the leading
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Minneapolis, - Minn.

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To Fish Dealers, Butchers, Etc.

I am now prepared to ship fresh spring Salmon and all
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I pack in specially devised boxes, welliced, and my
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Will ship per express COD unless otherwise specified.

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FISH!

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WINNIPEG.

PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat sold off heavily on Monday but during the day a slight reaction took place especially in long futures. May ranged at 93½ to 94½, June 93½ to 94½, July 93½ to 94½, and August at 91½ to 93½. Corn was very active and displayed considerable strength in the face of large receipts. Closing prices for futures were:—

	May.	June.	July	Aug.
Wheat.....	94½	94½	94½	93½
Corn	33½	33½	33½	34½
Oats	27½	27½	26½	24½
Pork	13.00	13.02½	13.30	13.30
Lard	6.02½	6.02½	6.15	6.25
Short Ribs ..	5.12½	5.12½	5.27½	5.35

Wheat opened on Tuesday fully 1c lower than Monday's close. Bad crop reports still continue to come in especially from Kansas, Missouri and Illinois. Trade is pretty well distributed for the several deliveries July, August and September. Closing prices for futures were:—

	May.	June.	July	Aug.
Wheat.....	93½	93½	93½	92½
Corn	33½	33½	34½	34½
Oats	28½	26½	26½	24
Pork	13.05	13.05	13.32½	13.32½
Lard	6.00	6.00	6.12½	6.22½
Short Ribs ..	5.12½	5.12½	5.27½	5.35

Wheat on Wednesday was narrow and nervous, fluctuations were within a range of 1c. The volume of business was light. May ranged at 93½ to 94c, June at 93½ to 94½c, July 94½ to 94½c, and August at 92½ to 93½c. There was a stronger feeling in oats during the early part of the day. Closing prices were:—

	May.	June.	July.	Aug.
Wheat.....	93½	93½	93½	92½
Corn	33½	33½	34½	35½
Oats	29	27½	26½	24½
Pork	13.20	13.20	13.35	13.45
Lard	6.05	6.05	6.17½	6.27½
Short Ribs ..	5.17½	5.17½	5.30	5.37½

On Thursday wheat took the biggest drop of the week selling fully 2½c below Wednesday's prices. The market was left entirely unsupported, local operators selling heavily. Corn was more active and prices were lower, the decline being attributed to fine weather and heavy receipts. Closing quotations for futures were:—

	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	91	91½	—	91
Corn	33½	33½	34½	35½
Oats	27½	26½	24½	—
Pork	13.22½	13.40	—	—
Lard	6.05	6.17½	—	6.37½
Short Ribs ..	5.17½	5.30	—	5.50

Friday being Decoration day in the States the Chicago board did not meet.

Minneapolis Market.

Closing wheat quotations on May 28 were as follows:—

	May	June.	July.	On track
No. 1 hard.....	90	91½	92	91½-92
No. 1 northern.....	89½	90	91½	90½
No. 2 northern.....	88	89	90	88-89

Wheat opened higher on adverse crop reports, with a good speculative demand. At the higher prices there were a good many who were willing to let go of some and trading was active, with morning range for July mostly at 91½ to 2. Small fluctuations were frequent and due mainly to the drift of orders setting towards one side or the other.

Flour—There was a good deal of complaint that flour was not selling well, but the complaint has stood so long it has become well established. The regular domestic trade was

supplied with patents on the basis of about \$5.05 to \$5.15 on track in Minneapolis. The bulk of local millers still quoted about \$5.60 to Baltimore, \$5.65 to New York and \$5.75 to Boston. Points in the vicinity of either took relative rats. A few fair sized lots were sold. The demand does not call for a full run yet. Bakers were not troublesome to sell at the difference in prices.

Bran and Shorts—There was fair call for shorts at \$9 to 9 25 for coarse, and at \$9.50 to \$10 for fine. Bran sold along between \$8 50 to \$8.75 mostly, the inquiry appearing sufficiently large to move the production at that range.

Corn—The feeling was steady in this market with good yellow samples of feed grain offered at 32½c. Demand for local use quite moderate.

Oats—The sample offerings were full to-day with a range from 27½ to 29c for fair mixed, to nice white samples. A few cars mixed with other grain were offered at 25 but fit only for grinding. Receipts 9,900 bu. Shipments 6,300.

Feed—Coarse corn meal held at \$12.50 to \$13. Mixed feed \$13 to \$13.50; business confined to sales from local mills.

Hay—Nice hay was in demand and choice Minnesota brought \$9, with Iowa upland scarce and nominal at prices thought by dealers to range from \$10 to \$12. Receipts 85 tons.

Eggs—The market is a little weaker to-day, on larger receipts and no improvement in the demand. Some houses are still holding at 12½c including cases, but find it difficult to make sales at that price. The majority of dealers are accepting 11½ with cases, or 11c without.

Potatoes—New potatoes are in fair supply and selling slowly. Old stock is quiet, without any price changes. Good stock is a fair sale. Irish, 35 to 40c. Mixed stock, car lots, 24 to 25c. New potatoes per barrel, \$3.50 to \$4.

Butter—Prices are low and receipts large. The situation is rather unsatisfactory to sellers, but they seem to be doing better than is being done at other markets, where prices are said to be even lower and more uncertain than here. Prices are: Creameries, strictly fancy, 14c; good to choice, 12 to 13c; fair to good, 9 to 11c. Dairies, fancy special brand, 14c; fancy selections, 12 to 13c; good to choice, 7 to 9c. Roll, old, 3 to 4c.

Live Stock—The cattle market continues strong. Quotations are: Grain fed steers, \$3.25 to \$4.25; butchers steers, \$3 to \$4; heavy feeders, \$2.85 to \$3.35; stockers and light feeders, \$2.60 to \$3.20; cows, \$1.40 to \$3.50; bulls and stags, \$1.60 to \$2.25; calves, \$2.50 to \$3.75.

Hogs—Hog market about 5c higher. Quotations: Light and medium, \$3.50 to \$3.85; choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$3.80.

Sheep—Firm. Quotations: Shearing mutton, \$4 to \$4.75; woolled muttons, \$4.50 to \$5.50; feeders, \$4 to \$4.75; lambs, \$5 to \$7.50. —Market Record.

Duluth Wheat Market.

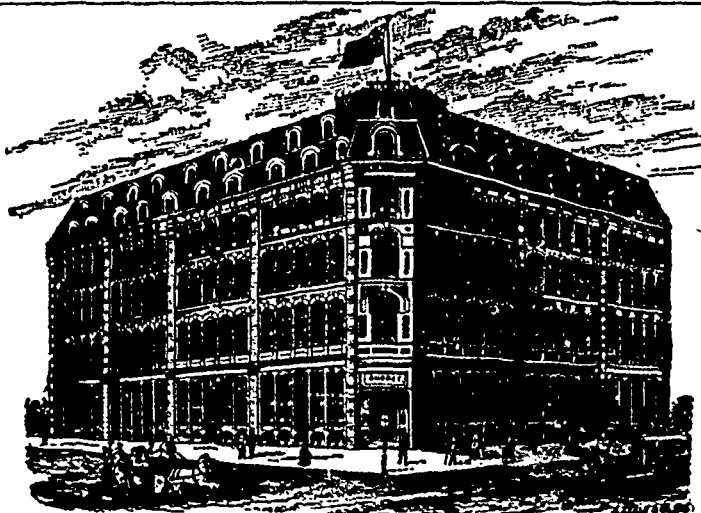
On Wednesday, at Duluth, No. 1 hard wheat for July delivery sold at 94½c.

A comparison of the prices of farm implements and supplies required for agricultural purposes, now and ten years ago, show that the aggregate decline in all things the farmer has to buy is much greater than the decline in the prices of the products he has to sell.

The State of Trade.

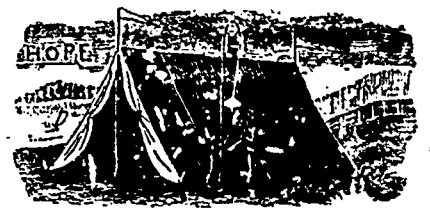
Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* point out that owing to the advanced stage of the season there is less activity in general trade than a week ago. During May the volume of business at Omaha is said to have been smaller than in April, but in excess of the total for May, 1889. Groceries and boots and shoes have shown most activity. Country orders south have fallen off during the week. Crop reports throughout the south are favorable, but in the wheat district reports are conflicting. Trade reports from Chicago show some improvement over the preceding week as do those from points further northwest. The opinion gains ground that we are to carry over nearly 40,000,000 bushels of wheat on July 1st next, in excess of the quantity carried over one year ago, as was pointed out in *Bradstreet's* last week. Believers in higher prices point to the reported prospects for a crop of only 412,009,000 bushels of wheat this year, as compared with 400,000,000 bushels in 1889, as an off-set with a tendency to favor holders of grain. The iron trade has not developed any further strength or activity. Heavy buyers feel that with the present extraordinary output of furnaces, factories, bloomeries, forges and mills, prices cannot help but continue in their favor and hence the indifference to the suggestion of makers to buy liberally for the future. The recent heavy advance in raw cotton has further stiffened cotton goods values and advanced some makes of bleached goods, tickings and jeans ½c a yard. Print cloths are steady. The current demand is only fair from agents and rather quiet from jobbers. Staple cottons and fall dress goods note the chief activity. Woolen goods are only moderately active. The fall season will open early. Light stocks and quiet but steady demand impart continued firmness to the wool market. Holders and purchasers views at primary markets are apart. New wool is arriving more freely at the seaboard. Carpet wool is firm with an upward tendency on light stocks and fair demand. Cotton is ½c higher on speculative excitement, but to short coverings growing out of small supplies available on contract requirements. The old crop movement is heavier; new crop advices cheerful. Bear manipulation on a large scale keeps share speculation distributed and depressed. The trusts were successfully attacked and the restoration of western railroad rates does not prevent bearish rails on the railroad share list. Bonds are less active but values are steady. An unprecedented number of strikes have been reported during May. The total is 43, involving 27,507 strikers against 75 strikes, and 26,126 strikers in May last year. For five months this year the total number of strikes number 550, involving 136,454 men against 296 strikes, and 25,110 strikers in a like portion of 1889. The next movement for the extension of the eight hour day will be made by coal miners, who number 280,000. This we are informed officially, will occur as soon as the carpenters strike is ended. All but 5,000 of the carpenters interested are reported to have gained the shorter day. The business failures reported to *Bradstreet's* number 140 in the United States this week against 186 last week and 135 this week last year. Canada had 12 this week against 28 last week. The number of failures in the United States from January 1st to date is 4,767, against 5,044 in a like portion of 1889.

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



Our Samples for the Spring Season, 1890, are
now on view at 35 Lombard St.,
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H. SHOREY and CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
1866, 1868 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.



HOPE & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Tents, Awnings, Mattresses and
Horse Covers.

GUN CASES.

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A. Carruthers

WOOL PULLER

—AND DEALER IN—

Hides, Skins, Wool, Tallow
and Seneca Root.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID
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OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE :

38 Jemima Street, - Winnipeg

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH

Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES !!

36, 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST

TORONTO.

McALPINE TOBACCO CO.

TRY OUR

"SILVER ASH"

Cut Smoking.

A Strong, Mellow and Lasting Smoke in
10 CENT PACKAGES.

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"Standard Kentucky"

FINE CUT CHEWING

The Superior of any Cut Chewing Tobacco in
Canada.

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J. & A. Clearihue,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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

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

Agents Skidgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards,
Laundry Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, Rothwell &
Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.

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

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

Victoria Steam Bakery

R. M. SMITH & CO.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

Cracker :- Bakers,

VICTORIA, B.C.

Capacity 50 barrels of Flour per day. Corres-
pondence Invited.

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL, ROSS & CO., - Agents.

Lenz & Leiser,

—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

FURNISHINGS, ETC.

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WESTMINSTER WOOLEN MILLS.

Largest and Most Complete Stock in the Province.

Government St. VICTORIA, B.C.

THE DRIARD,

VICTORIA, B.C.

The only strictly first-class hotel
in the province.

LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,

British Columbia.

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

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

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—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

VICTORIA, B.C.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Henry Saunders,

—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

37, 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET,
VICTORIA, B.C.

EVANS BROS.' PIANOS,

Fine Finish, Fine Toned, Easy Touch.

THE UNEQUALLED

Doherty Organ.

Send for Catalogue and Price Lists

AGENTS WANTED.

O. E. MARCY, GENERAL AGENT,
WINNIPEG.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

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

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

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

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

—IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF—

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

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

Ornamental Glass—In almost Endless Variety.

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

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

MARKET STREET EAST, WITNIPEG.

Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

R. Stone, butcher, Toronto, has assigned.
James Clark, hardware, Sarnia, has sold out.
John Pratt, confectioner, Chatham, has sold out.
Isaac Bond, confectioner, Sarnia, has sold out.
R. C. Delson, fruitier, Chatham, has sold out.
Mrs. E. Blaine, groceries, Newbury, has sold out.
John W. Dixie, furniture, Hastings, has assigned.
J. E. Belisle, tailor, Georgetown, has assigned.
Hamilton Bros., butchers, Sarnia, have dissolved.
J. J. Hanratty, dry goods, Chatham, is closing out.
Edward Browne, coal merchant, Hamilton, is dead.
J. J. Crowley, hotelkeeper, St. Thomas, has sold out.
Mrs. McNulty, hotelkeeper, St. Thomas, has sold out.
Mrs. J. H. Bond, groceries, Almonte, has assigned.
R. H. Kilpatrick, furniture, Blenheim, has assigned.
Jas. C. Ross, confectioner, Blenheim, has sold out.
F. L. Andrews, general merchant, Orono, has assigned.
Wm. H. Swayze, apple dealer, Welland, has assigned.
John Bull, general storekeeper, Warton, has assigned.
Thomas W. Venner, harness, Strathroy, has assigned.
J. W. Garrett & Co., bankers, Smith's Falls, have assigned.
W. G. Bain & Co., hardware, Peterboro, have assigned.
Isaac A. Kinsella, merchant, Glen Robertson, has assigned.
Adam Good & Co., general storekeepers, Brussels, have assigned.
C. W. Maclean & Co., general storekeepers, Port Findlay, have assigned.
Sewell Bros., groceries and liquors, Hamilton; J. A. Sewell of this firm is dead.
J. L. Partham, hardware, Chatham, is closing out business and leaving for Toronto.
R. H. Greene & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, Hamilton; firm is now Greene, McLaren & Co.

J. B. Stringer & Co., produce merchants, Chatham, have dissolved; McGill retires.
Frind & Co., importers of woollen and cotton goods, Toronto; style now Paul Frind & Co.
Hillard & Roberts, builders, London, have dissolved; Thomas Hillard continues alone.
John Fiske & Co., commission merchants, Toronto; John Fiske, senior partner of this firm, is dead.

QUEBEC.

N. Coman, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.
Mrs. Heath, millinery, Mansonville, has sold out.
J. B. Lafontaine, lumber, Chamborn, has assigned.
Pierre Plourde, saddler, Fraserville, has assigned.
N. Roy & Co., grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.
Hyman Bercovitch, clothier, Montreal, has assigned.
Oscar Beauchamp, dry goods, Montreal, has assigned.
H. G. Warren, general storekeeper, Granby, has sold out.
Prosper Lafontaine, lumber, Lake Bouchette, has assigned.
Arpin & Belair, shoe manufacturer, Montreal, have dissolved.
Jos. Loiselle, general storekeeper, St. Athanase, has sold out.
James & Duchesneau, grain merchants, Montreal, have dissolved.
F. Baker & Co., lime manufacturers, Montreal, have dissolved.
Beauchemin & Bro., general storekeeper, Nicolet, has assigned.
V. T. Dorais, general storekeeper, St. Valentin, is in difficulties.
L. J. Lefaire & Co., grocers, Montreal, are offering to compromise.
F. Moore & Co., general storekeepers, Windsor Mills, have assigned.
J. Smardon & Co., manufacturers of soap, Montreal, have dissolved.
V. Vachon, general storekeeper, St. Dominique, is offering to compromise.
Robert Domina, general storekeeper, St. Jacques le Mineur, has assigned.
Strathy Bros., stock brokers, Montreal, have dissolved; J. A. L. St. Athy continues under same style.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Jas. Donalds, victualler, Amhurst, has sold out.
Jas. B. Sutherland, drugs, River John, has sold out.

Michael McDonald, general storekeeper, River Dennis, is dead.
Thomas McDonald, general storekeeper, Durham, has assigned.
C. B. Whidden & Sons, flour and groceries, Antigonish, have dissolved.
Wm. Scott, general storekeeper, Wallace, is dead; C. A. Scott continues the business.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Miss E. Wright, fruits, Moncton, has assigned.
R. J. Miller, shingle mill, Charlo, was burned out.
J. McGowan, hotelkeeper, Sheffield, was burned out.
Eddington & Coffey, provisions, Moncton, have dissolved.
Stewart & Ritchie, ship builders, St. John, have dissolved.
S. W. Sprague, general storekeeper, Hampton, is selling out.
Chas. J. Burpee, general storekeeper, Sheffield, was burned out.
Miss M. S. Adams, millinery, Hartland, is removing to Woodstock.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

D. N. Fobes, general storekeeper, Tyne Valley, has assigned.
Woollen Mills & Co., Charlottetown, was partially burned out.
Wm. McLeod, general storekeeper, Montague, has sold out to Wm. G. McLeod.

Long Credits.

In dealing with the question of long credits most of our contemporaries seem disposed to lay the entire blame of the growth of this trade evil upon the shoulders of the retailer. They seem to be under the impression that the retailers demand it as a concession simply for their own profit, and in order to enable them to turn the goods over before the time for payment approaches, and ignore the fact that in many cases (owing to the difficulty of collection from their customers) long time may be absolutely essential to their solvency.

The fact is the true cause of the necessity for long credits is the farmer. The guileless granger of the present day is a close, hard, grasping man to deal with. He expects to get as much as possible for his money, and to give as little in return as he can help, and if, when in the possession of ready money, he can see any opportunity of turning it to his own advantage, he will "stand off" his storekeeper with the utmost composure, and as the latter is well

aware that, thanks to haysced legislation, his customer is perfectly sheriff-proof, he can only wait patiently for payment until such time as farmer has no better use for his money.

It is evident that the plethora of stores has increased competition to such a pitch that the farmer is practically master of the situation. As a consequence he has encroached little by little until he now enjoys a length of credit accorded to no other class of consumer. Farmers alone are carried for an entire year in the expectation they will pay up after harvest, and if, when that period arrives, they have not sufficient money to meet their liabilities, they expect cheerfully to be carried another year, confident in the fact that if they find it inconvenient to pay their bills it is out of the question to put pressure on them. In fact they have become accustomed to bring always a year behind in their payments, and the moment they do pay up for the past year they start in to be carried over the next. If they have any surplus left they do not devote it to paying current liabilities but seek to make money by some outside investment secure in the fact that they can always get credit and that if the next harvest prove a poor one and they cannot pay up, the burden of their living expenses will fall on the storekeeper and not on themselves.

This is the true cause of the demand of the retailer for long credits. He simply cannot help himself. The bulk of his customers are always one year, and often more, behind in their payments, and therefore it is out of the question to expect him to pay on short time. Before we can look for any reduction in the length of credits the farmer must be educated to be a year ahead instead of a year behind. He must be taught to apply any surplus cash he may have over, after paying his store bills for the past year, to meeting expenses for the next; until he can finally be brought to use the proceeds of his crop in supplying himself with the necessaries of life for the year ahead instead of simply paying for those of the year past. Until this can be done it is useless to talk of shorter credits in agricultural sections, and with a poor harvest, an overplus of storekeepers, and the consequent keenness of competition, it is hardly likely to come about in the near future.—*Canadian Journal of Commerce.*

The London Wool Sales.

Reviewing the recent London sales, Helmuth, Schwartze & Co. write as follows:—"The quantity held over from the preceding sales amounted to 54,000 bales and the new arrivals to 417,000 bales, of which 90,000 bales were forwarded direct, 48,000 bales to the interior and 42,000 bales abroad. The total of first-hand wool actually available was therefore 381,000 bales, of which 284,000 bales have been sold (132,000 bales for home consumption and 152,000 bales, including 7,000 bales for America, for export), leaving 97,000 bales to be carried forward to next series. The average level of prices established by these sales lies for Australian greasy merino wools 1d, and for scoured 2d below the rates ruling at the close of last series. An exception to this rule is formed by the small group of extra super Port Philip wools adapted for American requirements, which, in consequence of the support received from that quarter, did not share in the general fall of the market, but preserved their former position. For the bulk of Australian

GREENE AND SONS COMPANY

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.

grease the 1d decline holds good with this qualification, that it was somewhat less conspicuous in the better Riverina and Sydney parcels than in small Queensland, Sydney and Adelaide wools at from 8½@9½d, where it told with most force. Among scoured wools the inferior sorts too have suffered proportionately most, but the best combing scoured ruled also 1½d@2d below February and only really fine clothing parcels sold comparatively better. Cross-breds at the outset maintained themselves, but later on declined ½d to 1d per lb, the fall being particularly noticeable in medium and course descriptions while fine sorts preserved greater stability. Lambs' wool receded like most classes, but hardly in the same proportion as fleeces. Cape wools have ruled for grease ½d and for scoured 1d lower than in February. Good snow whites have on account of their scarcity sold well, and scoured generally held for some time a better position than grease, but latterly the prices for both have ruled fairly on a level. The last week of the series has been marked by rather better spirit, and among Australian greasy wools by somewhat firmer prices; but scoureds have continued weak, and the general position of the market remains unaltered. A very heavy quantity of wool is carried forward to next sales.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Two-Rowed Barley in Canada.

Mr. W. D. Mathews, ex-president of the Toronto Board of Trade, speaking of the proposal of the Government to appropriate a large sum of money to purchase seed of two-rowed barley for practical experiment by a number of farmers, Mr. Mathews gave in a few words a summary of the barley situation. He said that when the crop in the United States was good it was impossible for Canadian dealers to pay freight and duty and sell the grain at a price to compete with the American grain. As to two-rowed barley, the experiments so far made had shown that the grain produced in Canada deteriorated rapidly, the only remedy being to import fresh seed, an expensive process. In the ordinary condition of the English market there was a large supply of European grain and prices were close. The conclusion of the whole matter, in Mr. Mathews' opinion, was that if they were to ship either to the United States or to England they must make up their mind that as a rule prices would not allow a large margin of profit.

He stated that this year so bad has the English crop been, about 150,000 bushels of six-rowed barley (which ordinarily the English markets would not receive) had been exported to England for use there, and had been favorably commented on in a number of cases.—*American Elevator and Grain Trade.*

Big Trees Need Big Machinery.

British Columbia's resources in the way of forest products are year by year getting to be better known. And as the quality of her gigantic trees becomes appreciated, not their dimensions only, but their adaptability for building and decorative purposes is perceived and their consumption increases. We observe, for instance, that the Brunette Sawmill Co., at New Westminster, which is operating on a large scale among the large pines and cedars in the vicinity of that place. They have just procured from the Watrous Engine Works Co., at Brantford, some machinery which is especially suited for the extraordinary length and thickness of the timber on the Pacific coast. For instance, the sawmill carriage, which is one of the largest ever built in the province is described as consisting of "six girder steel log-seats, extending 76 feet from centre of first to centre of last block. Each block was formed of two 10-inch steel girders, with a heavy steel plate riveted on top of each girder, surmounted by a very heavy knee piece, set forward by three-inch screws made of steel. Under each log-seat were two 3 inch steel axles with heavy steel V wheels on the front and flat wheels with a flange on the back. These ran on a heavy steel track. This immense carriage was built to take in logs 7 feet in diameter, 80 feet long, weighing 80 to 100 tons each." The carriage itself without any woodwork weighed more than twelve tons. The setting and receding device on this carriage is a new departure.

On the same car was shipped a "King Edger," made to take in sawn lumber 30 inches wide, using six saws. This edger with its appurtenances, we are told, weighed in the vicinity of five tons. Such heavy machinery as this for cutting lumber is unknown, we believe, to the Ontario trade, but is the only class that will stand the immense timber of the Pacific coast. At the mining district of Nelson City, which is reached over the Northern Pacific to Kootenay, Idaho, and thence by team to Nelson, is to be a sawmill, with edger, planer, and shingle machine, the whole supplied by the Watrous Company. We understand the same firm has received an order from the Northern Pacific Lumber Company for engines, boilers, and burner required in their new mill at Fort Moody, B. C.—*Monetary Times.*

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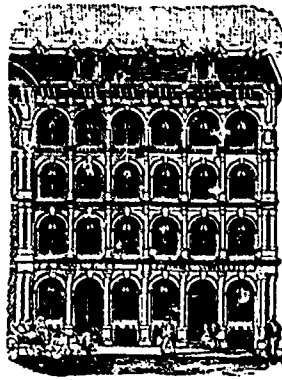
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Our Mr. Lelshman is now out with our Fall Samples in Manitoba and the Territories while our Mr. Sandeman is covering the ground in British Columbia as usual. We respectfully request that you will see their samples before placing your orders for the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

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WHITEMOUTH, MAN., MARCH 24TH, 1890.

To the Lumber Merchants of Manitoba and the Northwest:

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 your 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.

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Handling Hides and Wool.

The following we extract from a letter of Alderman John Hallam, of Toronto, to Mr. A. J. McMillan, Manitoba Government Emigration Agent at that city, in which will be found valuable advice from a thoroughly practical man on the handling of hides and wool in the Northwest:—

"I think the branding of cattle in the Northwest and Manitoba is not required and it damages the hide to the extent of from 75 cents to \$1.

The hides as a rule are very badly cut and scored from bad butchering and considerably damaged by being insufficiently cured, owing to the fact that salt is so dear. There is a market for any quantity of this class of stock at current rates, but the market for the last two years has been depressed and prices exceptionally low.

There are a considerable number of sheep in Manitoba and the Northwest, but most of the farmers are very careless and put the wool up in a very slovenly manner. Many of them also try to wash their wool in an insufficient quantity of water which makes it little, if any better than unwashed wool; but to sneer it unwashed and cut all the tag-locks and stained pieces away from the fleeces; carefully wrap them up and take good care of the wool.

The wool grown all through Manitoba is a kind of mixed coarse, fine and medium, all thrown together and can never get enough from one farmer or district to make a classification. I also find with sheep sent from Ontario or imported from Great Britain that the wool changes in quality, gets softer but very tender in staple, which completely destroys the combining qualities of all "Leicester," "Cotswold" and "Lincoln" sheep and limits the market for this quality of wool to Ontario; as we cannot sell it to the States, or export it to any other country.

This industry has developed very rapidly all through the districts of Alberta and the ranchmen grow a very desirable wool. It is of the "Montana merino" type, the wool is medium in quality but very tender in staple and this is where the trouble comes in.

It is not fine enough to compete with "Cape" or "Monte Video" wools and only makes a medium flannel, of which I now send you a sample made from the Northwest wool and one made from the "Cape" and you will see the difference at a glance.

If this wool could be grown a little finer or the consumers of flannels would be content with

a fabric a little coarser there would be a market for any quantity of wool grown in the Northwest.

The manufacturers have complained, and justly so, of the unevenness of this wool and the very slovenly way in which it is put up; in some cases full of dung-locks and straw and other foreign matter, which makes the wool less valuable to the Canadian manufacturer.

I can safely say that the ranchmen of the Northwest, the farmers of Manitoba and most of the butchers throughout the entire country lose in price fully from 12½ to 20% by carelessness in taking off the hides and not taking care of the wool, hides and sheepskins.

From what I know now, it seems that wools will not be as high in price this season as last, there may be from 5 to 10% difference in price.

The manufacturers thought Ontario and the Lower Provinces have been anything but successful for a year and a half back, and this is seriously affecting the price of everything.

The price of all "Comburg" and "Lustre" wools depends very much upon the price in England for this class of wool.

There was a spurt last year and prices went up from 5 to 15%, but I regret to say in February and March they went back again and those who have held wool over have lost money."

Influence of the Country Store.

In small communities remote from the large centres of business and social life, the storekeeper occupies a prominent position, entirely different from that of his city brethren and he can if he will, exercise no little influence upon the welfare of his town by maintaining an inviting establishment; forbidding gatherings of idle persons about his store; providing his customers with what they want and not what he thinks they should have, and taking an interest in the social events of the day. The storekeeper will find this latter point worth considering, for none the popularity of your clerk if he is a sociable young man, as the clerk who wants to succeed must be. Such an employee, without question, makes business for his employer, and why should not the proprietor show the same interests in the events of the day as his assistants? The country storekeeper has better opportunities for becoming thoroughly acquainted with his trade than the merchant of a large city and has therein a great advantage as it enables him to more accurately gauge the requirements of his patrons. Nothing like acquaintance; and the more intimate it is, the better for both the merchant and his customer. A successful grocer once told the writer that he soon learned to serve his trade with just what they wanted after he had made it a point to become thoroughly familiar with their peculiarities and it was of great assistance to him to have a personal intimacy with his customers whenever possible.—Ex.

The Montreal Trade Review says: It is estimated that California has 16,000,000 bushels old wheat on hand, and will carry over about 11,500,000 bushels July 1, at which time new wheat will be in condition for shipment.

Senator J. Rosaire Thibaudeau, long connected with the dry goods trade of Montreal, as a member of the firm Thibaudeau Bros. & Co., wholesale dealers, has been sworn in as sheriff of Montreal.

Lumber Cuttings.

Genelle Bros.' saw mill at Sproat, B.C., will soon be in operation.

The great lumber firm of Smith, Wade & Co., Quebec, are reported to be financially embarrassed. Liabilities about \$2,000,000.

The Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railway Companies say that the grain trade is not the only one by which they have been losing money. Certain shippers in the lumber trade have been discovered to be great offenders in the way of underbilling.

It is a queer state of affairs which prevails at Spokane Falls says the *Mississippi Valley Lumberman*. The mill men there are actually asking that the railroads advance the rate on lumber. It is so long since anything of the kind ever happened before that the railroad officials probably are willing to believe that the millennium is at hand.

The North Pacific Lumber Company's mill on Burrard Inlet, B.C., is rapidly nearing completion. In this mill there will be some entirely new machinery designed especially for it. The contract for the boilers, engines, refuse burners, etc., has been let to the Waterous Engine Company, of Brantford, Ont.

The *New Westminster Truth* says: Never before in the history of the coast has the lumbering industry taken such strides as it has during the past year, and it is not to be wondered at, when we consider the fact that timber is getting so scarce in the east that mills are cutting logs as small as 9 inches in diameter, thousands of of such having been cut last year by some of the mills in the vicinity of Ottawa.

A recent issue of the *Canadian Journal of Commerce* contains the following: Toronto lumber merchants are endeavoring to arrange an official scale of grades for measurement and inspection that will, with regard to the buying and selling of lumber, have the same effect as the grain inspection standards. A committee was appointed at a meeting of the lumber section of the board of trade to propose rules for measurement and inspection which after adoption by the section are to be submitted to the trade of Ontario generally.

In the vicinity of James Bay and up the Hayes and Nelson rivers and west and northwest of Port Nelson river, the country is heavily timbered with pine, spruce, tamarac, aspen and balsam of gilead. On the islands in the Nelson river the spruce attains a good size suitable for building purposes. Many of the white spruce measures three feet in diameter, but the greater proportion of the timber is pine of good quality. Dr. King who was with Capt. Black in his "Journey to the Arctic Ocean," says that "The Hayes's river is well wooded, producing scenery of extreme beauty."—*Prince Albert Times*.

Michigan men are now at Washington endeavoring to have Congress take cognizance of the fact that there is no import duty on cedar, and that American operators are placed at a great disadvantage by Canadian competition. Farmers in Michigan, for example, who take cedar off their land after the lumbermen have been over it are injuriously affected. Canadians have been doing a rushing business, but the trade in poles across the line has been largely dull and unprofitable. It is said, however, that the Senate ways and means committee

does not take kindly to the proposition of placing a protective duty on cedar.—*Montreal Trade Review*.

British Columbia.

H. Lapierre, grocer, Victoria, wants to sell out.

J. Reichenback will open a butcher shop at Victoria in a few days.

Riddie & Johnston have opened a shipsmith's establishment at Westminster.

F. Richardson is about to engage in the butcher business at Revelstoke.

The Ross-McLaren mills, of New Westminster, will start work in a few days.

A fire broke out in the Chinese quarters at Stanley, and destroyed several stores.

The Nanaimo tannery and boot and shoe factory started active operations last week.

Chas. Whitehead has secured a contract on the C. P. R. Revelstoke & Kootenay branch.

The C. P. R. is constructing an immense warehouse at Sproat to protect its great quantity of supplies.

An application has been filed at Ottawa for legislation next session, incorporating the Vancouver, Northern & Alaska railway.

The steamship *Islander* made the fastest time on record from Victoria to Vancouver on May 22, making the trip in four hours.

A new steamer has just been launched at Vancouver called the "Ezlon," valued \$10,000. She will do a general trading business along the coast.

H. V. Rudd has resigned his position as accountant in the Bank of B. C. at Kamloops, and is succeeded by Mr. T. H. Paterson, late of Vancouver.

Mr. Lane, of Calgary, representing the Northwest Cattle Company, passed through Kamloops last week with a carload of beef cattle for the Vancouver market.

The Vancouver Electric Illuminating Co. and the Vancouver Street Railway Co. have amalgamated into one company which will be known as the Vancouver Electric Railway and Light Company.

Lionel Dickenson, a member of the firm of A. J. Rowbotham & Co., grocers, Victoria, has succeeded to the entire business, the senior partner, Mr. Rowbotham, retiring from active commercial life.

There will be a general meeting of the shareholders of the British Columbia Mills Timber and Trading Company on the 16th of June at the company's office, Vancouver, for the election of directors.

The Provincial Exhibition association, of British Columbia, have requested farmers and gardeners to preserve samples of spring fruit and produce. These will be sent to the exhibitions at Toronto and London, Ont.

Nine hundred coal miners, at Wellington, are out on a strike for shorter hours. It is probable that the mines will be shut down for an indefinite length of time as the employers are determined not to grant the demands of the men.

Two steamers are being built at Barrow-in-Furness, Eng., for the Canadian Pacific steamship line from Canada to Japan. It is estimated that they will cost \$1,000,000 each. They are

equipped up with electric lights and electric bells, and will probably be the finest steamers on the Pacific coast.

A company has been formed for the purpose of constructing, equipping, and operating a line of railway and telegraph from Vancouver to the interior of British Columbia to the Peace River country, as well as Alaska. Power is asked to operate a line of steamships and sailing vessels. Vancouver is to be the headquarters of the company. Application for incorporation has been.

The Dominion Government has amended the rule by which the payment of \$105 was required from miners upon the location of a claim. Now the miner need not pay this sum until after he has proved his claim and applied for the Crown grant.

The *Nanaimo Free Press* says: "The St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company have purchased of Thos. Hosmer, D. W. Tyler and C. P. Macverson, their half interest in the Wilkeson coal mine for \$80,000. The lumber company propose to establish large coking works at the mines, and furnish among other important works the Tacoma Smelting and Refinery Company with coke.

C. D. Rand, Vancouver, is on his way to England to complete the sale of the British Columbia Milling and Mining Company's quartz mines at Cariboo, to an English company through Messrs. John Taylor & Son, the well known mining engineers, of London. It is stated that the company will receive about \$500,000 for its property, which will give a return to the shareholders of \$140 for every dollar invested.—*Toronto Hardware*.

The *Inland Sentinel*, Kamloops, publishes the following rather gloomy report: The grasshoppers have commenced depredations in the district between Kamloops and Shuswap, and fears are entertained that they will do serious damage to the hay and grain crops. Should the present dry weather continue for a lengthened period, many fields will not yield any crop at all, as the small streams are now almost dry, and there is no water available for irrigating purposes.

A party is being sent out by the Government of British Columbia to survey the Chilcotin country lying to the northwest of the Fraser and estimated to be 45,000 square miles in extent. A. L. Paudier, D.L.S., has been selected to take charge of this party. It will be the explorer's object to ascertain the fullest possible particulars of the character of the land, its adaptability to agriculture, timbering, grazing mining; the water-power it possesses and the number and extent of irrigation streams, with all other valuable particulars.

A British Columbia exchange of last week has the following: An enterprising mining company have at last struck the continuation of the celebrated lost Heron lead, on the lower end of Grouse Creek. It will be remembered that the Heron company (Mr. James Laidlaw, foreman) worked a very excellent piece of ground during the winter of 1866-7, which netted to the owners (eight) some \$20,000 each. Large sums of money and labor was expended to find its continuation down stream covering years, but without success. It is reported that the present fortunate miners have found the run of gold on a higher level than it ever before had been looked for.

The Manufacturers' Life Accident Insurance Co's

Head Office: - TORONTO.

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

Incorporated by Special Act of the Dominion Parliament.
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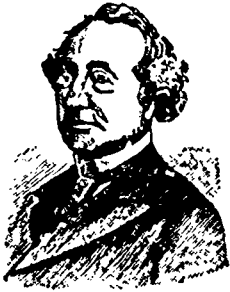
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—William Bell, Esq., Manufacturer, Guelph.
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WM. SCOTT, Provincial Manager, Winnipeg

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

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TO BUTCHERS?
S. Walker & Co.
WINNIPEG.

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

WALKER HOUSE.

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

Terms from \$2 a Day
DAVID WALKER, PROPRIETOR.

Corner York and Front Sts., TORONTO, Ont.

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Proprietors, Manufacturers of

Gas Fixtures of Every Description,
Engineers, Plumbers,
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NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

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WINES- LIQUORS AND CIGARS

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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. C.,**
THE COMMERCIAL,
WINNIPEG.

The various Canadian Commercial Travellers' Associations have received special invitations to send representatives to the annual convention of the Travellers' Protective Association of the United States, which is to meet on June 24th, 25th, and 26th at Denver, Colorado.

Grant, Horn & Bucknall,

PRODUCE

—AND—

Commission Merchants

56 Princess Street, WINNIPEG

EXPORTS

Of Flour, Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Cheese Factory and Dairy Supplies.

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

NET RENNET EXTRACT

Agents for:—The British American Starch Company.

" Dick, Ridout & Co., Toronto.

" Cornish, Curtis & Greene.

Manufacturers of Cheese Factory and Creamery Outfits

ESTIMATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

BAGS

For Flour, Bran, Oats, etc.—Jute and Cotton.

Frost Proof and Cold Storage. Consignments Solicited.

Toronto Hide & Wool Co

Wholesale Dealers in

HIDES!

SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL

JOHN HALLAM

88 Princess St., WINNIPEG

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 owning its entire magnificent equipment of elegant Dining and Sleeping Cars, handsome Day Coaches and Free Colonist Sleepers.

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

For rates, tickets, maps and guides apply to H. G. McMICKEN, General Agent, 376 Main St., Corner Portage Avenue.

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

THESE VESTIBULED TRAINS go in service May 15th.

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

The best equipped line to CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY.

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

These Vestibuled Trains are limited as to time but not limited as to number of passengers.

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 4:20 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 Lower 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.

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

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

Canadians, Attention! Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway

Albert Lea Route

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

CHEAP EXCURSIONS To Ontario and Quebec Points. \$40 - FOR THE ROUND TRIP - \$40 TICKETS GOOD 90 DAYS.

Avoid delays and detentions in Chicago and other points by purchasing your tickets via the "Albert Lea Route." For detailed information call upon your nearest railway agent or write to C. H. HOLDRIDGE, Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., MINNEAPOLIS.

Northern Pacific & Manitoba Ry.

Time Table taking effect Sept. 1, 1889.

Table with columns for North Bound, South Bound, Stations, and Daily/Weekly/Except Sunday passenger service. Includes routes to Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Bismarck, and St. Paul.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Table showing stations for the Portage la Prairie branch, including Winnipeg, Kennedy Avenue, Portage Junction, and Portage la Prairie.

MORRIS BRANDON BRANCH

Table showing stations for the Morris Brandon branch, including Morris, Lowe's, Myrtle, and Wawanesa.

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

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

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

Table showing time table for N. W. C. & N. Co's Railway, including stations like Lethbridge, Woodpecker, and Danmore.

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

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Table showing change of time for Manitoba and Northwestern Ry, including stations like Portage la Prairie, Gladstone, and Rapid City.

Trains for Bincarth leave Birtle Tuesdays and Saturdays only at 23.00, returning, leave Bincarth Wednesdays and Mondays only at 6.00.

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. BARER, 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.

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

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

Round Trip Excursion Tickets To Pacific Coast Good for Six Months.

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

H. J. BELCH, City Ticket Agent, 285 Main St., Winnipeg.

HERBERT SWINFORD, General Agent, 486 Main St., Winnipeg.

J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager.