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The Commercial

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

WINNIPEG, MARCH 2, 1891.

Manitoba.

Chambers & Craike, livery, Winnipeg, have sold out.

Minnie Zrakrick, general merchant, Nings, has assigned.

Chas. Affleck, restaurant, Winnipeg, has been closed out.

Z. LaPorte, proprietor of the Hotel du Canada, Winnipeg, is dead.

Wm. Cleverly, hotel, Winnipeg, contemplates moving to Moosomin.

Ald. Wilson has purchased the grocery stock of Mrs. Chalmers, of Winnipeg.

Wm. Johnson, hardware, Carman, advertises selling out at cost and giving up business.

The estate of the Manitoba Dry Goods Syndicate will be offered for sale by auction on March 10.

Livingstone, general merchant, Glenboro, who was burned out recently, has opened out in a new store.

The February issue of the *Western World* contains an excellent portrait of President Van Horne, of the C.P.R.

Frank Walsh, of Winnipeg, was out at Lethbridge recently completing arrangements for a telephone exchange.

S. DeSimeoncourt and J. Pelletier have sold out their meat business in Winnipeg, known as the "Lisbyville," to Fred. Sagrott.

J. W. Whitman, grocer, etc., Emerson, has purchased the bankrupt boot and shoe stock of W. A. Douglass, of the same place.

J. W. Williams is giving up the Russell house at Emerson, the hotel having recently been purchased by an eastern man.

The twelfth annual report of the Winnipeg board of trade has been published in pamphlet form and sent to the members by Secretary Bell.

The firm of Pieper & Ritz, dealers in agricultural implements, Gretna, have dissolved partnership. The business is taken over by C. Pieper. Ritz has purchased the Anglo-American hotel at Gretna.

The Winnipeg commercial travellers have undertaken to solicit subscriptions for the sufferers of the Spring Hill, N.S., disaster, and a considerable sum has been raised. Donations may be sent to J. Jago, Leland House, or to J. M. O'Loughlin.

T. H. White, C.E., is making a new survey of the proposed Southwestern & Souris railway extension from Melita to the coal fields. The line will likely be located between townships 3 and 4, some six miles further north than the last survey. The work is being done now, so that construction can be pushed in the spring.

In the case of Attorney General Martin against the *Winnipeg Free Press*, for alleged libel the defendants pleaded that the matter was part of an editorial which was a fair comment on matters of public interest. The referee struck out this plea as being embarrassing, and defendants appealed to a judge in chambers. In the appeal His Lordship allowed the appeal and considers that the plea should be restored, the order of the referee to be reversed; the costs of the appeal and original motion to be costs in the cause to the defendant in any event of the cause.

Assiniboia.

George McCuaig, recently one of Medicine Hat's business men, was banquetted prior to his departure for the coast.

H. DeSoras, of Whitewood, has been negotiating for the establishment of a woolen factory on his estate, near Whitewood.

Robert Martin, drugs, Regina, has been awarded the contract of supplying the territorial government with gopher poison.

The directors of the Saltcoats Dairy Association decided on Saturday to accept C. B. Cory's offer to lease the Saltcoats creamery for one year.

Bannett, of Berkman & Bancett, dry goods, Regina, has gone to Lethbridge, Alberta, with the intention of opening a branch there for the firm.

A. F. Tero, of the firm of Brotherton & Tero, jewelers, Regina, who was reported last week to have opened in this line in Lethbridge, is starting on his own account.

Sherwood & Son, of Peterborough, Ont., have returned to Maple Creek to complete their work on Dixon Bros' store. It is said they will erect a similar building for Jean Claustre, general merchant, during the coming summer. This would give Maple Creek two of the finest stores in the territory.

The Qu'Appelle *Progress* says: J. A. Cowan and S. R. Edwards, formerly general agents for A. Harris, Son & Co., and the Patterson & Bro. Co., respectively, Qu'Appelle Station, have formed a partnership and have secured the agency for Assiniboia for Harris' Brantford implements and the J. I. Case Thresher. They will also handle wheelbarrows, etc.

Alberta.

At the Lethbridge coal mines there are 588 employees and 398 on the railway. Over \$50,000 was paid out in wages last month.

THE COMMERCIAL has received a copy of *Prairie Illustrated*, a journal started at Calgary, Alberta, a short time ago. This is the first copy of the paper we have had an opportunity of examining, and it is certainly a surprise to find such a large and attractive journal of the kind coming from one of our western towns. Heretofore only large cities have supported such a paper. The copy before us contains a number of good illustrations, including cuts of D. W. Davis and James Reilly, the two candidates for parliamentary honors in Alberta. We hope *Prairie Illustrated* may prove profitable to its owners, and we are certain it is a valuable acquisition to the press of the territories.

Lumber Cuttings.

V. Winkler has disposed of his lumber business at Morden, Man., to P. Atkin.

George Kerr's saw mill in the Riding Mountains, Man., was destroyed by fire recently.

A manufactory for manufacturing band, circular and other saws will shortly be started at Ottawa, Ontario, all the preliminary matters, it is said, having been completed.

The MacLaren Lumber Company, of British Columbia, have begun the erection of another large saw mill at Barnett. It will be as large as the one already in operation there.

Fort William has voted in favor of a bonus of \$8,000 to Graham, Horne & Co., on Feb. 23. The object is to induce them to move their saw mill from Vermillion Bay to Fort William.

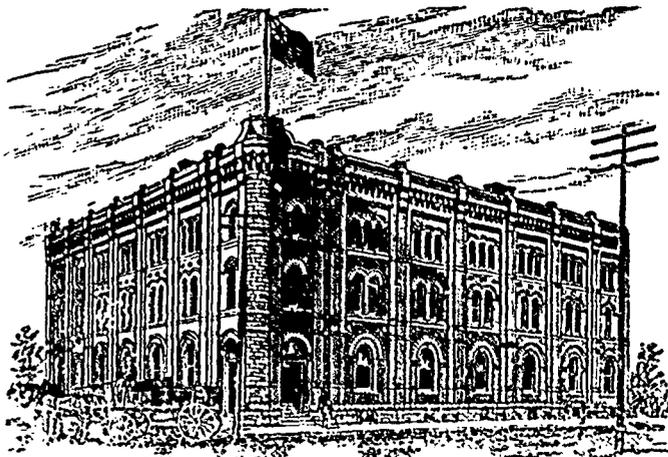
The machinery in H. Ward's sash and door factory, Victoria, B.C., has been sold to Etheridge & Bodler, who have also rented the building. Bodler is recently from Toronto while his partner is a Victorian.

McLaren's lumber mills, at Ottawa, Ont., were burned recently, destroying \$150,000 worth of property. It is understood the mills will not be rebuilt. The owner will sell 700 square miles of timber limits.

It is reported that Clarence DeBeck, lately of the Brunette mills, New Westminster, B.C., has completed arrangements for starting a large saw mill concern on the northwestern coast of the mainland. The mill will have a cutting capacity of 100,000 feet per day, and will be a modern concern in every respect.

Mississippi Valley Lumberman: "New band mills are being continually brought out. There is scarcely a manufacturer of saw mill machinery of any pretension who does not offer to the mill men something in the line of a band mill. Improvements are constantly being made in the mills longest on the markets and best known to the saw mill men and the article now being offered to the manufacturer is a decidedly different piece of machinery from what was made a year or two ago."

Lequime & Goelling are erecting a saw mill at Okanagan Mission, B. C. The mill, the machinery for which is now on its way from Ontario, will have a twenty-five horse-power engine, a thirty horse-power boiler and a planer, butting saw and shingle mill attached. The mill will be in full working order by March 10th, and it is the intention of the proprietors to build a scow on which the lumber will be freighted to the arm of Okanagan Lake, near Vernon, where they will have a lumber yard.

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TRADE ONLY.

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A NEW idea for commercial travellers comes from far off India. A Calcutta railway official proposes to put on exhibition cars, to run over the various lines of railway, for the purpose of exhibiting samples of merchandise.

THE last issue of *Grip* contains an excellent cartoon in which the Reform coach is represented as being driven at a furious pace by Sir Richard Cartwright. Hon. Edward Blake is shown in the act of jumping off behind. The inscription is "couldn't stand the pace." Just so. There are many other staunch free traders, who have supported the Liberal party in its contest with protection, but who cannot conscientiously follow that party in its recent shift from free trade to a policy of unrestricted reciprocity, which if carried out would mean a vast increase instead of a reduction in our tariff.

MANITOBA and the territories have been coming to the front the last year or two in the export of live stock. Canada enjoys special facilities for exporting cattle to Great Britain, as this country is free from the quarantine restrictions imposed upon cattle coming from the United States. Should the Liberal policy of complete free trade with the republic be carried out, this would undoubtedly bring our live stock trade under the restrictions imposed upon stock from the United States, and would result in great injury to this industry.

THE agricultural implement trade in the United States appears to be suffering from the same ailment that affects this trade in Canada, namely: over-production and over competition. The recent attempt to form a combination of the manufacturers in the States has fallen through, and competition promises to be as keen as ever. *Farm Implements*, a paper published at Minneapolis, has a cartoon, representing a street in a country town. Implement warehouses line the street, decorated with signs offering binders at various cut prices. One firm offers a chromo with every binder, while another offers to throw in a mower free.

THE present political contest calls to mind the fact that Manitoba is not represented in Parliament in proportion to population with the smaller provinces. Manitoba has five representatives in Parliament. Prince Edward Island, with a smaller population than Manitoba, has six representatives. British Columbia, with about half the population of Manitoba, has also six representatives. The territories, with one-third the population, has four representatives. New Brunswick, with about double the population of Manitoba, has sixteen representatives. The entire Dominion is represented in Parliament by one member for every 23,255 of population. At this rate Manitoba would be entitled to one or two more members, while the discrepancy is much greater when compared with the smaller provinces.

THE immediate effect of the carrying out of the unrestricted reciprocity programme of the Liberal party, would be very disastrous to Canada. The most positive free traders admit that Canada could not return suddenly to free trade without bringing about a panic. Whatever may be said about our protective policy, the facts must be taken as they exist. Canada has been under protection for twelve years, and this has led to large investments of capital in enterprises which depend upon this protection for existence. To remove the tariff suddenly would mean the destruction of this capital, and bring about a financial and commercial panic in the country, which would put us back for years. Free traders see this difficulty, and were a thoroughly free trade administration in power, they would never attempt a sudden removal of protection. The best that could be done would be to bring about a slow but gradual return to a revenue tariff. Canadian manufacturers in most lines would be placed in about as bad a position under an adoption of unrestricted reciprocity, as they would be by a sudden removal of our protective system. They would be placed at the mercy of the huge combines in the United States, which is one of the outgrowths of protection in that country. There

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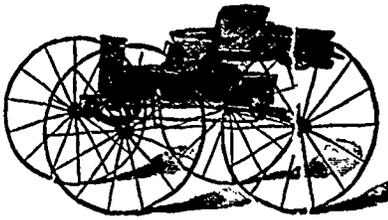
WINNIPEG.

are some lines in which manufacturing could be carried on to as great an advantage here as in the republic, but this would not save the Canadian industries from destruction. The larger concerns in the United States are manufacturing for a market of sixty-five millions of people, while Canadian manufacturers are working for a market of five millions. This would give the former an immense advantage, for it would be an easy matter for them to extend their business over our five millions, but a difficult matter for our manufacturers to extend their business among sixty-five millions, and conform it to the requirements of the new field. Neither could we expect any influx of capital from the republic into Canada, for investment in industrial pursuits. There would be no incentive to such a course, and everything against it. While United States manufacturers would have a free market in Canada, there would be no inducement for them to come to this side of the boundary to make industrial investments. They would have the fact in mind, that the commercial union treaty might be suddenly terminated at any time, and therefore all new industries would be located on the side of the boundary which possesses the larger population to work among in case of a withdrawal of the treaty. Commercial union, without political union, would therefore give us many disadvantages, and very few of the advantages enjoyed by the citizens of the republic. Its immediate effect would be to ruin our N. P. bolstered industries, destroy millions of capital, and create a financial and commercial crisis in the country.

C. A. Lifiton & Co., manufacturers of spices, etc., Montreal, have assigned.

Our Monthly is the name of a new insurance journal, which will be published at Toronto, by the Manufacturers' Life and Accident company. George Moffat is the editor. The first number is a neat illustrated journal of sixteen pages, of the same size as the pages of *THE COMMERCIAL*. It contains a large amount of miscellaneous reading, but particularly matter relating to insurance. Subscription rate, 50 cents per year.

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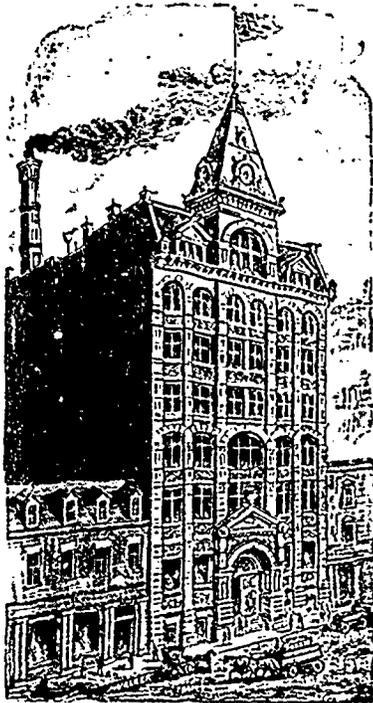


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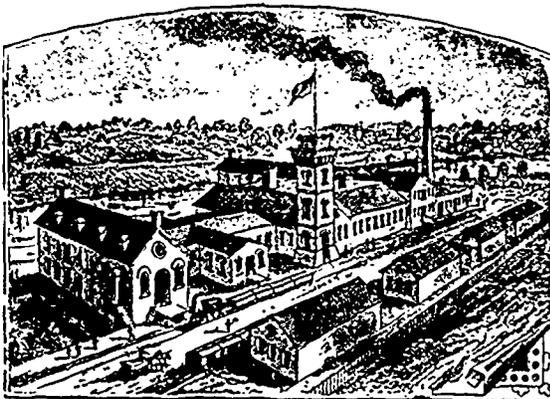
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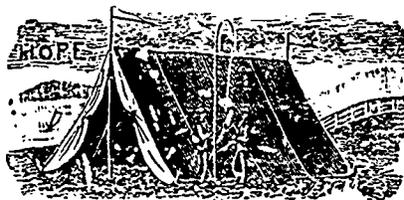
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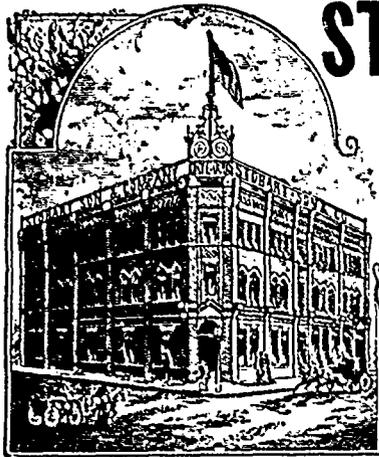
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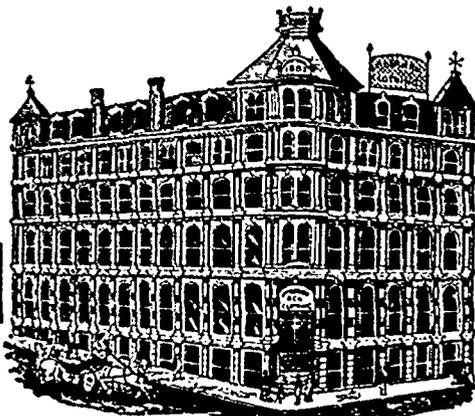
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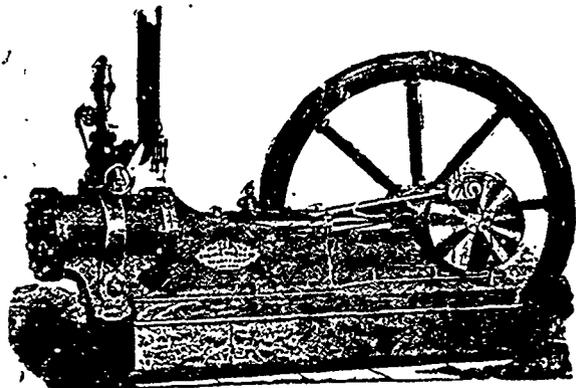
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 2, 1891.

DEFINING THE POLICY.

It is to be feared that a large number of the electors will not be in a position to cast an intelligent vote on the fifth of March. From the remarks frequently heard, it is evident that the trade question involved in the contest is not understood by a great many, and if this is the case in the city, it must be even more so in the country. Though unrestricted reciprocity has been discussed in a desultory way for some years in Canada, it never came before the people as a public issue before. The policy has only recently been adopted by the Reformers, and the elections have been brought on so hastily, that the great majority of our people have had little time to enquire carefully into the full meaning of the Liberal policy.

One thing is certain, and that is, that a full comprehension of the trade question involved in the policy of the Liberal party is only necessary to deprive the party of many of its supporters. This is abundantly proved by the fact that speakers and writers in favor of unrestricted reciprocity have studiously avoided reference to the tariff combination aspect of their policy. They have talked about the advantages of free trade with the United States, a great deal of which is very true, but they have not attempted to give any explanation as to how this free trade policy is to be carried into effect. The fact is, they cannot give any other explanation than that of a tariff compact with the United States, against the world, and the fact that this point is avoided, shows clearly that the people would reject the policy if understood in this way. Instead of explaining the practical working of the policy, the attempt is made to confuse the minds of the masses by multiplying terms, with the intention of making the people believe that these various terms have a different meaning. Thus we have the terms "commercial union," "unrestricted reciprocity," "continental free trade," etc. The effort is to create the impression that there is some difference in the meaning of these terms, when the fact is there can be no possible difference. Call it what you please, the result to be attained is the same, and there is only one way of accomplishing this result, namely: by the adoption of a common protective tariff with the United States.

In the republic the question of unrestricted reciprocity or commercial union is clearly understood by the public men and the press to mean an assimilation of the tariffs of the two countries. Every writer or speaker in the United States, who has referred to the question at all, has explained it in this way. In congress at Washington, the policy was defined as meaning "a uniform revenue system, uniform internal taxes, and uniform duties to be imposed upon goods brought into either country from other nations." The supporters of commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity in the United States point out that one of the great advantages from the carrying out of such an

arrangement with Canada would be the stoppage of smuggling and the total abolition of the custom houses along the frontier. As the duties imposed upon goods coming into either country would be the same, there would be no incentive to smuggling. The tariff wall along the frontier would be removed, and a tariff wall of uniform height would be placed around the continent.

This is positively the sole way in which unrestricted reciprocity, commercial union or continental free trade is understood in the United States, and it must be evident to any man with the smallest modicum of common sense, that there can be no other way of carrying out the policy. When Mr. Blaine therefore says they will have complete free trade or nothing, the people of Canada will understand that he means a tariff compact or nothing. Mr. Blaine no doubt speaks for the present administration at Washington, but the people of the republic have already at the recent elections passed a vote of want of confidence in this administration, by an overwhelming majority, and at the coming presidential elections it is as certain as anything can be that the high tariff party in the republic will be completely routed. Every vote cast in Canada for unrestricted reciprocity, is a vote cast in endorsement of the high tariff policy of the United States, and it does seem that with the certainty that a party pledged to a gradual reduction of the tariff will soon be in power in the republic, it would be a most unwise proceeding for Canada to declare in favor of a high tariff compact at this time. Such a declaration on the part of Canada would certainly be taken by the people of the United States as a triumph for the McKinley bill and high tariff, as it would be the general belief there that the high tariff had forced Canada to sue for commercial union. The effect would be to injure the prospects of the lower tariff party in the coming presidential election. A strong declaration from Canada that we will not enter into any jug-haunted tariff compact, would assuredly have the opposite effect upon the republic.

We have stated that an assimilation of tariffs is the only possible way of carrying the Liberal policy into effect. It must be evident to every one, that under free trade with the republic, manufacturers in Canada and the United States would have to be placed on the same footing as to the duties imposed upon the imported materials used in their manufactories. Again, duties on all imports into Canada or the United States from other countries must be uniform. If the duties were lower on certain articles coming into Canada, there would be nothing to prevent such wares from passing over the boundary into the republic, to avoid the higher duty on imports direct to the States. The contention that Canada and the republic would have to adopt a uniform tariff wall against the rest of the world, is therefore absolute and unanswerable.

We must therefore start out with the indisputable fact in mind, that unrestricted reciprocity means a tariff compact with our southern neighbors. The next thing to consider is, how this tariff compact is to be brought about. Shall we adopt the tariff of the United States? or will the latter nation accept our tariff? or

can we hope for a new tariff acceptable to each country, based upon a compromise between the two? This point we leave our readers to imagine how much we may expect from the United States. We are but five to their sixty-five millions of people, and we could not possibly hope for an even representation with the United States in fixing the tariff. At the most we could expect but very few concessions from the United States, and the result would be that in the main we would be compelled to accept the tariff of our neighbors. Canada would thus be reduced to the humiliating position of having her tariff regulated at Washington, where very little regard for our special interests would prevail. Were we politically a portion of the republic, we would hold the balance of power at Washington, and would thus be in a position to enforce our rights. But with our commercial independence surrendered to the Washington administration, we would be at its mercy, without any means of redress. The impracticable nature of commercial union without political union would therefore soon be demonstrated, and Canada would in a very short time be forced to withdraw from the compact, should she ever be so foolish as to enter it.

These two points considered, as to what unrestricted reciprocity implies, and how it can be brought about, the reader will be in a position to define the Liberal policy more thoroughly. To give a broad definition of the Reform policy, whether you call it commercial union, continental free trade or unrestricted reciprocity, it can be explained that it means an exchange of a national system of protection for an international protective system. The tariff wall would be removed from the boundary between the two countries and placed around each. As the tariff of the United States is very much higher than ours, it would also mean an increase in our tariff from 30 to about 60 per cent. In adopting a policy of a high tariff compact with the United States, the Liberal party has therefore even outbid our old protectionist party in this direction.

If a protective policy be objectionable to free traders, this proposed tariff compact must be even more so. It involves a principle more obnoxious than anything implied in a national system of protection. This is discrimination. When we place a duty upon imports that duty is universal, no matter whence come those imports. But in this proposed policy of the Liberal party, we would admit the products of one country free, to the exclusion of the wares of other nations. The present political status of Canada makes such a policy of discrimination doubly objectionable—more, it makes it heinously dishonorable. We will show this directly. The protective policy of the United States is directed almost entirely against Great Britain in manufacturing lines, and to a considerable extent against Canada in natural products. Now, why is the United States anxious to force Canada into a commercial union compact. The answer is self evident: Principally to gain an unfair advantage over British manufacturers in our markets. The United States cannot compete with British manufacturers on the same basis, and if they can just get their tariff wall

placed around Canada, and the custom houses removed from the boundary, British wares will be effectually shut out and the shrewd Yankee will have the field all to himself. Canada is a portion of the Empire, and as such demands full protection from foreign aggression. Besides this, Great Britain takes more of our exportable products than all other countries combined, the United States included, and places no tax upon these products. Shall we then discriminate against the Empire, in order to give our market into the hands of United States manufacturers, in return for the free shipment of some of our products into the republic? What think you of the policy? Dishonourable seems a mild expression.

A tariff compact with the most strongly protectionist country on earth; an enormous increase in our customs duties a certainty in the practical application of the Liberal programme; discrimination amounting practically to complete prohibition against other nations from which we import goods, including the Empire to which we belong politically, and Great Britain our best customer. These are the three prominent features of the policy for which the Reform party in Canada is now contending. You especially who believe in the greatest freedom of trade with the world, what do you think of it? We have a great country here in western Canada to develop, and all our principal products are of such a nature that we must look to Great Britain for our market. Shall we fetter ourselves by assisting to raise the tariff wall around the continent by adding several more stories to the structure? We are expecting to receive great advantages from the opening of the Hudson bay route. This tariff wall would largely destroy the value of this route, to say nothing of the fact that it would make it more difficult to secure money in Great Britain to carry out this and other enterprises for the development of our country. We could not look to the States for capital, for that country has also to seek money abroad to carry out its great enterprises.

In adopting this programme of high tariff combination, higher duties for Canada, and discrimination, the Liberal party has thrown to the winds its old time principles of free trade. It has therefore completely forfeited the support of those who adhered to the party on account of its free trade professions. Its high tariff compact policy is an extreme conception of the protectionist idea, which leaves our national protectionists completely in the shade. It is clear enough that the Reform party has entirely abandoned its old platform and old principles, and the only inference is, that it has done this to secure office. The party has snatched at what seemed to afford an effective popular cry, on the rising tide of which they might float into office. If the people only get their eyes fully opened to the true inwardness of this policy in time, the result is likely to prove a Waterloo for the party on the wrong side. There are unmistakable signs of growing discontent with our present fiscal policy, and had the Liberal party adhered to its free trade principles and declared for a gradual reform of our tariff in the direction of free trade, it would have merited a generous support. Sooner or

later it would have triumphed, and this probably in the present contest. In abandoning principle and endeavoring to snatch a verdict on a false issue, it deserves to be buried in oblivion.

A BADLY JUDGED OPPORTUNITY.

If Canadians will only take time to consider, they cannot fail to see how badly judged the present time is for a movement towards commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. Had the movement been made during the latter part of President Cleveland's administration, when the government at Washington favored the lowering of the national tariff walls, and the inauguration of a freer system of trade intercourse with the outside world, a movement such as the Reform party in Canada have now entered upon would have strengthened the hands of the supporters of Mr. Cleveland in the last Presidential election, and possibly have secured victory for that gentleman, instead of defeat by a close majority. It would have secured also for the Canadian reformers the credit of being still true to their time honored doctrine of free trade, even if they were ready to make a questionable tariff compact, in order to guarantee a step in the right direction. Such a movement therefore at that time, while not justifiable or right on their part, would certainly have been more consistent and to a great extent pardonable in its weak points.

Instead of selecting an opportunity such as above described, the outcry for unrestricted reciprocity is now made immediately after the enforcing of the obnoxious McKinley bill, a measure calculated in many of its provisions to strike a blow specially at Canada and Canadians, and while an administration is in power at Washington, which has shown clearly its determination to support and continue every anti Canadian tendency of the bill. If Canadian protectionists should make such a movement, they would be rated as a collection of subtle knives, if not over-reaching cranks, and yet their so doing would be consistency itself, compared with such action on the part of those who once advocated a free trade policy.

But there is worse than inconsistency in this view of the matter. There is the most crawling kind of moral cowardice. The nation which would allow itself, after being thus insulted and struck at by a neighbor, to be whipped like a cur into the wishes of its striker and insulter, is a nation of moral poltroons, such as have to be searched for elsewhere than in Canada. Of course advocates of the unrestricted reciprocity doctrine point to the last United States elections as a proof that the people of the United States are averse to an anti-Canadian policy. But the heavy losses of the extreme protectionists in the Congressional elections of last fall utterly fail to prove such an assumption. They simply prove that the people of the United States made a determined protest against a tariff which so greatly increased their cost of living, and tended to build up and strengthen already powerful monopolies. Not one voter in twenty gave Canada the smallest consideration in the matter. Yet the reformers of this Dominion ask the electors at

present to throw a dampor on this vote of the people of the United States, and check the impulse there in favor of lower tariff, by bowing Canada in humble submission before the huge tariff structure of our neighbors, McKinley bill and all. Their interpretation of the late Congressional elections, or rather misinterpretation of them, reminds us forcibly of how the sailor misinterpreted the actions of the infuriated bull, which tossed him over a hedge fence into a muddy ditch. Seeing the animal with head down, searching vainly for a gap in the bottom of the hedge, Jack shook his fist at him and shouted "Make no apologies you rascal, the thing was deliberately done."

That better opportunities than the present existed in the past for Canadians seeking unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, the above statements clearly prove. But it is equally clear to any person who will look ahead, that the near future will also offer much better opportunities than the present. That McKinley has given the people of the United States a dose of tariff *ad nauseum* is plain, and once that dose operates in the direction of lower tariff legislation, Canada's time for reciprocity negotiations will be well selected. But any request for reciprocity before such legislation takes shape in the great republic, would be simply an antidote to the McKinley dose.

But there are other symptoms, which prove the advisability of biding our time a little in connection with a reciprocity movement. One singular anomaly of the McKinley bill is, that while the tariff was increased on almost every article of export from Canada to the States, that on lumber was lowered, until the United States' maximum duty on pine lumber now stands at the nominal figure of one dollar a thousand feet. This anomaly can be accounted for by the fact, that States' lumbermen have to look to Canada for the bulk of their logs or raw material, and a threat from the Dominion Government of a \$3 per thousand export duty on saw logs, which would close up nearly one half of their saw mills, compelled a reduction instead of an advance in lumber duties, when the McKinley bill became law there.

The supply of raw material for lumber manufactures has been gradually reduced in this continent, until the bulk of the supply can be had only in Canada. The production of first-class wheat, such as is now indispensable to produce the fine flour wanted in the United States and Great Britain as well as Canada, is gradually extending its area to the north, until now millers in the United States have to face the fact, that in a few years the supply of such wheat from their own fields will be far short of the demand, and they will have to draw upon the fields of the Canadian west for raw material, or cease to compete in the finer grades of flour in the best markets of the world. When they must get much of that supply from the Canadian west, a threat of an export duty on hard wheat from Ottawa might accomplish wonders in the way making free trade in natural products with our neighbors to the south of us, and assuredly before the close of the present decade the wheat producing situation will afford Ottawa statesmen the opportunity of



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trying this lever. With the power of dictating duties on lumber and wheat, Canadians would be in a position to secure reciprocity with their nearest neighbors on terms such as could never be secured by any arrangement that could now be made. Even for parties seeking unrestricted reciprocity, and prepared to make a tariff compact, there is an opportune and an inopportune time, and the present is the most inopportune time that could have been selected in the history of Canada.

British Grain Trade

The *Mark Lane Express* of Feb. 23, in its weekly review of the British Grain trade, says: "English wheats are active and prices have advanced 8d. Foreign wheats are in increased demand and prices have risen 6d. At to-day's market English and foreign wheats are firm at an average rise of 3d. Californian advanced 6d. Oats were held for 3d more. Round corn was 3d dearer. La Plata was 8d dearer. Flour, barley, and beans were firm."

Anthracite coal companies in the United States have agreed to reduce the output 20 per cent., commencing Monday, Feb. 16.

John Craig, furniture dealer, Lethbridge Alberta, has purchased a lot on the corner of Smith and Ford streets on which he will erect a new building.

A statement of Boyd Bros. & Co's estate, wholesale dry goods, Toronto, shows direct liabilities of \$160,000; indirect of \$190,000, and assets of \$140,000.

One of the most objectionable features of the unrestricted reciprocity movement in Canada is, that it will create a false impression in the United States. How the question is understood in the States is explained elsewhere in this issue. The movement in Canada creates a false hope, by leading the people of the United States to believe there is a large party here in favor of Commercial Union. This is not true, for assuredly if the Liberal party were returned to power, it would never undertake to carry out its high tariff compact policy. The large majority of Liberal candidates declare, though they say that they are in favor of unrestricted reciprocity, that they would not consent to a policy which would discriminate against other countries.

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LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

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

25 and 27 Alexander St. West, Winnipeg

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.



RAW FURS WANTED.

Highest Cash Prices. Send for Price List.

R. C. MACFIE and CO.

London, Ontario.

WHOLESALE HATS AND FURS

BURNS AND LEWIS,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

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ARE THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF

Children's, Boys' & Youths' Clothing

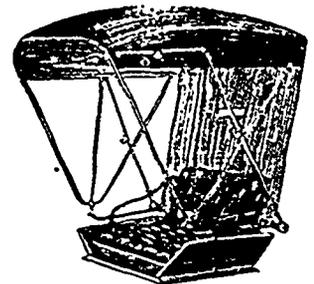
IN THE DOMINION.

Our travellers visit Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia twice a year.

A. C. MCRAE,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

Carriage Tops,



Seat Trimmings,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN TRIMMING GOODS.

Corner King and James Streets, WINNIPEG.

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MONTREAL, P.Q.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Gas and Electric Light Fixtures, Gas Meters

Engineers', Plumbers', Gas & Steamfitters

BRASS GOODS.

Montreal Brass Works.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

As in other branches of business things are moving but slowly in connection with city monetary affairs. The election fight seems to have upset matters generally, both in city and country. Even the grain movement has fallen off greatly, and funds for that trade are not much in demand, although markets show a generally stiff feeling. In general trade there has been the usual falling off in the demand for discounts which takes place near the close of a month, so that the banks have had a rather quiet week. There has been nothing to disturb rates, so that trade paper holds at 7 to 8 per cent for choice to good. In real estate mortgage business matters are even quieter than in trade circles, and until the din of election dies away, there will be no movement of any consequence. The week's business in the city comprised only a few struggling farm loans, which were taken as a rule at the regular rate of 8 per cent interest.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

There was very little change to note in wholesale trade circles. The political contest has for the time monopolized all interest, and it was difficult to induce people to talk business affairs. The cold dip and rather rough weather of the week also caused a quieter disposition.

DRUGS.

Movement fair and prices as follows:—Howard's quinine, 55 to 60c; German quinine, 45 to 50c; morphia, \$2.30 to \$2.60; iodide of potassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide potassium, 55 to 65; English camphor, 75 to 80; glycerine, 25 to 35c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$6 to \$8; bicarb soda, \$3.50 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; American blue vitrol, 7½ to 8½c.

DRIED FRUITS.

Demand steady and prices unchanged. Quotations here being as follows: California London layer raisins, \$3.50 per box; quarter boxes, \$1; Valencia raisins, \$2.20 to \$2.30; Valencia layers, \$2.75; currants, 7c; figs, cooking in bags, 6½c, in boxes, 7c; choice, 13c, do in 10 lb. boxes, 14 to 15c; fancy Eleme figs in layers, 16 to 17c; dried apples, 10½c; evaporated apples, 16c; Golden dates, 7½c per pound; choice new golden dates, 10c per pound; California evaporated fruit—Apricots, 24c; peeled peaches, 35c; pitted plums, 22c; raspberries, 35c; prunes, 8½ to 12½c, the higher figure being for choice of fine varieties. Malaga raisins—London layers, \$3.50; black baskets, \$4.50; Tahitis, \$5.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

Fresh and salt water fresh fish were obtainable in considerable variety in a retail way, but not in wholesale quantities. Whitefish wholesale are quoted at 5 to 6c, and Lake Superior trout at 9 to 10c. On the street market a few mixed loads of jackfish, pickerel, perch, etc., have been offered. Oysters are quoted at \$2.25 for standards and \$2.50 for selects, per gallon, cans 50 and 60c each respectively.

FUEL.

Last week was more favorable to dealers, on account of colder weather, but prices were not changed. Large offerings on the street market has continued to reduce sales of city dealers. Good tamarac has usually sold

retail at about \$4 50 per cord, delivered, and can be quoted on track in car lots at \$3.75 to \$4 as to quality. Poplar on track about \$2.40 to \$2.50. Coal unchanged.

GROCERIES.

The sugar market continues strong, and teas have an upward tendency where there are any changes. Prices here are: Sugars—Yellow, 6 to 6½c; Granulated, 7½c. Coffees, green, Rios, from 24 to 25c, Java, 27 to 29c; Old Government, 29 to 32c; Mochas, 33 to 35c. Teas: Japan, 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. T. & B. tobacco, 56c per pound; lilly, 7s, 52c; diamond solace, 12s, 48c; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W., caddies, 47½c; Honey-suckle, 7s, 55c; Briar, 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; Anchor, 59c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 65c; Cut Cavendish, 70c; Senator, 80c; Standard Kentucky, light, 85; do dark, 80c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000. Mauricio, \$42.50; Soudan Whips, 40.00; Turkish Caps, \$35.00; Commercial Traveller, \$25. Special selects, \$55; Selects, \$45; Columbia, \$45; Cauucks, \$40; Derby, \$36; Sports, \$30. Lion "L" brand mixed pickles in kegs, are quoted: Three gallons, \$2.50; do five gallons, \$3.50; do 10 gallon kegs, \$6.50.

GREEN FRUIT.

Oranges are in good supply, with the season for Florida drawing toward a close and lower. Southern apples are being brought in as required, and held at old prices. Fancy apples are held at \$8 per barrel, with less desirable stock selling at \$7.50 and even \$7, as to quality. Mexican oranges are held at \$6 to \$6.50, and Floridas at \$4.50 per box in 128 size, and \$5 in 150 to 200 size. Lemons are quotable at \$5.50 to \$6. per box Malaga grapes, in 55 lbs kegs at \$13 per keg.

HARDWARE.

Business has not looked up yet in this branch. Prices are: Cut nails, 10d and upwards, \$3.25; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.25 as to grade; I. C. tin plates double, \$12 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$4.10 to \$4.25; sheet iron, \$4 to 5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, net prices, 1 inch, 10½c; 1½ inch, 13½c; 2 inch, 16½c; 2 inch, 25½c per foot; ingot tin, 30c per lb.; bar tin, 32c per lb.; sheet zinc, 8c per lb.; galvanized iron, 28 gauge, 7 to 8½c per lb.; bar iron, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6½c per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.30 to \$2.40 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6c net.

LIQUORS.

Prices are: Whiskies—Canadian rye in barrels, \$1.35 per gallon; do five year old, \$2.40; do seven year old, \$2.80; Club in cases, \$9; Mackie's pure Scotch whiskies, Islay Blend, in cases of 12 bottles, \$9.50; do Rare Old Special, \$11; do Pure Lagavulin, 10 years old, \$11.50. Brandies—Cognac in bulk, \$4 per gallon; in cases, \$9; do Martel and Hennessy, in cases, \$14; do V. O. \$20. Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4 to \$4.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$12 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$7 per case; Tom gin, \$9 to \$10.

LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FINDINGS.

There has not been much movement yet, though business is slowly improving. Prices are: Spanish sole 28 to 30c; slaughter sole,

26 to 30c; French calf, first choice, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85c; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1 wax upper, 40 to 45c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 26 to 30c for plump stock. English oak butts, 60c; buffe, 17 to 21c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21c; colored linings, 12c; shoe uppers, from \$1.25 to \$2.75. Horse collars—Short straw, \$22 per doz.; long straw, \$33 per doz.; long straw bodies, \$22; Boston team (thong), \$25.00 per doz.; do., wool face, \$27.

NUTS AND SWEETS.

Pecans are costing higher for good stock. Prices are: Taragona almonds, per lb 20c; Grenoble walnuts, 19c; Sicily filberts, large, 15c; peanuts, white Virginias, green, per lb. 15c; do., roasted, 17c; pecans, large, polished, per lb. 20c; cocoanuts, per hundred to \$10. Candy in pails, 12 to 16c per pound. Maple sugar, 13c, maple syrup, \$1.25 gallon.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Business is quiet. Prices are: Turpentine in barrels, 76c per gallon; in 5 gallon cans, 81c gallon; linseed oil in barrels, raw 79c; boiled, 82c; benzine and gasoline, 50c; pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$6 per barrel; Portland cement, \$4.90 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.25 to \$3.50 a barrel; putty, in bladders, 3½c a pound, bulk, in bbls., 3c; whitening, in barrels, \$1.40 a cwt; Elephant genuine white lead, \$7.25; Elephant, No. 1, do, \$6.40; Bull's Head, do, \$6.00; Royal Crown, do, \$5.00; Crown pure white lead, \$7.25; Royal Charter, \$6.50; Railroad, \$6.25; Red Star, \$5.50; Calomine, in cases of 20 five-pound packages, \$6, per 100 pounds; Alabastine, \$7.25 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2.10.

RAW FURS.

There is not likely to be any changes in the situation until after the London March sales. The following quotations represent a very fair range of values in Winnipeg, per skin, the wide range given covering values for poor to prime skins: Badger, from 5 to 80c; bear, black, 50c to \$28; do brown, 50c to \$25; do grizzly, \$1 to \$15; beaver, 50c to 8.25; castorum, \$2.50 to \$4 per pound; ermines, 1c to 2c; fisher, \$1.50 to \$7.00; fox, cross, 75c to \$6; fox, kit, 10c to 45c; fox, red, 25c to \$1.70; fox, silver, \$5 to \$65; lynx, 25c to \$3.50; marten, 75c to \$2.00; mink 5c to 90c; musquash, 3c to 12½c; otter, \$1.50 to \$9.00; raccoon, 50c to 85; skunk, 5c to 85c; wolf, large, \$1.50 to \$2.25; wolf, small, 25c to 80c wolverines, \$2 to \$4.

Prices in Manitoba Country Markets.

Portage la Prairie.—Wheat advanced to 74c for best samples.

Morden.—Wheat, No. 2 hard 62c; eggs 20c, butter 17c, hogs dressed, 5½c, potatoes 30c.

Deloraine.—Wheat 68 to 72c for best samples, butter 18c, eggs 15c.

Minnedosa.—Wheat, best 75c, oats 25 to 30c, barley 30c, butter 20c, eggs 20c.

Rapid City.—Wheat, best 70c, oats 30c, barley 25c, butter 15 to 20c, eggs 20c.

Boissevain.—Wheat, best 70c, oats 30c, butter 20c, eggs 20c, dressed hogs, 6½ to 7c.

A 10c freight rate on wheat, flour and mill-stuffs to Chicago points went into effect at Minneapolis last week, applying only on through east bound business.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

There has not been much change in the general situation, and prices in leading markets are practically the same as they were a week ago. At Chicago on Friday, May closed at 97½c, which was exactly the closing price of Friday a week ago. Weakness was caused at the first part of the week by a reversal in the visible supply statement, which showed a small increase, instead of a large decrease as is expected at this time of year. Liberal receipts at Minneapolis also continued to weaken the situation. Cold weather for winter wheat stirred up matters a little later in the week. The mercury was below zero in Kansas and Missouri, and reports of crop damage were received freely, but such reports are sure to come with every cold snap, and the amount of damage done is very uncertain.

In Manitoba the weather was unfavorable to a free movement of wheat, and deliveries by farmers at country points were light. The cold dips and stormy days of the week also retarded the movement by rail some, though not materially. About 70c per bushel was near the average price to farmers in Manitoba country markets for best samples, equal to about No. 2 hard. At some points a little higher was being paid and up to 74 to 75c was quoted from some points, but this was exceptional. The last weekly report of stocks in store at our Lake Superior ports showed an increase of only 11,663 bushels, the total in store there being 547,249. Bradstreet's statement showed the following stocks in store at the points named on Feb. 14: Winnipeg, 335,000 bushels; Manitoba country elevators, 1,425,000; Keewatin, Port Arthur and Port William, 1,125,000; Toronto, 108,000; Montreal, 391,000; Kingston, 31,000 bushels.

FLOUR.

Prices are unchanged, and hold the advance reported last week. Quotations in jobbing lots to the local trade, per 100 pounds are: Patents, \$2.60; strong bakers', \$2.40; 2nd bakers, \$2.00; XXXX, \$1.35; superfine, \$1.15; middlings, \$2.50; graham flour, \$2.30; cracked wheat, \$2.30; buckwheat flour, \$3.75.

MILLSTUFFS.

Prices are firm but unchanged at \$12 for bran, and \$14 for shorts. Free shipments east continue.

MEALS, OIL CAKE, ETC.

The advance looked for in oatmeal has been materialized, and prices have been marked up 10c. Prices are: Oil cake, in bags, \$21 a ton; oil cake meal in ton lots, \$26.50; in car lots f.o.b. \$25; Oatmeal, standard, \$2.70; granulated, \$2.80 per 100 pounds; rolled oats, \$2.80 per sack of 50 pounds; Cornmeal is held at \$1.85 per 100 lbs. Pot barley, \$2.65 per 100 lbs Pearl barley, \$3.00.

GROUND FEED.

Prices are advancing for good oat chop, and as high as \$22 per ton has been paid for pure ground oat feed. Mixed feeds are quoted from \$18 to \$20 per ton, and ground damaged wheat at \$13 to \$14 per ton.

OATS.

Oats still continue to move upward in price, and a considerably higher notch has been reached. For loads offered on the market in the city, up to 37c per bushel of 34 lbs. was paid on Thursday, and 3c higher was paid for some loads on Friday. This shows a steady advance to the extent of fully 10c per bushel within the last few weeks. In Manitoba country markets prices are also strong, and range from 37 to 35c per bushel at different points.

BARLEY

The high price of oats has increased the demand for feed barley, and higher prices would be paid. In the city ordinary quality barley would bring from 30 to 35c per bushel of 48 pounds.

BUTTER.

The bulk of the butter called choice offering is of very ordinary quality, and stocks of really good are scarce. Prices, however, are not expected to go any higher, and for such as can be had, 20c per pound appears to be the top price asked, for dairy qualities, with some called good offering at 18c, and downward for poor.

EGGS.

Eggs are held at 18 to 20c per dozen as to quality. Some limed are still held. Fresh country are of rather mixed quality. There has been some demand for western shipment, at about 18c.

CURED MEATS, SAUSAGE, ETC.

Prices are easy and irregular, but quotable about as follows: Dry salt bacon, 9 to 9½c; smoked long clear, 1½ to 10½c; spiced rolls, 11 to 11½c; breakfast bacon, 12½; smoked hams, 13½ to 14c; mess pork, \$17 per barrel. Sausage are quoted: fresh pork sausage, 10c lb.; bologna do., 8c lb.; German do., 9c lb.; ham, chicken and tongue do., 9c per ½-lb. packet.

LARD.

Pure lard is held at \$2.25 per 20 pound pail, with compound lard at \$2 per pail.

HIDES.

Round lots of frozen hides are quoted at 3½ to 3¾c per pound. Inspected cows quoted: No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c; No. 3, 2c. Calf, 4 and 5c for No. 1 and No. 2. Sheepskins are quoted at 50 to 75 cents each as to quality. Tallow 2½c for rough to 5c for good rendered.

VEGETABLES.

Offers have been made for potatoes for delivery later, for shipment, at 30c per bushel. Onions are scarce. Potatoes are quotable at 25c per bushel on the market. Other vegetables are firm. Prices are: turnips, 25c to 30c per bushel; parsnips, 2 to 2½c per pound; carrots, 75c per bushel; beets, 40 to 50c per bushel; cabbage, 40 to 60c per dozen, as to quality; onions, 3 to 4c per pound; Spanish do., \$1.50 per crate of 30 lbs. nett; celery, 35 to 60c doz. heads.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Stocks light. Good turkeys will bring 15c per pound and chickens 13c, for choice.

DRESSED MEATS.

Dressed hogs are quoted about 6½ to 7½c per pound. Country frozen beef is quotable at 2 to 4c per pound. City dressed beef, 5 to 6c, the top for fresh unfrozen. Mutton 9 to 10c per pound.

HAY.

Hay is offering freely on the market at \$4 to \$5 per ton, with pressed on track worth \$6 to \$7 per ton.

Mission City, B. C.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMERCIAL.)

Since the opening of the C. P. R. bridge at this point everything is a scene of activity. The railroad people are pushing the work forward with all possible speed—construction trains are plying between the townsite and Matsqui Prairie, and we will soon have a steel band connecting the largest railway systems in America.

A contract has just been closed with a Vancouver firm to erect a planing mill and sash and door factory. The company will commence to build at once.

Foundations for two large buildings were laid this week.

The townsite people have adopted a novel manner in giving work to all who come to

Mission City. They employ all who are desirous of work, at either clearing or carpenter work—they pay part in city property and balance in cash, so we have no idle men.

A large party of capitalists from the States are here, looking the situation over with a view of locating a fruit and vegetable cannery and buying lands for hop growing, which of late has attracted so much attention in this locality.

It is expected that the Mission & Chilliwack railroad will be in operation this year; this will give the Chilliwack, Samas and Matsqui Prairie farmers a good opportunity to market their product at Mission City, which will be the distributing point to all coast and inland markets.

After the opening of the new railway, local passenger and freight trains will be run between Mission City and Seattle, and Vancouver, Mission City and North Bend, with a special passenger rate; this feature of railroad enterprise will contribute largely in developing some of the finest farming and fruit lands in British Columbia.

Reports from ranchers and farmers are very encouraging. Prices obtained last week were: Hay, \$18; oats, \$36; potatoes, \$23 per ton; butter, 35c per pound for creamery; eggs, 40c per dozen; poultry—turkeys, 20c per pound, live weight; chickens, \$8 to \$12 per dozen. Game out of the market.

Some eighteen to twenty thousand dollars worth of farm lands changed hands since the first of the month. Most of the land is being subdivided into from one to five acre tracts, and being purchased for poultry, fruit and hop raising.

A telegram has been received by the agents of the townsite, that Murray Bros., of Warm Springs, Cal., will be here on the 24th inst. These gentlemen have contracted for a large amount of city property, and will proceed at once to build houses. MATSQUI.

Items about Wheat.

The new wheat from India will not begin to move with any freedom till about the middle of April.

Crop reports from India are quite favorable, as a whole. The area is larger than last year, but is smaller than it was two years ago.

Bradstreet's report on Wednesday showed a decrease of 162,000 bu during the past week, available supply at 1,000 points east of the Rocky mountains; decrease previous week 67,000 bu.

Reports from the Argentine Republic are that, with dry weather, the wheat crop has been harvested in good condition, and was believed to be as large as last year, and better in quality.

May wheat at Duluth a year ago Thursday last closed at 80½. Chicago closing price a year ago was 76½c Feb., 78½c May. May ranged at 76½ @ 77½ and Feb. at 76 at Minneapolis a year ago Thursday.

The visible supply for the United Kingdom decreased 720,000 bushels for the week ended Feb. 21, that is the consumption exceeded the imports of wheat and flour and farmers deliveries by that amount.

The amount on ocean passage increased 448,000 bushels for the week ended Feb. 21, making the available supply 47,535,397 bushels against 51,379,941 bushels for the corresponding

Our Travellers have commenced the campaign for 1891.

Their Sundry Samples are larger than ever, and prices better than ever.

Cigar Samples represent the largest stock and largest variety west of the Great Lakes.

Tobacconists' Sundries were never more complete.

In Drugs and Medicines, our representatives are able to quote with any house in Canada.

WAIT UNTIL THEY CALL.

Dawson, Sole & Co.

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA

ing date last year, 52,731,834 bushels two years ago, 53,262,927 bushels three years ago, 79,787,308 bushels in 1887, 70,583,849 bushels in 1886, and 73,371,276 in 1885. The amount on ocean passage decreased 120,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year.

The visible supply of the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky mountains increased 64,806 bushels during the week. For the corresponding week last year it decreased 453,289 bushels. The total stocks at all points enumerated in the statement aggregate 22,975,397 bushels against 29,619,941 bushels last year.

The exports of wheat from India during the week ended Feb. 21 were 350,000 bushels, of which 200,000 bushels were to the United Kingdom and 150,000 to the continent. The shipments for the corresponding week in 1890 were 150,000 bushels. The total shipments since April 1 were 25,060,000 bushels of which 17,620,000 bushels were to the United Kingdom and 7,440,000 bushels to the continent. The total shipments for the corresponding time last year were 24,564,000 of which 16,628,000 bushels were to the United Kingdom and 7,936,000 bushels to the continent.

Another Commercial Hotel.

With the "Leland," "Queens," "Clarendon," "New Douglass," "Grand Union," "Seymour," and one or two others, Winnipeg has no scarcity of hotels suitable for commercial and family trade, in which the comfort of the guest is the first consideration and the attractiveness of the bar room only a

secondary one. Yet the absence of such houses in close proximity to the Canadian Pacific Railway depot, where the great majority of arrivals in the city step from the cars, has caused quite a little inconvenience to many a stranger, who desired to sojourn near to the place of his arrival and departure, and escape the hanging around a station waiting room, which is often caused through over-due through trains. This difficulty is now cleared away by the opening up of the "Manor House," almost immediately opposite the C.P.R. depot, by R. Smith, who has had the house overhauled and thoroughly renovated, until it is one of the most attractive hotels in the city. Every item of the new arrangements show the experienced hand of an old caterer for the public comfort. Fifty-four bed rooms neatly and cosily furnished are available for guests, while commodious parlors and a beautifully fitted up dining room capable of seating sixty guests are among the arrangements. Bath-rooms and lavatories are conveniently located on the different floors, and a perfect system of heating has been furnished by the E. & C. Garney Company of this city, Hamilton and Toronto. Altogether the house has all the attractiveness peculiar to one of those home-like houses, in which the traveler escapes all the bustle and rush of the huge modern hotel, but receives more individuality and quiet comfort. It is unnecessary to say anything about the host and hostess of the Manor. In the Russell House, Emerson, and at the C.P.R. dining halls at the Winnipeg and Emerson stations, they have made a record during the past ten years, which is well and favorably known by the travelling public of the Northwest.

Moutreal Stock Market

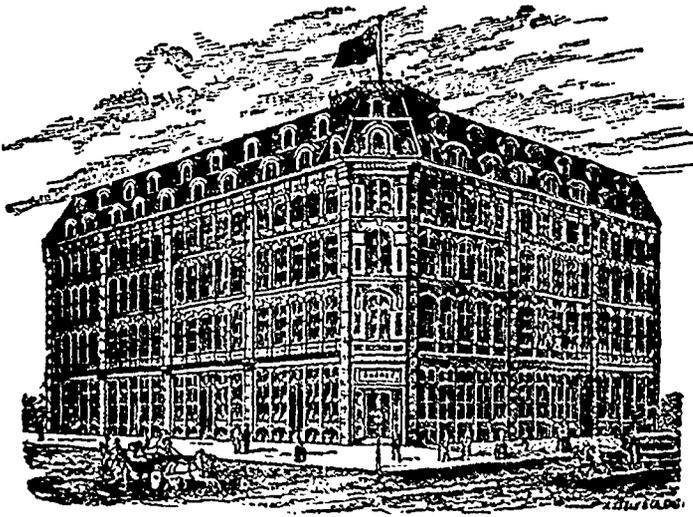
Reported by Osler, Hammond & Nanton, February 28, 1891 :-

Banks.	Sellers	Buyer.
Bank of Montreal.....	233	221
Ontario	117	114
Molson's	169	157
Toronto	225	270
Merchants	113	241
Union		
Commerce.....	126	126
Miscellaneous.		
Montreal Tel	103	103
Rich. & Ont. Nav	55	114
City Pas. Ry	157	157
Montreal Gas	212	211
Canada N. W. Land Co.....	76	74
C. P. R. (Montreal)	75	103
C. P. R. (London)		75
Money—Time		
Money—On Call	6	
Sterling 60 Days, N. Y. Posted Rate..	486	
“ Demand “	483	
“ 60 Days Montreal Rate Between Banks	91	9
“ Demand Montreal Rate Between Banks	91	91
“ New York Exchange Montreal Rate Between Banks		par 1-16 dis.

After repeated failures the copyright law embracing the principles of protecting foreign writers from having their works pirated in the United States has at last obtained the sanction of both of the houses of Congress. Having received amendments it will now be necessary to be concurred in by the house of representatives.

The Herald, Saltcoats, Assn., is about to make its bow to the public. W. R. Smithell will preside over its destinies.

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



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

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



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Cash Paid for Dressed Hogs.

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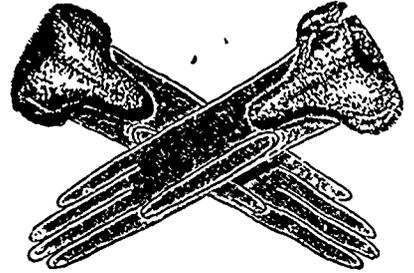
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-MANUFACTURERS OF-
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NOTICE

is hereby given that on from and after the first day of January A. D., 1891, the business heretofore carried on by the undersigned under the name, style and firm of "Henderson & Bull" will be continued and carried on by the undersigned by and under the name and style of "W. F. Henderson & Co."

Dated, Winnipeg, December 31st, 1890.

W. F. HENDERSON

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

There was no meeting of the board on Monday.

On Tuesday, Feb. 24, wheat opened $\frac{1}{8}$ c lower than Saturday's closing prices. May opened at 96c, and ranged from 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$. July ranged from 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. The close was the same as Saturday, except for cash wheat, which was $\frac{1}{8}$ c higher. Closing prices were:—

	Feb.	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	—	—	47	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	9.35	9.35	9.65	10.00
Lard	5.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.80	5.92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	4.50	4.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.80	5.07 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Wednesday February wheat ranged from 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$, and May from 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 97 $\frac{1}{2}$, closing about at the bottom and $\frac{1}{8}$ c lower than yesterday. Corn, oats and provisions were higher. Closing prices were:—

	Feb.	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	54
Oats	—	—	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	9.46	9.45	9.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.10
Lard	5.60	5.60	5.85	6.05
Short Ribs	4.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.60	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.15

Wheat was strong on Thursday and closed $\frac{1}{8}$ c higher. Closing prices were:—

	Feb.	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat	—	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	—	—	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ -56	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	—	—	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
Pork	—	9.60	9.80	10.15
Lard	—	5.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.85	6.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	—	4.60	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.15

Wheat was stronger on Friday, on firm cables, continuance of cold weather and good export demand. Closing prices were $\frac{1}{8}$ c to $\frac{3}{8}$ c higher, as follows:—

	Feb.	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat	—	—	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	—	—	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3
Oats	—	—	48-48 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	—	9.55	9.85-7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.10
Lard	—	5.65	5.85-6.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.07-10
Short Ribs	—	4.60	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.15

Minneapolis Market.

Following were closing wheat quotations on Thursday, February 26th:—

	Feb.	Mar.	May	On track
No. 1 hard.....	96	—	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 northern.....	92	92	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 northern.....	—	—	—	92-92 $\frac{1}{2}$

July wheat closed at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Flour.—Quoted at \$1.55 to \$1.95 for first patents; \$1.35 to \$1.50 for second patent; \$3.60 to \$4.25 for fancy and export bakers; \$1.80 to \$2.20 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

Bran and shorts—Quoted at \$15 to \$15.50 for bran, \$14.75 to \$15.25 for shorts, and \$15.50 to \$16.00 for middlings.

Oats—Quoted at 44 to 46c by sample. Demand for choice stock was brisk.

Barley—Quoted at 55 to 65c for good to fine samples of No. 3. Choice barley samples were in fair request at about 60c and up to 65c, with good moving at 55 to 60c.

Feed—Millers held at at \$20.50 to \$21.50, with corn meal at \$19.50 to \$20.50.

Butter—Creamery, 16 to 25c; dairy, 10 to 20c; roll, 12 to 16c.

Eggs—Jobbing at 18 to 19c,
Potatoes—Car lots quoted at 70 to 85c.

Vegetables—Beets, 40 to 50c; carrots, 35 to 40c; cellery, 30 to 40c per dozen; onions, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel; cabbage, 65 to 75c per dozen.

Meats—Dressed hogs, \$3.50 to \$3.75; mutton, 7 to 8c; veal, 2 to 6c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, 10 to 11c; old hens and roosters, 5 to 10c; turkeys, 10 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; geese and 8 to 11c per pound.

Fish—White, 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; pike, 5 to 6c; pick-orel, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; perch, 4c.

Apples—\$4 to \$5.50 per barrel in car lots.*

Hides—green, 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; green, salted, 5c to 6c.—Summized from *Market Record*.

Duluth Wheat Market.

May No. 1 hard wheat at Duluth ruled from 99c to \$1.00 during the week, the latter being the top price. Closing prices for No. 1 hard on Saturday, February 28, were as follows:—Cash, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; May, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. These prices are just $\frac{1}{8}$ c higher than the close a week ago.

Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat.

At Minneapolis on Saturday, February 28, wheat closed at 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel for No. 1 northern, May option. February option closed at 93c and July at 96c per bushel. These prices vary very little from a week ago.

Grocery Prices at Toronto.

Sugars, syrups and molasses—The demand for sugars has been quiet, and prices are steady at the same figures as a week ago. Syrups and molasses in fair demand at unchanged prices. Sugars are: Granulated, 1 to 15 bbls, 7c; do. 15 bbls and over, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Paris lump, boxes, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; extra ground, bbls, 8c; do. boxes or less than bbls, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; powdered, bbls, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do. less than bbls, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; refined, dark to bright, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Rice and spices—Rice, bags, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do. Patna, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do. Carolina, 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; sago, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c; tapioca, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c; popper, black, 22 to 25c; do. white, 25 to 40c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 30c; cloves, 25 to 40c; allspice, 12 to 15c; nutmegs, 95c to \$1.20; cream tartar, 25 to 50c.

Dried fruits and nuts—Currants—Bbls, new, 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Vostizza, new cases, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c. Raisins—Valencias, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do. selects, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8c; do. layers, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c; sultanas, 16 to 18c; London, layers, \$3 to \$3.25; black baskets, \$3.75 to \$4; blue baskets, \$4.75 to \$5; Dehesa, \$5.50 to \$6, Muscatel, \$2.25 to \$3.40. Prunes—Cases, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c; hogsheads and bags, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Figs—Natural bags, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c; Malaga mats, \$1.25 to \$1.40; Elemes, 10 to 20 lbs, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16c; do., 22 to 60 lbs, 15 to 20c. Dates—Hallowee, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Nuts—Almonds, Tarragona, 15 to 16c; Ivica, 14 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Brazils, 17c; filberts, Sicily, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c; walnuts, Grenobles, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Marbots, 12 to 13c; Bordeaux, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Canned goods—Canned goods quiet and all kinds were firm. Tomatoes are selling at \$1.35 to \$1.40, corn at \$1.10 to \$1.20, and peas at \$1.15 to \$1.30. Fish—Salmon, 1's flat, \$1.60 to \$1.65; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.35 to \$1.55; lobster, clover leaf, \$2.75; lobster, other 1's, \$1.95 to \$2.20; mackerel, \$1.40 to \$1.50; sardines, French 1's, 9 to 11c; sardines, French 1's, 14 to 22c; sardines, American 1's, 6 to 8c; sardines, American 1's, 9c. Fruits and vegetables—Corn, 2's, \$1.10 to \$1.20; corn, cream, 3's, \$1.75 to \$1.80; peas, 2's, \$1.20 to \$1.25; strawberries, 2's, \$2.25 to \$2.40; tomatoes, 3's, \$1.30 to \$1.40; apples, 3's, \$1.10 to \$1.15; gallons, \$2.90 to \$3; peaches, 2's, \$2.50 to \$2.65; peaches, 3's, \$3.50 to \$3.75; plums, 2's, \$1.85 to \$2.25; pears, 2's, \$2.—*Empire*.

Teas at Montreal.

The market for Japan teas is active especially for teas worth from 16 to 18c, which are the cheapest teas on the market. Western houses are instructing their agents here to secure samples of any of these teas which are available. It is estimated that fully 1,000 packages changed hands here this week. There is a fair trade doing in blacks. The London market is very strong and teas which could be had a short time ago at 5d are now held for 6 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The New York market has been well cleaned up of any teas held on English account, which have nearly all been re-shipped to England.—*Gazette*.

The statement of the wholesale dry goods firm of Lindsay, Gilmour & Co., Montreal, shows assets considerably below the liabilities of the firm. The total liabilities amount to \$212,000.

The first of a number of settlers' excursions for Manitoba left Toronto on Feb. 24. There was about one hundred people and thirteen cars of stock. These excursion trains will leave Toronto every Thursday during March and April.

R. Tyler Sons & Co., of Montreal, wholesale merchants in woollens and tailors' trimmings, have made a private assignment. An auditor is now going over the books. The liabilities are roughly estimated about \$100,000. They claim a large surplus and it is hoped the estate may turn out well.

The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* says that the price of Manitoba wheat has advanced fully $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel in eastern markets within the past few weeks, sales of No. 2 hard having been made at points west of Montreal within the past few days at \$1.00 to \$1.01, one lot of two cars being delivered to a miller west of Toronto at \$1.02.

The Dominion Directory which is just issued contains a tabulated return of the population of the leading cities. Montreal heads the list with 275,000, and is followed by Toronto with 226,000, Quebec, 64,000, Ottawa, 47,000, St. John's, Newfoundland, is credited with 45,000, Hamilton with 44,300, Halifax, 40,900, London, 35,000, Winnipeg, 33,000.

The large quantities of inferior and ordinary brands of Valencia raisins offering in New York, here and in the west, says the Montreal *Trade Bulletin*, have given the market a decidedly easy cast, and sales of qualities said to be fair, have been made at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, while acknowledged brands of good repute are freely offered at 6c. Primo and fancy qualities, however, are held at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Currants are steady the sale of a good sized lot of Provincials in barrels being reported for Western shipment at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and we quote 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c as to quantity and quality.

The last issue of the *Dominion Illustrated*, both from a literary and artistic point of view is an excellent one. Robert Buchanan's novel, "The Wedding Ring," grows more interesting as it proceeds and there is a complete story, "Lady Elinor's Secret," by Adeline Sergeant. For both of these the *Dominion Illustrated* has exclusive rights for Canada. Miss Macleod's "Reverend Pilgrimage," with eight handsome illustrations, deals in a fascinating way with churches and other historic points in Edinboro', while "Historic Canada" treats of the first Protestant church erected in Canada.

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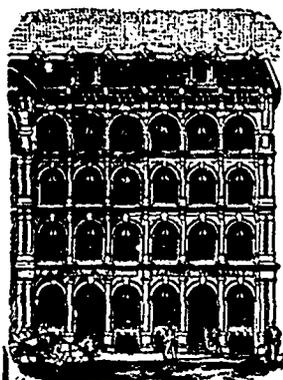
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MONTREAL HOUSE - - A. G. McBEAN.

British Columbia Trade Letter.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

VANCOUVER, Feb 23.—During the past week the weather has stiffened up considerably, and has been severer than anything experienced this year. Yesterday the sleigh bells were heard for the first time, and last night was the coldest of the season. The effect of this has been perceptible in the stiffening of prices and the suspension of building operations, and advances are looked forward to in eggs, potatoes, hay and oats, fish and vegetables, although any extended cold weather is not anticipated at this season, and is so unusual as to be greatly commented upon. Business is good all round, considering that this is invariably the duller portion of the year.

Last week New Westminster suffered from a very disastrous fire, by which the citizens of that place lost some \$250,000 worth of property, including the finest block in the city. The result has been to inaugurate a policy of strict fire prevention and the removal of all explosives outside of the city limits.

In shipping the week has not been uneventful. The steam ship Parthia left port with over 2000 tons of freight, the ship Spartan arrived from Manilla with 1000 tons of raw sugar for the sugar refinery, which is now largely supplying the provincial market, and the steam ship West India has arrived from Liverpool by way of the Horn with general merchandise consigned to Victoria and Vancouver merchants. The West India is the pioneer vessel in the British Columbia and Australia route, and will ply between Vancouver and Australia. There are two ships in Burrard Inlet loading lumber for foreign markets. It is also announced that the Union Steamship Co., of Vancouver, will put a new steamer similar to the steam ship Islander on the Vancouver-Nanaimo route and place the Catch on the route to Portland in connection with the C. P. R. China boats, while two smaller boats will ply between Vancouver and points on the Fraser river. It is understood that the Premier will be taken off the Sound route owing to railway connections having been completed, and that, the Islander being placed on the Alaska and coast routes, a new steamer will ply between Victoria and Vancouver. Increased facilities have been provided for the coasting trade in British Columbia which is rapidly growing.

It is now pretty well settled that the hop industry will be undertaken this coming summer, for which this province has many valleys admirably adapted. The fact that Washington territory alone exported \$2,500,000 worth this last season, and that the principal market is Great Britain, should be sufficient inducement for our people to go boldly into it.

Owing to the unusual demand for British Columbia coal in San Francisco, and the protracted strike at the Dunsuir mines, the mines of the New Vancouver Coal Co., have been doing an enormous business, the output reaching 2500 tons daily. It is said that the strikes among the Australian miners having been settled that the Australian coal will again find an American market and the price likely to go down.

Real estate in the cities has had no unusual features of late, but a good deal of property in outside towns. Liverpool, Mission, Vernon, Steveston, Centreville, North Vancouver, Huntingdon, Nelson, Revelstoke, and so

on — is changing hands. The warning words of THE COMMERCIAL editor in regard to this matter have been duly appreciated by your readers here, but there is a decided difference between most of the new towns started in British Columbia and those which were boomed in Manitoba. While a similar danger exists, so far in British Columbia most of these have by their situation sufficient hope of growing to be good sized and prosperous villages and towns, and therefore at present prices investments may be regarded as safe. However, it is so easy to pass the limit of legitimacy that the remarks of THE COMMERCIAL are most opportune.

Up in the mining regions, there is every prospect of great activity next summer, so much so that there is an urgent demand for more railways. Care will be exercised by the legislature, however, that in any charters granted trade of the interior will not be diverted into American channels, as there was great danger if some charters asked for had been allowed. At Nelson, some of the mines, notably the Silver King, are giving evidence of being extraordinary rich. And the possibilities are that the Revelstoke smelter will have sufficient ore to smelt by the opening of navigation on the Columbia. Unusual attention is being attracted to the Okanagan country, a good many settlers will go in there this summer, where much more lead is obtainable than is generally supposed. For general farming purposes it is the best section of British Columbia.

Politics here as elsewhere in Canada is engaging attention but not nearly to the same degree as in the east. For the first time, however, party lines are beginning to be drawn, and Liberal opposition is developing to a greater degree than was at all expected, and in a few years political parties will be just as decided as anywhere. This province will go Conservative as usual this time.

Game is much more plentiful, but salmon and other fish is yet scarce.

Current prices are as follows: Meats—Dry salt, 10½ cents; breakfast bacon, 12½ cents; roll bacon, 10½ cents. Lard, in pails, 12 cents; in tins, 12½ cents; in tubs, 11½c; Chicago lard, compound, 12c. Sugar—Granulated, 7.50 per lb.; and yellow 6½c per lb. New Japanese rice 5½c per pound, New Chinese rice \$75 a ton. Salmon, salt, \$9 per 290 lbs. barrel and canned, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per case. Shorts, \$26 per ton; chopped feed, \$32 to \$36; bran, \$25; wheat, \$35 to \$40. Flour: Manitoba Patents, \$6.00; Manitoba Bakers, \$5.55; Oregon flour, \$5 to \$5.25; Rolled oats \$3.50 per sack; oatmeal, \$3 to \$3.50; cornmeal, \$2.50. Oil cake, \$40 per ton. Potatoes, \$22.50 per ton being the usual price paid; oats \$35; hay \$18 per ton. Turnips and carrots, \$10 to \$12 per ton for common, and \$15 per ton for table use; onions, natives, \$4 to \$5. Best pickled eggs, 22c per doz. Eastern fresh eggs 27, fresh ranch eggs 30 to 40c per doz. Butter—Cooking, 10 to 17 cents per lb.; dairy, 20 to 23 cents; creamery, 25 to 28 cents. Oranges—Riverside seedlings, \$3 to \$3.25 per box. Washington navels are quoted at \$4.75 and \$5 per box, and California seedlings at from \$2.75 to \$3.75 per box. Ontario apples are worth \$1.75 per box, and Oregon apples, \$2. per box.

Conservative speakers and writers appear to place too much importance upon the loyalty

cry in the present political contest. To be sure in the United States the unrestricted reciprocity movement is almost invariably looked upon as meaning annexation ultimately, and one of the leading journals of the republic has declared that every vote cast for the Liberal policy will count for annexation. In Canada, however, it cannot be truthfully said that it is a movement for annexation, though it may appear that way to outsiders. The Conservative party have by all odds the best of the argument in the practical trade questions involved in the contest, and to the more independent electors it appears unnecessary to make so much of the sentimental aspect of the case. If there are annexationists in Canada, they like tainly will be found with the Liberals in this contest, but there are also many supporters of the party whose last thought would be annexation. It does appear, however, that there is a question of honor, if not of loyalty to the Empire, in the issue. At the present time Canada is under the protection of the British empire. The United States has treated us in a very unfriendly manner in the Behring Sea matter. We demanded protection from the Empire, and we received it. The firm stand of the home government prevented the seizure of our ships in Behring sea last summer, and Great Britain still stands in the breach ready to protect our interests this year. Now it is proposed to admit the products and manufactures of the United States free, and raise the duties upon imports from Great Britain. This is the only possible way in which the policy of the Liberals can be carried out, no matter by what name they characterize that policy. We propose to increase the tax upon the manufactures of the country which is defending us, and admit all imports absolutely free from the country which seized and confiscated our ships. Is this fair or honorable? We should at least first relieve Great Britain from any responsibility of defending us, before we attempt to carry out such a policy.

There is another aspect of the unrestricted reciprocity question which has not been taken into account. The home government would be called upon to ratify any unrestricted reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, before it could go into effect. Could we reasonably expect the British government to ratify such a treaty? One leading English journal has recently declared that "Canada will never be allowed to favor a foreign nation at the expense of the Mother country, while she remains a portion of the Empire." This is only reasonable. The British government is at the present time withholding its assent from a treaty arranged between the United States and Newfoundland, for the reason it is said that this treaty discriminates against Canada and other countries. This may to some extent be taken as a precedent that a treaty discriminating in favor of the republic would not be ratified in the case of Canada. Supposing the British government would say: "We will ratify this treaty, but we will place a special tax upon products coming from Canada, in order to provide a fund against expenditure incurred in maintaining the integrity of the Dominion." This would certainly cause an outburst of resentment in Canada, though the proposition would be in keeping with the policy of the unrestricted reciprocity party.

Eastern Business Changes.

ONTARIO.

T. C. Nunn, Grocer, Paris, has assigned.
 J. G. Green, grocer, Simcoe, has assigned.
 Jos. Aber, grocer, Windsor, has assigned.
 Wm. White, harness, Alton, has sold out.
 Miss Roblin, fancy goods, Milton, closed up.
 Jos. Moxley, stoves, Lindsay, has assigned.
 Benj. Carey, shoes, Owen Sound, has assigned.
 Wm. Dawson, tailor, Strathroy, has assigned.
 Wm. Filmar, tins, Hagersville, has sold out.
 Alfred Gregory, grocer, Sparta, has sold out.
 A. W. Cooper, grocer, Toronto, has sold out.
 W. J. Walker, hardware, Aylmer, has sold out.
 George Petric, grocer, Ingersoll, is in difficulty.
 Florence Doebler, furrier, Port Hope, has assigned.
 Anderson & Co., grocers, Toronto, have assigned.
 A. T. Hanes, general store, Lynden, has assigned.
 Hanks Bros., grocers, etc., Toronto, have assigned.
 Jas. Haggart, grocer, etc., Sandwich, has sold out.
 Clark & Co., general store, Pt. Perry, have assigned.
 A. B. Powell & Co., dry goods, London, have assigned.
 H. Conlon, shoes, Walkerton, has moved to Wingham.
 John Fair, grocer and baker, Arkona, is out of business.
 F. M. Northwood, general store, Blenheim, has assigned.
 C. E. O'Reilly & Co., dry goods, Penacetang, have assigned.
 Hugh McDougall, dry goods, Fenelon Falls, is in difficulty.
 Cardno Bros., gents' furnishing, Seaforth, have assigned.
 E. D. Swift, dry goods, etc., Watford, style now Swift Bros.
 J. Lalonde, general store, Embrum, is offering to compromise.
 Wm. Hessin, wholesale confectioner, Toronto, has assigned.
 Treleaven Bros., general store, Belgrave, are moving to Langside.
 The Hercules Manufacturing Company, Petrolia, has assigned.
 P. McSweyn & Sons, tailors, Toronto; Peter McSweyn, of this firm, is dead.
 The Dominion Glove Works, Glen Williams, was burned out; partially insured.
 A. H. Campbell & Co., lumber, Toronto and W. Toronto Junction, have dissolved.
 G. A. Weese, wholesale peddlers supplies, Toronto, is going out of this business.
 D. W. Dulmage, general store, Kirton, has sold out and is moving to Wallaceburgh.
 McDonald & Brundage, general store, Sunbridge; style now Duncan A. McDonald.
 Lowe, Herman & Keens, clothing, etc., Toronto, Max Herman, of this firm, is dead.
 Jeffrey & McDonald, general store, Midland, have compromised at 50 cents on the dollar.
 Brown-Whiting Shoe Company, Berlin, style of firm now Ontario Shoe Company (limited.)
 Goathe & Brown, hardware, Comber, have dissolved; style of firm now Brown & Beattie.
 Mrs. A. C. McCrae, general store, Elora; stock is advertised to be sold under chattel mortgage.

Caldecott, Burton & Co., wholesale dry goods, Toronto, have dissolved; style now Caldecott, Burton & Co.

D. W. Thompson & Co., manufacturers of undertakers supplies, Toronto; D. W. Thompson, of this firm, is dead.

McIntyre & Davis, dry goods, insured for \$8,000, and J. E. Richards, drugs, insured for \$1,700, Aylmer, were burned out.

QUEBEC.

Cote & Co., grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Wm. Watson, financial agent, Montreal, is dead.

N. P. Turgeon, hotel, Sherbrooke, has assigned.

Nazaire Caron, grocer, Fraserville, has assigned.

M. W. Ralston, founder, etc., Montreal, has assigned.

Pierre Couvrette, contractor, Montreal, has assigned.

W. Turcot, general store, St. Frederic, has assigned.

Smith & Hope, general store, Granby, have assigned.

Patterson & Laduc, clothing, Montreal, have assigned.

J. A. Leduc & Co., hay, grain, etc., Montreal, have dissolved.

M. Dwyer & Co., general store, Corrillon, was burned out.

W. H. Annett, general store, Stanstead Plain, was burned out.

Wm. Ewan & Son, wholesale clothing, Montreal, are in liquidation.

Gagnon & Co., dry goods, Montreal, are effecting a compromise.

R. Tyler, Sons & Co., wool importers, Montreal, are in difficulties.

Smith & Hope, general store, Granby, demand of assignment made.

P. B. Coyne, general store, Portage du Fort, demand of assignment made.

Briggs & Jackson, general store, Stanbridge, demand of assignment made.

Mederic Bolduc, carriages, St. Jacques L'Achigan, curator appointed.

R. T. McArthur, general store, Brownsburgh, has had a meeting of creditors.

N. H. Dubois, general store, Actonvale and St. Christine, is offering to compromise.

J. B. Chenevert & Co., shoe manufacturers, Montreal, have had a meeting of creditors.

J. B. Cartwright & Co., wholesale wines, etc., Montreal; J. B. Cartwright, of this firm, is dead.

Watson & Cox, manufacturers of varnishes, etc., Montreal; Wm. Watson, of this firm is dead.

Wm. Samuel, hats and furs, Montreal; Mrs. Samuel retires and M. V. T. Samuel continues under same style.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A. J. McDonald, grocer, etc., Halifax, is dead.

E. J. Stoneman, men's furnishings, Halifax, is out of business.

Lowrie & Milne, tailors, Truro, have dissolved; J. Lowrie retires.

R. M. Fulton, general store, Wallace, is about moving to Sackville, N. B.

The Londonderry Soves Works Company, (limited) foundry, Londonderry, is advertised for sale by the sheriff.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

John McHaffie, grocer, Moncton, has assigned.

Williston & Co., jewelers, New Castle, have dissolved.

Brown & Leetch, paper bags, St. John, have dissolved.

W. A. Burden, general store, Bear Island, has sold out.

L. J. Wathan, general store, Wedford Station, has assigned.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

S. P. Conroy, general store, Souris, has assigned.

H. T. Lepage, agricultural implements, Charlottetown, has failed.

UNRESTRICTED reciprocity, as understood in the United States, could never be carried in Canada. The only hope for the advocates of this policy is, that it will not be sufficiently understood by the great body of voters. The hope is to carry the country on the popular desire for freer trade relationship with the United States, before the high tariff compact and discrimination points of the policy become generally known. The desire for a more liberal trade policy between Canada and the republic is almost universal in this country, but it would certainly not be accepted on the basis that we should come under the United States tariff, and raise a discriminating and prohibitory tariff against other countries, while admitting goods from the republic free. Great Britain last year bought \$8,000,000 worth more from us than the United States did, yet under this unrestricted reciprocity programme we would be obliged to discriminate against the mother country. By repudiating decisively such a policy Canada will show the republic that we are prepared for closer trade relationship only on a fair and reasonable basis, and we will get it. Public opinion in the United States is setting in strongly in favor of freer trade intercourse with Canada, and though Mr. Blaine may say they will have complete reciprocity or nothing, public opinion will force the government to accept any reasonable offer of reciprocity from Canada. It is acknowledged by independent thinkers in the United States that the only hope of the Republican party in the next election lies in the commercial treaties which the administration can make in the meantime. Canada is one of the countries with which such a treaty is demanded, and to this extent we have the advantage, if we remain firm for a fair exchange of commodities and repel the commercial union proposition. Canada could not play a better card to strengthen the high tariff party in the republic, than to declare at the present time in favor of unrestricted reciprocity and the high tariff compact which that policy implies. Whatever a declaration in favor of unrestricted reciprocity would mean in Canada, it is also certain that it would be taken in the United States as meaning a declaration in favor of political union. Commercial union is invariably spoken of by the press of the republic as merely a stepping stone toward political union.

Andrew Haslam, owner of the Nansimo saw mills, Nanaimo, B.C., has arranged for the construction of a new steam tug boat at Nanaimo



THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE

EAST, WEST
—AND—
SOUTH.

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

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

Equipment Superior to any line on the Continent. Luxurious Dining and Sleeping Cars.

FREE COLONIST SLEEPING CARS.

The only line running Upholstered Tourist Cars.

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17 30 Daily except Thur.	Atlantic Express for Rat Portage, Port Arthur, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Toronto, London, Detroit, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Montreal, Boston, Halifax, New York and all Eastern Points.	10 25 Daily except Wed
10 45 Daily.	St. Paul Express for Morris, Greta, Grafton, Grand Forks, Fargo, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, etc.	13 50 Daily
10 45	Connects with Mixed for Morden, Manitou, Killarney, Deloraine and Intermediate Stations.	13 50
a 11 30	Morris, Morden, Manitou, Killarney and Deloraine.	17 15
a 11 50	Headingley, Carman, Treherne, Holland and Glenboro.	15 15
b 7 50	Stony Mountain and Stonewall.	12 35 b
b 18 00	Kildonan, Parkdale, Lower Fort Garry and West Virx.	10 35
c 7 00	Niverville, Otterburne, Dominion City and Emerson.	21 30

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

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

GEO. OLDS, Gen. Traffic Mgr., MONTREAL.
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Wholesale Boots and Shoes
Cor. Craig & St. Francis Xavier Sts.,
MONTREAL.
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WHOLESALE
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
Every requisite of the Drug Trade promptly supplied.
TORONTO, ONT.

OAK TANNED

BELTING

"EXTRA" BRAND.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Brushes Brooms
AND WOODENWARE.

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

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Furniture and Undertaking House

M. HUGHES & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Furniture and Undertaking Warerooms

315 and 317 Main Street

TELEPHONE No. 413.

Closest prices given to dealers

Satisfaction guaranteed in every department.

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

READY MADE



44 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

- 1 of the essentials to make a successful business is
- 2 handle pure honest goods. We are safe in saying that you will do
- 3 times the YARN business you have been doing if you handle "Western" goods.
- 4 your protection as well as our own, we put our registered label on every skein.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES, AND BE YOUR OWN JUDGE

Assorted Spindles sent when Desired.

WESTERN WOOLEN MILLS,
STEPHENSON, JOHNSTONE & CO.
St. Boniface, Opp. Winnipeg

S. A. D. BERTRAND,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

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

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

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

MANUFACTURERS OF



45 to 49 King St. Princess Street.

HAMILTON & WINNIPEG.

BROWN BROS.,

Wholesale and Manufacturing

STATIONERS,

64 to 68 KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO.

SPECIALTIES.

Account Books Paper—all kinds
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Wallets, Pocket Books
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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, Bothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian
Washing Blue.

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

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

WILLIAMS & FRASER,

5 STORE STREET,

VICTORIA, B. C.

Commission :- Merchants

And Manufacturers' Agents.

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

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Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B. C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL, ROSS & CO., - Agents.

EVANS BROS.' PIANOS,

Fine Finish, Fine Toned, Easy Touch.

THE UNEQUALLED

Doherty Organ.

IF YOU THINK OF BUYING AN ORGAN OR PIANO,

☞ Send for Catalogue and Price Lists ☞

O. E. MAPCY, GENERAL MANAGER.

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Henry Saunders,

—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—

GROCERIES and LIQUORS,

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VICTORIA, B. C.

TO BUTCHERS?

S. Walker & Co.

WINNIPEG.

Axle Grease Works

☞ Pay the highest price for Fat and Tallow
All the Year Round. ☞

☞ PROMPT CASH PAYMENT. ☞

HENRY SMITH,

(LATE OF SMITH & FUDGER.)

53 BAY STREET, - TORONTO.

WHOLESALE

Fancy Goods, Woodenware, etc.

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

HENRY SMITH, 53 Bay Street, TORONTO

Brackman & Ker,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

VICTORIA, B. C.

☞ CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. ☞

FOR SALE.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Business for
Sale. Stock, \$5,000. Good Stand. Good
Business. Reason for selling, sickness.

ADDRESS:

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McMILLAN & HAMILTON,

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BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

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THE VANCOUVER WAREHOUSE CO'Y.

Storage, free and bonded. Forwarding. Commission.
Warehouse Receipts Granted. Customs and
Ship Brokerage. Insurance on Goods
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Agents for Canada Sugar Refining Company, Montreal.

Special advantages for handling Butter, Cheese and Eggs. Cor-
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for advances made to regular shippers. An experienced butter and
Cheese man for the Produce Department.

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

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Direct Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS

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

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

LYMAN, KNOX and CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,

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rooms for travellers.

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

Victoria Steam Bakery

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Cracker :- Bakers,

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Capacity 50 barrels of Flour per day. Corres-
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'The Lansdowne.'

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

Equipped with Every Modern Convenience

Luxuriantly Furnished Parlors and Bedrooms.

Excellent Sample Rooms for Travellers.

F. ARNOLD, Proprietor. - REGINA, Assa.

FLOUR.

Patent Hungarian,

Strong Bakers. Straight Bakers

Superfine.

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SHORTS.

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Grain Shippers

Correspondence from Cash Buyers Solicited.

LEITCH BROS.,

FLOUR MILLS,

Oak Lake, - Man.

Grant, Horn & Bucknall,

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—AND—

Commission Merchants,
128 Princess Street, WINNIPEG



CREAMERY BUTTER!

DAIRY BUTTER!!

CHEESE!!!

New Westminster, B. C., for 1890.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE).

As I promised to give a review of the business in the British Columbia cities for 1890, the present is a most opportune time so far as the Royal City is concerned, it having yesterday celebrated the formal opening of the Westminster Southern and its connection by rail with the cities of the southern republic.

Perhaps in no year since New Westminster had a beginning did it experience such marked activity as last, in every line of trade and branch of industry. There never was so much real progress made in one year before.

The most noticeable feature of progress was in building, which fully employed all engaged in this branch of business. New Westminster can now boast of some twenty new handsome business blocks, besides a very large number of residential buildings.

The real estate business and building activity usually go hand in hand, and as proof of the volume of real estate transactions it may be stated that ten new firms opened up during the year. New Westminster was not troubled with "boom", but was dangerously near it at one time. The advancement in prices, however, was sufficient to put a good deal of money in the pockets of speculators and others. A great deal of suburban property was put in the market.

Business generally was very good, and the city for the first time in its history began to enjoy the beneficial effects of competition in business of the opening of new stores and other establishments. There was no line in which an exception can be taken as to the prosperity enjoyed.

New Westminster has always considered herself justified in expecting the development of a most important shipping trade, although situated some eight miles from the sea. In this latter point, however, New Westminster is no worse off than London, Glasgow, Hamburg, New York and other great shipping ports, and surpasses all these in having a much superior water way. Be this as it may, the volume of New Westminster's shipping vastly increased during 1890, and there were seen at her docks, ships unloading cargoes from Europe, from the Scand, Portland and San Francisco. And to crown all these are now pressing towards this port, under full sail or steam, about half a dozen heavily laden ships from England. Some of the enterprising shipping houses of the city are to be credited with the fine development of New Westminster's interests in this direction. Notably Messrs. Bell Irving, Paterson & Co. and Messrs. Baker Bros. Great things are to follow the completion of the Westminster Southern railway, and cargoes of all kinds will be brought to New Westminster for transshipment; a circumstance that will increase the shipping trade of the Fraser incalculably. Local shipping also experienced great improvement in 1890. The addition of several fine steamers to the river fleet for passenger, freight, touring and fishing service, served to largely extend trade in all direction up and down the river. The local shipbuilders' trade in consequence of these advances is in a particularly flourishing condition.

New Westminster's great and representative fish, the noble salmon, came up in grand style; 1890 was a splendid fish season and the many

canneries on the river made very comfortable profits. The pack was one of the best ever known on the river and the canneries were quite naturally jubilant over the fact. A brand new industry was commenced in 1890, in the shape of fruit canning on an extensive scale. The enterprising Bon Accord cannery, Messrs D. J. Munn & Co. were the originators, and their efforts have been rewarded by complete success, the goods being hailed in the eastern markets with every evidence of favor.

The lumber trade of New Westminster grew like everything else in the city during 1890, immensely. Shipments east were continuous and invariably heavy. Orders from the United States as well as from the eastern provinces of Canada were plentiful, while the trade with Australia, Chili and Europe was larger than ever before. The mammoth McLaren Lumber Co.'s mill above New Westminster on the Fraser, was, throughout the year, steadily worked upon, and all the huge engines for cutting lumber on a scale of magnitude heretofore unknown on this coast, were perfected, and the result is that the mill will begin work early this spring.

The custom returns for the port of New Westminster for 1890 show a startling increase over every other previous year and taken all in all last year was the greatest the Royal City ever experienced.

Another New Wholesale Warehouse.

Winnipeg has been steadily coming to the front in the number and elegance of its wholesale warehouses, and each year has added something to the list of this class of buildings. The wholesale warehouses erected during the last few years have as a rule been of the most substantial character, and they attest the stability and progress of the wholesale trade of the city. Several of these warehouses established during recent years have been erected by wholesale concerns which have their headquarters in the east, thus indicating that these firms are here to stay and grow up with, if not in advance of the country.

Of this nature is the warehouse recently completed and occupied by James Robertson & Co. for their wholesale light hardware department. The building adjoins the old premises of James Robertson & Co. on McWilliam street east. It is a solid and massive building, with brick superstructure and stone basement. The building is three stories in height, with full size basement. The frontage is thirty-four feet and 80 feet deep. This building has been erected with a special view to solidity, and in this respect it is one of the best in the city, while at the same time appearance and convenience have not been lost sight of. The inner finishing is done in good style, and the lighting and heating facilities are the best that can be procured, the former being the electric and the latter the hot water system.

At the front entrance on the ground floor are a suite of offices, nicely finished and furnished, in one apartment of which Mr. Pettigrow, western manager for the firm, may generally be found during business hours. Sample rooms are also provided on this floor. The rest of the building is taken up with general storage of the goods carried. The building was occupied about the first of the year.

With the old warehouse adjoining, which is

connected with the new building on the different floors by doorways, the firm has a total frontage of 100 feet on McWilliam street, the old building being also three stories and basement. The latter will be used as heretofore for the heavy hardware and metal departments. Wheeler, architect, and Fraser & Co., contractors, performed their work to the satisfaction of the firm.

Some One Has Blundered.

The two mercantile agencies show a wide difference in their reports of failures in Canada during 1890. Bradstreet's makes the total failures number 1,020, with liabilities of \$12,341,000. Dun, Wiman & Co. report the number of failures at 1,823, and the liabilities at \$17,853,017. This is too wide a difference to pass unnoted, as it could scarcely occur except through a blunder, or a direct misrepresentation. The Dominion Minister of Finance has taken the matter up, with a view to finding reasons for this difference. In previous years Bradstreet's reports have generally given a greater number of failures than Dun, Wiman & Co., but this year the latter agency makes the failures and liabilities vastly in excess of the former. The difference of over \$5,000,000 is too great to be accounted for as merely discrepancies in reporting the regular business of the agencies. As Erastus Wiman of New York, may be considered the head and front of the commercial union movement, it has been hinted by some that the reports of his agency were purposely exaggerated, in order to influence the political situation. Color is given to this from the fact that the weekly returns of Dun, Wiman & Co. for 1890 total up 1562 failures for the year, while their annual circular, issued at the close of the year, shows 266 failures more than can be accounted for by adding up their fifty-two weekly reports of failures.

The Dominion Minister enquired of the respective agencies as to their published figures. In reply Bradstreet's confirm their figures as correct. They refer to the fact that Dun, Wiman & Co. reported 58 failures less during the year than Bradstreet's, according to their weekly reports, but expand the total at the end of the year in some inconceivable way.

Dun, Wiman & Co. were asked by the Minister to explain this discrepancy. Their explanation is that the annual report is the results of calculations at the end of the year, and is more accurate than the hastily arranged weekly reports. No systematic explanation is contained in this statement, and it must be regarded as unsatisfactory.

The new ferry steamer built at New Westminster B.C., has been tested and found to work successfully in her trial trip. Reid and Currie, machinists, New Westminster, supplied the machinery.

The *Farmers' Advocate* appeared in mourning last week, for its late publisher and founder, Wm. Weld, who came to his death recently on his farm at London, Ontario, by slipping and falling head foremost into a trough of water. As a veteran publisher, Mr. Weld was widely known.

British Columbia.

McGirr & Son, hotel, Vancouver, have sold out.

A. W. Draper, drugs, cigars, etc., Vancouver, is out of the drug line.

Foster & Wood, have opened in the commission line at Vancouver.

Geo. Cruickshank will erect a three story brick hotel at Nanaimo.

Brown & Griffiths, saloon, Victoria, dissolved: now Hugh Griffiths.

Walker & Beggs, tailors, New Westminster, have opened a branch at Chilliwack.

The firm of Hobson & Co., canneries, etc., with head office at Vancouver, has been dissolved.

The Windsor hotel, Vancouver, has changed hands and will be conducted by Wm. Brown, late of Truro, N. S.

E. Morwood, who built a blacksmith shop at Enderby recently intends to add a machine shop early in the spring.

The Vancouver *News* says; "J. Clute, who, until a short time ago, carried on a dry goods business here, has decided to go into the same business again.

Charles E. Tisdall, gun maker, Vancouver, has moved to more commodious premises. He has taken a fine large store in the Turner block on Cordova street.

Vancouver citizens are arranging to celebrate the arrival of the new Canadian Pacific steamer the *Empress of India*, which is to reach Vancouver about the end of May.

Shadwell & Co., dry goods, New Westminster, have arranged with the owners of the block which they occupy, for a large addition to the building, in order to accommodate their increasing trade.

The Nelson *Miner* says; "The Columbia is open from Revelstoke to the sea, and rowboats loaded to the gunwales with home seekers and fortune hunters are pulling up at Sproat almost daily, the trip from Revelstoke being made in about 10 days.

Arrangements are being made at New Westminster to build a solid block, fronting on Columbia, McKenzie, Clarkson, and Lorne streets, part of which was burned over by Sunday's fire. It is said it will be the largest and most expensive block in British Columbia.

The Kamloops *Sentinel* says: "At the country court on Monday, James Blair obtained a decree for \$343.46, against the Empire Brewing Co., of Winnipeg, being commission on sales effected by him as the agent of the company, and also for the storage of goods.

Kamloops *Sentinel*: "W. J. Roper, one of the oldest and most extensive of our interior ranchers, has sold out his property at Cherry creek and is about to leave for the Old country. The price is said to be \$100,000, the purchaser being Mr. Burchall. Drumkeel."

In the "Coal Mines Regulation Act," passed by the legislature, there is a clause prohibiting the employment of Chinese under ground in the mines. There is doubts as to the legality clause, and the act will soon be tested, as a case has been brought against F. D. Little, superintendent of the Union colliery, Comox, for employing Chinese under ground.

Revelstoke *Star*: T. P. Nichols of Port Arthur paid a visit to Revelstoke this week. For

some years past he has been engaged in the manufacture of powder and other high explosives at Port Arthur, and is looking for a place to build powder works in this province. He is very favorably impressed with the situation of Revelstoke and in all probability will locate here."

We have received the first number of *British Columbia Commerce*, the new trade paper started at Vancouver. It is got up in the same form as *THE COMMERCIAL*, though smaller in size, and will be issued twice a month. The only name which appears in connection with the publication of the journal, is that of C. T. Lewis, as business manager. The advertising columns are fairly well filled, though a number of retail and miscellaneous ads are noticed, which cannot be classed as suitable for a trade journal. *British Columbia* has developed rapidly of late years, and the time may be opportune for the starting of a trade paper, though the fact that wholesale trade of the province is scattered, will be a serious difficulty in the way of the new venture.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Flour—On Monday city strong bakers were advanced 10c per barrel to \$5, and millers' prices in the West for winter wheat flour are 5 to 10c per barrel above current rates here. Prices are quoted as follows: Patent, winter, \$5.10 to \$5.20; patent, spring, \$5.20 to \$5.40; straight roller, \$4.60 to \$4.80; city strong bakers, \$5; medium bakers, \$4.75.

Oatmeal—The market continues very firm with an advancing tendency. Ordinary standard, \$2.40 to \$2.45 per bag; granulated and rolled oats, \$5.30 to \$5.50 per barrel.

Bran—Mouillee is quoted at \$22 to \$27 per ton as to quality; middlings, \$21 to \$22; shorts, \$19 to 20; bran, \$17 to \$17.50.

Wheat—The market is firm at \$1 to \$1.03 for No. 2 hard Manitoba; 93c for No. 3 hard.

Oats—The market preserves its strong tone. Sales of 2 cars of No. 2 Ontario being reported at 49c here and we quote 49 to 50c per 34 lbs. Manitoba mixed have been sold in car lots at 45½ to 46c on track. Holders are very firm in their ideas, as their contention is that we have scarcely sufficient oats to last the season through.

Barley—We quote 63 to 70c for good to choice malting grades and 50 to 52c for feeding qualities. A car of Manitoba barley was sold at 51c for feed purposer.

Butter—There is a good local demand for finest creamery and Eastern Townships, the former selling at 23 to 24c in small lots, and the latter at 20 to 21c. Western is quiet, and the sale is reported of a lot of about 60 packages at 13c; a lot of selected Western being offered at 14c.

Cheese—The market remains strong with prices gradually appreciating, sales of finest August having been made at 10½c, and 11c has been paid in the West for finest September goods.

Eggs—Good fresh eggs either St. Louis or Canadian are now offering at 18 to 19c or 2 to 3c less than this day week, and with mild weather and continual rush of fresh arrivals, we expect to see still lower prices.

Dressed Hogs—We hear of sales of over 200 at \$6 to \$6.10. On the other hand some holders find it difficult to get over \$5.60.

Hides—The market for hides is a little firmer

in sympathy with the advance in Chicago. Dealers here are paying 6½c for No. 1 to butchers.

Apples—Stocks are light and demand is pretty much killed by high prices. We quote first at \$4 to \$5, and common at \$2 to \$3; dried apples are firm, quotations being 8 to 8½c per pound; for evaporated apples there is a great demand and prices rule firm at 12½ to 13c per pound.—Summarized from *Trade Bulletin*.

Explained in the United States.

Congressman Hitt, leader of the unrestricted reciprocity movement at Washington, explains the question as follows:—

"It means the adoption by both countries of precisely the same tariff of duties or taxes to be levied upon goods coming from abroad, abolishing altogether our line of customs houses on the north, by which we collect tariff duties on goods coming from Canada, abolishing their customs houses all along the same line, by which they collect duty on goods which we send into Canada, and having intercourse as unrestricted between this country and Canada, as it is between the States. The line of custom houses would follow the sea and include both countries. The internal revenue systems of taxes on liquors and tobacco in the two countries would also have to be made uniform in both countries. The proceeds of taxation thus collected would thus be equitably divided, and the fairest way would seem to be in proportion to population. Undoubtedly they (the Canadians) in being subjected to the same tariff with us, would in all fairness be consulted as to its provisions, but we—sixty millions—would in all fairness generally have the prevailing voice in determining what the rate should be."

This agrees with everything *THE COMMERCIAL* has said, and is the only explanation of the policy that can be given. Erastus Wiman, father of the commercial union movement said in a recent speech at Boston:—

"Canada, in exchange for a market for her products, must accept all the manufactures of the United States without restriction. Canada must agree to accept the situation commercially, that any new State in the Union accepts. Now, this taxation on foreign goods means that the wares produced in Great Britain and imported into Canada would have to bear a heavy rate of taxation, while those admitted from the United States would come in free."

This is precisely the policy which Canada is now asked to endorse.

Saskatchewan.

The Imperial bank has opened a branch at Prince Albert.

J. Knowles, of Prince Albert, was in Winnipeg last week.

North West Ontario.

H. F. Atwell & Co. have bought from A. Carmichael the remnant of the grocery stock of H. Bulmer, jr., at Norman.

Tenders will likely soon be asked for, for grading a portion of the proposed street railway from Port Arthur to Fort William.

The Port Arthur *Sentinel* says:—The Iron Prince mine, owned by Chas Brent, has been bonded to an American company and will, on about the 5th of March, be operated for all it is worth.

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

Travellers upon the Road with a Complete Range of Samples.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN
**NECKWEAR, UNDERWEAR,
 Hosiery, Etc.**

CORNELL, SPERA & COMPANY,

Corner Princess and Bannatyne Streets, WINNIPEG.

Grain and Milling.

Several carloads of flour from the Neepawa mill, have been disposed of in the Winnipeg market recently.

Ogilvie's elevator at Pilot Mound, Man., was closed down recently as there was very little grain coming in there.

Thos. Castle, of East Edmonton, Alberta, threshed recently 147 bushels of mixed wheat, chiefly life, from 6 bushels sown.

It is understood that a large number of farmers will give a liberal bonus toward the erection of a flour mill at Alexander, Man.

A. B. White, of Pilot Mound, offers to establish an old style grist mill at Holmfild, Man., for a bonus of \$1000. The bonus is being raised among the settlers.

It was reported last week that Crowe & Co. are trying to arrange with the council of Glenboro district to build a grist mill and secure the \$3,000 bonus offered.

Neepawa Register: "The Farmer's Elevator enterprise is languishing. Practically no stock is subscribed and the committee will make no further efforts. John Law is to the fore with a scheme which will practically meet the case."

Some time ago, the question as to the advisability of organizing a municipality in the district about Salteoats for the purpose of securing a grist mill, to be built and owned by the municipality, was moved as a subject for discussion.

Members of the Montreal Corn Exchange are exercised over the now rule of the two railway companies increasing the charges on grain in storage from half to three-quarters cent per bushel, and a committee will wait on

the railways to get the order rescinded or insist on the delivery of grain free on track. The roads say the low rate was given to stimulate business, but it not having had that effect they cannot continue it.

In order to encourage wheat growing in the Calgary district, a number of large special prizes will be given at the Calgary fall show this year, for wheat grown in the district. The second prize of \$25 is contributed by the *Calgary Tribune*.

On Feb. 16, there were 3,722,767 bushels of wheat in store at Duluth, this being nearly one million bushels less than a year ago. The quality of this is represented by 961,084 bushels of No 1 hard, 1,970,415 bushels of No. 1 northern, 458,132 bushels No. 2 northern, 187,085 bushels winter wheat, and the balance mostly no grade.

The third annual report of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange has been published in pamphlet form and distributed to the members. It contains a list of the officers and members of the standing committees, a full list of members, the president's address at the recent annual meeting, report of the council for 1890, and treasurer's report. The practical portion of the inspection act is given, regarding board of examiners, arbitration, grain standards, etc. A list of all grain elevators and warehouses, flour mills, etc. west of Lake Superior, and statistics of Manitoba's annual grain exports, has been carefully compiled by secretary Bell and incorporated in the report for which he will receive the thanks of the members.

Winnipeg shippers are not the only ones who suffer from grain shortages. *The American Elevator and Grain Trade Journal* says: "We

should be pleased to publish in each issue of the AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE, until shortages are a thing of the past, a list of the shortages occurring in your shipments of grain to the grain centres of the country, for the purpose of giving country shippers some idea of the great amount of grain lost in this way, and in hope of inciting an organized movement against the abuse. We will publish your name or not, just as you desire. We will want the amount and kind of grain shipped and to what market, and the amount of grain reported as received. Let each and every one of our readers give us a list of his shortages."

Manitoba Legislature.

The Manitoba Legislature was opened on Thursday last. S. J. Jackson was elected speaker, in the place of the late speaker Winram. The speech from the throne referred to immigration and intimated that more active measures would be asked for to secure the settlement of the province. The necessity for the enlargement of the insane asylum and home for incurables was mentioned. The address was very brief, and these were the only points of interest referred to in it. The speech was read in English only. The house was adjourned until March 10th.

\$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over \$3000 a year each. It is **NEW** and **SOLID**. Full particulars **FREE**. Address at once, **S. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.**

Prince Albert Wheat.

Reference was lately made in these columns to the fact that samples of a crop of "Ladoga" wheat, grown last year at Prince Albert, Sask. territory, had been distributed by THE COMMERCIAL. Three small bags were sent to *The Miller*, London, England, upon which that journal comments as follows:—

"We are greatly obliged for the splendid samples of wheat which have reached us. The grain, which is in very fine condition, is a magnificent sample of Northwestern wheat, and was shown by the chondrometer to weigh 66½ pounds to the bushel. A sample has been exhibited on Mark Lane Corn Exchange, where it was pronounced by competent judges to be fully equal to the choicest Du'uth wheat, and was valued—taking a mean quotation—at 41 shillings per quarter. We shall be pleased to forward small samples of the wheat to any millers who will notify their wish to receive them."

In another column *The Miller* says, under the heading of "Wheat in Saskatchewan:—"

"A few years ago the Dominion Government acting under the advice of experts, imported a certain amount of Russian seed wheat, with a view of testing these hardy varieties in Manitoba and the territories. It is reported that the experiment has proved a success, and in the correspondence of this issue will be found a letter from the publisher of THE COMMERCIAL which gives some remarkable details respecting the cultivation of Ladoga wheat in the territory of Saskatchewan, 350 miles north of the boundary of Manitoba and Dakota. The samples to which he refers have been examined on the Mark Lane market, and were there held to be as fine specimens of hard spring wheat as could be well desired. When tested by our chondrometer, this wheat did indeed weigh 66½ pounds to the bushel, and in all respects it looked a "miller's wheat." It will be noticed that Mr. Steen refers to the projected Hudson Bay Railway as likely, if ever carried out, to largely stimulate the culture of this magnificent grain, because in such a case a rail transit of 500 miles would take the wheat to Port Churchill, whence a sea voyage of 3,000 miles would lay it down in Liverpool or London. The project in question was discussed in *The Miller* for Feb. 3 of last year (see vol. xv., p. 518). The great advantage of such a route would be the likelihood that wheat so conveyed would reach our shores in pure condition, inasmuch as the cost of bringing inferior grain from the east and south would almost prohibit any tampering with the genuine "hard grade."

As will be observed by the first quoted extract from *The Miller*, the Prince Albert wheat is likely to be distributed directly to the millers of Great Britain (the very people whom it is most desirable it should reach), as a result of the sample sent to the great British milling journal.

E. A. Bigelow & Co., commission merchants, 240 La Salle St., Chicago, have published a "Ready Office Reference," giving a vast amount of statistical and other information about Chicago grain and provision markets, crop reports of the United States and foreign countries, etc. THE COMMERCIAL acknowledges the receipt of a copy of this useful publication.

A committee of the British House of Commons is considering the question of Government aid to emigration. It is proposed to advance about £180 to each of a large number of eligible families, the amount not to be paid in money, but expended in necessary buildings and breaking up land in Manitoba for emigrants. The Scotch crofters in Manitoba are said to be doing well.

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

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

† Meals.
A Thursdays and Saturdays. B Wednesdays. C Thursdays and Saturdays. D Mondays and Fridays.
If any passengers for stations between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, train will stop to let off, and when flagged to take on passengers.
W. R. BAKER, Gen. Super't. A. M'DONALD, Asst.-Gen. Pass'gr Agent.



RUN

FAST TRAINS with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of latest design, between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

FAST TRAINS with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of latest design, between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE and ASHLAND and DULUTH.

THROUGH PULLMAN VESTIBULED DRAWING ROOM AND COLONIST SLEEPERS via the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD between CHICAGO and PORTLAND, ORE.

CONVENIENT TRAINS to and from Eastern, Western, Northern and Central Wisconsin points, affording unequalled service to and from WAUKESHA, FOND DU LAC, OSHKOSH, NEKAH, MENASHA, CHIPPEWA FALLS, EAU CLAIRE, HURLET, Wis., and IRONWOOD and BERSHMER, Mich.

For tickets, sleeping car reservations, time tables and other information, apply to Agents of the line, or to Ticket Agents anywhere in the United States or Canada.

S. R. AINSLIE, General Manager, Milwaukee, Wis.
J. H. HANNAFORD, Gen'l Traffic Mgr., St. Paul, Minn.
H. C. BARLOW, Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.
LOUIS ECKSTEIN, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago Ill.

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, 1890, and January, 1891, 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
And Manitoba Railway.

TIME CARD.

To take effect at 6 a.m. Sunday, Dec. 7, 1890.
Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound		STATIONS.	South Bound	
Freight No. 119. 3rd Class.	Passenger No. 117. 1st Class.		Passenger No. 118. 1st Class.	Freight No. 120 3rd Class.
Central Standard Time.				
11 20a	4 10p	0	11 30a	3 00a
11 05a	4 02p	3.0	11 37a	3 18a
10 45a	3 50p	9.3	11 61a	3 47a
10 25a	3 36p	15.3	12 05p	4 15a
9 55a	3 20p	23.5	12 22p	4 55a
9 40a	3 12p	27.4	12 30p	5 15a
9 20a	3 00p	32.5	12 41p	5 45a
8 55a	2 43p	40.4	12 57p	6 25a
8 30a	2 30p	46.8	1 12p	6 57a
7 55a	2 10p	56.0	1 30p	7 55a
7 20a	1 45p	65.0	1 50p	8 50a
6 30a	1 35p	68.1	2 05p	9 05a
9 42a	101		5 00p	
9 25a	256		9 55p	
1 30a	343		12 00a	
8 00p	453		7 00a	
8 00p	481		7 05a	
8 35p	470		6 35a	
9 30p			11 15a	
Main Line. Northern Pacific Railway.				
Eastward.			Westward.	
No. 4 Atlantic Express	No. 2 Atlantic Mail		No. 1 Pacific Mail	No. 3 Pacific Express
9 45a	267	Winnipeg Junction	9 10p	
2 05a	487	Blamuck	9 27a	
1 43p	786	Miles City	8 50p	
4 05a	1049	Livingstone	8 00a	
10 55p	1172	Helena	1 50p	
6 35a	1554	Spokane Falls	5 40a	
12 45a	1699	Pasco Junction	11 25a	
		Tacoma	11 00p	
2 50p	1953	via Cascade div.) Portland	6 30a	
7 00a	2080	(via Pacific div.)		

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH

Mixed No. 147 2nd Cl.	Miles from Winnipeg	STATIONS.	Mixed No. 148 2nd Cl.
11 50a	0	Winnipeg	4 30p
11 37a	3	Portage Junction	4 42p
11 10a	11	St. Charles	5 10p
11 03a	13	Headingley	5 18p
10 40a	21	Whito Plains	5 41p
10 15a	29	Gravel Pit	6 00p
9 55a	35	Kustace	6 27p
9 33a	42	Oakville	6 45p
9 05a	50	Assiniboine Bridge	7 15p
8 50a	55	Portage la Prairie	7 30p

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Freight No. 140 3rd Class	Pass'gr No. 138 1st Class	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Pass'gr No. 137 1st Class	Freight No. 139 3rd Class
6 30p	12 50p	0	Morris	2 50p	9 00a
5 15p	12 27p	10	Low's	3 12p	9 40a
5 00p	12 01p	21	Myrtle	3 37p	10 32a
4 40p	11 51a	35	Roland	3 43p	10 52a
4 05p	11 32a	53	Rosebank	4 03p	11 25a
3 28p	11 20a	59	Miami	4 19p	12 05p
2 40p	11 00a	69	Deerwood	4 40p	12 55p
2 27p	10 48a	84	Atta	4 51p	1 20p
1 53p	10 30a	95	Somersct	5 09p	1 57p
1 28p	10 16a	105	Swan Lake	5 23p	2 25p
21 00p	10 03a	114	Indian Springs	5 35p	2 59p
12 40p	9 52a	120	Maricopa	5 45p	3 14p
12 12p	9 39a	132	Greenway	6 00p	3 43p
11 45a	9 25a	142	Balder	6 16p	4 12p
11 05a	9 04a	152	Belmont	6 35p	4 52p
10 30a	8 45a	169	Hilton	6 52p	5 28p
9 25a	8 25a	120	Wawanesa	7 16p	6 15p
8 38a	8 02a	129.5	Rounthwart	7 38p	7 00p
8 02a	7 44a	137	Martinville	7 57p	7 37p
7 25a	7 25a	145	Brandon	8 15p	8 15p

† Meals.
Nos. 117 and 118 run daily.
Nos. 119 and 120 will run daily except Sunday.
Nos. 147 and 148 run daily except Sunday.
Nos. 140 and 137 will run Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Nos. 138 and 139 will run Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on Nos. 117 and 118.
Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains
J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager, Winnipeg.
H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg.