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 Have now in Store the most complete
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 BUYERS SHOULD EXAMINE.
 Also on the way first crop choicest JAPANS
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STAINED GLASS WORKS
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 Memorial and other Windows for
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The Commercial

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

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WINNIPEG, APRIL 28, 1890.

Manitoba.

Virdeu is moving for incorporation.

John Robertson, tailor, Minnedosa, is about to move to Ontario.

H. C. Clay, hotelkeeper, Rapid City, is selling out to Teddy, of Brandon.

A. J. Watkinson, painter and decorator, Virdeu, has located at Victoria, B. C.

Boisvevain merchants have adopted the early closing principle—a very wise move on their part.

The estate of Miss I. Andrews, millinery, Emerson, has been sold to R. J. Whitla for 25 cents on the dollar.

H. E. Walthew, dyer, Winnipeg, has gone out of business; succeeded by Keir & Armstrong.

W. Boyd is opening business in the drug line at Neepawa, where he succeeds Dr. McFadden, druggist.

F. C. Vanbuskirk, druggist's sundries, etc., Manitou, will add fruits to his stock during the summer months.

Rennick & Co., fancy goods and millinery, Portage la Prairie, in difficulties, have been enabled to resume business.

W. & J. Pearson, creamery, St. Francois Xavier, are in difficulties, and the sheriff has taken possession of their chattels.

Blackwood Bros., aerated water manufacturers, of Winnipeg, have bought out the business of T. E. Pilgrim in the same line at Emerson.

The Royal Soap Company, of Winnipeg, have just received a carload of pure cocoanut oil which is to be used in the manufacture of toilet soaps.

It is reported that A. E. Hitchcock, of the firm of W. H. Hall & Co., general merchants, Souris, intends withdrawing from the firm, and going to England.

The contract for the supply of groceries for the Winnipeg general hospital for one year from the 1st of May has been awarded to the Hudson's Bay company.

Le Manitoba, the French journal of St. Boniface, is informed that it is proposed to open a branch of the French Canadian Bank of Montreal in Winnipeg.

The Brandon Times of Friday last says: The sowing of wheat and oats on the Experimental Farm was completed last week. The apple trees that are in the shelter of the bluff are looking well.

Jas. Mather, merchant tailor, Pilot Mound, has gone on a trip to British Columbia, and may decide to give up business at Pilot Mound, though he has not disposed of his stock of goods at the latter place.

We have received a copy of a fine new catalogue, issued by Fairchild & Co., wholesale agricultural implements, etc., Winnipeg. The book is of large size, being about 75 pages, neatly printed and illustrated with cuts of the goods handled by the firm.

S. C. Matthews, representing Greene & Sons Company, hats, caps, fur goods, etc., Montreal, arrived in Winnipeg last week, on his semi-annual business trip to the west. He will call upon the customers of the house, going as far as the Pacific Coast, with full lines of samples.

The Manitou Mercury of last week says: "Jas. T. Gordon intends shipping a couple of car loads of fat cattle from the Manitou station this week. The animals have been purchased in the Manitou district at an average price of about four cents per pound, and are intended for the Winnipeg market."

Some buffalos are still owned in Manitoba, though many believed that the Stony Mountain herd, sold and shipped to a party in the United States some time ago, were the only ones in the province. Anderson Bros., of Winnipeg, are the owners of several head, and they purpose raising buffalos at their ranch near Lake Winnipeg.

The total assessment of Winnipeg, according to the report of the assessor, presented at the last meeting of the city council, amounts to \$18,615,890 and the population to 22,892, an increase of 1,564 over 1889, to which may be added the usual average of floating population of 3,000, bringing the total population up to about 26,000.

The Rapid City Vindicator says that a joint stock company is being organized in that town to establish a woollen mill, to employ twenty-five hands the first year. There is probably some mistake about this paragraph, as Rapid City now has a good woollen mill, the only one in Manitoba except a small mill at St. Boniface. The supply of native wool is not sufficient at present to very largely extend the business.

Farming in Manitoba is carried on on an extensive scale. The following are the acreages sown or to be sown by a number of the farmers in the Portage la Prairie district: A. Spangstein, 1,200 acres; W. Smith, 600; McLean & McRobie, \$2,000, an increase of 700; Wishart, 700; Sorbie, 900—of this 700 acres is new land, and the remaining 200 has only been under crop one year; Campbell Bros., 1,600; McIntyre

Bros., 1,100; P. Cameron, 600; Brown & Caruth, 1,600; John Lee, 800; A. & R. Smith, 1,600 at Portage and 600 at Griswold. In addition to the above, there are many other farmers who are sowing from 200 to 500 acres. Such large acreages would be a surprise to the owners of the fifty to one hundred acre farm, of the east.

A meeting was held in Winnipeg last week to further the exhibition scheme. It was decided to go on with the exhibition, and a committee was appointed to prepare a prospectus for the exhibition, which will be presented at a general meeting of citizens to be held shortly. Now that a final decision has been arrived at, it is to be hoped the citizens will all be prepared to do whatever they can to make the affair a great success.

It is understood that the insurance companies are shortly to submit a readjustment of rates for Winnipeg. A report will be prepared by the local agents and sent to the east, where the companies have their headquarters, for final action. It is high time that a move was being made to lower insurance rates here. There is no reason for holding rates fifty to one hundred per cent. higher here than in the east, as the risk is not any greater than in eastern cities.

The Canadian Pacific Railway land department has just issued a new folder for distribution at home and abroad. It is one of the finest folders ever issued by the Company. It contains two splendid maps—one showing all the townships, and all railroads built in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta to date, together with the names of all stations, lakes, rivers etc.; and the other showing the C. P. R. Canadian system, with the United States railway and Pacific and Atlantic steamship connections. On the reverse side there is a great amount of carefully prepared facts regarding the four great agricultural and stock districts above named; and information as to the terms of settlement and purchase of land, and other useful matter. The letter press is appropriately illustrated with farm and ranche scenes in Manitoba and the west.

Alberta.

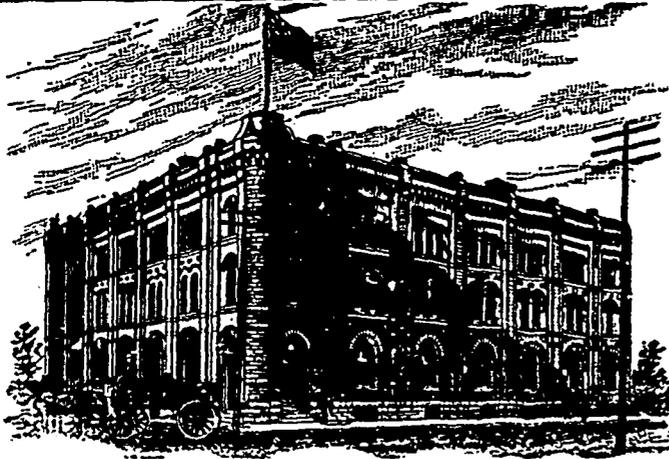
Owing to the demand for town lots in Lethbridge, the railway company, which owns the town site, has raised the price of lots from 50 to 100 per cent. according to location.

The Royal hotel, Calgary, is again changing hands, says the Tribune. This time Mr. Ingram and Mrs. Clark become the proprietors. They will take possession on May 1st.

The following are market quotations at Calgary for the week as given by the Tribune:—Feed oats 50c, seed oats 52½c, barley feed 55c, seed barley 60c, wheat 90c, potatoes 85c per bushel; beets 3c, carrots 3c, turnips ½c, butter 25c, eggs 25c per pound.

Saskatchewan.

Battleford Herald: "We said last week that Speers & Son were the first to get their wheat in, having sown on the 4th of April. Since then we have heard that Farming Instructor Nash, on Thunderchild's reserve, was ahead of them, having sown his wheat on the 2nd of April." Saskatchewan Territory though farther north, is apparently not behind the southern portions of the prairie belt in the matter of early seeding.

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TRADE ONLY.GOODS SOLD TO THE
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DIRECT IMPORTERS

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

Eastern Business Changes.

ONTARIO.

Jno. E. Ward, hotel, Chatham, is dead.
P. Roach, Patterson House, Grafton, is burnt out.
Geo. Hutchings, harness, Grafton, is burnt out.
B. M. Brisbin, grocer, Essex Centre, has sold out.
J. M. Henry, jeweler, Leamington, has sold out.
Young Bros., furniture, Toronto, W. Young dead.
James Boyd, general store, Vankleek Hill, is dead.
J. S. Walten, sawmill, Dundalk, has assigned.
A. E. James, general store, Thamesville, has sold out.
D. Gardner & Co., dry goods, Ottawa, have assigned.
D. W. Miller, general store, Norwich, has sold out.
H. C. Walker, hotel, Fergus, is going out of business.
Huber & Nichol, tins, etc., Stratford, have dissolved.
John Simon, dry goods, Lindsay, has moved to Bradford.
Strachan & Co., general store, Rockwood, have assigned.
Thayer & Co., wholesale jewelers, Toronto, have assigned.
Cox Bros., general store, Lakefield, are retiring from business.
C. Champion, hardware, Brantford, stock sold at 50¢ in the dollar.
N. McGillivray, general store, Port Elgin, damaged by fire; insured.
Thompson Bros., hardware, Port Elgin, damaged by fire; insured.
G. Unser, carpet manufacturer, Toronto, a meeting of creditors held.
Jane McKitterick, general store, Greenwood, is offering 50¢ in the dollar.
Markham Woolen Mills, Markham, Louisa Robinson, seized by creditors.
J. S. Grant, hats and caps, Toronto, stock, etc., sold at 37¢ in the dollar.
W. J. Stephenson, dry goods and shoes, West Toronto Junction, has assigned.

Dignum, Wallace & Co., commission woolens, etc., Toronto, have dissolved; now Hutchinson, Dignum & Nesbitt.

QUEBEC.

J. J. Head, butcher, Montreal, has assigned.
H. Ricard, general store, St. Guillaume, has assigned.
Prime Houle, general store, St. Perpetue, has assigned.
Camille Lalonde, general store, St. Telephore, has assigned.
E. E. Bouchard, general store, St. Etienne de Bolton, demand of assignment.

NOVA SCOTIA.

L. C. McQuinn, general store, Gay's River, has assigned.
McNeil & Co., general store, North Sydney, have assigned.
M. E. LeBlanc, general store, Clark's Harbor, is offering compromise at 60 per cent.

Grain and Milling.

H. J. Pearson has sold his elevator at Neepawa, Man., to the new milling company, recently formed at Neepawa.

Wisconsin reports a small decrease in spring wheat acreage this year. The two Dakotas also report a decreased wheat acreage.

R. Whitelaw, of Woodstock, Ont., is having plans prepared for the new flour mill which he will erect this year at Pilot Mound, Man.

It is stated that a steam elevator with a capacity of 35,000 bushels will be built at High Bluff, Man., this summer by John Dilworth.

The plans for the new flour mill and warehouses for the Mount Royal Milling Company, to be erected at Victoria, B.C., have been prepared. The buildings will cost about \$50,000.

The total export of wheat from India from the 1st of April, 1889, to the 31st of January, 1890, is returned as 1,549,830 cwt. If to this be added a quantity representing the probable export during the two remaining months of February and March, not usually exceeding 50,000 cwt., the total exports for the financial year, would be about 1,600,000 cwt. Against this total the total exports of wheat during 1888-89 were 2,929,304 cwt., and during 1887-88 4,332,809 cwt. These figures show a reduction

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W. F. DOLL.

in the exports during the year 1889-90 of 45 per cent. on the exports of the previous year, and of 63 per cent. on those of 1887-88. This does not indicate that India will be such a great competitor with American wheat growers as has frequently been represented.

McCulloch & Herriot, owners of the flour mill at Plum Creek, Man., are having some little trouble with the C.P.R. Co. regarding shipping facilities, in consequence of which they threaten to move their mill to the Northern Pacific and Manitoba railway, Brandon branch. They want the C.P.R. to allow them to ship grain from their own elevators and mills, to which a switch is to be built. They are allowed to ship flour and mill stuffs via this switch, but must team their surplus unground grain to the station, a quarter of a mile distant and ship there.

The Minneapolis *Market Record* of April 21 says: The country elevator stock of wheat in Minnesota and in North and South Dakota to-day amounted to 4,260,000 bushels, which was a decrease of 663,000 bushels for the last week. Minneapolis public stocks are now 7,451,349 bushels a decrease of 46,030 bushels in the last week. Private elevator stocks in Minneapolis show 1,852,000 bushels now, a decrease of 103,000 bushels for the week. Duluth has in store and afloat 6,146,181 bushels, showing an increase of 175,155 bushels.

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

Montreal *Journal of Commerce*: Beliveau and Archambault, wholesale dry goods merchants of this city, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are estimated at \$60,000 of which only \$12,000 is due in Europe. They succeeded the firm of Thibaudan, Beliveau & Archambault in June of last year. Mr. Thibaudan was the capitalist of the firm and sold out his interests to the other two for \$12,000 (payable monthly) on long time. During the past year they have not done well, and the monthly payments have been beyond their means. Hence the necessity for a suspension.

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Plaster of Paris,
Plasterer's Hair,
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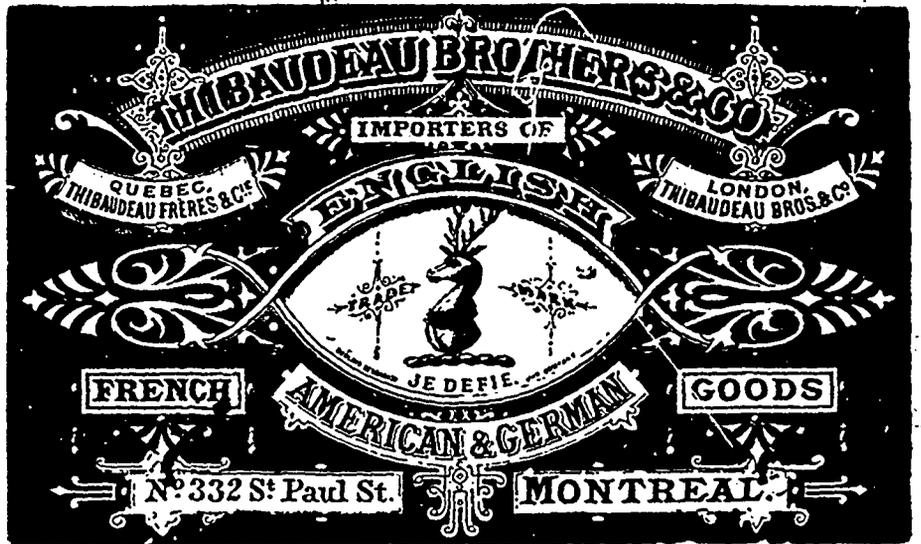
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First-Class in every respect! Re-fitted! Re-furnished
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The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 1,600 BARRELS A DAY.

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

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THE LARGEST CORDAGE FACTORY IN THE DOMINION.

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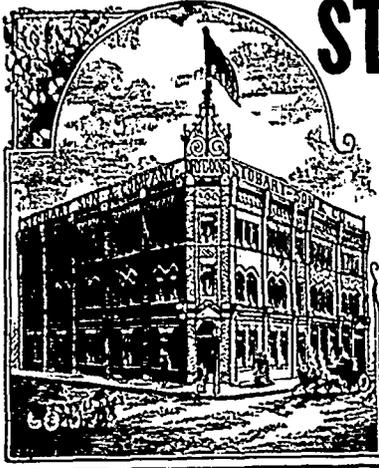
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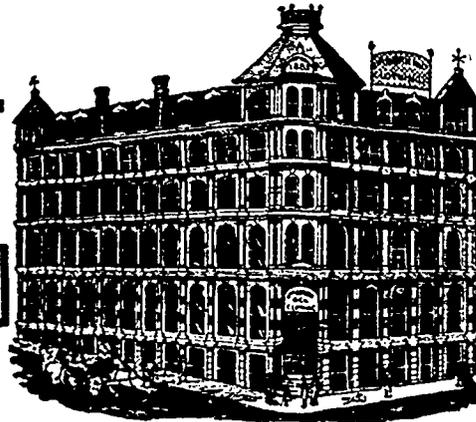
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GODERICH—Goderich, Ont.	1000 " "	

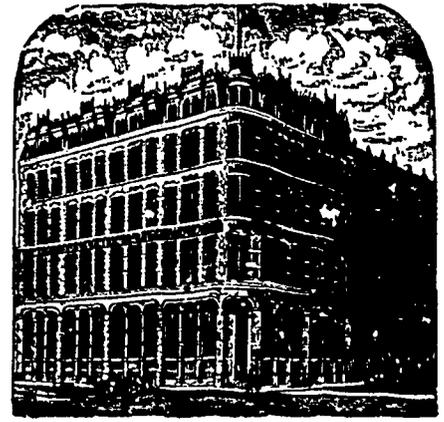
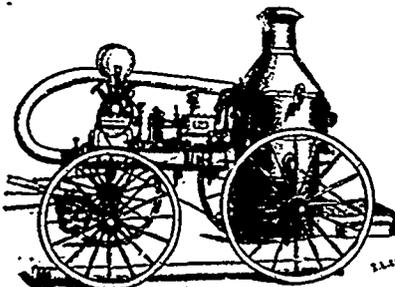
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GOLD, WHALES & HONEY.

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Gold in British Columbia,
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 28, 1890.

A NOTABLE EVENT.

The Berlin Labor Conference, recently held at Berlin, Germany, may be considered one of the most important events of the times. This weight attaches not so much to the work actually accomplished, as to the great importance of the question under consideration. All the world is interested in the question of labor. Humanity is composed of employed and employers, and both sections are deeply interested in anything affecting labor. The world moves by labor. Everything is dependent upon it. How vast then the importance of the questions under discussion at an international labor conference.

The work accomplished at the Berlin conference does not at a glance seem to have been of a very weighty nature. Still, when the difficulties which had to be encountered are considered, it may be said that considerable has been done. Indeed, many of those who had any idea of the situation at the time the conference was first called, believed that it would be a failure from the start. The conference being of an international character, competition in trade between the different countries would be one of the chief difficulties in the way, for the ability of one country to compete with another depends largely upon the situation as regards labor.

The principal industrial countries of Europe were represented at the conference, but the delegates as a rule were not empowered to bind the nations which they represented to any regulations which were submitted. The proceedings were therefore confined to resolutions or agreements of an advisory nature. The conference could simply recommend that certain things be done. What has been recommended relates principally to Sunday labor, employment in factories, the employment of women and children in industrial pursuits, etc. The principle that workmen should have one day's rest in seven was concurred in. In some of the European countries industrial work is carried on very largely on Sunday. In Germany for instance nearly fifty per cent. of the people employed in industrial establishments work on Sundays. Recommendations were made in the direction of limiting the employment of women and children in industrial pursuits, favoring the shortening of hours of labor in dangerous or unhealthy occupations, and in general for the submission of laws to secure the continuance of labor under more healthful conditions, reducing the dangers to which workmen may be subjected, and to otherwise improve their position. No action was taken concerning the hours of labor for adult males. It was also recommended that courts of arbitration be established to decide disputes between employers and employed.

Radical labor agitators will not see much to be gained from this conference. It must be remembered, however, that this is only a beginning, and a beginning under anything but

favorable auspices. The principle was adopted at the Berlin conference that an international labor conference should meet periodically, and if this is carried out, good will certainly be accomplished in time. When the importance of the question of labor is so thoroughly recognized as to lead to the holding of an international labor conference at stated intervals, with the avowed object of improving the position of workmen, the prospect indeed looks better for the future. It will be difficult to institute some of the reforms recommended in some of the countries of Europe, but the prospect is certainly better than it was before the conference met. Morely calling attention to the evils which exist in these industrial countries should do good. It is to be hoped the dawning of a better day is at hand for the toiling millions in the mines and factories of the Old World, especially for those who know not what a day of rest means, and whose condition is on a par with this feature in other respects.

PURCHASERS FOR PRODUCE WANTED.

G. A. Hogarth, secretary of the merchants' association of Minnedosa, Man., writes THE COMMERCIAL as follows:

"At a joint meeting of the Merchants' Associations of Neepawa and Minnedosa, held at Neepawa, it was decided to discontinue the purchase of butter and eggs from farmers, provided dealers could be induced to come in and purchase these commodities direct from the farmers, for cash. It was decided to try and arrange for two market days in each week, in Neepawa, Minnedosa and Rapid City. As these towns are only about twenty miles apart, the same buyers could attend the three markets. It is thought a good cash market could be established in this way."

The letter also states that the merchants find that the quality of butter is deteriorating every year, owing to the custom of paying one price for all qualities. The storekeepers find it impossible to take butter in trade at a valuation according to quality, and there is no practical way of arranging to have butter inspected and graded before purchasing.

The merchants of Minnedosa and Neepawa have by their action drawn attention to a very important question, in a practical way. This is a matter which is of interest to storekeepers all over Manitoba. The solution of the butter question, so far as the merchants are concerned, lies in the direction indicated by these dealers, namely; to secure the purchase of produce from the farmers for cash, by parties who will make a specialty of handling such commodities, and thus relieve storekeepers of the truck-and-trade business of bartering their goods for butter, eggs, etc. Dealers who made a specialty of the produce business, would know the market value of the goods offered them. In buying for cash they would also be obliged to buy according to quality, and after purchasing they would be able to handle the produce and place it upon the market to better advantage than the storekeepers could be expected to do. They would be posted in their business, and thereby would attain the best results. The merchant would gain by being relieved of an unprofitable trade, and he would be able to devote his attention more closely to his legitimate store business. He would sell more goods for cash, and would be able to do better for his customers.

The purchasing of produce for cash, by dealers in that line, in place of the present system of handling such commodities through the stores by a system of barter, seems to be the practical, common sense mode of conducting the produce trade of the country, and in the best interest of all concerned. The merchants of Minnedosa and Neepawa have evidently the correct principle in view in desiring to secure purchasers for produce outside of the storekeepers. This plan would place the produce on the same footing as the grain trade. Merchants might just as well be expected to take the farmer's wheat in trade, as to handle his butter, eggs and other produce. In fact they would be safer handling grain than butter, as the value of the former is more easily determined, and it can be more readily disposed of at any time.

It is to be hoped that dealers will be found to purchase the produce in the way desired by the Neepawa and Minnedosa merchants, and thus ensure the success of their plans. They are anxious to hear from parties who would agree to be on hand to purchase produce. Any who contemplate so doing should address the secretary of the association.

A PLEASING REPORT.

That sterling home insurance company the Confederation Life, held its eighteenth annual meeting at Toronto last month. The report presented is a most satisfactory one, and will be full of interest to the many policy holders in this company throughout the West. The report shows 1,659 applicants for policies last year, of which 1,584 were accepted, for a total new insurance of \$2,440,350. In addition to this 51 lapsed policies were revived. In the matter of death claims the careful and competent management of the company is shown, only 70 claims having been presented during the year. This shows that the business of the company is of a very select nature, and that great caution has been exercised in taking risks. A further feature of the death claims is the showing that \$3,811 were paid in the shape of bonus profits on these claims. Those who wish to analyse the financial statement more closely will find it in another page of this journal.

The Confederation Life has long been at the head of the list of Canadian insurance companies. While its aggregate business is not as vast as some of the great foreign companies, it is in every sense as reliable. The company has long done business in the West, and has shown its faith in the future of this country by the purchase recently of a valuable property on Main street, Winnipeg, known as the Biggs' block, which will be fitted up for its offices here, and other purposes.

The chief officer of the company for Western Canada, including Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia is Daniel McDonald, who is also the company's general inspector of agencies and loans, and resides in Winnipeg. Locally it is represented by Chas. E. Kerr, cashier, in charge of the office and loans at Winnipeg. In the life department, J. B. Somerset (late Superintendent of Education), represents the Confederation as city and general agent, with A. W. Markly as general agent for the Territories, with headquarters at Calgary.

MANITOBA CROP PROSPECTS.

The heavy rain of last week, lasting for three days, has been of incalculable value to the country. Though the fall of snow was remarkably heavy last winter, it did not leave as much water as was expected, as the ground was so very dry last fall that the moisture from the melting snow was readily absorbed and soon disappeared. Complaints were already coming from some sections that the ground was dry. Last week's rain would give the land a thorough soaking and vastly improve the crop prospects. No further complaints of dry soil will be heard for some time at least. A large area had been sown previous to the rain, in some sections the farmers having been nearly through with their wheat seeding. The rain would pack the soil over the seed, and there will not now be any danger from wind storms, which sometimes do great damage when the soil is very dry, by blowing the loose earth from the fields after the grain has been sown. The rain would also moisten up the soil and improve the conditions for spring plowing for late crops.

The rain extended all over Manitoba and into the Territories, so that all districts have received full benefit from it. The soil is now in better condition so far as moisture is concerned, than it has been for years, and to this extent the outlook is favorable. From all over the country the reports state that the area sown to crop is being increased this year. With the favorable conditions now existing, farmers will no doubt put in just as much crop this year as they are capable of handling.

NEW FREIGHT TARIFF.

A new freight tariff from points in Eastern Canada to Manitoba has been adopted, and will come into force on the opening of navigation. The new tariff is for goods shipped by the lake route, and will apply to shipments either via Port Arthur and the Canadian Pacific, or via Duluth and the Northern Pacific or the Great Northern railways. Following is a comparison of the old with the new rates, showing the reduction in the different classes of freight:—

Class of Freight.	1889. Rate.	1890. Rate.	Reduced
No. 1.....	\$1.66	\$1.43	.23
No. 2.....	1.42	1.23	.19
No. 3.....	1.18	1.03	.15
No. 4.....	.97	.87	.10
No. 5.....	.82	.72	.10
No. 6.....	.72	.70	.02
No. 7.....	.55	.55	—
No. 8.....	.55	.55	—
No. 10.....	.47	.47	—

The above rates is per 100 pounds, and applies to goods shipped from the East to Winnipeg only. To points west of Winnipeg the rates will be the same as last year. A special rate upon settlers' effects is given, the rate from the east to Winnipeg, being \$91 per car, or 91 cents per 100 pounds in less than car loads. The special tariff on implements, wagons, machinery, etc., shows a reduction from 85 to 75 cents per 100 pounds. The tariff on stoves is reduced from \$1.19 to 95½c. Coal oil is reduced from 94 cents to 88½ cents, and packing house products from 94 to 85 cents per 100 pounds.

These freight reductions are of a very im-

portant nature, especially to the Winnipeg wholesale trade, and will be a great saving to the people of Manitoba. The reductions this year, when added to the reductions made in the tariff a year ago, are still more important. The following figures shows the reductions in the new tariff as compared with the rates of two years ago:—

Tariff	Classes.									
1888.	1.82	1.55	1.27	.99	.87	.72	.55	.50	.49	

Tariff	Classes.									
1890.	1.43	1.23	1.03	.87	.72	.70	.55	.55	.47	
Saving—										
100lbs.	.39	.32	.24	.12	.15	.02	—	.01	.02	

Store goods, such as dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, stationery, groceries, etc., are shipped under the first two or three classes, in which the greatest reductions have been made. Heavy hardware and metals, heavy groceries, etc., come largely under the fifth class, on which the reduction is 15 cents per 100 pounds. Whatever may have led to these reduced rates, the people have every reason to be pleased with the facts as they stand. Another important point is indicated by the new freight rates, and that is, that the railway companies are beginning to recognize the importance of Winnipeg as a wholesale centre, and are preparing to extend the same treatment to this city that is accorded to commercial centres elsewhere.

THE EIGHT HOUR STRUGGLE.

The great struggle for an eight hour day has commenced in the United States. The labor organizations are going about this matter apparently in a very cool and systematic manner. They first decided in convention that the working day should be reduced to eight hours. Notice was then given some months ago, that on the first day of May, 1890, the eight hour day would be adopted as a limit of the day's work. This of course means that if employers do not concede the demand, strikes will follow. The American Federation of Labor, an organization which estimates its membership at 630,000, is taking the lead in the movement.

It has been decided by organized labor, that the carpenters and joiners shall make the first effort to gain the end desired. All other trades are to refrain from striking, if their demands are not granted. The carpenters, however, are to strike on the first of May, and the other tradesmen are to stand by and give what assistance they can in the direction of moral and financial support. The Federation of Labor has pledged its support to the fullest extent to the carpenters in the great struggle. If the carpenters succeed other trades will follow in time.

In anticipation of the general strike on May 1st, several strikes have already occurred, owing to a movement on the part of employers to lock out the workmen and bring about a state of disorganization in their ranks, by forcing the strike before the day appointed. The lockout of carpenters has existed at Chicago for some time, and riots have occurred between union and non-union men, in cases where the latter have been employed. At Indianapolis it is reported that the strikers have already carried the day, the eight hour

limit having been agreed to, though the strikers have decided to accept thirty cents per hour instead of thirty-five cents, as at first demanded.

This begins probably the greatest struggle in the history of organized labor. What the immediate outcome will be it is hard to determine, but in the end it is almost certain that labor will win. The tendency of the times favors the movement, and it is a fairly safe prediction to make that within a few years eight hours will be recognized as a day's work. This is evident from the fact that the general tendency is to shorten the length of a day's labor. A movement has been slowly but surely going on in this direction, contested vigorously by employers at every step, but always gaining. Statistics show that during the last fifty years or so, there has been a great change in the average length of a day's work. And the end of the contraction has not been reached yet. On the other hand labor organizations were never more intent in a movement than they are at the present time in agitating for an eight-hour day. President Gompers of the great American Federation of Labor says on this point: "No other question will divide or distract our attention from the main issue," that is, to gain the eight-hour day. Labor organizations are extending their power and influence, and that in the end they will be successful in this movement is self evident to those who have studied the tendency of the times in the past, as related to labor.

While the great movement is going on on this continent, the same question is being agitated in the Old World. In England a monster demonstration has been held in London, in favor of the eight-hour day. The movement there is not as advanced as in America, and the different labor organizations are not yet united upon a programme. The movement, however, is taking form. In Austria a strike on a gigantic scale is in progress among the miners, for an eight-hour day.

In connection with the eight-hour movement in the United States, the president of the American Federation of Labor, in a calm and well written letter to the press, states the position of the movement, from which we take a few lines as follows:—

"Sufficient notice having been given to all parties interested that on and after the 1st of May, 1890, the wageworkers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor would adopt the eight-hour day as a limit of the day's work, it is now the duty of the executive officers to secure the desired result with the least outlay of time and money. The history of the industrial development of this country shows that the eight-hour day cannot be much longer deferred. The campaign is on, the hosts have been marshaled, drilled, ammunition has been and is being provided, and the public sympathy and sentiment has been aroused, and the grand army of labor is ready for the battle.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who have been selected to lead, are full of the enthusiasm of past victories. Recruits are joining their ranks by hundreds and thousands, and places that were unorganized are rapidly coming under the shield of that organization. The instincts of the people are with us, and many eminent thinkers sustain us. The plan of the campaign is to quicken this sentiment, so that when the hour of action comes we shall be found prepared. The union that has been selected to begin this contest has thousands

working under the eight-hour and other thousands under the nine-hour system.

The union men of other trades will not work on jobs on which "scabs" are employed. The American Federation of Labor will not scatter its forces, but will center upon the lines laid down; trade by trade, city by city, town by town, it will move along over the whole industrial field."

THE BUTTER QUESTION AGAIN.

One of the greatest difficulties in connection with the handling of butter is the custom which prevails of paying one price for all qualities. This is a difficulty which seems inevitable so long as the butter is handled through the stores. The great bulk of the butter produced in Manitoba is purchased from the makers by the merchants, in exchange for store goods. Barter rather than purchase is the proper term to use here. The farmer brings in his butter, eggs, etc., and trades it with the merchant for goods. Sometimes the butter is taken in payment for goods previously purchased; though at the recent retailers' convention it was decided to refuse to take butter on account.

The result of handling butter in this way, in exchange for goods is, that it has become a custom to take all qualities at one price. Merchants have found it practically impossible to discriminate as to the quality of butter. If they were to allow one customer a better price than another, they would be continually giving offence. It is a fact that almost every farmer's wife thinks her butter is just as good as any other persons, and if a merchant would dare to discriminate in this matter, it would be taken as a personal insult by those of his customers whose butter was not up to the mark. The merchant is therefore placed in an awkward position, and it is not a matter for surprise that the one-price system in taking butter has become general. It is about the only thing the merchant could do under the circumstances. A system of inspection whereby the merchant could take the butter according to grade and be relieved himself of the responsibility of fixing the quality, has been talked of; but no practical system of this nature can be devised. If the merchants decide to take butter according to quality, they will themselves have to be the judges of the quality of the article, and this they evidently are not prepared to do.

A result of the one price system for all qualities is, that the farmers have no encouragement to endeavor to make only a superior article of butter. If they take pains to turn out fine butter and are rewarded for it by receiving the same price as is paid for grease, they will soon become careless. Under this system it is therefore no wonder that such a large proportion of the dairy butter reaching our markets is of poor quality. In view of the vast importance of the dairy interests of the country, it is very desirable that something should be done to encourage the farmers to take every pains to make good butter. If properly handled our butter trade should be of great value to the country, but the way it is going now, its value will be largely lost. We might just as well have butter which would bring 15 to 20 cents per pound in outside markets, as stuff which will sell at from 5 to 10 cents per

pound and the latter range is about the value of the bulk of our butter in say eastern markets. The difference represents the loss to the producers.

The first thing necessary to improve the quality of butter is, to purchase it according to quality, and thereby encourage the producers to make as good an article as they can. In order to do this it will probably be necessary to abandon the present mode of handling butter through the stores in exchange for goods, and substitute a system of purchasing for cash. If butter were purchased for cash, the same as wheat, it would be taken according to quality. The buyer in this way would pay what the article was worth, and of course good butter would be worth more than poor stuff. Under this system the merchant would be relieved of handling the article, and he would receive cash, instead of butter, for goods which would otherwise have been bartered in exchange for the commodity. He would be glad to get rid of handling the butter, for it has been anything but a profitable trade for him of late.

Though the one-price system for all qualities is one of the evils of handling butter through the stores, it is not the only evil growing out of the barter system. Another difficulty which this system has led to is the fact that higher prices have been paid for butter than the situation would warrant. Competition between dealers has induced them to advance prices to an unwarrantable extent. A leader has sometimes been made of the price of butter, in order to gain custom. As the article is taken in trade and there is a margin on the goods so traded, merchants have not been as careful to keep prices down to legitimate values. On this account butter transactions have been rendered very unsatisfactory to some dealers. Many of the storekeepers have not the proper accommodation for keeping butter, and the quality is deteriorated before they ship it to market. This is another important reason why a change in the system of handling butter is desirable.

Considering all points it would appear that if the present mode of handling butter through the stores, in exchange for goods, could be abandoned in favor of a system of direct purchase for cash, by regular butter dealers, it would be an advantage to both the farmers and merchants, and a great gain to the country at large. The merchants would be relieved of an unprofitable portion of their business, the farmers would receive encouragement to make a choice article, and the country would gain by the enhanced value of the exportable surplus. The merchants are evidently anxious to be relieved of this truck-and-trade system of doing business. At a recent joint meeting of the business men of Minnedosa, Neepawa and Rapid City, three prosperous towns in the northwestern country, the merchants all agreed to discontinue the handling of butter and other produce, providing parties could be induced to come in and purchase these commodities direct from the farmers for cash. The plan proposed by these merchants is to arrange for say two market days per week at each town, on which days the farmers would come in and dispose of their produce for cash to buyers who would be in attendance. The market days would come in succession at the different points, so that

buyers could go from one place to the other. Unless dealers can be secured to purchase the produce, the scheme will fall through. These proposals are very important in their nature, and they appear perfectly practicable, and likely to be very beneficial to the interests concerned, if they can be carried out. It is to be hoped the move may prove successful, and if so it will lead to the revolutionizing of the produce trade of Manitoba, in a direction which will be in the interest of the country at large.

A BUTTER COMBINE.

A butter combination has been formed at Minneapolis for the purpose of furthering the butter interests of the state of Minnesota. The combination is made up of about twenty creameries. These creameries will all ship their output to Minneapolis, whence it will be distributed to the various markets. The central organization will have charge of the marketing of the butter of the combined creameries, and it is hoped that in this way better results will be attained. If conducted properly, this plan should prove advantageous to the creameries. If the manufacturer attends properly to making the butter and turning out a good article, it is about as much as he can be expected to do. The manufacturer as a rule is not a successful dealer. In this case the manufacturers turn their product over to a central organization, which no doubt will be under the control of a practical commission dealer, who will know where to place it to the best advantage, and at the right time. If Manitoba dairy butter could all be shipped into some central market, while it is fresh, and handled in some such way, it might prove advantageous to dealers and producers.

FEEDING STRAW.

Mr. O'Mallery, member of the Manitoba Legislature, heartily endorses the remarks made in THE COMMERCIAL regarding the custom of burning straw. Mr. O'Mallery is a successful Manitoba farmer, and he knows whereof he speaks. He has not followed the general custom among farmers in this country of burning straw after threshing, in order to get it out of the way. On the other hand he has preserved his straw, and this year it has come in very useful. Some of his stock have been fed on straw this winter, and have come through in good order. He had some straw four years old on his farm. This he did not use himself, but he gave it to some neighbors who were short of feed, and they have since informed him that it made very good feed, and had helped them out a good deal. If farmers had used a little forethought in this matter, and had preserved their straw, there would have been little trouble about a shortage of feed this winter. Now that they have had a lesson, they should apply it, and thus save themselves from any possibility of a shortage of feed in the future.

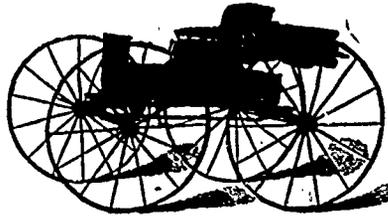
ARBOR DAY FOR MANITOBA.

The *Manitoba Gazette* contains a proclamation fixing the eighth day of May as a public holiday to be observed as Arbor Day. The proclamation urges all the inhabitants of the province to set apart the day for the planting of forest and other trees, and asks all municipal, religious and school corporations to assist in carrying out the objects for the attainment of which this holiday has been instituted. It is to be hoped that the day will be observed for the purpose appointed, and not merely as a holiday, as has been the case so largely in the past. In this prairie country there is nothing which we need more than trees to improve the appearance of our surroundings. Farmers especially as a rule are very careless about beautifying their premises. A few trees planted each year about buildings and in other places would soon add greatly to the appearance of the country, and besides would be of much real value to the property whereon they were grown.

CARRIAGE, WAGON AND BUGGY REPOSITORY

WAGON AND CARRIAGE WOODWORK, TOPS, TRIMMINGS, HARNESS, ETC.

Carriages,
Phaetons,
Gladstones,
Buggies,



Democrats,
Runabouts,
Farm Wagons,
Buckboards, Etc.

The most complete Stock of every class of Wheeled Vehicles to be found in the Northwest.

Call and examine our Goods or send for Catalogue or Price List to our Warehouse.

R. COCHRANE & Co.

39 and 41 Market Street East, - Winnipeg.

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

To the Millers of Manitoba and the Northwest:

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

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

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

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

Hercules Manufacturing Company,

Petrolea, - Ontario.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.

(LATE OF REGINA.)

ARE NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS AT

60 Princess Street, - Winnipeg.

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

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

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

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

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

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

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

Telephone No. 212.

DAWSON, BOLE & CO.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

DRUGS.

Prices here are as follows: Howard's quinine, 60 to 75c; German quinine, 30 to 60c; morphia, \$2.25 to \$2.50; iodide of potassium, 4.25c to \$4.75; bromide potassium, 65 to 75. English camphor, 80 to 90c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 65 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$6 to \$8; bicarb soda, \$3.75 to \$4.50; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5; copperas, \$5 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; American blue vitrol, 10 to 12c.

DRY GOODS.

Local trade in textile lines is dull. Payments are not improving. The *Guardian*, Manchester, England, says of dry goods:—"The market is strong. Buyers in some of the leading departments found a distinctly hardening tendency which decidedly checked business, though the sales in some departments reached a full average. Home houses are buying cautiously, but the purchases contribute materially to sustaining prices and strengthening manufactures. There is little more business in export yarns, but the intensity of the desire to sell prevents an upward movement in prices. Buyers of cash yarns for the continent had to pay full and occasionally slightly higher prices. Cloth is stronger. Few manufacturers care for distant delivery business."

DRIED FRUITS.

There is great strength in dried fruits generally. Local stocks are thought to be light, and goods cannot be replaced to sell except at sharp advances on the prices recently ruling in this market. Prices have been steadily appreciating in outside markets for some time, and values are now away up on nearly everything. Latest advices report the tendency of outside markets still upward. Valencia layers have sold as high as 10c in New York, in large lots, and holders are so confident of further advances, that they are refusing to sell on this basis. Turkish prunes are costing higher for fresh importations, and eastern prices are advancing. It is said that stocks of Valencia raisins in first hands are exhausted, and the visible supply will not last until new goods come in. All California fruits have advanced in the local market, owing to increased cost of fresh importations. Turkish prunes will cost 7c to lay down in Winnipeg, which is an advance of 75 per cent. over last importations. Prices are nominal here, at this cost. Evaporated apples are 1c higher. Prices at Winnipeg are:—California London layer raisins, \$3.00 per box, do. 1/2 boxes, \$1.00; Valencia raisins, \$2.70 to \$2.80 per box; Valencia layer raisins, \$3.00 per box; currants, 7c per lb.; dried apples, 7 to 7 1/2c per lb., evaporated apples, 13 1/2c; choice new Eleme figs in 10 lb. boxes, 18c per lb.; choice figs, 15c per lb.; fancy Eleme layer figs, 20 lb boxes, 20c per lb.; figs in 1 lb cartons, per doz., \$1.75; golden dates, in 50 lb. boxes, 9c per lb.; California evaporated fruit—apricots, 21 to 23c per lb.; peeled peaches, 30 to 32c per lb.; pitted plums, 14c; raspberries, 35c; French prunes, 14c per lb.; nectarines, 18 to 20c.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

Prices are steady and the variety in the market about the same as a week ago. Lake Winnipeg fresh fish are selling as follows: Whitefish, 8c per pound, sturgeon, 8c per pound; jackfish, 1c, pickerel, 4c. Lake

Superior trout, 10c. Fresh salt water fish are quoted: Salmon, 18c; halibut, 20c; cod, 8c; haddock, 10c per pound; B. C. black cod, 15c. Fresh brook trout, 25c per pound. Smoked finnen haddies, 12 1/2c per pound; smoked whitefish, 10c per pound; smoked gold-eyes, 40c per dozen; salt whitefish, in 100 lbs kegs, 5c per pound. Oysters: \$2 per gallon for standards and \$2.50 for selects. Can oysters are quoted at 35c for standard, 40c for selects, and 45c for extras.

GREEN FRUITS AND NUTS.

The market stands pretty much the same as last week, present quotations being unchanged. A very strong feeling is noted in oranges, and a material advance in prices is predicted. Apples are rather scarce and firm. The apple situation in Ontario is rather relaxed. High prices have curtailed consumption, and the mild weather east has not been favorable to keeping the fruit, consequently stocks are in poor condition as a rule, and prices there lower than a few weeks ago. Apples at Toronto are quoted at \$2.75 to \$3 for medium quality and \$3.50 to \$4.50 for choice, per barrel. In the local market the variety of fruit is about the same as a week ago. Some strawberries, pine-apples, etc., are offering in small quantities. Prices here are: Lemons, Messinas, 360 count, \$6.00; 300 count, \$6.50 per box. California seedling oranges, \$4.50 to \$5 per box; California navel seedless oranges, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per box; Messina blood oranges, \$7.50 a box; do half boxes, \$3.85. Apples, \$4.50 for good up to \$7 per barrel for fancy stand stock. Bananas, \$3.25 to \$3.75 per bunch. Comb honey 22c per pound. Maple sirup, gallon cans, \$1.25c each maple sugar, 14 to 15c per pound. Nuts—S. S. Taigona almonds, 20c per pound; Grenoble walnuts, 18c; Sicilian, filberts, extra large, 15c; peanuts, white Virginia, green, 15c; roasted, 18c; cocoanuts, per hundred \$9.00; hickory nuts 10c per pound.

GROCERIES.

Sugars are held fairly firm in eastern markets. The strength outside makes Canadian refiners strong. New York has made further advances. Willett & Gray, New York, in their last sugar circular of April 17, say: "Raws advanced 1/2 to 3-16c. Refined advanced 3-16c. The indications at the close of last week of an improvement in prices have been verified, and this entire week has been noted for its strength and activity, even to its close. Early in the week cane sugar became scarce at current prices and beet sugar was cheaper. Refiners turned their attention to that and bought some 10,000 tons. Failing to secure a duplicate quantity, because the holders would not part with more, except at an advance of 6d, the refiners turned to cane sugar again. Beets rose from 12s 7/2d cost and freight to 13s 3d. Centrifugals have risen from 3c cost and freight to 3 3-16c. The tendency of the market is still upward. Refined participated in the advance to an equal extent, and the position is again favorable for refiners. The beet sugar countries hold the key of the situation. Total stock in all the principal countries is 1,485,155 tons against 994,088 tons at same time last year." Syrups have a firmer tendency in sympathy with sugar, but this is neutralized so far as the Canadian markets are concerned by the lower duties recently put in force. First shipments of new Japan teas to American markets are reported. Coffee is weaker east. More activity in canned goods is reported from the

east, which would indicate that buyers, who have been holding off for a break in prices, are beginning to take hold. Salmon has sold freely. Future delivery sales at Montreal are reported at \$1.35, with jobbing prices at \$1.50 and upward. Lobsters are 25c higher and scarce. Canned apples very firm. There is reported to be further cutting in tomatoes, and it is claimed round lots have sold at cuts of 10 to 15c, with stocks large. Imported canned meats are advancing. Three cars of Canadian canned peas have been sold in Chicago, which it is thought will relieve the overstock in this article at home, and firm up prices. Prices here are:—Sugars, yellow, 6 1/2 to 7c, as to quality; granulated, 7 1/2 to 8; lumps, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4. Coffees, green.—Rio, from 22 to 23c; Java, 25 to 27c; Old Government, 27 to 30c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas: Japan, 23 to 40c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. T. & B. tobacco, 56c per pound; lilly, 7s, 52c; diamond solace, 12s, 48c; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W., caddies, 47 1/2c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d thick Solace, 6s, 48c, Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c. McAlpine Tobacco Co's plug tobacco: Old Crow, 46c; Woodcock, 52c; Beaver, 63c; Jubilee, 60c; Ancho, 50c; 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. Lion "L" brand mixed pickles, in kegs, are quoted: Three gallons, \$2.50; do five gallons, \$3.50; do 10 gallon kegs, \$6.50.

HARDWARE.

The situation locally remains unchanged. There is but a light business doing, and dealers are not as a rule disposed to push trade as actively as usual at this season. Quotations are generally held steady. The eastern Canada nail manufacturers appear to have had a little disagreement among themselves, and they are charging each other with having violated the agreement as to prices, by doing some cutting. A drop of 10c on cut nails has been the result, though a show is being made of holding to the list in some cases. British markets according to mail advices are favorable to buyers on heavy metals. There have been various declines, and the market is to some extent nervous and unsettled. Scotch warrants sold as low as 45s 7d, with some recovery later. Makers' irons very unsettled. Steel rails 5s down. Tin plates depressed. In the United States latest eastern advices are rather more favorable for metals. Prices here are: Cut nails, 10d, and upwards, \$3.50; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.50 as to grade; I. C. tin plates double, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$4.25; sheet iron, \$4.00 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, net pieces, 1 inch, 11.20c; 1 1/2 inch, 14 1/2c, 2 inch, 18 1/2c, 2 1/2 inch, 28c per foot; ingot tin, 32c per lb; bar tin, 33c per pound; sheet zinc, 8c per lb.; galvanized iron, 28 gauge, 8 to 9c lb; bar iron, \$3.60 per 100 lbs; shot, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 per lb.; tarred felt \$2.40 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6 1/2 nett.

LUMBER.

A fairly active trade has been enjoyed. Country yards, which have been very bare since last summer, are being replenished, and this has made trade rather active of late. Prices are somewhat irregular. List quotations were somewhat cut up last fall, before trade closed for that season, and this spring business is being done on a still lower basis. The competition

from imported Minnesota lumber keeps the situation interesting, and makes dealers less independent as to schedule prices. The Winnipeg city contract for pine plank for this season's requirements was given by tender at \$16 per thousand, which is a very material reduction from last year's figures. This, however, cannot be taken as establishing a price for this class of lumber, but rather it may be considered a special cut rate. The quantity required by the city will be about 200,000 feet or less. Water on the streams is not nearly as high as it was expected it would be, the heavy snow seeming to have been all absorbed by the very dry ground. Lumbermen, however, are hopeful that they will be able to move logs all right yet, and if there is no difficulty in this direction, the season will be an active one at the mills.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

The local situation is reported to be dull at present, the earlier movement having abated to some extent. Linseed oil is firm on spot. Leads and paints have an easier tendency abroad, but domestic markets are steady. Quotations here are as follows: Turpentine in barrels, inscribed gages, 75c per gal; turpentine, in barrels, guaranteed measurement, or in 5 gallon cans, 80c gallon; linseed oil in barrels, raw 77c; boiled 80c; benzine and gasoline, 50c; pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$6 a barrel; Portland cement, \$4.90 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.40 a barrel, putty, in blaf. ers, 3½c a pound, bulk in barrels, 3c; whitening, in barrels, \$1.50 a cwt; Crown pure white lead, \$7.50; Royal Charter, \$7.00; Railroad, \$6.50; Elephant pure white lead, \$7.50; Elephant No. 1 do., \$6.50; Bulls head do., \$6; Calomine, \$6 per 100 pounds; Alabastine, \$7.25 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2.20.

RAW FURS.

There is not much doing in raw furs, though a few lots are coming in every now and then which are put up for competition. The catch of furs last winter is believed to be small, owing to the prevalence of la grippe and other disease among the Indians up north. Prices here are well sustained, and notwithstanding the heavy declines at the late London sales, some local buyers are bidding nearly if not quite up to old prices. A Montreal circular, speaking of the London sales, says: "The decline in value has been excessive, and it is difficult to tell precisely how low skins should be bought. Beaver and raccoon only have shown favorable returns; while bear, lynx, marten and mink are neglected, so as to make even present low quotations liable to further decline. Fox, muskrat, skunk and otter will likely remain firm for this season; low prices, however, will make it difficult to obtain profit in raw furs this spring and much caution will be required to avoid loss. The circular quotes prices at Montreal as follows for average prime skins. Extra size or quality are worth more, damaged or unprime skins proportionately lower. Beaver, per lb., \$4 to \$4.50; bear, per skin, \$10 to \$14; bear cub, per skin, \$4 to \$5; fisher, \$3 to \$5; fox, red, \$1.20 to \$1.30; fox, cross, \$2 to \$4; lynx, \$2 to \$4; marten, \$0 to 90c; mink, dark, 60 to 80c.

JOS. CARMAN, wholesale fruits, produce and commission dealer, Winnipeg, returned last week from a trip south.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT.

Wheat was steadier last week, and values were well sustained, though there were the usual ups and downs in leading markets. The visible supply statement on Monday last showed a decrease of 1,634,000 bushels, which was more than twice as large as counted upon, causing a firmer feeling. The visible supply is now down to 24,512,952 bushels against 26,989,444 bushels a year ago, 33,633,531 bushels two years ago, and 44,677,625 and 44,554,829 bushels three and four years ago respectively. The report that a cable order for 20,000 packages of Minneapolis flour had been received at an advance of 3d on previous bids, caused a strong feeling in wheat on Tuesday. The crop damage situation seems to be that the opinion is strengthening that there is very considerable damage after all to fall wheat, notwithstanding contradictory reports. Central Ohio, Central Missouri, and a strip through Indiana and Illinois are the districts most seriously affected. Boats are arriving at Duluth, and 2,500,000 bushels were reported early last week already billed for immediate shipment east. Stocks at Duluth will soon fade away. The heavy rains of a week ago covered Northern Minnesota and the state of North Dakota, vastly improving the prospect in that quarter, as the report of the previous week complained of dry soil in Dakota.

In Manitoba seeding was retarded considerably last week by a three days' rain, which started on Monday, and was followed by a light snow on Wednesday night. The rain was not heavy, but it kept up a pretty steady drizzle, extending all over the country, and giving the ground a thorough soaking. The result is that the outlook is vastly improved, and every one is now enthusiastic as to the prospects. The soil is certainly in better shape for the spring crops than it has been for several years past. A large acreage of wheat had been sown before the rain, in the western part of the province wheat seeding having been from one half to three-quarters through with. The moisture would cause some delay, but there is yet abundance of time to finish seeding, and altogether the outlook is now excellent.

Manitoba wheat has advanced sharply in Eastern Canada markets from the lowest point, the advance being from 10 to 15c altogether. Mail advices from Toronto reported holders in that market asking \$1.16 to \$1.17 for No. 1 hard, with little business doing. Delivery was offered on Tuesday at \$1.1. Montreal quotations were at \$1.15 to \$1.16.

FLOUR.

Flour continues on in its upward movement so far as local prices are concerned, and this week we have to again report an advance of 5 to 10c per 100 lbs. Eastern markets are reported firm at the recent advance there, though buyers are holding off to some extent. The Toronto Empire of Tuesday last reports Manitoba patents held at \$3.45 and strong bakers at \$5.10. The sharp advance in the price of Manitoba wheat in eastern markets, makes hard wheat flours very strong there. At Winnipeg prices are as follows per 100 pounds to the local trade: Patents \$2.80; strong bakers, \$2.60; second bakers, \$2.20; XXXX, \$1.40; superfine, \$1.25 Graham flour, 2.60; middlings, \$2.80 per 100 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS AND FEED.

There is still no change in bran and shorts

though prices are firm and in good demand, with the supply hardly equal to requirements. Prices hold at \$14 for bran and \$16 for shorts. Ground feed is firm, owing to the advancing tendency south, which increases the cost of importations. Ton lots sell here at \$21 per ton and further advances probable, as prices are again higher south. Some already talk of advancing prices here to \$22 per ton for broken lots.

MEALS, POT BARLEY, ETC.

The firmer tendency in oatmeal has resulted in an advance of 10c per 100 pounds, due to higher prices for oats east, and locally. Prices are quoted as follows: Standard, \$2.40; granulated, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; rolled oats, \$2.60 per sack of 90 lbs. Rolled oats are also obtained in 80 lb sacks at \$2.50. Cornmeal is held at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; pot barley, \$2.75, and pearl barley, \$3.25 per 100 lbs.

OATS

Oats continued firm, and further advances may be necessary if the advancing tendency in outside markets keeps up. Prices in Minneapolis have advanced fully 6c per bushel from the lowest point of a few months ago. At Toronto last week feed qualities were held at 33 to 35c per bushel on track. Locally 4½c per bushel is now about the inside quotation for feed qualities from store, and up to 50c for seed oats. On track prices range from 4½c upward.

BUTTER.

New butter is very slow in coming forward, and the quantity of new yet offered is very small. What is received is picked up at from 17 to 19c for good to choice, and a little has sold up to 20c. These prices, however, are only in very small quantities. The very backward season is proving exceedingly favorable to holders of stocks of old butter, and the supply will be reduced considerably lower than was at one time expected, before the supply of new butter will be equal to the requirements of the market. The shortage of feed leaves cattle in poor shape, and this with the late season will make it some time yet before new butter will be moving freely. It is even reported that there has been some call for butter from country points, owing to local stocks having been exhausted and no new butter coming in of any consequence. The season has therefore been very favorable to holders of old butter and has let them out much better than they could have hoped for. Last year at this time there was about enough new moving to supply the local demand, and had the season been as early this year old butter would now be considerably more of a drug than it is. Old brings now from 10 to 12c for poor to medium, and 13 to 15 for good to choice. Only very good will bring 15c and then only in small quantities. Any holder would be glad to sell a round lot at a lower quotation.

EGGS.

Easier and selling generally at 13c per dozen. The market is now well supplied with country eggs, though the movement is rather slow for the season.

LARD.

Steady at about \$2.20 per pail of 20 pounds. Sales were heard of at \$2.10, but this was a cut rate, and in an irregular way.

CURED MEATS.

Prices have not experienced any further change locally. Provisions were not quite as strong at Chicago last week as during the previous week, though pork kept up the former advance fairly well. Provision prices can maintain a firm tone and have advanced 1 to 2c per pound all around since the increase in the duties. Prices here are as follows. Long clear dry salt bacon, 9 to 9½c, spiced rolls, 11c; breakfast bacon, 12 to 12½c, the higher price for boned; smoked hams, 13 to 13½c per pound; mess pork, \$18 per bbl.; bologna sausage, 7c, German bologna, 9c per pound; fresh pork sausage, 8c per pound; pickled pig feet, \$1.50 per kit of about 20 pounds; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per packet.

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

Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.

ADDRESS:

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

DRESSED MEATS.

The general situation in dressed meats is firm, though perhaps not quite as strong as a week ago. Further advances are not looked for, while an easier tendency may be expected in some lines at least. Mutton has already declined slightly. Two or three lots of sheep have been brought in, some from western ranches, and some from the south, and these with the native Manitoba article have kept the market better supplied. Prices by the carcass have declined 1c to 1 1/2c per pound, and a quotation of 12 1/2c was heard of. Larger importations are expected from the south, with probably lower prices to follow. Pork is scarce at times, and prices vary according to how badly the article may be required. Quotations for dressed hogs may be said to range from 7 to 9c per pound. From 8 to 8 1/2c is nearer the usual range. Beef is more plentiful than it was expected earlier it would be. Wholesale butchers are holding at 8c as the usual figure for good beef. Some sales have been reported as high as 8 1/2c, but this has either been for something extra choice, or a sale perhaps in the nature of a squeeze, to an undesirable credit customer. On the other hand beef has been sold as low as 7c, but not of good quality. The extreme range of prices may be given at 7 to 8 1/2c as to quality for sides or carcass. Veal selling at 7 to 9c, and really choice not too plentiful.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Chickens are still very scarce and now bring 80c to \$1 per pair. Turkeys 20 to 23c per pound and scarce. Hardly any ducks or geese offering, and worth about 15c per pound. Wild ducks were plentiful, and brought 20 to 35c per pair, with the market becoming overstocked, and prices tending lower.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

Eastern advices were firmer on hides. Best green bought 5c at Toronto last week. United States markets are also reported to be looking up, and it is hoped that prices have touched bed rock and that a better range of values may now be looked for. Very little business is doing locally, as offerings are light. Country hides in the Winnipeg market are worth about 2 1/2 to 3c per pound. Heavy steers are worth 4 1/2c for No. 1, and 3 1/2c for No. 1 cows; No. 2, 3 1/2c for heavy steers and 2 1/2c for No. 2 cows; No. 3, 2c. Calveskins, No. 1,

5c, No. 2, 4c. Sheepskins, 50 to 55c. Tallow, 2 1/2 to 3c for rough and 4 1/2 to 5c for rendered.

HAY.

Pressed on track held at \$11.50 to \$12.50 per ton and firm, with prices higher South, which will increase cost of further importations. Scarcely any loose offered on the market, owing to bad roads. Retail in ton lots at about \$13 to \$13.50.

VEGETABLES.

Generally firmer. Several car lots of potatoes arrived from the south, and held firm, as prices are slightly higher south. Car lots held at 60 to 65c per bushel, and smaller lots from store at 70c. On the market native potatoes bring 70 to 75c, as they are in demand owing to better quality. Onions are higher. Carrots are hardly obtainable, and very firm; beets lower; cabbage strong. New cabbage arriving; also rhubarb. Quotations are as follows: Carrots, \$1.50; parsnips \$1.50 per bushel, beets, \$1.20 per bushel, turnips 45 to 50c per bushel on the market, but 70c in a jobbing way; onions 5 1/2c per pound; new cabbage \$7 per crate of 100 pounds, old cabbage 5c per pound, and hardly obtainable in quantities; rhubarb or pie-plant, 8c per pound; leucitice, 40c per dozen bunches.

BEANS.

White beans higher and held at \$2.10 to \$2.25 per bushel.

LIVE STOCK.

A good many lots of cattle have been offering, and there does not appear to be that scarcity which was talked about a few weeks ago. Nothing further has been heard about importing cattle from the south, and it is now conceded that the local supply will be equal to the demand. Dealers were wondering a while ago where the cattle would come from, but all the same they seem to come from somewhere about as fast as they are wanted. It is stated that some dealers are fairly well supplied for some time ahead. Really choice cattle are none too plentiful, and there will be more or less of a scarcity of choice animals for some time yet, but the supply of common to fair will be large enough, it is expected, to keep prices within the present top range of values. There is always more or less uncertainty about prices realized for cattle, but it is understood that up

to 4 1/2c live weight has been paid for fed cattle, delivered here. A small lot is reported to have brought that figure last week, for pretty good animals. Another rail lot from a northwestern point was reported offered at 4c for some days without takers, but these were not desirable animals. A few lambs are coming in, and though mostly small, bring fancy figures, at \$4 to \$5 per head.

Insurance Briefs.

The following items are from the *Insurance and Commercial Magazine*, of New York:—

The new business of all Life Insurance Companies worthy of confidence of the public, shows a steady increase thus far in 1890 over same months of last year.

The Employers' Liability Insurance Company of U. S., has a paid-up capital of \$125,000, an amount \$25,000 in excess of that required by the most rigid laws of any State.

March past without extraordinary losses to fire insurance companies, though business and commercial pursuits remain abnormally dull, interest for use of money low, mercantile failures numerous, and of large amounts respectively.

The new business of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association thus far this year, indicates an aggregate for the year exceeding \$50,000,000, with a correspondingly large increase of its guarantee fund. The Mutual Reserve is the largest "pay-as-you-go" company in this or any other country.

N. D. McDonald, of Winnipeg, has secured the contract for the plumbing and heating apparatus for the new court house at Calgary.

The insolvent estate of Booth Bros., fruit and tobacco dealers, Brandon, will be sold by public auction, at Winnipeg, on Friday the 2nd day of May. The stock and fixtures amounts to \$1,407.



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Manufacturers of

Fine Cigars, MONTREAL.

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

Are unsurpassed by any in the Dominion.

Ask your Wholesale Merchant
FOR THEM.

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WHEAT EXPORTERS,

TORONTO and MONTREAL

Open to buy Wheat f.o.b. Cars at any
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on Sample or Inspector's Certificate.

Allen & Brown, PORK PACKERS,

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

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

70 McDERMOT STREET. - WINNIPEG.

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Merchants,

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

Pigs Feet, Bologna and Sausage Casings.
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Consignments of Manitoba Wheat and
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Mess Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Butter,
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Hops, Grain, Baled Hay

And all kinds of Produce, Fish, Game and
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Advances made on Consignments. Consignments of all
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I am now prepared to ship fresh spring Salmon and all
kinds of Salt Water Fish at lowest market prices.
I pack in specially devised boxes, well iced, and my
shipments usually give the best of satisfaction.
Will ship per express COD unless otherwise specified.

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Wholesale and Export Fish Merchant,
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VANCOUVER, B. C.

FISH!
Fresh White Fish, Salmon, Haddock
Cod, Mackerel, Herring,
OYSTERS IN BULK AND SHELL, ETC.,
Also a large variety of every
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Goods obtainable for this market.

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GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
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No. 7 QUEEN STREET EAST,
WINNIPEG.
PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat opened on Monday April 21, at about 1c under Saturday's closing prices. May started at 83c, and ranged from 87½ to 88¾c. June ranged from 87½ to 88¾c, and July from 86¾ to 87¾c. The market was nervous and active. The heavy decrease in the visible caused an upward movement for a time, but prices later declined 1½c. Provisions were easier, on large receipts of cheaper hogs. Closing prices for futures were:—

	April.	May	June	July
Wheat.....	87½	87½	87½	86½
Corn.....	32½	32½	33	33½
Oats.....	—	24½	24½	24½
Pork.....	—	12.60	12.75	12.85
Lard.....	—	6.40	6.45	6.47½
Short Ribs.....	—	5.40	5.45	5.50

Wheat opened a fraction lower on Tuesday, but opening prices were about the lowest of the session, and closing at about the top. May ranged from 87½ to 88¾c. June from 87½ to 88¾c, and July from 86 to 87¾c. August option sold between 84½ and 85c. Crop damage reports were renewed more freely and caused strength. Receipts of hogs were large and prices easier, but pork held firm. Closing prices for futures were:

	April.	May.	June.	July
Wheat.....	—	88½	88½	87½
Corn.....	33	33½	33½	33½
Oats.....	—	24½	24½	23½
Pork.....	—	12.75	12.90	13.05
Lard.....	—	6.32½	6.37½	6.42½
Short Ribs.....	—	5.30	5.40	5.45

Wheat opened ½ to ¾c lower on Wednesday, but had an upward tendency for a time. May opened at 88¾c and ranged from 88½ to 89¾c. June ranged from 88 to 89¾c, and July from 86½ to 87¾c. August sold between 84½ and 85¾c. Pork made further gains, but lard and ribs sold lower. Closing prices for futures were:—

	April.	May.	June.	July.
Wheat.....	88	88½	88	86½
Corn.....	32½	32½	32½	32½
Oats.....	—	24½	24½	24
Pork.....	—	13.10	13.25	13.35
Lard.....	—	6.25	6.32½	6.37½
Short Ribs.....	—	5.20	5.30	5.37½

On Thursday the market was strong at the opening. At the advance, free selling forced the prices down ¾c to 1c in the first hour. Closing prices were:—

	April.	May.	June.	July.
Wheat.....	—	88½	88	86½
Corn.....	—	32½	32½	33½
Oats.....	—	24½	24½	23½
Pork.....	—	13.55	13.70	13.60
Lard.....	—	6.27½	6.32½	6.37½
Short Ribs.....	—	5.20	5.30	5.37½

On Friday the market ranged lower and closed ¾c to 1c lower than yesterday. The principal business of the day was in July which ranged 86½ to 86¾c. May ranged 88 to 88¾c. Closing prices were:—

	April.	May.	June.	July.
Wheat.....	—	88	87½	86½
Oats.....	—	24½	24½	23½
Pork.....	—	13.60	13.75	13.70
Lard.....	—	6.32½	6.37½	6.45
Ribs.....	—	5.30	5.40	5.47½

Minneapolis Market.

Following were closing wheat quotations on April 23:—

	April.	May.	July.	On track
No. 1 hard.....	86½	86½	87½	87½-88
No. 1 northern.....	85½	85½b	87½b	86½-87
No. 2 northern.....	82	82	83	81-84

These quotations are ½ to ¾c higher than a week ago.

Flour shows a firmer tendency, with some slight gains for the week.

Patents, sacks, to local dealers.....	\$5 65 to \$5 20
Patents, to ship, sacks, car lots.....	4 65 to 4 70
In barrels.....	4 65 to 4 95
Delivered at New England points.....	5 50 to 5 70
New York points.....	5 40 to 5 60
Delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore..	5 35 to 5 55
Bakers here.....	3 00 to 3 00
Superfine.....	1 70 to 2 50
Red dog, sacks.....	1 10 to 1 25
Red dog, barrels.....	1 25 to 1 50

Bran and shorts—Some dealers called the market easier for both these products but the mills are well sold ahead yet and spot offerings did not appear to be very free yet. Bran was mostly quoted at \$9 to \$9.25 with shorts at \$9 to \$9.50.

Corn—Corn was steadily held with moderate offerings at 31 to 32c for the different qualities of samples with samples f.o.b. mostly at about the outside.

Oats—There was a demand for good seed oats, but there was some scarcity of choice lots suitable for that trade. The few offered were held up to 26 to 28c with few of any kind offered below 25c.

Barley—Feed barley was held at 28 to 30c and some a little better up to 35c. Only a few cars offered.

Feed—The market was quiet but held steadily at \$12.50 to \$13.

Hay—The late small receipts make a firm market with upland at \$8 to \$9 and fair to good cars of common wild ranging along at \$7 to \$7.50.

Eggs—Quiet at about 10½c.

Potatoes—Slightly higher at 32 to 37c in car lots.

Dressed meats—Hogs, light choice, 4½ to 5c; do., fair to good, 4½ to 4¾c; veal, fair to choice, 4½ to 5¾c; do., common, 2 to 4c; mutton, common to extra, 7 to 8c; lambs, good to choice, 7½ to 8½c; beef, choice, 3 to 4c; do., good to choice, 2 to 2½c.

Live stock—The cattle market is steady. Quoted: Good to choice grain-fed steers, \$3 to \$3.80; fair to good butchers' steers, \$2.80 to \$3.40; heavy feeders, \$2.85 to \$3.25, stockers and light feeders, \$2.65 to \$2.90; tail ends, \$1.20 to \$2.75; fair to good cows, \$1.60 to \$2.15; common cows, \$1.40 to \$2; bulls and stags, \$1.60 to \$1.15; veal calves, \$2.50 to \$3.50; milch cows, \$15 to \$30. Hogs are 10c lower. Quoted: Heavy and choice sorted heavy, \$3.85 to \$4.10; mixed and light sorted, \$3.85 to \$4.10. Sheep are unchanged. Quotations: Medium to fancy muttons, \$4.65 to \$5.25; feeders, \$4. to \$4.75; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50.—*Market Record*, April 23.

Assiniboia.

According to the *Journal*, business is lively at the Regina Land Office.

Pearson Ross has opened a store at Moosomin, with John Ross in charge of the business.

W. T. McKenzie has given up his harness business at Whitewood, and intends going to Texas.

Martin & Betteridge, brick manufacturers, Regina, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by Andrew Martin.

The plans have been prepared for H. Black's new block on the site of the late fire at Regina. It will be a two-storey brick veneer with plate glass.

A flock of 2,200 sheep belonging to the Canadian Agriculture Company were caught in a prairie fire at Gull Lake, and over 1,000 were seriously burned.

Regina Leader: \$3,100 is the figure paid by J. D. Sibbald for four lots in Regina; three on Scarth St., and one on South Railway street west of Scarth street.

William Betteridge has arrived at Pilot Butte from St. Marys, Ont., with an outfit of machinery for the manufacture of pottery, in which industry he will establish himself, in addition to farming.

A new brick hotel is to be erected at Moosomin on the site of the Queen's which will be pulled down. Moosomin is important enough to support a grand hotel, and the place has been in need of such an institution for some time.

Andrew Martin has let the contract for the erection at Regina of a large, three-storey, solid brick building to be fitted up for stores. The number of new building enterprises reported from Regina would indicate that that place will have quite a building boom this year.

Regina will vote on a by-law on May 1st to raise \$6,000 to purchase a steam fire engine and provide other fire protective appliances and accommodation therefor. The proposed loan is for twenty years, at six per cent. The present indebtedness of the town is \$12,500, and the assessed value of property is \$722,620.

Geo. Smith, of Regina, has left for Saskatoon where he will open a tin shop. Duncan and McKay, also of Regina, will open a general store at Saskatoon. It is evidently the belief that Saskatoon will be one of the most important points on the new railway connecting Regina with Prince Albert. It will probably be the most important point between the terminals of the road.

The proposal to hold a convention at Medicine Hat, at which representatives from all parts of the Territories would be expected to be present, is meeting with favorable comment from the territorial press. The questions likely to come up would probably be mainly of a political nature. The idea is to formulate a plan for united action on the part of the people of the Territories, in furthering their interests and requirements from the Dominion Government.

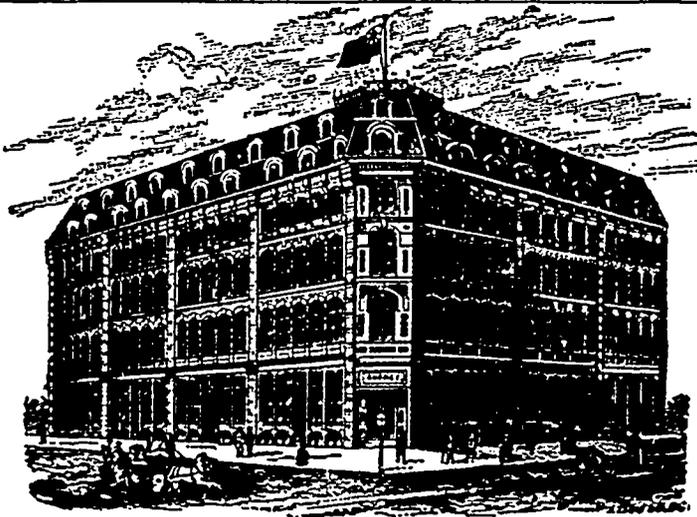
General Notes.

The sale was reported at Toronto recently, of 100 cases 1888 pack tomatoes at \$1.10. The same price was bid for a car load, but not accepted.

National debt reduction has been proceeding at an unusually rapid rate in Great Britain during the last few years. Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, showed in his budget speech that the debt had been reduced by about \$41,000,000 during the year 1889, and that the reduction for the last three years amounted to about \$115,000,000.

In the issue of the *Dominion Illustrated* for April 19 the following western scenes are given: Norway House, north end of Lake Winnipeg; Kakabeka Falls, the C. P. R. elevators at Fort William and the Gate of the Selkirks. The famous Falls on the Kaministiquia are pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Grant to have no superior on this continent. The view of Fort William shows very clearly how the old order has passed away and the sort of dispensation that has succeeded it. The Gate of the Selkirks is one of the grandest examples of Canadian Mountain scenery. Norway House is an historic point in the history of the Hudson Bay Company in the Great Lone Land.

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



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

H. SHOREY and CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

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

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Special attention to consignments of
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Yates Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

P. O. BOX 536.

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

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Canada Paper Company,

Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Paper
&c., Montreal and Windsor Mills, Quebec.

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Manufacturers Wall Papers, Toronto.

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Importers and General Grocers

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE LEADING
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—We make a specialty of Hotel Orders.—
If you are a large consumer write us for
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THE DRIARD,

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The only strictly first-class hotel
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LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,

British Columbia.

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

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

EVANS BROS.' PIANOS,

Fine Finish, Fine Toned, Easy Touch.

THE UNEQUALLED

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—Send for Catalogue and Price Lists—

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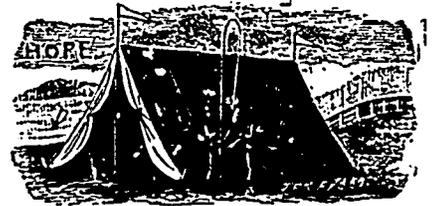
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Special attention given to

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WINNIPEG, MAN.



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Tents, Awnings, Mattresses and
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WOOL PULLER

—AND DEALER IN—

Hides, Skins, Wool, Tallow
and Seneca Root.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID FOR
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The Sweetest and Coolest Smoke of any
Tobacco in the market; also our

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WORKS: NEW YORK CITY, AND

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ornamental Glass—In almost Endless Variety.

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

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

MARKET STREET EAST, WINNIPEG.

Our Fisheries.

The annual report presented to Parliament by the Minister of Fisheries showing that the value of the fisheries of British Columbia increased \$1,400,000 in 1899 over the amount of the previous year, will doubtless draw considerable attention not only in the Dominion but abroad to the importance of this industry to the Pacific province. The fact is, perhaps, shown up still stronger by the circumstance that the produce of the fisheries of Nova Scotia declined over \$1,000,000 last year from the value of 1893. But although the increase has been so considerable in British Columbia it is almost entirely due to the good season experienced last year in the salmon fishery. In fact this is the only branch of our fisheries that is at present worked on a systematic plan or, indeed, it may almost be said, followed at all as a legitimate occupation by white fishermen. Numerous other descriptions of food fish, of excellent quality, are known to exist on our coasts, but except in one or two isolated cases, and then only on a small scale, no attempt has been made to develop one of our most valuable resources and to bring into existence an industry which would add largely to our wealth and population and by its extension afford employment to men in many other branches of business. At present the people of the province are almost entirely dependent for their supplies of the different varieties of fish on the Indians, and under such circumstances it is not at all likely that the industry will assume important proportions. The value of our fisheries are generally recognised and the United States Government has, through its Fishery Commission, made elaborate investigations into their extent. It is certainly to be regretted that such an important subject has been allowed to remain so long without more attention being given to it by those interested in the development of British Columbia, and we trust that in the next Legislature some steps will be taken in regard to this matter, so that something may be done to give our fisheries a place among our industries of something like the importance that the fisheries occupy on the Atlantic coast.—*Vancouver News-Advertiser.*

The Metal Markets.

The metal trade in the United States is not altogether in a flourishing condition. *Braz-* street's journal says: The unfavorable features in the iron trade, heretofore referred to, have not been materially modified, and makers of

iron and steel are still seeking buyers. A few large transactions have just been closed at some points at the south, at remarkably low figures. Some contracts recently placed have been cancelled; other cancellations may take place. Some northern consumers are quietly contracting in a large way at the low prices now ruling. Steel rails are somewhat weaker, and quotations for large lots are now given at \$33.50 with \$33 offered at eastern mills. Ship, car and bridge builders are buying material freely. Nails are dull, and a general demoralization has unsettled prices, especially in the west.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

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

TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS, ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

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Wm. Ewan & Son, WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

650 Craig St. MONTREAL.

Represented by J. McLEOD, HOLIDAY & BRO., Winnipeg, Man.

Robertson, Linton & Co

CORNER OF ST. HELEN AND LEMOINE STS.,

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Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods, Canadian Tweeds, Cottons, Etc.

Complete set of Samples with J. N. ADAMS, Room 8, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs furnished on application. Corner Bannatyne and Albert Streets, Winnipeg.

ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

DRY GOODS,

343 and 345 Richmond St.,

LONDON, Ont.

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

J. F. EBY.

HUGH BLAIN.

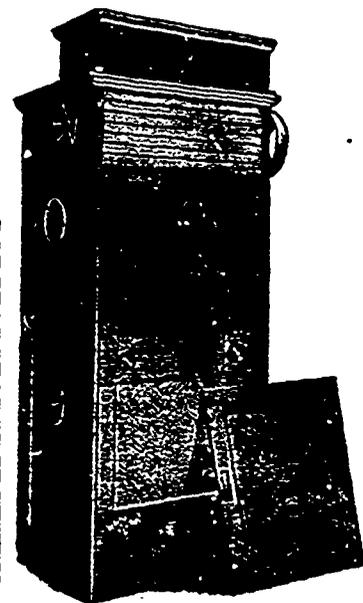
Eby, Blain & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

COR. FRONT AND SCOTT STS.,

TORONTO.

Represented in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories by JAMES DOWLER, 130 Donald Street, WINNIPEG.



BOYNTON GRAVITY SOAP-PAK.
Can be seen in operation at the mills of Ogilvie Milling Company, Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Hudson's Bay Company, Portage Milling Company, Alexander, McIlroy & Co., J. H. Fraser and all the leading mills in Minneapolis.

—APPLY TO—

JAMES PYE,

218 Third Avenue South,

Minneapolis, - Minn.

Dairy Matters.

James Ross has sold his cheese factory in Sunnyside, near Winnipeg, to Douglas Gillespie.

The cheese factory scheme at Gladstone, Man., has been abandoned, as a sufficient number of cows cannot be secured.

A cheese factory is being erected at Pheasant Forks, Assa. The factory will be under the charge of A. Dellridge, of Broadview.

A telegram dated Brockville, Ont., April 21, says: A lot of this season's make of cheese was sold on Saturday at 10½c. The first meeting of the cheese board for this season will take place on Thursday, May 8th.

A report from Brockville, Ont., dated April 16 says: "Quite a number of the cheese factories in this district have commenced operations for the season and some of them have been running for three weeks. The first sale of cheese of this season's make was made yesterday by the Leeds Union factory at 10c a pound. The April make this season will be considerably larger than it was last year. It is not yet known when the first meeting of the board will be held."

The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* quotes butter in that market at 14 to 21c per pound for creamery, and 8 to 17c for dairy, the highest price being for choice Eastern Townships, Western is quoted at 8 to 14c. The same paper says of cheese: The only business of any importance refers to local sales at 10½ to 11½c as to quality. A few lots of new fodder cheese have been turned out in the Brockville and Belleville sections, but there will be no quantities offered for some little time. The Liverpool cable remains steady at 51s.

The Toronto *Empire* of April 18 has the following report on dairy commodities: There is now a good supply of fresh made butter arriving daily. It is mostly in large rolls but there are a few tubs. Receipts so far this week have been on the increase and the market has been easy, at a slight decline. To day large rolls sold at 16c for the best and 14 to 15c for second quality. There are a few old rolls on the market, but they are slow of sale at 10 to 12c. Small lots of dairy tubs are arriving, but they are not as a rule up to the mark for the table demand. A very few of them are fresh made and find buyers at 15 to 16c. The others are taken by bakers at 10 to 14c, as to quality. Common slow, with sales of lots of 20 to 30 packages at 5c on spot. There is no shipping demand for butter. New cheese is offering at the factory at 9½c, and on spot 10½ to 10¾c. Old is moving here in a small way at 10 to 10¾c, with some fine brands at 11c. Butter quotations are: Creameries, 19 to 22c; large rolls, 10 to 16c; good to choice, tubs, 14 to 16c; common to medium, tubs, 5 to 10c.

Mr. Hettle, M. P. P. for Turtle Mountain, Manitoba, writes as follows to the *Northwest Farmer*: "I see the retail merchants of this province held a convention in Winnipeg a short time ago, and that the butter question received their attention. I may say that I have been in the butter trade in all its branches, as a manufacturer, as a shipper and as a trader, taking it over the counter as is done by the merchants at the present time. I claim that the best way to remedy the evils connected with our butter trade is to buy for cash only, and on grade, according to quality, the same as any other

article of farm produce. The custom of trading butter for goods is a very injurious one, both for the merchant and the farmer. The merchant takes all the butter at the same price, let it be good or bad, not wanting to offend a good customer for a few pounds of butter, therefore there is no encouragement for a farmer to make good butter, as he gets no more for it than the poorest stuff that is taken to the store, but if it is bought for cash the dealer will pay what it is worth, according to quality, which will encourage all to make a better article. The dealer will take better care to get his money out of it, and therefore both he and the farmer will tend to raise the standard of our butter. I also would recommend the establishing of creameries all over the province, where there are a sufficient number of cows."

Northwestern Ontario.

P. C. Mills, of Winnipeg, is opening a jewelry business at Rat Portage. He has not yet selected a site, but will open as soon as a stand is secured.

The agricultural society of the Port Arthur district is encouraging farmers of that locality to grow flax. The Port Arthur *Herald* says:—"We have any amount of lead, iron ore, yellow ochre and baryta all around us, all we want is flax to enable us to start manufacturing paint right here from our own raw products."

The Port Arthur council has given the by-law granting a refund of \$7,000 taxes previously paid by the Canadian Pacific company the second reading. The by-law which will be submitted to the ratepayers soon, further provides for the exemption of the company's taxes on their improvements here for ten years or so long as they continue to do their freight and passenger business at this point.

Lumber Cuttings.

Fred Robinson, a Lake Winnipeg lumberman, has taken a partner. He is also erecting a planing mill at Selkirk.

The sawmills are heavily encumbered with orders just now, so says the *Columbian* newspaper, of Westminster, B. C.

A. W. Davies has leased the city planing mills on Smith Street, Winnipeg, where he will carry on his business of wood turning, etc.

It is thought that reductions will be made this year in the freight rates on lumber from Lake of the Woods mills to points in Manitoba.

The Revelstoke Lumber Company, Revelstoke, B. C., have their new saw mill completed, which has been added to the shingle mill previously established there.

About 1,000 men will be employed by the saw mills at the Lake of the Woods this summer, and more lumber will probably be made than during any previous year.

W. P. Sayward's saw mill, at Victoria, B. C., which has been undergoing extensive alterations and enlargement, has started work again. The capacity of the mill is now 75,000 feet per day.

Wholesale lumbermen report business brisk of late. Retailers throughout the country, whose yards have been very bare since last fall, have recently been stocking up, and this has made trade brisk for the manufacturers.

P. J. Brown, Chas. P. Smith, Samuel Beatty, Henry E. Ridout and R. A. Staton, all of

Toronto, Ont., are applying for incorporation in Manitoba as the Assiniboine Milling Company, to do a lumbering manufacturing business, with head office at Winnipeg. Capital stock \$45,000.

Tenders for supplying the Winnipeg City Council for the year with two inch pine plank were considered recently, and that of D. Sprague, of the Winnipeg saw mill, at \$16 per thousand was recommended for acceptance, as being the lowest. This is considered a very low figure, \$4 or \$5 per thousand less than the price paid last year.

Valuable Spot of Land.

Texada Island, British Columbia, in the Gulf of Georgia, immediately opposite Nanaimo, is described by geologists and other scientific men, as being at the same time the most wonderful and valuable tract of land on the face of the known globe. It is said to be rich in good silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, fire-clay, marble, granite, and, as the auctioneers say, many other things to numerous to mention. The iron beds of the Island have been, to a limited degree opened up, and the raw material converted into the manufactured article. It is an apparent fact that the Island of Texada, like the opposite portion of Vancouver Island, is permeated with extensive beds of iron ore of the finest quality and containing a high percentage of iron. The departure to-day of E. Prest, C. E. and a party of men to prospect the ground of Texada Gold and Silver Mining Company, is an indication of the faith that still exists in the quartz ledges of Texada. This company will prospect on their own ground, and it is sincerely to be hoped that their enterprising efforts will be crowned with ultimate success. Although the sensational excitement of last year has died out in regard to the quartz ledges of Texada, still there is in the hearts of many conversant with the Island an abiding faith that it will yet turn out well, and with proper appliances will make a good return on any investment made. The result of this prospecting will be awaited with eager interest by many of our citizens.—*Nanaimo Free Press*.

How Celluloid is Made.

While everybody has heard of, or seen, or used, celluloid, only a few know what it is composed of, or how it is made. A roll of papers is slowly unwound, and at the same time saturated with a mixture of five parts of sulphuric acid and two parts of nitric acid, which falls upon the paper in a fine spray. This changes the cellulose of the paper into propylin gin cotton. The excess of the acid having been expelled by pressure, the paper is washed with plenty of water until traces of the acid have been removed. It is then reduced to a pulp and passes to the bleaching trough. Most of the water having been got rid of by means of a strainer, the pulp is mixed with 20 to 40 per cent. of its weight in camphor, and the mixture is thoroughly triturated under mill stones. The necessary coloring having been added in the form of powder, a second mixing and grinding follows. The finely-divided pulp is then spread out in thin layers on slabs, and from twenty to twenty-five of these layers are placed in a hydraulic press, separated from one another by some sheets of blotting paper, and are subjected to a pressure of 150 atmospheres, until all traces of moisture have been got rid of. The matter is then passed between rollers heated to 140 and 150 degrees Fahrenheit, whence it issues in the form of elastic sheets.—*Journal of Fabric*.

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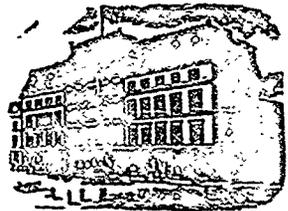
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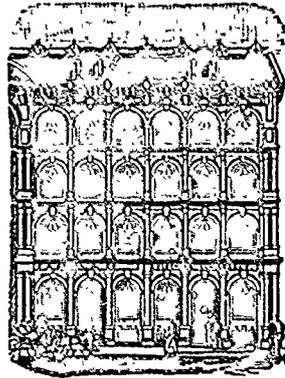
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THE COMMERCIAL, Winnipeg.

British Columbia.

Marshall Sinclair, grocer, New Westminster, has sold out.

Hyman & Sons, fish, etc., Vancouver; Jacob Moses Hyman retires.

Smith & McIntosh, contractors, Victoria, have dissolved partnership.

J. Cartwright, hotel, Vancouver, is imprisoned for three months.

Dalby & Ballentino, real estate, etc., Victoria; now Dalby, Ballentino & Claxton.

W. A. Lilley, saloon, New Westminster, is disposing of his business by auction.

W. J. Harris, general store, Port Hammond, has sold out to Lazenby Bros., of Langley.

C. Whetham & Co., real estate, etc., Vancouver, has admitted P. E. Gossnell as partner.

Salmon are being shipped from the coast to Germany, by Mr. Lindenberger, of Vancouver.

E. S. Wilson & Co., have erected a building at Revelstoke, wherein they have opened a general store.

Miss L. Kearns, of the C.P.R. dining hall, Kamloops, has sold out to W. H. Brown, lately of Vancouver.

The schooner Granger, owned by Church & Lipssett, of Dungeness, was burned in the straits recently. Loss \$8,000.

Marchant, Fitcher & Co., of Victoria, have bought the stock of Japanese goods recently owned by C. Gabriel & Co.

The first salmon packing operations of the season on the Fraser river were inaugurated on April 17, at Ewen's cannery.

P. S. Renier, merchant tailor, Kamloops, has admitted Duncan McPhail, late of Alvinston, Ont., a partner in his business.

Keller & Burris, pottery works, near Victoria, who were burned out some time ago, have a fine new establishment in working order.

The Victoria daily Times has been enlarged and improved in appearance, and is now printed from new type. This sign of prosperity is pleasing.

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

J. A. Gillies, contractor, Vancouver, is reported to have left suddenly for the south, forgetting to pay his debts. It is said that he recently secured a friend to endorse his paper, to the amount of \$2,000.

Victoria Colonist: "Three Indian canoes arrived from Alberni yesterday morning all with good catches of seal and other skins. The three canoes combined had 300 seal, 20 bear and a number of other skins."

The Westminster Columbian of April 14 says: "Ploughing is in full blast all over the district, and seeding will be generally commenced this week. The seeding season is much more backward this spring than in many years, in fact farming operations generally were never so delayed by unfavorable weather."

Victoria Colonist: The British barque Earl of Derby, has arrived in Esquimalt 145 days from London. The Earl of Derby has a full cargo of naval stores and general merchandise consigned to Robert Ward & Co. of this city. This is the fourth large ship that has unloaded in Victoria since January.

The Hudson's Bay Company is extending its business at Vancouver. The Company has leased the large warehouse in the Crowe block, on Granville street, and will open a large double store stocked with dry goods and groceries. An archway will be made between the rooms, giving a passage from one to the other. The store will be one of the largest in the city.

A meeting of the principal cannery men on the Fraser river was held recently, at which it was decided to request a change of the closed time from Saturday evening as it now stands, to Saturday noon, so as to enable the catch to be packed on Saturday without working on Sunday. A strong protest was also made against the discrimination against the Fraser river in charging higher licences than on other rivers. The assistance of the boards of trade of the different cities of the Province to back their protest to the Government was called for.

The residents of Ashcroft, says the *Inland Sentinel*, are elated over the coal find made by P. Hodnett, about three miles from the town in the Bonaparte valley. The bed is about 42 feet in width, on which several seams of coal crop out on the surface, the largest of which is eight inches. It is believed that these seams run together as they leave the surface, and with the view of determining this fact a tunnel is being run in from the back at considerable depth.

The Westminster Columbian says: "Nothing is so badly wanted in the city at present as dwelling houses. Buildings are going up in every direction as fast as men and material can do the work, but not fast enough. The population is being added to every day, families arriving by every train, but there is little house room for them. It is the old story of last year repeated. Houses are rented before the frame work is up, and in many instances before the plans have been completed. What are we going to do about it? is the question asked, but the answer is slow in coming. Four hundred new houses was the estimate made for the present year, but it will take between 500 and 600 to supply the demand."

British Columbia Board of Trade.

At the recent quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade, of Victoria, B. C., Mr. Hall gave notice that at the next meeting he would move an amendment to the by-law providing for an increase in the number of members of the council. The mover explained that owing to absence and illness it was often impossible to secure a quorum. By increasing the number to 12, the quorum remaining at 5, the difficulty would be overcome.

M., Crossdaille, seconded by Mr. Finlayson, moved that the board of trade rooms be rented for meeting of trade, commerce, or other business purposes at a charge of \$2.50 per meeting, the president, vice-president or secretary, where such application is made, to have the power to grant the use of the room. Carried.

Mr. Finlayson referred to the great amount of red tape necessary before the dredger could be moved from place to place in the harbor. Some better regulation should be made. The question of a grant for improving the harbor had been agitated for the past four years, but so far with little result. It was almost impossible to bring ships of large draught into the harbor to discharge with safety. It was

necessary to have a number of rocks removed, and some sufficient grant should be made.

W. Wilson suggested that \$100,000 be asked for. The sum annually granted was so small that it was virtually wasted in the slight attempt to dredge the harbor.

T. B. Hall said that there was no use of beating around the bush. The Victoria harbor was a pocket harbor—all the revenues derived from the wharves went into the pockets of private owners. The government naturally objected to improving a private harbor. If the wharfage could be bought and placed under the charge of a harbor commission, as in other cities, and the revenues derived used for its improvement, it would be possible to secure government aid.

Mr. Finlayson said that had this province not entered confederation the harbor would have been cleared of rocks years ago. Citizens of this province were the heaviest taxed people in the Dominion and derived the least benefit. It was nothing but fair that Victoria harbor should be improved by the Dominion Government, considering the revenue received from it.

After some discussion the following resolution was moved and adopted:

Moved by Mr. Finlayson, seconded by Mr. Fell, that as the harbor of Victoria requires dredging along the wharves on the city front, the Dominion Government be respectfully requested to cause the dredger to be employed there to deepen the channel; and as the resident engineer appears to have no authority to order the necessary dredging to be done without referring to Ottawa at all times for instructions, which causes much delay, that discretionary powers may be given him, on the spot, to have all necessary improvements effected there, to enable vessels to discharge their cargoes without touching bottom. That the Board also respectfully request that an appropriation of \$100,000 be allowed greater than appears in the estimates for last year, which would be sufficient to have the main channel effectually deepened, and the several rocks in it now obstructing navigation removed; and that the members of the city, now in session at Ottawa, be requested to have this important matter pressed upon the attention of the government.

After some conversation on tariff changes, the opinion being general among those present that the increases were highly objectionable, the Board adjourned.—*Colonist*.

A BRITISH COLUMBIA furnisher, J. E. Phillips, of Westminster, informs the public, through the medium of a local paper, that he has hats in all shades and style, for men and boys, and both hard and soft enough to be felt.

MRS. McTOOLE—"Are yez gowin' t' buy misfits, Phelim?"

Mr. McToole—"Indade Oi'm not. Phin Oi want misfits, Oi'll go t' Casey, the Tailor on the rocks. He makes foine misfits t' ordher."
—*Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly*.

WILLIAMS & WILLOUGHBY have been awarded the contract for building the Smith & Ferguson Company's brick block at Regina. The figures were in the neighborhood of \$13,000. The same firm has the contract to erect a brick block worth seven or eight thousand for Andrew Martin on Scarth street. Work on both is to be commenced immediately.

Confederation Life.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the above Association was held at the Head Office, Toronto, on the 25th ult., the President, Sir W. P. Howland, occupying the chair, and Mr. J. K. Macdonald acting as secretary.

The following report was submitted:
The Eighteenth Annual Report of the Association affords evidence of substantial progress which cannot fail to be satisfactory to the policy-holders and shareholders. Your Board has continued the policy of contenting itself with a moderate volume of new business, rather than seeking a greater amount at a largely increased cost. Your Directors believe this to be the wisest policy, and one which in the not distant future will result most satisfactorily to the Company.

There were received during the year 1,659 applications, for a total assurance of \$2,440,350. Of these 1,534 for \$2,314,854 were accepted, and the balance were either declined or withdrawn. There were 51 policies for \$81,650 revived, making the new business 1,635 policies for an assurance of \$2,300,500. The total business in force at the close of the year was \$17,711,404 under 11,000 policies, covering 10,183 lives.

The death claims continue to show a careful selection in the admission of members. There were 70 deaths under 75 policies, calling for the sum of \$132,234.52 including \$3,811 bonus profits.

The income for the year has been very satisfactory, showing a most gratifying increase in both premiums and interest. A change in the mode of dealing with interest and rents in the present statement, by which repairs, taxes, etc., for the year have been deducted, shows, as compared with the previous year, an increase less by nearly \$0,000 than was actually made. It is gratifying to notice that our interest account has again exceeded the losses by death, which enables your Board to repeat the statement made in the last report, that from the inception of the Company the income received from investments has been more than sufficient to pay the death claims.

The Financial Statements herewith submitted exhibit in a clear and simple form the Company's condition. Considerable progress has been made in the matter of the new Head Office building on the site purchased by the Company, referred to in the report for 1889. It is deemed it wise and fair to ask for competitive designs, a course which, while it did not exclude foreign architects, afforded the profession in Canada an opportunity to display its skill. Four substantial prizes were offered for the four best designs. Eighteen sets of plans were sent in, and from these the selection was made. The plans which obtained the first place were those of Messrs. Knox, Elliott & Jarvis, of Toronto, and while the estimated cost came within the limit fixed by your Board, their design will give a handsome structure, conveniently and economically arranged, that will compare favorably with the best buildings in the city.

Your Board availed itself of an opportunity to purchase a valuable and prominently situated property on Main street, Winnipeg, at a favorable price. The building, a substantial brick, has been largely remodelled internally, and in addition to affording a good office, suited to the large and growing business of the Association in Manitoba and the North-west, will yield a handsome interest return on the investment. Your Board deemed it wise, in view of the purchases of property in Toronto, and the erection of the proposed Head Office building, to apply to the Dominion Parliament for an amendment to the Act of Incorporation, to increase the limit in the annual value of property held by the Association and acquired by direct purchase in the Province of Ontario, also to vary or reduce the number of Directors on the General Board to not less than ten, to limit the number of shares of the capital stock which may be held by any one person, and to purchase ground rents. A bill affecting these purposes was introduced, and has passed the House of Commons and will no doubt become law in due course.

It affords your Directors great pleasure to refer to the continued faithfulness and efficiency of the Agency and Office Staffs.

TORONTO, March 18, 1890.

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

W. P. HOWLAND, President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Net Ledger Assets carried forward from 1889.....	\$2,364,015 82	Expenses (Salaries and Commissions, Agents, Doctors, Solicitors, etc)	\$119,030 6
Real Estate Accretion	\$ 8,094 51	Reinsurance Premiums	5,802 5
Less Furniture (10 per cent. written off)	294 93	Annuities	4,419 7
	8,409 58	Commissions on Loans.....	2,143 9
	\$2,373,025 40	Rents	2,842 3
Premiums	\$501,293 34	Taxes	1,500 0
Annuities	24,642 38	Insurance Superintendence	632 0
	585,935 72		
Interest and Rents.....	\$142,030 83	TO POLICY HOLDERS.	
Less Repairs and Taxes	5,993 24	Death Claims.....	\$120,774 52
	130,037 64	Endowment Claims.....	3,366 00
		Survived Policies	33,985 77
		Dividends	35,271 72
		Temporary Reductions.....	34,152 92
		Dividends to Stockholders and Civic Tax.....	253,530 81
		Balance to New Account	12,133 2
			2,713,533 2
	\$3,094,998 70		\$3,094,998 70

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Mortgages.....	\$1,712,763 92	Assurance and Annuity Funds.....	\$2,519,920 00
Debentures	207,465 93	Losses by Death, accrued	18,708 5
Real Estate	443,465 12	Fees—Doctors and Directors	7,361 5
Loans on Stocks and Debentures	82,512 82	Rent	350 00
Government Stock and Deposit	4,752 90	Held to cover cost of collecting premiums outstanding and deferred on December 31st, 1889.....	10,911 5
Loans on Company's policies	159,016 99	Capital Stock paid up.....	100,000 00
Fire Premiums due from Mortgagees	2,672 20	Dividend due January 1st, 1890.....	7,000 00
Furniture	2,504 43	Surplus	220,248 66
Loans to agents and employees on security of salary or commissions	350 00		
Advances to travelling agents	1,271 51	Surplus above all Liabilities	\$230,248 66
Agents' Balances	860 75	Capital Stock paid up as above.....	100,000 00
Sundry Current Accounts	335 24	Capital Stock Subscribed not called in.....	900,000 00
Cash in Banks	95,082 22		
Cash at Head Office.....	803 87	Total Surplus Security for Policyholders. .	\$1,230,248 66
	\$2,714,003 20		
Less Liabilities (current accounts)	104 47		
	\$2,713,838 73		
Premiums in course of collection (reserve thereon included in liabilities) of this the sum of \$44,077.42 is covered by short date notes	84,009 91		
Quarterly and Half-Yearly Premiums on existing policies due subsequent to December 31st, 1889 (reserve thereon included in liabilities)	25,042 68		
Interest due and accrued	66,404 02		
Difference between cost and market value of debentures	5,057 07		
Total Assets	\$2,894,502 41		

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

AUDITORS REPORTS.

I hereby certify that I, with my late co-auditor, have audited the Books of the Association for the year ending 31st December, 1889, and have examined the Vouchers connected therewith, and that the above Financial statements agreed with the Books and are correct.

We also examined the securities represented in the assets, which are safely kept in the Association's vault (excepting the securities lodged with the Dominion Government amounting to \$84,147.72, par value) and found them in good order.

Toronto, 18th March, 1890.
Inasmuch as only one of the Auditors for 1889 had certified to the statements, it was deemed wise to have the Books, etc., re-audited, which was done by Mr. W. E. Watson whose certificate is as follows:—

I have carefully examined the Books of the Association for the year ending 31st of December, 1889, and beg to report as follows: The Ledgers, Journals and Cash Books of the Association have been accurately and neatly kept. I have examined every account for the year in each Ledger, and also the Journals and Cash Books, and find that they have been checked as to posting by your Auditors. The balances for each Ledger, in books kept for this purpose, I have also examined and find to be correct, and each item has been checked by your Auditors, and these balances correspond with the Annual Statement submitted to your Shareholders.

Toronto, 9th April, 1890.
The whole matter was also submitted for expert opinion to Messrs. Clarkson & Cross, who, after strict scrutiny, made a compendious report, from which the following is quoted:

"After weighing the whole evidence, we conclude that the certificate of Mr. W. R. Harris to the Annual Statement is, and ought to be, accepted as sufficient."

On motion of the Chairman, seconded by Wm. Elliot, Esq., the report was adopted, and after the customary motions of thanks, Messrs. W. R. Harris and Wm. E. Watson were appointed Auditors for the current year, and the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Sir W. P. Howland, Wm. Elliot, Edward Hooper, W. H. Beatty, Hon. J. E. Young, N. P. Ryan, S. Nordheimer, W. H. Gibbs, A. McLean Howard, J. D. Edgar, Walter S. Lee, A. L. Gooderham, W. D. Matthews, George Mitchell (Halifax, N. S.), and J. K. Macdonald. The meeting then dissolved.

At a meeting of the newly-elected Board, held after the termination of the Annual Meeting, Sir W. P. Howland was re-elected President and Messrs. Wm. Elliot and Hooper Vice-Presidents.

The Manufacturers' Life & Accident Insurance Co's

Head Office: - TORONTO.

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

Incorporated by Special Act of the Dominion Parliament.
Full Government Deposit.

Absolute Security Offered in a Live, Prosperous and
POPULAR CANADIAN COMPANY.

PRESIDENT—SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, P.C., G.C.B.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—George Gooderham, Esq., President of the Bank of Toronto.
—William Bell, Esq., Manufacturer, Guelph.
—S. F. McKinnon, Wholesale Merchant, Director of the Traders Bank.
JOHN F. ELLIS, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

WM. SCOTT, Provincial Manager, Winnipeg

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.



THE BARNUM WIRE & IRON WORKS OF ONTARIO

WALKERVILLE, Ont.

F. B. HOLMES, Sec'y and Manager. D. ALXANDER, Treasurer.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Iron Fire Escapes.
Iron Stair Ways,
Iron Fences,
Cemetery Fences,
Bank and Office Railings,
Elevator Enclosures,
Architectural Metal Work.

We Issue 12 Catalogues sent FREE to any address.
Designs and Estimates Furnished on Application.



S. A. D. BERTRAND,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

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

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

35 PORTAGE AVENUE EAST,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

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

MUNROE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

Wm. Ferguson,

WHOLESALE

WINES- LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Permit Orders Promptly Executed

8th Street, - - Brandon

MONTREAL BRASS WORKS.

MONTREAL, P.Q.

Robt. Mitchell & Co

Proprietors, Manufacturers of

Gas Fixtures of Every Description,

Engineers, Plumbers,

Steam & Gasfitters Brass Goods,

Gas Meters and Automatic Gas Extinguisher

Grant, Horn & Bucknall,

PRODUCE

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

56 Princess Street, WINNIPEG

EXPORTERS

Of Flour, Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Cheese Factory and Dairy Supplies.

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

RENNET EXTRACT

Agents for - The British American Starch Company

Dick, Kidout & Co., Toronto.

Cornish, Curtis & Greene.

Manufacturers of Cheese Factory and Creamery Outfits

ESTIMATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

BAGS

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

Frost Proof and Cold Storage. Consignments
Solicited.

Gillies' Series of Pens.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PER GROSS
202	Railway Pen, fine point.....	40c.
212	Peruvian Pen, medium point.....	70c.
222	Queen Pen, fine point.....	70c.
232	Ledger Pen, fine point.....	70c.
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point.....	85c.
252	Commercial Pen, medium point.....	60c.
262	Electric Pen, fine point.....	60c.
282	Public Pen, fine point.....	45c.
302	Yalcon Pen, medium point.....	40c.
402	Lorne Pen, extra broad point.....	60c.
502	Windsor Pen, medium point.....	50c.

FOR SALE BY ALL STATIONERS.

WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

Wholesale Stationers, Paper, Envelope and
Account Book Manufacturers.

HAMILTON, - ONTARIO.



FIVE POINTERS.

FIRST—That the biennial convale of Supreme
Lodge Knights of Pythias, will convene at
Milwaukee July 8th to 12th inclusive, 1890.

SECOND—That excursion tickets will be sold
from all principal points in the West and
Northwest to Milwaukee and return at
rate of one fare.

THIRD—That the Wisconsin Central is the direct
line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to
Milwaukee, with two through trains each
way, daily, and Pullman Vestibuled Sleep-
ing Car service.

FOURTH—That as the camp ground is located
directly on the Wisconsin Central passen-
gers taking this line will have the advan-
tage of being landed there.

FIFTH—That a circular giving detailed infor-
mation will be sent free upon application
to F. H. ANSON, General Northwest Pas-
senger Agent, 19 Nicollet House Block,
Minneapolis; CHAS. E. DIXON, City Pas-
senger and Ticket Agent, 162 East Third
Street, St. Paul, Minn., or to LOUIS ECK-
STEIN, Assistant General Passenger and
Ticket Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

TO BUTCHERS?
S. Walker & Co.
WINNIPEG.

Axle Grease Works

Pays the highest price for Fat and Tallow
All the Year Round.

PROMPT CASH PAYMENT.

WALKER HOUSE.

The most conveniently located Hotel in Toronto.

One Block from Union Railway Depot.
A first-class Family and Commercial House.

Terms from \$2 a Day

DAVID WALKER, PROPRIETOR.

Corner York and Front Sts., TORONTO, Ont.

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.E.

PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG.

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

Great Northern R'y Line

With 3,370 miles of steel track it runs through 62 counties in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, reaching all principal points from St. Paul, Minneapolis, West Superior and Duluth.

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

It is the only American line west of Chicago having a track laid with 75 pound steel rail and owing its entire magnificent equipment of elegant Dining and Sleeping Cars, handsome Day Coaches and Free Colonist Sleepers. It is the only line running through the great Milk River Reservation, with solid trains without change to Chinoek, Benton, Great Falls, Helena and Butte. It has three lines in the Red River Valley. It is the only line to the Turtle Mountains and has three lines in South Dakota.

It reaches the largest area of free Government land of agricultural value now remaining in the country. It is the principal line to Lake Minnetonka and the of Minnesota.

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

pleasure, fishing and hunting resorts of the Park Region. For rates, tickets, maps and guides apply to

H. G. McMICKEK, General Agent,
378 Main St., Corner Portage Avenue.

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

THESE VESTIBULED TRAINS go in service May 15th.

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

The best equipped line to CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY

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

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

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

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

Tickets at Lowest Rates, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, can be secured at the following offices: St. Paul, 159 East Third Street, Minneapolis, 13 Nicollet House Block, Duluth, 12 West Superior Street, also at St. Paul and Minneapolis Union Depots and at offices of connecting lines. Sleeping car accommodation secured in advance.

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

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

Canadians, Attention!

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Albert Lea Route

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

CHEAP EXCURSIONS To Ontario and Quebec Points.

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

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

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

C. H. HOLDRIDGE, Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., MINNEAPOLIS.

Northern Pacific & Manitoba Ry.

Time Table taking effect Sept. 1, 1889.

North Bound			South Bound		
Daily except Sunday	Daily Passenger	Miles from Winnipeg	STATIONS.	Passenger	Freight
No. 53	No. 55		Central Standard Time.	No. 54	No. 56
1.30p	4.15p	0 A	Winnipeg	10.53a	4.30p
1.25p	4.11p	1 0	Kennedy Avenue	10.58a	4.35p
1.15p	4.07p	3 0	Portage Junction	10.57a	4.45p
12.47p	3.54p	9 30	St. Norbert	11.11a	5.08p
12.20p	3.42p	15 3	Cartier	11.24a	5.33p
11.52a	3.24p	23 5	St. Agatha	11.42a	6.05p
11.12a	3.16p	27 4	Union Point	11.50a	6.20p
10.47a	3.05p	32.5	Silver Plains	12.02p	6.40p
10.11a	2.48p	40 4	Morris	12.20p	7.09p
9.42a	2.33p	46 8	St. Jean	12.40p	7.35p
8.58a	2.13p	56.0	Letellier	12.55p	8.12p
8.15a	1.53p	65.1	W. Lynno	1.15p	8.50p
7.15a	1.48p	65.0 A	Pembina	1.25p	9.05p
7.00a	1.40p	65.1 D	Grand Forks	5.20p	
	10.10a	283	Winnipeg Junction	9.50p	
	8.25a		Minneapolis	6.35a	
	8.00p		St. Paul	7.05a	
Westward			Eastward		
	10.20a		Bismarck	12.35a	
	10.11p		Miles City	11.05a	
	2.50p		Helena	7.20p	
	10.50a		Spokane Falls	12.40a	
	5.40p		Pasco Junction	6.10p	
	6.40a		Portland	7.00a	
	6.45a		(via R. C. & N.)		
			Tacoma	6.45a	
			via Cascade div		
	8.15p		Portland	10.00p	
			(via Cascade div.)		

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Daily ex Su	STATIONS.	Daily ex Su
11.10a	0	4.20p
	Winnipeg	
	Kennedy Avenue	
10.57a	3.0	4.32p
10.24a	13.5	5.06p
10.00a	21.0	5.30p
9.35a		5.55p
9.15a	25.2	6.17p
8.52a	42.1	6.33p
8.25a	50.7	7.05p
8.10a	55.5	7.20p

MORRIS BRANDON BRANCH

Mixed Monday Thurs.	Miles from Morris	STATIONS.	Mixed Tuesday Friday.
2.33p	0	Morris	2.30p
3.03p	10.0	Lowe's	1.52p
3.29p	21.2	Myrtle	1.13p
4.26p	25.9	Roland	12.55p
5.00p	33.5	Rosebank	12.23p
5.20p	39.0	Miami	12.03p
5.53p	49.0	Deerwood	11.10a
6.19p	(64.1) a	Alta	10.52a
6.44p	62.1	Somerset	10.25a
7.30p	68.4	Swan Lake	10.02a
	74.6	Indian Springs	9.41a
	79.4	Maricapolis	9.24a
	86.1	Greenway	9.00a
	92.3	Balder	
	102.0	Belmont	8.04a
	106.7	Hilton	7.38a
	120.0	Wawanesa	7.00a

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on Nos. 53 and 54. Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains. Nos. 53 and 54 will not stop at Kennedy Avenue. J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager, Winnipeg. H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg.

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

Read Down going EAST. No. 1 Daily.	STATIONS.	Read Up going WEST. No. 2 Daily.
14.00 Do	Lethbridge	Ar 1.30
15.55	Woodpecker	23.35
18.50	Purple Springs	22.40
17.45 Ar	Grassy Lake	21.45
18.00 Do	Cherry Coulee	20.55
18.50	Winnifred	Do 20.00
20.00	Seven Persons	Ar 19.55
20.55	Dunmore	18.45
22.10 Ar		Do 17.30

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

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME.

PASS Tuesday Thursday and Saturday	Miles from Portage	STATIONS.	PASS Monday Wednesday and Friday
LEAVE			ARRIVE
16.15		Portage la Prairie	14.15
18.00	35	Gladstone	12.50
19.00	61	Necipawa	11.23
20.00	79	Minnedosa	10.40
21.00	94	Rapid City	9.15
21.40	115	Shoal Lake	8.45
23.00	153	Miric	7.45
23.38	155	Portage la Prairie	6.47
24.15	166	Russell	6.10
24.45	180	Langenburg	5.40
1.45	206	Saltcoats	4.40
ARRIVE			LEAVE

Trains for Binscarth leave Birtle Tuesdays and Saturdays only at 23.00; returning, leave Binscarth Wednesdays and Mondays only at 6.47. For Russel leave Birtle Tuesdays only at 23.00, returning leave Russel Wednesdays only at 6.10. For Langenburg and Saltcoats leave Birtle Saturdays only at 23.00; returning leave Saltcoats Mondays only at 4.40. For Rapid City leave Minnedosa Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 20.10, returning leave Rapid City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9.15.

Above trains connect at Portage la Prairie with trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Winnipeg. For information as to Freight or Passenger Rates apply to A. Macdonald, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Portage la Prairie, or to W. R. BAKER, General Superintendent

Northern Pacific And Manitoba Railway.

ARE SELLING THROUGH TICKETS

To all Points in Canada and the United States at

LOWER RATES THAN EVER

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

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

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

Round Trip Excursion Tickets

To Pacific Coast. Good for Six Months.

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

H. J. BELCH, City Ticket Agent, 285 Main St., Winnipeg. HERBERT SWINFORD, General Agent, 486 Main St., Winnipeg. J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager.