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NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the 2nd day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the bank on Wednesday, the 18th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon. By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE,
Cashier.

TORONTO, 24th April, 1890.

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Condensed Coffee and Milk
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Have now in Store the most complete range of

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

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Highest cash price paid for good Malting Barley.

The Commercial

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

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

WINNIPEG, MAY 26, 1890.

Manitoba.

Holland wants a shoemaker.
 Minnedosa is to have a brewery.
 Glendenning is to have a cheese factory.
 A creamery is to be started in Minnedosa shortly.
 Butter and eggs are reported very scarce in Morden.
 R. McDowell, of Virden, is opening a bakery at Plum Creek.
 A. G. McDougall has been appointed a butter inspector for Virden.
 Mr. Burrows, of St. Leon, has his cheese factory in operation.
 The rails on the Brandon-Souris line are now laid to the Souris river.
 The Manitoba Lumber & Fuel Co., Winnipeg, has been sold out by sheriff.
 Cypress is to be the divisional point on the Manitoba Northwestern line.
 E. A. Burbank, of Deloraine, is about to start a newspaper at Carman.
 W. H. Hall, & Co., general merchant, Souris, has sold out to J. H. Hartney.
 Adams, Ross & Co., general storekeepers, Lake Dauphin, have assigned.
 J. A. Christie, of Brandon, has about 8,000,000 feet of logs waiting to be cut.
 Smith, Winder & Roberts, coal and wood merchants, Brandon, have dissolved.
 A prize list amounting to \$10,000 has been prepared for the Winnipeg exhibition.
 D. G. Rogers, of Carman, has bought out Campbell & Co., of Portage la Prairie.
 F. W. Fisher, of the Lake Manitoba Trading Association, Lundyville, has withdrawn.

At the C.P.R. yard in Brandon one day last week, 21 trains were sent out in 22 hours.

R. S. Thompson, lumber, etc., Glenboro, has disposed of his branch business at Wawanesa.

Work has begun on the construction of the C. P. R. telegraph line from Kenmay to Souris.

The Experimental Farm at Brandon, is planting out trees at the rate of about 1,000 per day.

D. R. McGregor and J. Burrows have purchased Higginbotham's livery stable at Brandon.

The paper mill at Portage la Prairie started running last week. The daily output is ten tons.

The council of Portage la Prairie have decided to issue debentures to cover the town's debts.

The Winnipeg tax and license collections for the year ending April 30, amounted to \$386,542.14.

Mr. Whitelaw, of Woodstock, Ont., is erecting a large roller and oatmeal mill at Pilot Mound.

Head & Bell, of Rapid City, shipped a carload of stallions from Brandon last week to Kamloops.

J. M. Cameron, manager for Grundy & Co., Portage la Prairie, has resigned his position and left for the coast.

R. Heatherington, lumber dealer, Douglas, has purchased the business and stock of T. Greenwood, Brandon.

A. Montgomery, of Winnipeg, has purchased the Glenboro hotel, and will probably take possession in a short time.

The St. Boniface woollen mills began operations last week. A set of new looms for making heavy cloths have been ordered from England.

A. J. D. Campbell, of the Imperial Bank staff Brandon, has accepted a position in the Bank of British North America, London, Ont.

J. G. Bolton's new roller flour mill at Russel, Man., is to be fitted with machinery from the Hercules Manufacturing Company, of Petrolca, Ont.

R. McDowell, of Virden, has purchased the bakery and confectionery business of A. G. Mills, Plum Creek, and will take possession at once.

Portage la Prairie has closed a bargain with A. A. Andrews for a new fire engine similar to those used in Winnipeg. The price paid was \$4,500.

Halley & Sutton have announced their intention of retiring from business in Morden about the end of October next, and will locate in Victoria, B. C.

D. W. Cummings, formerly banker of Birtle, Man., has been admitted as a partner in the business of D. Richards, soap and broom manufacturer, of Woodstock, Ont.

W. Douglas, of Brandon, has received the travelling agency for A. R. Williams, mill machine manufacturer. He will travel from Port Arthur west to the Territories.

Smith & Sheriff, of Brandon, received on May 17 two carloads of agricultural implements via the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Ry. This was the first shipment of goods over the new line.

A reduction in the rates from Winnipeg to Toronto and Montreal to \$26.50 and \$33.40 respectively, has been made by the C.P.R. This

is said to have been caused by the rate war between American railroads and the lake routes. These rates are good for both the all rail and lake lines.

A large quantity of wheat was marketed at Greta last week. The good prospects for the present year are inducing farmers who have not sold out to let go what they have. 88 cents was the price that most of it fetched.

Surveying has commenced on the Manitoba Southeastern Railway between Winnipeg and the Lake of the Woods. Application has been made to the Winnipeg city council for permission to run the line across Louise bridge.

Fourteen carloads of pure bred cattle arrived in Winnipeg last week for Mr. McGregor, who is stocking a ranch in this province. On opening the cars at the stock yards it was found that fifty-one had been crushed to death in the passage.

Capital will be required to further construct the Great Northwest Central Railway from Brandon to the Peace River. Subscriptions have been invited for half a million sterling five per cent. land grant mortgage bonds, at 95 per cent.

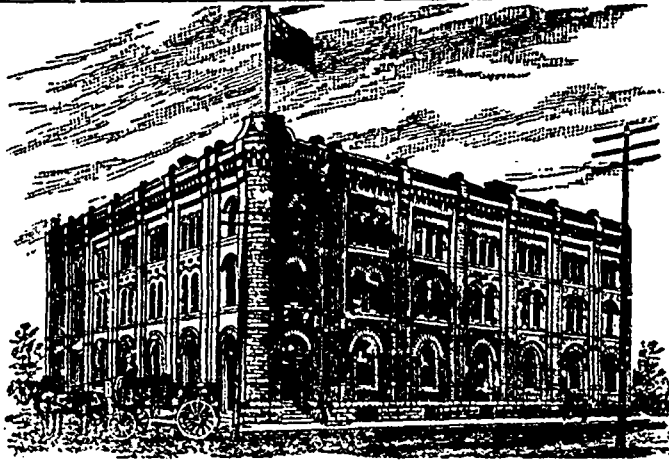
The Mitchell Drug Company, well-known throughout Manitoba and the Territories, have disposed of their large business in Winnipeg to Martin, Rosser & Co. Mr. W. J. Mitchell will probably reside in the east in future, as the health of his family necessitates a change, while Howard E. Mitchell will take charge of the retail business on Main street, which has so long held a leading place in that branch of trade.

The Hudson Bay Company secured the great bulk of the contracts for general supplies for Indians in the Territories and in Manitoba. The company had a tender in for every item required. The following are the names of those who were successful: J. M. Garland, Ottawa; H. B. Company, Winnipeg; G. F. & J. Galt, Winnipeg; A. Macdonald, Winnipeg; Ogilvie Milling Company, Winnipeg; Rosamond Woolen Company, Almonte; S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa; H. N. Bates & Son, Ottawa; Stroud Bros., Ottawa; Hamelyn & Ayers, Lachute; N. L. Piper, & Son, Toronto; T. & J. N. Andrews & Co., Thornbury; Smith & Ferguson, Regina; Joyner & Elkington, Fort Qu'Appelle.

Northwestern Ontario.

A photograph gallery has been opened in Keewatin.
 Cantwell & Jackson, painters, Port Arthur, have dissolved.
 The price asked to put in a water supply at Rat Portage is \$2,400.
 The mill of Cameron & Kennedy, at Norman, will start running next week.
 Hemmings & Sterling, fruits, etc., Rat Portage, have dissolved partnership.
 McKinnon & Bros., general merchants, Keewatin, have sold out to A. Leullier.
 Dwyer & Naglo, furniture, Port Arthur, have dissolved partnership. Dwyer continuing.
 A Port Arthur exchange says the working capital of the Silver Glimpse mine in that district is £60,000.
 The stock of M. McQuarrie & Co., Rat Portage, was sold to John Gardner & Co. last week for 51 cents on the dollar.

GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.



GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.

G. F. & J. GALT,
DIRECT IMPORTERS
TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES
CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

EVIDENTLY the Canadian system of grain inspection, by which all grades are fixed under the authority of the Central Government at Ottawa, while at times it may have its disadvantages, is a vast improvement upon the United States system of every state controlling its own inspection. There is a never ceasing wrangle between different sections there over grain grades, and even with an honest effort made to suit the wants of the locality, a system of inspection is sure to have its army of opponents and kickers at outside points, from which shipments come, and an illustration of the old school lesson of "The old man and his ass," is furnished from time to time.

But the Canadian system has also the great advantage, that inspectors are not mere political partisans, to be changed with the changes of administration, as is too frequently the case in the United States. Inspectors here are selected after careful examination as to their competency, by a board of competent examiners, and their appointments are made by the Dominion Department of Inland Revenue, while their time of office lasts while they perform their duties in a competent manner. A Canadian Inspector is thus placed in a position where he does not require to trim his inspection to suit any political breeze, while his working under a board of competent examiners, who decide all appeals against his action, furnishes a complete guarantee against his being arbitrary, or falling into any fossilized rut in doing his work.

The system of track sub inspectors, such as are appointed in places like Chicago, and too much under the influence of political pressure also, does not seem to work smoothly, and there will crop out from time to time proofs that competence was not the principal aim in their selection and appointment. In one instance lately a firm of Chicago commission men refused to accept the inspection of the track inspectors on a consignment of corn, and called for a re-inspection by the chief inspector. That official raised 27 out of 50 cars from No. 3 to No. 2 grade and on an appeal being made to the Board's committee of appeals the remaining 23 cars were similarly raised. Such an instance as that shows clearly, that in Chicago anyhow, there is an uncertainty about grain inspection,

which does not exist anywhere in Canada. In Winnipeg, for instance, the changes made from an inspectors decision by the appeal board do not average one car to every million of bushels.

On the relative output of iron and steel products in Great Britain and the United States, *Bradstreet's* of the 17th instant, has the following:

"Statistics of the number of tons of iron and steel produced in the United States and Great Britain for 1889 furnish good ground for belief that, on the whole, our domestic steel and iron industries aggregate an annual output about equal to that of Great Britain—a noteworthy fact in the industrial development of the two nations. Our production of pig iron has increased from 5,693,329 in 1886 to 7,603,642 gross tons in 1889, while in Great Britain the gain is from 6,870,665 to 8,245,336 gross tons. In steel rails the gain here is from 1,600,537 tons in 1886 to 2,139,640 tons in 1887, with a decline to 1,522,204 gross tons in 1889. In Great Britain the production of steel rails in 1886 was 730,343 gross tons, in 1887 it was 1,021,847 tons, and last year 943,048 tons. In this country the output of Bessemer steel ingots gained from 2,269,190 to 2,930,204 gross tons last year, and in Great Britain from 1,570,520 to 2,140,793 gross tons."

If it be true, as stated some months ago by another prominent trade journal of the United States, that the tariff has now become in many cases a burden upon, instead of an aid to the iron and steel industries, a freer system of trade intercourse with other countries would raise the United States very soon to the position of by far the greatest producer of iron and steel manufactures. Every now and again, the complaint of manufacturers of cutlery and other goods can be heard against a tariff, which raises the price of their raw material to an extent which makes it almost impossible for them to compete in export markets. Then the burdens upon imported ores for the manufacture of Bessemer steel, are undoubtedly a check upon the production of that commodity. Evidently the United States tariff web is so tangled with conflicting protected interests, that it is becoming difficult in many instances to know whether protection or a burden has been re-

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Etc., Etc.

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W. F. DOLL.

ceived from it. Still many of those who suffer deceive themselves with the false idea that they are protected. The whole situation proves the truth of Scott's couplet:—

"Oh! what a tangled web we weave,
When first we practice to deceive."

A PLEASING contrast to how nations with high protective tariff distribute a surplus of revenue is to be found in the budget of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen. He employs three and a half million pounds sterling in reducing postage rates to India and the colonies, in abolishing the duty on gold and silver plate and in securing a revision of the Greek import tariff on British goods, whereby British exporters secure easier access to the markets of that country. Every shilling is expended upon something calculated to extend British export trade, while at the same time he adds sixpence a gallon to the duty on spirits, a branch of trade he evidently does not want to encourage too much. A similar surplus in the United States would be employed in subsidizing tariff bolstered undertakings, that required such artificial props to keep them falling and crushing their creators or projectors, and in otherwise pandering to a national selfishness, which has reduced one of the wealthiest commercial nations the world has seen to a fourth or fifth place in the export trade of the world.

Commenting on the fact that two and a half millions sterling of this surplus came from increased revenue from duties on beer, wine and spirits, the consumpt of which last year showed a very marked increase, the *British Trade Journal* has the following rather cynical paragraph:—

"Such a circumstance has not occurred since 1874, when a great drinking year occurred simultaneously with a year of great commercial prosperity. That the renewed activity in trade which began with last year should again have been followed by a large increase in revenue from excise and customs duties on alcohol, gives color to the statement that the community has a habit of toasting its trading prosperity in strong drink, and that strict temperance principles go by the board when wages and profits are high. Our temperance, therefore, is simply the penance we do—the offering we make to propitiate fate—when commercial and industrial enterprises fail."

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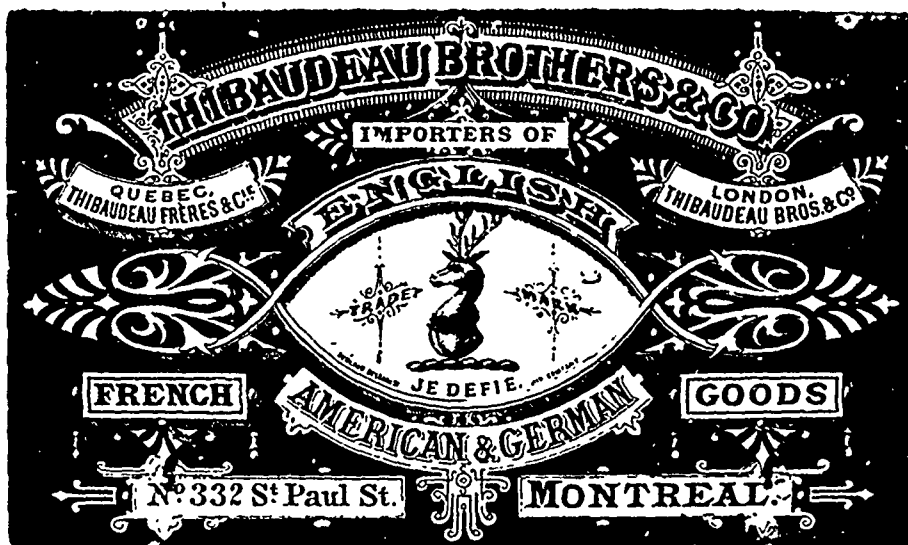
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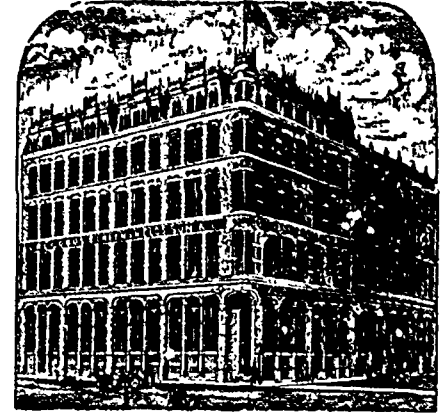
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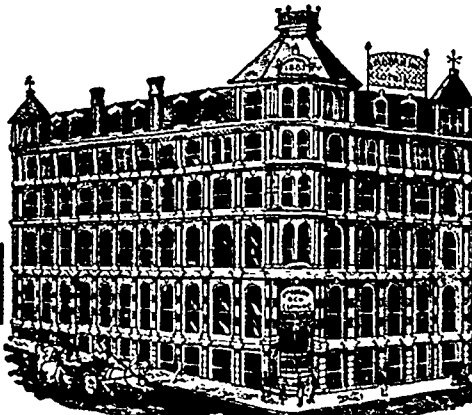
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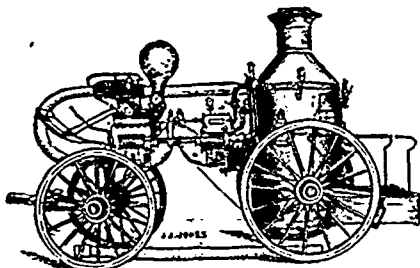
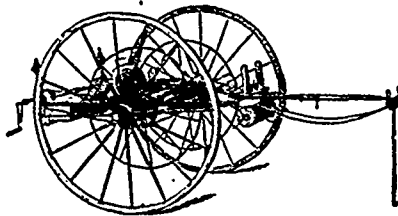
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 20, 1890.

RAILWAY OUTLETS.

It is rather early in the season yet to allow of any definite calculations being made upon the grain crop of the Canadian Northwest for 1890, and still there are special symptoms already visible which indicate a heavy coming crop. In the first place the acreage sown this year is far in excess of that of any previous year, there being somewhere between one million and one million and a quarter acres of wheat, oats and barley sown in Manitoba and the Territories. Of course, judging by the experience of last year's crop we might have a very large acreage in crop, and still have a comparatively small surplus of grain for export. But the causes which led to this shortcoming in 1889 do not exist this year. In 1889 the grain sown in April and early in May was put into a soil as dry as powder in most instances, and lay there in that dry state until late in June before it sprouted, owing to continued drought. In fact more than one third of the area sown never did make sufficient growth to promise a crop, and was plowed under, while the balance, except in exceptional cases, with the aid of a few light showers yielded but a short crop at best, and generally not half an average one.

The crop of 1890 has met with the most favorable circumstances in the beginning of the season. Scarcely was wheat seeding finished when the sleet and rains of the second and third week of May thoroughly saturated the ground all over the country, and caused the sprouting of practically every kernel of sound grain sown; and it must be remembered that, the short crop of 1889 was all over a magnificent sample, so that this year no damaged wheat has been sown, and a healthy strong growth from the start has been secured. There is still sufficient moisture in the soil to keep up a vigorous growth until well on in June, and after that only the occasional local showers are necessary to insure an abundant crop. In short all danger of serious injury to crops from drought is gone, and only the injury that might result from an early fall frost is to be feared. Such injury while it might affect the quality of a portion of the wheat crop, is not likely to materially reduce the aggregate produced; and when we take into consideration the fact that it would require but little over a half full yield all over to give the Northwest a surplus of grain for export of over fifteen millions of bushels, we can see the wisdom of looking ahead to see how this surplus is to be carried to eastern markets with that promptitude that will avoid serious business inconvenience.

Last week again warmer weather and warm rains have made a wonderful improvement on everything in the way of crops, and growth is both rapid and strong. It may be stated with truth that on the birthday of Victoria in no year of the history of Manitoba have the crops of different grains had such a start towards an abundant yield as they have this year, so that

a calculation short of a full crop is not a safe one to make.

Few people here will soon forget the serious grain block of 1887-8, when the only outlet was the Canadian Pacific railway, and yet with a competing line now in the country, a full crop of grain in 1890 would bring about a worse state of affairs than was then experienced. The management of the C. P. R. are now in a position to grapple with a heavy grain export in a manner in which they could not then, and the Northern Pacific and its connections could doubtless handle quite a heavy share, although the route via Duluth and the Lakes requires vastly improved elevator facilities at Sarnia before it can be of material value as a channel of grain export for this country. But with the quantity for export more than double what it was from the crop of 1887, it requires only a novice in figures to approximate the paralyzed state in which grain exporting would be in this country next winter, if the season turned out one of severe snow storms.

It may be argued that taking such a view as the above of the near future, is bidding the devil good morning before we meet him. But such is not the case, as a careful study from this view point, and a little prompt action based upon the adage of "prevention being better than cure," may prevent us from ever having to make the acquaintance of the much dreaded "Old gentleman."

It cannot be considered premature to view this question of railway outlets as we are likely to be effected not only for the present but in future years, for notwithstanding all that can be said to the contrary, the grain export business of this vast country must assume huge proportions within a very few years, even if we gauge the future by a view of the past, and remember that in 1881 supplies of flour had to be imported, as the country was not raising enough wheat to feed its own people, while one half of the oats used had also to be imported. It is evident that our outlets at present are insufficient, if a full crop is realized this year, and with the grain acreage doubling itself in three years, as it has during the past three, in what state will it be about 1893 or 1894, if we do not have greatly increased export facilities? The C. P. R. is still our main gateway of export, and will continue to be so with only its present competitors, for both the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern can only afford a share of their facilities for this country, while they have so much to attend to south of the boundary line. A twenty million bushel export in one year would overtax all these outlets, so that we must look eagerly for others. The Duluth and Winnipeg promises soon to have connections with this province, and that would prove a very valuable addition. But with that added, a continuation of good crops would leave us as badly off as ever in two years. Other roads from the east may secure connections here within a few years, but the relief each would bring would be only slight, and they are rather distant for our possible wants.

The outlet that above all others will be of value to us as an export channel is the Hudson's Bay railway, for there we would have a route over which we could send over all grain pro-

ducts in their purity to the European consumer, and that is what we will never be able to guarantee, so long as exports have all to pass through the hands of eastern middlemen. Inspection laws in Canada and the United States may be made as strict as possible, and still it is impossible to prevent the products of the far west from being subjected to the watering process before they leave the Atlantic seaboard. If our people could only see what is dumped on the British market for Manitoba hard wheat, and flour made from pure Manitoba hard wheat, they would give up all hope of our country ever securing a good reputation in Europe for growing cereals. One British buyer recently laid down the correct principle, that to buy flour made from a pure Manitoba wheat, you had to buy direct from a Northwestern mill, where the cost of importing inferior soft wheat is too great to allow of its being used to adulterate. To maintain the reputation our products are entitled to, it is thus absolutely necessary that we have the Hudson's Bay outlet.

The question that is agitating the average Manitoba mind at present is, when will we have this northern outlet. We have had such a multitude of promises and assurances regarding its construction that we are to be pardoned for being skeptical about any promises we now hear. But there is reason to hope if we only look in the right direction. That direction is towards the coming Dominion elections. It will then be necessary to secure the Manitoba seats for the Government, and the Hudson's Bay railway construction is very likely to be the lever used, if indeed it might not be made a financial buttress for election expenses. The crying wants of the Northwest would never force the construction of that road, no matter how loudly they appealed, but political party exigencies are powerful enough to force anything, and judging from the fact that aid for the Hudson's Bay railway is now a matter for the consideration of the Governor-General-in-Council, which means for the manipulation of Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues, we need not be surprised if the exigencies of the case would necessitate the early construction of that road. If we as a people have to depend upon such party jugglery to gain what we are entitled to, let us see that we do not bite at worthless promises as we did last Dominion election at the promises of railway monopoly ceasing. We have had sufficient experience to make us wise in that respect, and it is to be hoped that we will allow no senseless Grit and Tory balderdash to influence our votes. The Manitoban who after the last five years' experience can be charmed with either the Grit or Tory fiddle requires only his ears lengthened to make him an ass complete. The patriotic Manitoban will support the administration which will give most to his own province, even if the gift is the outcome of political exigencies. Of course party suckers will cry out for principle, but he is a sucker with a capacious gullet who looks for principle amid the official tomfoolery, duplicity and rottenness which exists at Ottawa, and which would be in no way mitigated by any change from Tory to Grit. Manitobans aim to produce number one only in wheat, and let them aim to look after number one only in politics.

LEGISLATING ON FUTURES.

With the aid of Boards of Trade and Grain Exchanges a fairly successful effort has been made within the past two years to wipe out bucket shops and other barnacle institutions, which cling around the speculative elements of trade, and with the success which has attended this effort comes a desire for legislative prohibition of gambling contracts in connection with such Boards and Exchanges. Of course in assailing the business done on Boards of Trade and grain exchanges, a crusade has been commenced against a far stronger power than the bucket shops were, and the chances of success are much more dubious, although there can be little if any doubt but a large proportion of the so-called trading on such institutions as the Chicago Board of Trade are just as much gambling, as were the "freeze-out" contracts handed into and accepted by keepers of bucket shops. If therefore the legislative power, of compelling such institutions, to reform their own system of trading, so as to exclude gambling, could be secured, the key to how to overcome the difficulty would be found. Unfortunately such institutions hold too much influence at Ottawa or Washington for such repressive legislation against them to be easily secured, and if it could be secured, there are some of them on which it would be powerless, as the speculative portion of the membership is far in excess of that dependant on legitimate trading, and consequently powerless to enforce a reform objectionable to a majority of their members.

But one of the greatest obstacles to legislation against gambling contracts is the fact, that bills intended for that purpose have so far been the hobbies of individual legislators, and have invariably been framed more with a view of catching the vote of the masses, and particularly of the masses of farmers, than of abolishing or restricting the evils complained of. Senator Butterworth for instance is accustomed to pose as a farmer's friend, and he is really more entitled to the credit of being such, than are most the great horde of demagogues who howl loudly over the wrongs and oppressions of the honest granger. Still in a bill which he has brought before the United States Senate he shows unmistakable signs of pandering to the granger power. The bill is intended to prevent dealing in futures in connection with all kinds of grain, farm products, and the provisions in favor of the farmer, (who by the way likes to have his own deal in futures on a small scale), are as follows:—

"The word 'futures' shall be understood to mean any contract or agreement whereby a party agrees to buy, or agrees to sell and deliver, at a future time to another, any of the articles mentioned in section three of this act, when at the time of making such contract or agreement the party so agreeing to make such delivery is not at the time of making the same the owner of the article so contracted and agreed to be delivered: Provided, however, that this act shall not apply to any contracts or agreements for the future delivery of any of the said articles made with the United States, or any state, county or municipality, or with the duly authorized officers or agents thereof, nor to the contracts or agreements made by farmers for the sale and delivery of the articles aforesaid which are in actual course of produc-

tion by such farmers at the time of making such contracts or agreement.

We cannot furnish a more terse criticism of these provisions, than the following extract from the *American Elevator and Grain Trade*, a Chicago monthly publication:

"It is noticeable that the bill discriminates and allows the officers or agents of the Government to do what others are forbidden to do without paying a tax so heavy as to be prohibitive. The producer also is given the right to sell that which he has not, and which he may not be able to get, but the dealers and others must pay a tax to sell before they possess the actual stuff. If the farmer's crop proves a failure and grain goes up, he will have to pay the difference. If the price goes down he can buy and fill his contract.

It is right for the country dealer to buy from the farmer for future delivery grain which does not exist, but he must not sell it again, for that would be illegitimate speculation, gambling, and an act befitting a habitant of the gambling hells of Baden Baden or Monte Carlo."

It does not require much of a political or commercial economist to foresee, that such attempts at one-sided and demagogic legislation will never solve this difficult problem of how to prevent gambling contracts in connection with commodities traded in on exchanges. Legislation of that class requires not only to be ingeniously conceived and constructed, but also to be based upon justice and equality, otherwise it must utterly fail in accomplishing the object for which it is intended, and it will fail worst by its being a bugbear and nuisance to legitimate trade. The day is past when the king could do no wrong, and the state is the successor of the king. What is proclaimed a crime by one individual must be a crime by another, for in those Democratic crime like death must level all distinctions.

QUALIFICATIONS OF DIRECTORS.

A measure is to be introduced into the British Parliament this session as to the qualifications of joint stock company directors, the provisions of which are doubtless wise in some points, but truly amusing in others. One wise provision demands that a director of any company must furnish to the Registrar of Joint Stock companies a certificate from two members of an incorporated law society, that he has a complete practical knowledge of the law relating to public companies. Another provision calls for a certificate from two chartered accountants, that he is thoroughly posted in book-keeping, and the preparation and auditing accounts of such companies.

No business man can reasonably object to the enforcement of the two above provisions, in so far as their aim is concerned, but when a provision is inserted calling for a certificate from two medical practitioners, to the effect that the intended director is of sound mind and competent understanding, it does seem as if the framer of the bill was stretching a point to get in a thrust at the insane way in which many joint stock companies have been mismanaged in the past. If, however, the measure will have the effect of improving the management of joint stock companies, the framer may be pardoned for the introduction of a little sly irony, and success may be wished for a measure much needed.

It seems as if a little legislation as to joint stock companies is much wanted in Canada, not only as to the qualifications of directors, although that is very necessary, the stock pigeon director being as much a nuisance here as in Great Britain, but also as to the powers of managers, their liabilities as managers and as individuals, and their moral responsibility for their companies, made in accordance with their judgement, knowledge and consent. If our law was a little more explicit upon these points there would be much greater safety to shareholders in stock companies, and there would be much less dangerous competition in branches of trade in which joint stock companies engage.

It has become common practice now a days to divide enterprises into two classes, one in which it is perfectly safe for individuals and firms to embark and risk their capital, i.e., station and chances of success in life, and another considered adventurous, if not dangerous, in which limited liability investments may be made, but which no prudent man should touch under any other circumstances. Even men of undoubted business rectitude view matters in this way, and talk of investments in joint stock concerns as money placed there without any moral responsibility behind it. It is easy to see how institutions of this class are liable to introduce a system of competition into the branch of trade in which they are launched, against which the individual or firm cannot carry on business without reaching ruin. The officers of a joint stock company may squander the resources of their company in ill-judged adventure, stupid mismanagement, or reckless and ruinous competition, and when a crash is reached and stockholders have lost their investments, the men who are responsible for all can walk out free from further financial liabilities, and in the ordinary business sense equally free from moral smirch. With the individual or firm it is totally different. Insolvency brought on by such causes means little short of ruin, and possibly with the present lack of insolvency law, to be reduced to something like a commercial vagabond for the balance of a life time. It can thus be seen what great risk the individual or firm goes under when entering into a business in which they have to compete with mismanaged joint stock companies.

There can be no doubt, but to compel the proper qualification of directors of joint stock companies would mitigate many of the evils above referred to. The figure-head director, who for a consideration gives his name and assent to a company's transactions, without taking the care or having the ability to properly scrutinize what he assents to, is the most dangerous man in connection with joint stock concerns, and legislation which would wipe him out of existence would be very beneficial, not only for such companies, but also for trade generally. Many a rascally swindle is perpetrated in connection with small joint stock concerns with the aid of a block-headed parson or two as directors, to cast an air of respectability and piety over the business; and when an exposure does come, such directors are pitied for their stupidity or possibly their knavery by their confiding flocks. We know of one such concern where with the aid of a plug parson, a worthless parasite managed to control a majority

of the stock of a trading concern and elected himself its manager. The concern had been prosperous before that, but his mismanagement started it for ruin at a canter. With the aid of his clerical associate he maintained himself as manager at a salary far above that of his predecessor, and levied from time to time on the stock holders for the unpaid balance of their subscribed stock to pay his exorbitant salary. And this is only one of the many instances in which unscrupulous managers with the aid of incompetent and pliant directors plunder stockholders.

Surely legislation could be framed which would prevent such practices as the above noted, even if the right of incorporating as a joint stock company should be denied to many institutions which now possess it. Joint stock companies were only started at first in Great Britain to undertake works too huge for individuals to handle, but seemingly they have been drifting downward in their aim, until nothing is too small to be brought within their scope, and seemingly the smaller they become, the more easily and the more liable they are to dishonest manipulation by dishonest managers and directors. If a limit were put to their downward grasp, it might be for the good of the small investor as well as the honest trader.

A BOOM WANTED.

It is amusing to note the scheme and tricks which have been resorted to of late, to scare up another real estate boom in Manitoba, and especially in the city of Winnipeg. Up to two weeks ago the Hudson's Bay railway halucination did duty as foundation for a speculative rise in town lots, and city mud dealers were for a time quite cocky about prices of lots. It turned out, however, that almost every prospective sale of lots was upon condition of the aid from the Dominion Government being such as to insure the construction of the H. B. R. When the question of aid was left to the Governor-General-in-Council to decide, the speculative thermometer fell with a thud, although to many shrewd observers this was considered one of the most hopeful symptoms. Some frantic attempts have since been made to raise it from the zero mark, about the most outrageous of which was the stealthy circulation of the rumor that the Clarendon Hotel and a wide stretch of land around it had been bought by the C. P. R. company, who had secured the Hudson's Bay railway charter from the Dominion Government, and were going to commence construction of the road at once. Of course every mud dealer located the future station grounds just to suit the land they had for sale, although many of them must have remembered that one provision connected with the H. B. R. charter is, that the road can never be sold to or by amalgamation placed under the control of the Canadian Pacific railway company, still the wild cannard was trotted around to catch any one so foolish as to bite.

At the office of this journal there is probably as much knowledge about the actual trade and industrial progress of Winnipeg, as can be found in any other place in the city, and certainly much more than any of our mud dealer have at their disposal, and an opinion based

upon such knowledge cannot be other, than that there is no symptom on which to base any real estate boom, or to cause any material change in present prices. When it is known that not twenty per cent. of the rent-producing property of the city is to-day paying eight per cent. interest on the assessed value, it may be judged how much profit there is likely to be in the purchase and holding of vacant lots. Add to this the two facts, that rents are still high enough to be burdensome to men doing business, and that of houses and places of business, there are still quite a few without tenants; and the intending investors can judge for themselves what chances of a boom in lots there is in a city considerably under 30,000 population, the capital of a large province containing about 125,000 people, and in and around which city there are enough unoccupied lots to accommodate nearly half a million people.

These views of the real estate situation in Winnipeg may with profit be applied to the other larger places in the province, by just surrounding them with any peculiar local circumstances which may exist. They will not suit boomsters there more than here, for they are not speculative views in any sense. There is probably not a real estate agent in Manitoba who would agree with them, for the views of such men are based upon the rise and fall of speculative fever, and not upon intrinsic values. We base our statements upon intrinsic values as determined by present and probable future supply and demand, and it is the intention that hints as to values based upon similar calculations shall from time to time appear in this journal, as a means of balancing the tendency to inflation, which is so carefully fanned by a class who cannot be classed as aiders in a country's industrial progress, but who are in many instances leeches upon the same. Much of the abuse hurled at this province after the collapse of the boom of 1881 would have been spared, had there been some influence during these years to check the speculative madness which existed. To prevent a repetition of this the warning of this journal will be given in unmistakable tones from this time forth.

The Great Northern railway has issued a new freight tariff from St. Paul to Winnipeg in all shipments originating east of St. Paul or Duluth. The tariff shows a large reduction in rates.

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To the Lumber Merchants of Manitoba and the Northwest:

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

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

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

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

YOURS TRULY,

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SIDING, SHEETING, MOULDINGS,
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Saw Mills, Planing Mills and Factory at

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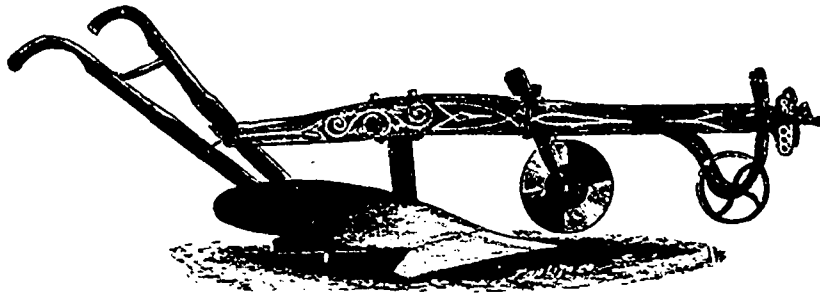
JOHN MATHER, Manager.

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

BETTER, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE.

See ours before you buy any others.

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**STUDEBAKER WROUGHT
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The same as used in the Finest American Wagons.

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

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15 Gross Florida Water,

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

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60 Princess Street, - **Winnipeg.**

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

To the Millers of Manitoba and the Northwest:

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

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

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

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

Hercules Manufacturing Company,
Petrolia, - Ontario.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There has been very little life in monetary matters in the city during the past week. There has been nothing to call for funds in any new field, and but for the fact that the volume of regular trade paper is pretty well increased by renewals at present, banks would have somewhat of a plethora of resources. Cash returns from the country promise to be slender for a few weeks more, so that there is not much likelihood of a cessation of these renewals before June comes to a close. The splendid crop weather has cleared away any anxiety there might have been with a less favorable prospect, and banking business moves along with a confident smoothness. In real estate mortgage loans new business is still scarce, but by the end of this week the pressure of spring seeding and planting will be over, and a renewed demand for farm loans is expected. There has been nothing to cause any change either in discount or interest rates, which stand as quoted in last issue.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The report from the wholesale trade of the city for the past week is somewhat mixed in tone, some branches being encouraging and others anything but bright. Still on the whole it shows an improvement compared with the previous weeks of the month. In staple lines of every day consumption there has been no improvement, and business moves along at a very slow pace. Even in lines of food commodities retailer and consumer appear to have combined to get along with as little as possible, and the former keep buying in a hand to mouth fashion. In lines connected with contracting and building the report is not much better, and only a little increased sales of a few lines of goods heard of. Wholesalers in these branches are feeling disappointed at the slowness to start, which business shows this season. In some lines of season goods there has been a little more movement, and a decidedly better feeling now prevails. Milder weather has developed a little sorting up for immediate wants, and with the improvement in crop prospects some country retailers are more inclined to do a little carrying of their farmer customers. Still there is not the slightest symptom of reckless buying as yet, nor is there likely to be any during the summer. The most discouraging symptom is the scarcity of money, and the meagreness of cash returns from the country, and even the hopeful feeling over the good crop prospect does not prevent the complaint upon this head from being pretty general.

DRUGS.

There is no change of any kind to report in this branch. Prices are as follows: Howard's quinine, 60 to 75c; German quinine, 50 to 60c; morphia, \$2.25 to \$2.50; iodide of potassium, 4.25 to \$4.75; bromide potassium, 65 to 75c. English camphor, 50 to 90c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 65 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$6 to \$8; bicarb soda, \$3.75 to \$4.50; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; Chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; American blue vitrol, 10 to 12c.

DRY GOODS.

A few mild days brought out a straggling demand for sorts for immediate wants, but the volume of such sales has not assumed any very

encouraging proportions, although it must increase if this week brings really warm weather. A few country retailers have made additions to their fall purchases since the recent rains, and one was heard of who came to the city and doubled his entire order for fall and winter goods so great has been the improvement in his district recently in the crop prospect. From no one was there any report of improvement in collections, which is the worst feature at present.

DRIED FRUITS.

There is still an upward tendency in all dried fruits, and if prices have not advanced in this city it is due to the fact, that wholesalers are working on old stocks, as several lines are now quoted at lower figures than they could now be imported for. Prices are: California London layer raisins, \$3.00 per box, do. 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 7½c per lb., evaporated apples, 14½c; choice new Eleme figs in 10 lb. boxes, 16c per lb.; choice figs, 13c per lb.; fancy Eleme layer figs, 20 lb boxes, 18c per lb.; figs in 1 lb 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, 27 to 30c per lb.; pitted plums, 14c; raspberries, 35c; French prunes, 10c per lb.; nectarines, 18 to 20c.

FISH.

The variety of fresh fish is about the same as quoted last week, while that of dried goods has become more limited. Receipts of salmon have been rather irregular, while Finnan haddock are now out of the market. Prices are: Salmon, 15c a pound; cod, 8c; jackfish, 1c; pickarel 3c; Lake Superior trout, 10c; smoked gold-eyes, 40c per dozen; salt whitefish, \$5 per 100 kg.

GREEN FRUITS AND NUTS.

There has been scarcely any change in the variety on the market, but stocks of Mediterranean fruit have been increased considerably by additional consignments during the week. The movement during the week has been fair. Prices are unchanged and as follows: Messina lemons, 360 size, \$5.50 to \$6.00 a box for fancy; choice, \$5.00 to \$5.50; 300 size, fancy, \$5.50 to \$6.00; choice, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Messina oranges, in half boxes, fancy, 100 to 110 size, \$3.00 to \$3.25; choice Sorrento oranges, in boxes, 200 to 220, \$5.50 to \$5.75. California oranges, fancy seedlings, 128 size, \$4.00 to \$4.25; 150 size, \$4.25 to \$4.50; 176 size \$4.50 to \$4.74; navels, 128 to 176 size, \$5.25 to \$5.50; bloods, 200 to 300 sizes, \$6.50 to \$7.00. A few barrels of apples are held at \$7.50, the quality being high. Bananas are quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.75 per bunch. Pine apples, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per dozen. Rhubarb, in 50 lb. boxes, \$2.50. Nuts—S. S. Taragona almonds, 20c per pound; Grenoble walnuts, 19c; Sicilian, filberts, extra large, 15c; peanuts, white Virginia, green, 15c; roasted, 17c; cocoanuts, per hundred \$9.00; hickory nuts 10c per pound; pecans, large polished, per lb. 17c.

GROCERIES.

Business still keeps very quiet in this staple branch, and there is not much effort being made to increase it either by wholesalers or prompt buying retailers, and until there is a very material improvement in collections the volume of sales will be kept restricted. Prices of staple goods are unchanged. Sugars are steady while coffees are still away up and held quite

firm. Even the little ease off in United States markets which took place two weeks ago did not continue. Prices are: Sugars, yellow, 6½ to 7c, as to quality; granulated, 7½ to 8; lumps, 9½ to 9¾c. Coffees, green.—Rios, from 22 to 23c; Java, 25 to 27c; Old Government, 27 to 30c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas: Japan, 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 33 to 60c; yound hyson, 26 to 50c. T. & B. tobacco, 56c per pound; lilly, 7s, 52c; diamond solace, 12s, 48c; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W., caddies, 47½c; 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; Anchon, 59c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 65c; Cut Cavendish, 70c; Senator, 80c; Standard Kentucky, light, 55; do dark, 80c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000. Mauricio, \$42.50; Soudan Whips, \$40.00; Turkish Caps, \$32.50; Commercial Traveller, \$25. Lion "L" brand mixed pickles, in kegs, are quoted: Three gallons, \$2.50; do five gallons, \$3.50; do 10 gallon kegs, \$6.50.

HARDWARE.

Wholesalers are still complaining that the business of the season is slow to open out, and matters are moving very quietly as yet. Advances in lead, tin and zinc are reported in outside markets, but not of sufficient importance to move quotations here. Quotations are as follows: Cut nails, 10d, and upwards, \$3.40; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.50 as to grade 1; C. tin plates double, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$4 to \$4.25; sheet iron, \$4.25 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, net pieces, 1 inch, 11.20c; 1½ inch, 14½c; 1½ inch, 13½c; 2 inch, 28c per foot; ingot tin, 32c per lb; bar tin, 33c per pound; sheet zinc, 8c per lb.; galvanized iron, 28 gauge, 7½ to 8½c lb; bar iron, \$3.60 per 100 lbs; shot, 6½ to 6¼ per lb.; tarred felt \$2.40 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6½ nett.

LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FINDINGS.

No change to report. Prices are: Spanish sole, 24 to 28c; slaughter sole, 26 to 30c; French calf, first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, \$5; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, wax upper, 40 to 45c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 26 to 29c for plump stock. English oak butts, 60c; buffe, 17 to 21c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21c; colored linings, 12c; shoe uppers, from \$1.25 to \$2.75. Horse collars—Short straw, \$22 der dozen; long straw, \$33 per dozen; long straw bodies, \$22; Boston team (thong), \$27 per dozen.

LUMBER.

Like all other branches dependent upon building and contracting, the movement of this week has been light and sales slow. Prices hold steady, the quotations at the different mills on the Lake of the Woods being as follows: Dimension. 2x4 to 12x12, 12 to 16 ft long, \$14; do. 10, 18 and 20 ft long, \$15; \$1 per M advance on each inch over 12in surface; 50c per M on each foot over the above lengths to 24ft long; \$1 per M advance on each foot over 24ft long; surfacing, 50c per M; surfacing and sizing, \$1 per M. Boards: 1st common, rough, \$16.50, dressed, \$17.50; 2nd common, rough, \$14, dressed, \$15; Colls, rough, \$10, dressed, \$11; 1st common, stock, 12in, rough, \$19, dressed, \$20; do. 8 and

10in, rough, \$18, dressed, \$19; 2nd common, stock, 12in, rough, \$16, dressed, \$17; do. 8 and 10in, rough, \$15, dressed, \$16; 10ft long and under, \$1 less per M. Shiplap: 10in, \$16; 8in, \$15.50; 8 and 10in flooring and siding at \$1 per advance. Siding, ceiling and flooring: 1st, 6in, \$29; 2nd, 6in, \$25; 3rd, 6in, \$21; 4th, 6in, \$18; 1st, 5in, \$29; 2nd, 5in, \$25; 3rd, 5in, \$20; 4th, 5in, \$17; 1st, 4in, \$29; 2nd, 4in, \$25; 3rd, 4in, \$19; 4th, 4in, \$16; \$1 per M advance for dressing on both sides; \$1 per M less for lengths 10 feet and under. Bevel Siding: No. 1, 1st siding, ½ in x 6 in, \$20; No. 2, 2nd siding, ½ in x 6 in, \$17. Finishing (1½, 1½ and 2in): 1st and 2nd clear, \$45; 3rd clear, \$40; selects, \$30; shop, \$25; 1 inch, 1st and 2nd clear, \$40; 3rd clear, \$32; No. 1 stock, \$35; No. 2 do. \$30; No. 3 do. \$25. Mouldings: window stops, per 100 ft lineal, \$1; parting strips, do, 60c; ¼ round and cove, do., 75c. Casing: 4 in O G, per 100 ft lineal, \$1.75; 5in O G, do, \$2.25; 6in O G, do, \$2.50; 8in O G, base, do, \$3.50; 10in O G, base, do, \$4.25. Lath, \$2. Shingles: No. 1, \$3; No. 2, \$2.50; No. 3, \$1.50; No. 4, \$1.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Although there is no real activity as yet in this branch, an improvement has been felt, and there is a more hopeful turn to affairs. Prices here are as follows: Turpentine in barrels, inscribed gages, 75c per gal; turpentine, in barrels, guaranteed measurement, or in 5 gallon cans, \$0c gallon; linseed oil in barrels, raw 77c; boiled 80c; benzine and gasoline, 50c; pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$6 a barrel; Portland cement, \$4.90 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.40 a barrel, putty, in bladders, 3½c a pound, bulk in barrels, 3c; whitening in barrels, \$1.50 a cwt; Crown pure white lead, \$7.50; Royal Charter, \$7.00; Railroad, \$6.50; Elephant pure white lead, \$7.50; Elephant No. 1. do., \$6.50; Bulls head do., \$6; Calsomine, \$6 per 100 pounds; Alabastine, \$7.25 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2.20.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

No change to report. Prices stand: Canadian rye whiskey, five year old, \$2.40; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Rohin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debonche & Co., \$4.50; Martel, vintage 1885, \$6.50; vintage 1880, \$7.50; Hennessy, \$6.50 to \$7.50, for vintage 1885 to 1890; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4 to \$4.50 DeKuyper red gin, \$10.50 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.00 per case; Tom gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$15.00 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$20.00; v. s. o. p., \$22.50.

The Winnipeg Free Press of Friday last says: Quebec is anxious to obtain the trade of shipping live cattle, and a letter has been received by Mr. Cunningham, secretary of the Dominion Live Stock Association, asking that a deputation be sent to Quebec to inspect the wharf accommodations there with a view to utilizing the port of Quebec, instead of Montreal, for the cattle trade. This will probably move the Montreal commissioners to provide a wharf for the shipment of cattle, as the association have for some time requested.

At a recent meeting of the shareholder of the Vancouver City Foundry and Machin' Works Company it was decided to largely increase the capacity and appliances to meet the growing demand for heavier work.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT.

It seems as if the central markets all over this continent were being ruled by crop reports, and that other elements usually powerful in causing fluctuations hold but little sway at present. If for instance the visible supply was the ruling power a continuation of present advanced prices could scarcely be maintained. These prices have brought out much heavier receipts all over than was expected, and on Monday last some people, who had been calculating on a visible supply decrease of a quarter million of bushels at least, were a little astonished to learn that the decrease was only 197,000 bushels. Their surprise, however, did not have any effect on markets, and the figures were accepted simply as an item of uninteresting statistics. The export demand seems to have about as much influence on markets as the visible supply, and all interest is centered in the condition of the growing crop. Reports as to winter wheat are contradictory, but the feeling gains ground that this net of contradiction only covers up any extent of damage that few are prepared to admit. From the spring wheat district again reports are made more favorable, and from Minnesota and the Dakotas the news is of the most encouraging nature. So far as Manitoba is concerned there never was at this time of the year such a good crop outlook, and the acreage has increased greatly since last year. Thus it may be taken for granted that the winter wheat crop has been considerably damaged is not practically destroyed, while the spring wheat prospect all over is above an average. In eastern Canadian markets the price of hard milling wheat is just what the holder considers it, as stocks are about all in the hands of millers who require them for their own use. To fix a price for this market would also be a difficult task, as nobody outside of millers is holding wheat. At a few outside points some few farmer's loads were received, and brought 92 to 94c, according to quality. But the quantity for sale in the country is now so small that all interest is gone from stocks and is now centered in the growing crop.

FLOUR.

The demand from the east has eased off somewhat during the past week, and the situation has not been improved by the local demand, which has also been a little slow. The feeling all round has therefore been quiet. Prices are unchanged and as follows:—Patents \$3.00; strong bakers, \$2.75; second bakers, \$2.20; XXXX, \$1.40; superfine, \$1.25 Graham flour, 2.75; middlings, \$3.00 per 100 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS AND FEED.

Millers can still sell all their product without having to store any stock. Prices hold firm at \$14 a ton for bran, and \$13 for shorts.

NEALS, POT BARLEY, ETC.

With oats on the rise an advance in meal is probable any day. As yet prices are unchanged and as follows:—Standard, \$2.40; granulated, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; rolled oats, \$2.60 per sack of 90 lbs. Rolled oats are also obtained in 80 lb sacks at \$2.50. Cornmeal is held at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; pot barley, \$2.75, and pearl barley, \$3.25 per 100 lbs.

OATS

Prices have been moving slowly upward in

sympathy with outside markets. Car lots good enough for milling would bring 51 to 52c now, while feed cars are held at 50c, nothing lower than 49c being heard of last week.

BARLEY.

This grain is now about out of market and the only sales heard of are lots of a few bushels for seed. Another week will bring an end even to such sales.

CHEESE.

The local factories have sent none to market as yet, but now eastern in round lots can be laid down for about 11½c. Jobbers are selling in lots of one or two at 13c.

BUTTER.

The situation has changed very little since our last issue. The supply of fresh made dairy is still nothing in excess of the local demand, and small lots of prime sell freely at 15c, and oven 16c is paid for some. There is, however, no outside demand for packed stuff, or in fact for anything but prime creamery. Lower grades are therefore almost unsaleable, and are not quoted.

EGGS.

Although receipts have been liberal the price has held firm and steady at 12c. Picklers are taking the surplus receipts at that figure, and no heavy stocks are consequently held for sale.

LARD.

The demand has been steady and the prices equally so. Twenty pound pails are held at \$2.25 and tierces at 9c a pound.

CURED MEATS.

The tendency in prices has been upward, although any advances during the week were trifling. Quotations are: Dry salt bacon, 10c; smoked 11c; boneless breakfast 13½c; speed rolls 12c; green hams 13c; smoked hams un canvassed 14c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Chickens are a little more plentiful than last week, enough coming in to supply the market. They are quoted at 12 to 12½c a lb. Turkeys are coming in slow and selling at 12½c.

LIVE STOCK.

This branch is reported quiet. There is plenty of beef to be had at from 3½ to 4c per pound. If anything prices are a little lower, though quoted the same as last week.

DRESSED MEATS.

Only one change is to be noticed in dressed meats last week and that is a drop of 1c in veal. It is now quoted at from 8 to 9c. Beef carcasses are from 7 to 8c, dressed pork 8 to 9c and mutton 13 to 14c.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

All the hides that can be had are from the city butchers, the farmers are not bringing in any and it is expected to be sometime before any material change takes place. Country hides are worth about 2½ to 3c per pound. Heavy steers are worth 1½c for No. 1, and 3½c for No. 1 cows; No. 2, 3½c for heavy steers and 2½c for No. 2 cows; No. 3, 2c. Calfskins, No. 1, 5c, No. 2, 4c. Sheepskins, 50 to 55c. Tallow, 2½ to 3c for rough and 4½ to 5c for rendered.

VEGETABLES.

The vegetable market is reported very quiet everything selling at about the same prices as last week, except dried onions which are lower, being now 8½c, and green do. 40c a doz. Rhubarb, 3 to 4c a lb; radishes, 40 to 50c; parsley, 50c; cucumbers, \$2 a doz.; and lettuce 40c a dozen.

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

Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.

ADDRESS:

JAS. HADDOCK & CO.,

271 Main Street, - WINNIPEG, Man.

HAY.

The supply of hay has been shut off from the east, and reports say there is very little to be had anywhere. It is selling at \$14 now with every prospect of an advance in a day or so.

Wood fiber to the amount of hundreds of thousands of tons is turned out annually by the manufactories in this country and already the industry is furnishing the means of subsistence to thousands. And all this is due to the accidental discovery that when wood chips or shavings are boiled with water and bisulphite of lime they lose nearly all their fibrous character and become soft almost to pulpiness. The first factories were built in Germany, but the process in use in this country has been so improved that it bears but little resemblance to the original.—Chicago *Timberman*.

Messrs. G. F. & J. Galt, wholesale grocers, of this city and Vancouver, have issued a circular informing their customers that their Mr. Martin starts on a purchasing tour to China and Sapan, leaving the S.S. *Abyssinia* on the 29th instant. Mr. Martin will not only purchase for the firm's own wants, but will attend to any special consignments wanted by patrons, and will have such packages special put up and branded with the name of the parties for whom imported. The firm are thus making a praiseworthy effort to encourage direct tea importing, and it is to be hoped that they will reap the reward they deserve for their enterprise.

Our Credit System.

That our credit system is entirely wrong, has been demonstrated by the heavy losses sustained recently by our manufacturers. It is not only injurious to the manufacturer but to the retailer as well. If the retailer were obliged to pay for his goods in 30 or 60 days he would be more particular as to whom he credits. Book accounts and long credits are the general causes of bankruptcy. A retailer, knowing that

he can get all the goods he wants on 4 months' time, sells a great many goods on the monthly payment plan. For a month or two his customers pay up well and then stop a month or two, or become very irregular in payments, and the merchant, not being a good collector, or fearing to offend his customers, allows this to go on, and the time comes when he finds his liabilities running up, his assets appearing all on his books, and not available, then he begins to scatter his purchases, buys a bill or two from this firm, two or three from another, until they become so widely scattered that he cannot handle them. If he is dishonest, he can work in so many goods before the first comes due that he disposes of them at any price and puts in his pocket a good round sum, and gives his creditors what they can get. If he be honest, he can struggle on month after month, harrassed by his small creditors until he can stand it no longer, and succumbs to the inevitable.

The manufacturer, if he be in good credit readily obtains money on his drafts, and not being obliged to carry the account himself, does not hesitate to sell on long time, and himself overtrading or doing more business than his capital warrants, is obliged sometimes to make a quick turn over and sell his goods without a profit to realize. Another manufacturer, not wishing to run any risks, gives a very large discount for cash, in fact so large that the profit is about all taken off, and finds at the end of the year that he has made very little, if anything. Such is the result of our credit system; in fact the result has not half been told. The remedy is in the hands of the manufacturers, and is one of the first things the associations should take hold of.—*Furniture Dealers' Journal*.

The *Detroit Grocer and Trade Reporter* says that peddling is undoubtedly an evil for the legitimate retailer, but the harm thus done is

but a fraction of that done by the "bankrupt stock fakir," who perambulates from town to town, demoralizing prices.

Mr D. Kilgour, late of Thornhill, has opened out a flour and feed store at Morden.

When galvanized iron is exposed to weather there soon forms on the surface a coating of oxide of zinc, which protects it from the further action of the elements.

THE Montreal city council has decided to borrow \$10,000,000, to be devoted to harbor improvements and permanent road works. The loan will be placed in the European markets.

Baron Liebig, the great German chemist, says that "as much flour as can lie on the point of a table knife contains as much nutritive constituents as eight pints of the best and most nutritious beer that is made."

The city bankers will shortly boycott American silver. The following notice will be issued in a few days: "After June 20, 1890, this bank will accept American silver only at the following discount: For one-dollar pieces, 90c; fifty cent pieces, 45c; twenty-five cent pieces, 20c; ten-cent pieces, 5c. Half dimes, nickles or mutilated silver will not be accepted."

Umbrella making, says an English contemporary, is among the most interesting of Birmingham industries. Although probably not more than 1,000 hands are employed, something like 1,000 patents have been taken out during the last twenty years. The most recent inventor, who, if successful, will eclipse all rivals, is a maker who claims to have contrived a transparent umbrella, which, while being equally waterproof as silks and alpacas, will have the great advantage of allowing the wayfarer in rain storm to avoid collisions with lamp posts and other obstacles along the way. The use of the umbrella and parasol is increasing in India. Last year 4,728,320 were sent to that country. England supplies the greater portion of these.



TASSE, WOOD & CO.

Manufacturers of

Fine Cigars,

MONTREAL.

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

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

J. S. CARVETH & CO.,

PORK PACKERS

Sugar-Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced Roll,
Pure Pork Sausage, Long Clear Bacon, Bologna
Sausage, German Sausage, Ham, Tongue
and Chicken Sausage.
Pigs Feet, Bologna and Sausage Casings.
PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
23 Jemima St., WINNIPEG.

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

PARSONS, BELL & CO.,

Wholesale Paper Dealers

—AND—
GENERAL STATIONERS.

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

Alex. Pirie & Sons,
Manufacturers Fine Stationery, Aberdeen, Scotland.

M. Staunton & Co.,
Manufacturers Wall Papers, Toronto.

CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS,
WINNIPEG.

Eggs Wanted!

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

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

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.

Pork Packers and Provision
Merchants,

41 Bannatyne St. East, - - WINNIPEG.

Joseph Carman,

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

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

Write for prices on Cars Potatoes. Consig-
nments and Orders Solicited.

21 Alexander Street West, - - WINNIPEG.

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NORRIS & CARRUTHERS,

WHEAT EXPORTERS,

ORONTO and MONTREAL

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

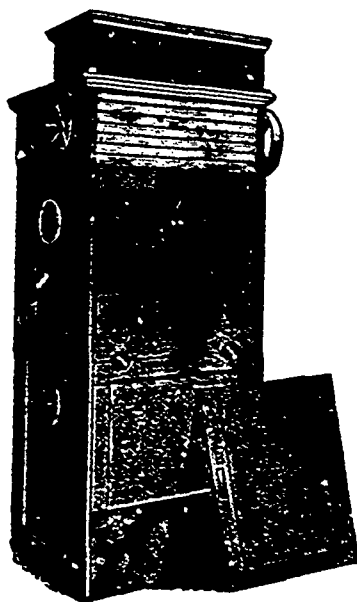
Allen & Brown,

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.



BOYNTON GRAVITY SOALPER.
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, Kelloy & Co., J. H. Fraser and all the leading
mills in Minneapolis.

—APPLY TO—

JAMES PYE,

218 Third Avenue South,

Minneapolis, - Minn.

TRUE BUSINESS PRINCIPLE, Buy and Sell for Cash!

Provisions and Staple Groceries
Lower than any House in
the Trade.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

A. McDONALD & CO.,

228 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

To Fish Dealers, Butchers, Etc.

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.

R. V. WINCH,

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

FISH!

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

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

J. H. DAVIS
3 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

Established 1860,

MONTREAL,

Commission Merchants,

FLOUR, GRAIN, BUTTER, &c.
Consignments and Orders lited

Thouret, Fitzgibbon & Co.

BERLIN. NEW YORK. MONTREAL.

FACTORY AGENTS FOR

Exclusive Novelties in Dress Goods,
Underwear, Linens, Woolens, Hosiery,
Jackets, Embroideries, Buttons, Etc.

Represented by H. A. DRISCOLL & CO.,
ROOMS 26 AND 28 McINTYRE BLOCK,
P.O. Box 179, WINNIPEG.

James Flanagan,

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

—AND—

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT.

No. 7 QUEEN STREET EAST,
WINNIPEG.

PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat opened weaker on Monday, but recovered a little during the day. Conflicting crop reports have a great deal to do with the unsettled condition of the market. Trade is drifting more and more into the later months, though July must continue to lead in popular favor for some time yet. Corn continues fairly active at a lower range of prices. The opening was $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ lower than Saturday's closing prices. The pork market is very dull and is controlled by the pork clique houses. Closing prices for futures were:—

	May.	June.	July.	Aug.
Wheat.....	94	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
Pork.....	—	12.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.30	12.45
Lard.....	6.20	6.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs.....	—	—	5.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.52 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Tuesday wheat opened $\frac{1}{4}$ lower than Monday's closing quotations, but advanced strongly during the day, closing fully $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than Monday. May ranged at 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, June at 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 95c, July 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and August 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$. The bulk of the business seems to be done in July. Corn opened rather weaker than usual, but rallied during the day. Oats seem to be more active than usual with a slight advance in prices. Closing quotations for futures were:—

	May.	June.	July.	Aug.
Wheat.....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	93
Corn.....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	12.20	12.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.40	12.57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard.....	—	6.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs.....	—	5.30	5.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.50

There was considerable excitement in the wheat market on Wednesday, prices changing rapidly and ranging all the way from 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in July. The bulk of the trading was done in this month, it seeming to be the most popular one with the sellers. Corn was very much agitated also, prices fluctuating over a range of $\frac{1}{4}$ and higher than usual. An advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ is also reported in oats. Pork was steady and ranged considerable higher than usual. Closing prices were:—

	May.	June.	July.	Aug.
Wheat.....	95	95	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	—	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	—	13.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	13.20	13.35
Lard.....	—	6.20	6.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.40
Short Ribs.....	—	5.30	5.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.50

Wheat opened strong on Thursday and closed slightly higher. Bad crop reports still continue to come in, and as long as this is the case wheat will have a tendency to rise. Closing prices were:—

	May.	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Corn.....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Oats.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	27	—
Pork.....	—	—	13.05	—
Lard.....	—	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Short Ribs.....	—	5.25	5.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

Wheat opened strong on Friday, showing at close an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ on July, with May and June 2c and $\frac{1}{2}$ c respectively. There are reports of a poor crop in the southwest and this is probably the reason for the higher prices. Closing prices for futures were:—

	May.	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Corn.....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Oats.....	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Pork.....	—	12.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.95	—
Lard.....	—	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.25	—
Ribs.....	—	5.25	5.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

Minneapolis Market.

Closing wheat quotations were:—

	May.	June.	July.	On track
No. 1 hard.....	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	93
No. 1 northern.....	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 northern.....	89	89	90	89-90

FLOUR.

The demand was steady to the amount of demand for current consumption. Some inquiry was reported to-day for larger lots at figures too much under the value founded on cost of wheat to be of any use. Sales of patents were on the basis of \$4.85 to \$5.05 and some were asking a little more.

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

Bran and shorts—Were steady, going out at about \$8.50 for bran; some asking \$8.75. Shorts quoted at \$9 to \$9.50.

Corn—Scarce but demanded with quotations at 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 33c for good samples about equal to No. 3.

Oats—The offerings not large and they were firmly held 27c for fair mixed to 28c for No. 3 white with choice white held at 29c and fancy at 30c.

Barley—Nominal at 28c to 35c; little offering and demand slack.

Feed—Corn meal ground coarse held at about \$12.50 to \$13. Mixed corn and oats ground together sold for the local mills at \$13 to \$13.50.

Hay—Good hay in demand and dealers were figuring on about \$9 for good stock this morning. Medium to fair \$7 to \$8.

Potatoes—Only a moderate business is reported. Receipts are fairly light and demand fairly good. Feeling firm. Choice stock sells well, but wilted, soft and spongy potatoes are slow sale. Mixed stock, car lots, 24c to 25c. New potatoes per barrel, \$4.50 to \$5.

Eggs—The market is steady, with holders unanimous for 12c, including cases. The few dealers who have been holding for 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c the past few days, found the couldn't sell their eggs at that price and have knocked off the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Grocers are fair buyers in a small way. A good many eggs are being shipped out. Packers doing little at present prices.

Fresh meat—Veal, fancy, 5c to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, good 4c to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, choice, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; mutton, good to choice, 7c to 8c, spring lamb, alive, 6c to 7c, spring lamb, dressed, 9c to 10c.

Live stock—The market is strong and active. Quotations—Grain-feed steers, \$3 to \$3.80; butchers steers, \$2.80 to \$3.40; heavy feeders, \$2.70 to \$3.10; stockers and light feeders, \$2.55 to \$3; cows, \$1.40 to \$2.35; bulls and stags, \$1.60 to \$2.25; calves, \$2.50 to \$3.75. Hogs are 10c lower. Quotations—Light and medium, \$2.50 to \$3.55; choice heavy, \$3.75 to \$3.95. Sheep market is steady. Quotations—Shearling muttons, \$4.25 to \$4.75; woolled muttons, \$4, 50 to \$5.50; feeders, \$4 to \$4.75; lambs, \$6 to \$7.50.—Market Record.

At the meeting of the Qu'Appelle board of trade the following officers were elected:— President—F. S. Proctor; Vice-President—S. C. Elkington; Council—J. Ziukan, H. B. Joyner, W. Sutherland, C. E. Paulin, R. S. Smith, H. Noble, J. Benson. Mr. D. McDonald is the secretary, and Mr. Benson was elected treasurer.

Montreal Stock Markets.

Following were closing quotations on May 23:

	Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Bank of Montreal.....	xd	220	219 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario.....	xd	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$
Molson's.....	—	105	—
Toronto.....	xd	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	205
Merchants.....	—	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140
Union.....	—	—	—
Commerce.....	—	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous.			
Montreal Tel.....	—	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rich. & Ont. Nav.....	—	62	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
City Pass. Ry.....	—	206	205
Montreal Gas.....	—	201	200
Canada N. W. Land Co.....	—	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	80
C. P. R. (Montreal).....	—	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. P. R. (London).....	—	—	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Money—Time.....	—	7	—
Money—On call.....	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

Potatoes have been selling as high as \$1.25 a bushel at Boissevain.

At Carberry wheat is coming in lively and the price stands firm at 92 cents for No. 1.

The prices paid for farm produce in Virden last week are as follows: Wheat 80 to 82c per bushel, butter 8 to 15c per pound, eggs 10c per dozen.

The Carberry Milling Company will supply the Winnipeg fire horses with oats. The first consignment of 500 bushels has been purchased at 46 cents a bushel.

The mottled appearance of the inside of tinned cans, used for preserving vegetables is due, according to an investigation of Beckurts, to the formation of compounds with the tin, which in some instances are sulphur compounds, derived from the action of the sulphur contained in many vegetables.

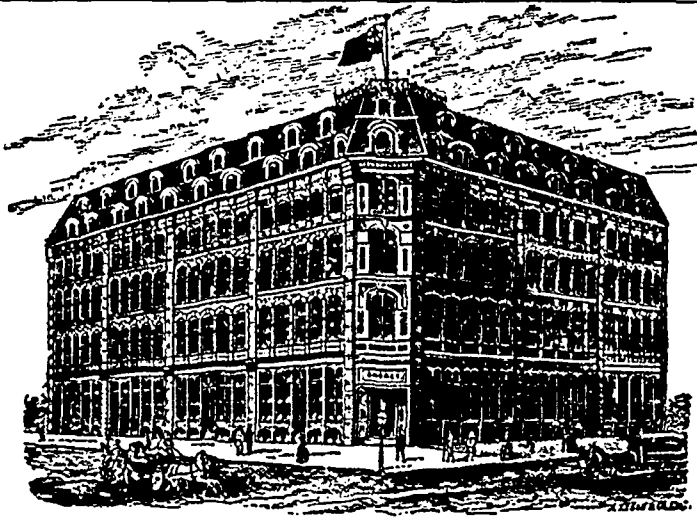
"In the new process for spinning and weaving glass into cloth," says an exchange, "the warp is composed of silk, forming the body and groundwork, on which the pattern in glass appears. Not less than fifty to sixty of the original glass stands are required to form one thread of the web, and not more than a yard of the cloth can be produced in twelve hours."

On the 10th instant it was reported that there were only 4,000,000 pounds of copper at Lake Superior and the bulk of this was sold. In former year there were from 22,000,000 to 28,000,000 pounds on hand at the opening of navigation. It is estimated that at least 70 per cent. of the entire copper production is manufactured into wire for electrical purposes.—Chicago Journal of Commerce.

G. H. CAMPBELL, who has been connected with the city ticket agency of the Canadian Pacific railway for a number of years, has resigned that position and will leave about the 15th of June. Mr. Campbell is interested in the Brandon and Southwestern Railway and intends to devote all his time to that enterprise.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce says: "It will not be long before, from the cliffs of the island of Vancouver, B. C., the electric light will shed its brilliant glare upon the shimmering surface of the Pacific Ocean. According to intelligence received a few days ago, an electric light company has been organized for the purpose of lighting the city. The Westinghouse alternate current apparatus for central station plants has been contracted for.

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



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

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

J. & A. Clearihue,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—DEALERS IN—
FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Special attention to consignments of
Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.

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

Agents Skidegate Oil Works, B. C.; D. Richards,
Laundry Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario, Teller, Bothwell &
Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.
We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for
handling Butter and Produce in quantities.
Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

Victoria Steam Bakery
R. M. SMITH & CO.
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

Cracker & Bakers,
VICTORIA, B. C.
Capacity 40 barrels of Flour per day. Correspondence Invited.

ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO.
—WHOLESALE—

DRY GOODS,
343 and 345 Richmond St.,
LONDON, Ont.

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

Special Notice.

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

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

THE DRIARD,
VICTORIA, B. C.

The only strictly first-class hotel in the province.

LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,

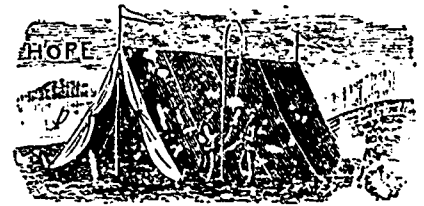
British Columbia.
The leading commercial hotel of the city. Directly above the C. P. R. Station and Steamboat wharf. All modern improvements. Sample rooms for travellers.
J. E. INSLEY, Mgr. WM. PROUT, Prop

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

Doherty Organ.
Send for Catalogue and Price Lists
AGENTS WANTED.
O. E. MARCY, GENERAL AGENT.
WINNIPEG.

MACKENZIE & MILLS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS

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



HOPE & CO.

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

A. Carruthers

WOOL PULLER

—AND DEALER IN—
Hides, Skins, Wool, Tallow and Seneca Root.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID FOR CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
38 Jemima Street, - Winnipeg

JAS. COOPER. J. C. SMITH

Cooper & Smith,

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

36, 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST
TORONTO.

McALPINE TOBACCO CO.

TRY OUR
"SILVER ASH"
Cut Smoking.

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

—ALSO OUR—
"Standard Kentucky"

FINE CUT CHEWING
The Superior of any Cut Chewing Tobacco in
Canada.

WORKS: NEW YORK CITY, AND
ESPLANADE, - TORONTO

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

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

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

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

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

—IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF—

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

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

Ornamental Glass—In almost Endless Variety.

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

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

MARKET STREET EAST, WINNIPEG.

Lumber Cuttings.

Thompson & Armstrong have purchased the Minnedosa sawmill and intend moving it to Rapid City.

A new market is opening up for American fine lumber. China is said to be importing more and more of it every year, and if the demand keeps on increasing as it has done in the past Pacific coast men will have their hands full keeping up the supply.

A sawmill is being invented to be exhibited at the World's Fair, 122 feet long, which will cut up a log into boards and deliver them at the other end of the mill in thirty seconds from the time the log comes into the mill. The inventor has taken out patents for United States, Canada and England.

The new saw and planing mill, and sash and door factory lately erected by Ackerman Bros., at New Westminster, B.C., on the water front, is all complete, and will commence active manufacturing operations next week. The enterprise is controlled by Ackerman Bros., and E. Knight and has been incorporated under the title of Mechanics Mill Company.—*Columbian*.

The *Montreal Journal of Commerce* says: An important announcement has been made in the House by Sir John Macdonald. He stated that if the United States reduced the duty on sawn timber to \$1 per thousand, the Government would remove the export duty of \$2 per thousand on pine and spruce logs. This decision will be made known to the United States. The proposition of the McKinley tariff is that there should be added to sawn timber coming from any country where there is an export duty on logs an amount in proportion to that duty. Canadian lumbermen have frequently warned the Government that the export duty would provoke retaliation. At present the duty on sawn lumber is \$2 per thousand, and the addition of the Canadian export duty on logs would make it \$4.

Assiniboia.

The Imperial Hotel, Saltcoats, has been reopened by J. Nelson.

Two miles of track daily are being laid on the Long Lake railway.

The C.P.R. have commenced the erection of a round house at Regina.

Eighteen gallons of whiskey were seized and destroyed by the police at Qu'Appelle recently.

A meeting of the directors of the North West Central Railway has been called, to take place at Ottawa on June 3.

Wm. Betteridge has taken to Pilot Butte the plant required for the manufacture of pottery, which he will engage in at that place.

T. Stone, who has recently been appointed cattle manager for the Kaye company, has completed a general inspection of the company's farms. Mr. Stone says that they have now 6,000 acres seeded and that another 4,000 will be seeded the coming fortnight. Wheat on some of the farms is four inches high.

General Notes.

Spokane Falls has had another large fire, damages \$50,000.

Mr. Ferrier, of Shoal Lake, has removed his pump manufactory to Portage la Prairie.

A by-law to raise \$6,000 for fire engine at Regina has been voted down by the rate-payers.

A nugget of gold recently taken to Victoria from the Cariboo, B. C., district, sold for \$1,250.

A scheme to turn over all the paper mills in Canada to an English syndicate is said to be in formation.

The firm of McGregor & McAdoo, Brandon, have dissolved; in future the business will be conducted by Mr. McAdoo.

One thousand dollars is to be spent in the purchase and distribution of gopher traps among the farmers of Manitoba and the Territories.

The factory of the Alexandria Furniture Company, Montreal, was totally destroyed by fire last week. Loss \$20,000; insurance, \$10,500.

The annual report of the American Bell Telephone Company shows that the earnings for 1889 were more than two and one-half millions.

An application for incorporation has been made by "The Royal Pulp & Paper Co.," of the province of Quebec. The company will have a capital stock of \$300,000.

The Ottawa Canning Company, of Ottawa, will be incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock for conducting the business of canning fruits, vegetables, fish, etc.

The biggest cattle cargo ever shipped from the Atlantic seaboard was that on board the steamship Rossmore which sailed last week from Baltimore with 1,100 head for Glasgow.

A meeting of the Business Men's Association at St. Catharines, Ont., was held recently, at which it was decided to ask the council to sub-

mit a by-law to the people to grant a bonus of \$50,000 and exemption from taxes for ten years to the Bowmanville Organ & Piano factory.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Forge Co., of New Glasgow, N.S., has been merged into the Nova Scotia Steel & Iron Co., with a capital of \$2,000,000 and a debenture capital of \$800,000.

The receipts at the Inland Revenue office Montreal, for the month of April were:—\$117,214.42 as compared with \$154,471.39, showing a decrease of \$37,256.97 for this year.

The M. Langmuir Manufacturing Company, Toronto, have succeeded to the trunk manufacturing business heretofore conducted by Messrs. H. E. Clarke & Co.

The shareholders of the Canadian Direct Meat Company have decided to go into voluntary liquidation, and are expected to get back what they have paid up, less about 12½ per cent.

The *Brandon Mail* says: The Northern Pacific construction trains have crossed First street, and are now virtually in the city. It is understood they will be ready to handle freight by the 15th or 20th inst.

The statement of the Dominion Bank for the year ending April 30 has been issued. It shows net profits of \$248,584, and that the reserve fund has been increased by \$80,000. The latter now stands at \$1,300,000.

The Railway Committee at Ottawa has rejected the proposal to introduce a clause into the Railway Bill requiring the railway companies to carry assorted carloads of goods at the ordinary carload rates. Protests against the measure were received by telegraph from many points, boards of trade and individual merchants alike considering that its result would be to tend to concentrate the wholesale trade of the Dominion in the hands of the firms of Montreal, Toronto and one or two other eastern cities.—*Vancouver News Advertiser*.

The *Brandon Times* says: J. W. Henderson, of Sourisford, reports that farmers in his section are talking about organizing to erect a creamery or cheese factory—and that a meeting will shortly be held at Sourisford—probably about the 13th June, to take the matter into consideration, to see what can be done. It is a sign of progress to hear from the far west that they contemplate such a step, and are satisfied that properly conducted a creamery or cheese factory will add very materially to the prosperity of any neighborhood when established.

Grain and Milling.

Vigars Bros. saw-mill at Port Arthur commenced running last week.

Killarney is offering a bonus to any one who will open a grist mill in that place.

The Winona Mill Company's immense flour mill, at Winona, Minnesota, has been burned; loss, \$300,000.

Secretary Sturtevant, of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, says, wheat will range higher in the 90's than it did in the 80's.

The Schlitz Brewing Company of Milwaukee, intend building the largest brew house in the world. The capacity will be 4,000 barrels per day.

The Millers' National Association of the United States intend holding a convention in Minneapolis on the 17th, 18th and 19th of June.

The master bakers of Montreal have determined to form an association for the purpose of abolishing the credit system and putting their business on a cash basis.

The Manitoba Elevator Company have received the letters Patent from the Government for the organization of their company. The head-quarters are to be at Wawanesa.

Great excitement has been caused in the English markets by unfavorable crop reports from America. Prices have advanced a little and a feeling of greater confidence prevails.

It is said that American corn is being substituted for barley in the manufacture of beer, by English brewers. The Canadian Agricultural Department officials are trying to persuade Canadian farmers to produce two rowed barley especially for the English market.

The *American Elevator and Grain Trade*, of May 15th, has the following: "The secretary of the Chicago board of trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada on May 10 was 22,802,454 bushels of wheat, 11,414,920 bushels of corn, 4,201,030 bushels of oats, 1,018,712 bushels of rye, and 792,875 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 654,686 in wheat and 1,275,390 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 1,424,046 bushels.

Saskatchewan.

Beef is selling in Prince Albert at 4½c per pound.

P. A. Lafond, druggist, Prince Albert, has sold out.

Eggs are selling at thirty cents a dozen in Battleford.

Destructive fires are raging near Battleford, burning up thousands of cords of wood.

The Massey Manufacturing Company have opened an agency at Duck Lake, with T. O. Davis in charge.

A meeting of the Prince Albert board of trade was held recently, at which several matters of importance were discussed.

The Saskatchewan *Herald*, of last week, says, wheat seeding is over and oats are nearly all in. But little barley will be sown this season.

Three engines are now in use on the Long Lake Railway and a fourth will arrive this week. Work on the station houses will be

GREENE AND SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

Furs, Hats, Robes,

GLOVES, MOCCASINS,

Etc., Etc.

Manitoba Fall Trade, 1890



Men's Furnishings.

Sole Agents in Canada for

Dr. Jaeger's Woolen Underwear. MONTREAL.

commenced as soon as enough men can be hired.

The Saskatchewan *Herald* says: "Large quantities of pike (jackfish) are being taken in Jackfish Lake, and some of the more enterprising settlers are converting them into 'Finnan Haddies,' by slightly salting and then smoking them."

Railway News

A party of 110 laborers passed through Winnipeg last week from Ontario to work on Kootenay railway

Right of way has been granted to the Duluth and Winnipeg to pass through the Indian reservations of Minnesota.

It is definitely stated that the Great Northwest Central railway will not be in a position for regular freight and passenger traffic until the 1st of July.

Railway statistics for last year, give gratifying proof of success of our country in material development. The railway mileage of Canada is nearly double what it was ten years ago, now reaching the enormous total of 12,623 miles, as compared with 6,484 in 1870. The number of passengers carried from 6,523,816 in 1879 to 12,151,105 in 1889, while the tonnage of freight carried has grown from 8,348,810 to 17,928,026. The earnings have kept pace with the development of the country, having increased from \$19,925,066 in 1879 to \$42,149,615 last year, but the working expenses show a large decrease in proportion to earnings, being last year \$31,038,045 as compared with \$16,183,282 ten years since.—*Trade Review*.

Alberta.

Fourteen cars of Ontario cattle are on their way to a range in this province where they are to be fed for the summer.

The Midnapore mills, south of Calgary, are manufacturing tweed cloth from wool clipped from Alberta sheep, and is said to equal any that is produced in Canada.

A. McDonald & Co., was the firm that purchased the business of J. D. Sibbald & Co., at Lethbridge, not T. D. Smith & Co., as reported in these columns last week.

An Edmonton exchange of last week says: An immense amount of freight arrived this week for Edmonton merchants, and also for the H. B. Co. Mackenzie river trade.

General Notes.

Geo. D. Wood & Co. has the contract for supplying Winnipeg with nails at \$3.25 a keg.

Eight car-loads of Canadian cotton, destined for Japan, passed through Winnipeg one day last week.

The Canada Fiberino Cloth Company has been incorporated at Aurora, Ont., for the manufacture of paper clothing.

The post office at Swan Lake in Southern Manitoba is to be removed to the Swan Lake Station on the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway.

Walter Adams, of the Dominion Coal Company, Winnipeg, left recently for Rochester, N. Y., to take a position on the Rochester & Pittsburgh railway.

The Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company propose doubling their line from Donald to Winnipeg to meet the increase of business on that line. Work will be commenced in about two weeks.

The largest system of hot water heating in use is believed to be that in the McIntyre block, Winnipeg, containing 600,000 cubic feet to be heated. The system uses four Plaxton boilers which supply 28,000 feet of pipe in coils.

English and Scotch capitalists in the United States hold railway bonds to the extent of \$750,000,000, yielding at the average rate of 4½ per cent., an annual income of \$33,750,000. Ordinary railway shares are held to the amount of about \$500,000,000.

Prof. Macoun, the botanist of the Dominion Government, recently informed a representative of the Canadian *Journal of Fabric* that the native hemp of the Canadian Northwest, about which paragraphs have appeared from time to time, is not likely to prove a success as a textile fibre, at least for cordage or twines. He is now investigating a new fibre plant to be found in profusion in the Rocky Mountain region, and believes it will be proved to possess remarkable properties as a textile plant.

The Montreal *Trade Review* says: A process of manufacturing Portland cement has been patented in Canada. The process consists in mixing clay and sawdust in certain proportion to a plastic mass; blocks are then formed out of this mass, these blocks are then dried and calcined under a white heat. The cement has been tested and gives excellent results either when used neat or mixed with sand.

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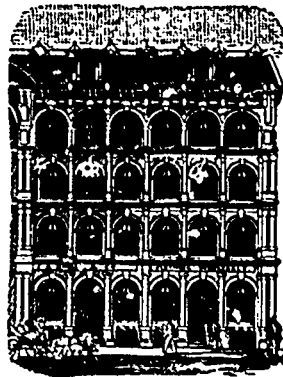
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Eastern Business Changes.

ONTARIO.

James McGinn, saloon, Toronto, is dead.
 Peter Toll, builder, London, has assigned.
 G. Cook, grocer, Springfield, has assigned.
 J. M. Stroh, livery, Berlin, has assigned.
 F. W. James, drugg, Glencoe, has sold out.
 N. Pearson, dentist, Toronto, has assigned.
 Alex. Ross, harness, Mildmay, has sold out.
 Joseph Hook, builder, London, has assigned.
 W. T. Alkinson, drugg, Oshawa, has sold out.
 John Allison, hotel, St. Catharines, has sold out.
 W. E. Austin, carriages, Tyrrell, was burned out.
 Wm. McSweeney, drugg, Leamington, has sold out.
 Wm. Filmer, tinsmith, Hagersville, has assigned.
 Andrew Crozier, baker, Toronto, has assigned.
 J. C. McEwan, general store, Tiverton, has assigned.
 D. E. Finch, general store, Springfield, has assigned.
 I. Ambrust, auctioneer, Toronto, was sold by bailiff.
 E. C. Jackson, tailor, Prescott, has removed to Toronto.
 Mrs. Peter Buck, hotel, Port Dover, is out of business.
 R. Martin, temperance hotel, Port Stanley, has sold out.
 Chas. Heyes, groceries and liquors, Toronto, has assigned.
 John Holmes, machinist, Browns Corners, has assigned.
 A. W. Furguson, photographer, Prescott, has sold out.
 Olmstead Bros., cigar manufacturers, London, have sold out.
 Thos. Guay, grocer, Toronto, stock damaged by fire; insured.
 Allies & Curtis, hotel, Toronto, Wm. Curtis, this firm is dead.
 Geo. Lawrence, general storekeeper, Crecmore, has sold out.
 Mrs. Szalay, grocer, Bishop Mills, has removed to Smith Falls.
 Gilbert Martid, general store, Casselman, is offering compromise.
 J. A. Patterson, grocer, Prescott, is selling out and going to Montreal.
 T. J. Whiteside, fruit, etc., Toronto, has closed under chattel mortgage.
 William Bullock, Jr., general storekeeper, Ballocks Corners, is selling out.
 W. S. Armstrong, general store, King Creek, has assigned to J. A. Widuifield.
 D. Richards, manufacturer of soap, -Wookstock; style now D. Richards & Co.
 Thompson & Rochon, fruits, Keewatin, dissolved partnership, Thompson continuing.
 Campbell, Stevens & Co., millers, St. Thomas, have dissolved and business is continued by J. Campbell.
 Campbell, Stevens & Co., Chatham, millers, have dissolved, and A. Campbell and N. H. Stevens continue the business.

QUEBEC.

S. Gauthier, dry goods, Montreal, has assigned.
 American Brace Co., Montreal, have dissolved.
 Bigas & Ayotte, fruits, Montreal, have dissolved.

L. N. Pare & Co., jewelers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 St. Jacques & Co., grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Dominion Tweed & Wool Co., Montreal, have dissolved.
 Desjardins & Co., books, etc., Quebec, have assigned.
 Wm. Neill, dry goods, groceries, etc., Montreal, has assigned.
 G. R. Fabre, wholesale saddler hardware, Montreal, has assigned.
 J. B. Genereux, general storekeeper, St. Guillaume, has assigned.
 Trudeau & Frere, general storekeepers, Napierville, have assigned.
 E. Beaulieu & Co., general storekeepers, Windsor Mills, have assigned.
 Evans Bros., coal, wood, etc., Montreal; W. Herbert Evans admitted partner under same style.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

G. B. Mason, grocer, St. John, has sold out.
 John McCoy, trader, St. Marys, has removed to St. John.
 J. C. Wilson, furniture, St. Andrews, is out of business.
 Thos. Carter, confectioner, Campbelltown, has assigned.

British Columbia.

P. Braiser, hotel, Field, has assigned.
 A new tent factory is being started in New Westminster.
 The new saw mill at Hastings will be running in a short time.
 Henderson & Bros., general store, etc., Chilliwack, have assigned.
 F. X. Martin, grocer, Vancouver, has assigned to R. P. Rithit & Co.
 Iron ore has been discovered inside New Westminster city limits.
 A move is on foot in Vancouver to establish a Chamber of Commerce in that city.
 The Indians employed on the Chemainus sawmill have gone out on a strike for higher wages.
 Mr. John Haffner, representing the Empire Brewing Company of Winnipeg, is in Vancouver.
 A hay and oats famine is reported in Victoria. Dealers are asking high prices for what they have on hand.
 W. J. Gallagher, general manager of the *Ncus Advertiser*, is starting an evening paper in Vancouver.
 Baker Bros. & Co., of Vancouver, have been appointed agents for the Armour Canning company, Chicago.
 The shipments of fish to the east by Port & Co., New Westminster, amount to nearly 2,000 pounds daily.
 A new building, loan and saving association is being organized in Victoria, to be called the Queen City Company.
 The Miners & Mine Laborers' Protective Association of Victoria are to have a grand labor demonstration this week.
 The Vancouver Waterworks Company want the city to guarantee the interests of \$50,000 to be used in extending the system.
 At a recent meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Grower's Association it was decided to make application for incorporation under the

above name. A motion to hold an exhibition at New Westminster in August next was carried.

The longshoremen at Victoria are on strike for 40 cents an hour. So far the places of the strikers have been filled by Chinese and Indians.

F. W. Dobie has completed the survey of his timber limit on the Lillooet River, of something over ten thousand acres, which he recently purchased.

At a meeting of the National Electric Tramway Company, held in Victoria last week, it was decided to extend the line from that city to Esquimalt, at an estimated cost of \$85,000.

The salmon fishery on the Fraser is seriously interfered with by the high water. Driftwood and snags play sad havoc with the nets, and no very large catches are expected for some time yet.

An engine, intended for the Esquimalt and Nanaimo R'y., slipped off the vessel on which it was loaded and sunk in San Francisco bay. The damage done to the vessel amounts to \$2,000, and the engine was valued at \$8,000.

The price paid for the business of S. J. Pitts, Victoria, which was purchased recently by Cowan & Wilson, was in the neighborhood of \$80,000. Mr. Cowan was until lately a member of the firm of Cowan & Shaw, Victoria, and is well known in business circles.

The *Kootenay Star* says: An important movement has been started by the miners and others directly interested in mining, to organize a miner's association for the benefit of miners and to guard against legislation detrimental to their interests. J. Campbell, superintendent of the Revelstoke smelter, was made president.

Some idea may be had from the following figures of the amount of tin received at Victoria, to be used in the salinon canneries of the Fraser and other British Columbia rivers: Per bark Archer, 4,500 cases; per bark Early Derby, 15,298 cases; per bark Dunscore, 6,620 cases; per bark Glenbervie, 9,635 cases; total, 34,073 cases. No doubt by the end of the season this amount will be considerably increased.

Insurance Briefs.

An Omnibus insurance Company is the latest caterer for public favor. The company will issue policies on all kinds of possible loss.

A correspondent of the *Winnipeg Monitor*, in the Northwest, reports insurance business prospects good, on account of the new vigor displayed in railway construction.

William Elliott, late of the Sun Life, has been appointed general agent for Manitoba for the Federal Life, with W. H. Schneider as local manager. Mr. Elliott's head-quarters will be in Winnipeg.

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council have demanded that the Hon. J. A. Chapleau's proposed insurance scheme for the old age of workmen be not passed this year, but held over until it is properly examined.

Uriah Nelson, of Victoria, B. C., lately deceased, carried the large amount of \$70,000 of insurance on his life. Twenty thousand of this amount was in the Standard, and the balance in several other companies. Many of his policies were paid up in full and were yielding dividends to the deceased.—*Monitor*.

The Selection of Stocks.

One of the most costly departments of a store is that devoted to silks. At the same time it is one capable of attracting a crowd of admirers and buyers if properly selected and arranged. No goods make a handsomer window or counter display, and half the battle in selling is to catch and hold the eyes of shoppers, which glittering folds of silk will do. Black silk is always a standby in faille Francaise, rhadames and surah, with few armures and gros grains to suit conservative tastes. Unless catering for an expensive trade, extreme novelties in weaves should be handled gingerly. For these it is better to wait until the trade and fashion papers have spoken of them and customers ask for them. Ordinary novelties should be on hand as soon as the season opens. It is a poor policy to defer buying seasonable goods until every one has bought elsewhere. Surah of at least two shades and all shades always sells. Black and colored satins are demanded for lining net and lace dresses. Figured and plain India silks take well in medium designs and the fashionable colors of the season, which vary like the weather. Amethyst, lavender, stom green, porcelaine, old rose, gray and red take well this season. In white silks ivory, opal and cream shades in surah, India and faille Francaise are the oftenest asked for.

The chief colors in demand are old rose, grayish blue, porcelain tints, stem, grayish and dark green, golden, red and cigar brown, greenish, silver, steel and lead gray, bright red, amethyst, Nile, pale blue, yellow straw, rose, tan and suede shades. More silks are sold at retail for \$1.25 than any other price, but it is well to have a quality of faille Francaise, the most universally worn silk, at 90 or 95 cents, as a price under a dollar does most surely attract. In black silks have a better grade, as a woman expects a black silk to last longer and is therefore willing to pay more for it. Do not be tempted to buy a lot of fancy stripes or brocades "because they are so cheap." They will prove dear if not in style, which may be discovered by reading trade and fashion papers. Any country merchant who undertakes to run a store without informing himself carefully upon current fashions makes a sad mistake. Nowadays the trade papers contain a mine of valuable information, which should be worked every week. By keeping one's eyes open at all times, something new may be learned every day, and a habit of observation and ability to "catch on" are of immense advantage to the retailer.—New York Dry Goods Economist.

* Speculation.

To speculate is as natural as to think. We all speculate more or less, our very existence depending to a certain extent upon the habit of making due calculation for the exigencies of the future.

It is the excesses to which men are carried in the reckless indulgence in speculation that make the habit one to be avoided rather than cultivated. The foresight which enables a merchant to seize an opportunity and use it to advantage and profit is commendable. The alertness of the mind that jumps at the solution of a perplexing problem is admired. It is natural and praiseworthy to use all the faculties with which nature has endowed us in following a determination to win success in any department of life in which we may be placed or in

any avocation which we have chosen. When, however, the present is hazarded for the future that may bring desolation instead of prosperity, or death instead of life, it becomes a question whether such speculation be not madness, if not indeed criminal.

Commercial gambling is the enemy to business stability and morality. Like the deadly opiate, when indulged in, the invariable result is the deadening of those sensibilities and instincts that are the safeguards to probity and sound business principles. The speculator empowered by a fascination that grows stronger with each successive indulgence in the habit, becomes unfit at length for the routine of regular business life. No merchant who values his good name, who has any thought of his home, or who wishes to win honorable and lasting success, will turn aside to questionable methods of making money. A prominent merchant remarked a few days ago, that if he had all the money he had lost in "side shows," he would be a wealthy man. The merchant referred to was one eminently successful in his particular business, but one for whom the temptation to dabble in outside schemes was too strong. He wasted a small fortune in investment in a patent, and another in real estate, with thousands of dollars in different schemes that held forth inducements of large profits.

The fact that a few have jumped from comparative poverty to affluence through a lucky deal, or a clever speculation, is sufficient to induce others to venture and often lose all they possess. So much is heard of the successful and so little of the unfortunate ventures, that the possibility of failure never seems to present itself to many who trust their happiness to a turn of the wheel of fortune.

The merchant will find plenty of opportunity for legitimate and profitable speculation in his own business. By carefully watching his opportunity in buying, properly gauging his requirements and thoroughly noting the prospects for future trade and prices, he will be able to build up a more certain and lasting success than by wildly rushing into any outside scheme.—Canadian Shoe and Leather Journal.

British Columbia Marble.

At Rudge's marble works, Victoria, two fine specimens—the one of excellent sandstone, the other of pure white marble—are at present attracting the admiration of all interested in mineralogy. The sandstone, which is of remarkably good color and grain, was recently discovered to exist in immense quantity on Addington Island, near Alert Bay. The samples brought down are of a fine, gradation stone, which cuts, saws or bores well, and which will stand fire better than any known fire brick. This last mentioned quality rendering it especially adapted for furnace building, while it can also be used to splendid advantage by builders and in monumental work.

Addington Island, where the quarries are located, contains about one hundred acres of the sandstone. Messrs. Hewson and Rudge are the owners of the valuable find, and their intention is to develop it at once. They claim that the quality of the stone is much superior to the Nanaimo article while it can be profitably marketed at a lower price. Addington Island, alone of the group of which it forms one, contains the sandstone which is already being used by Victoria cutters. Of the marble

great things are expected. It is pronounced of harder character than the Vermont production, and is said to be comparable only with Italian. It cuts well and takes an unsurpassed polish, while its solidity ensures its durability. Of the full extent of the supply which is contained in the mountain at Knight's Inlet, little is known. The deposit appears inexhaustible. At any rate, there is enough to last the Pacific coast for centuries. Rutland marble now monopolizes the trade of America, but the owners of the Knight's Inlet mine expect to compete successfully with the Vermonters, having a better article, which they will be able to sell just as cheaply. It is anticipated that the new marble will take the place of all imported material here at once, and that the trade that will be opened up by its exportation to the United States will constitute another important and profitable industry for British Columbia.—Colonist.

Vancouver Markets.

Business has been quite lively during the past week, and the market has been kept well supplied in the various lines of general trade. Prices are practically the same as the week before, but if anything there is signs of a downward tendency. Green stuffs are coming in in considerable quantities from California, and during the week red onions, parsnips and carrots have been placed on the market.

In flour: Hungarian is quoted at \$6.50; Manitoba patents at \$6.50; Manitoba bakers at \$6; Oregon at \$5.50; Spokane Falls at \$5.25. Oatmeal: Standard, per sack, \$3; granulated, \$3.25; rolled, 3.50; cornmeal, \$2.85. Feed: Hay, \$18. Grain: Wheat per ton, \$38, oats, \$40; beans per lb, 3¢; split peas, \$5, whole corn, \$35 per ton; cracked corn \$22; chopped feed, \$35; bran \$25; shorts, \$30.

In green vegetables: Peas are quoted at 8¢; rhubarb, 5¢; asparagus, 10¢; new potatoes, 5¢; parsnips, 2¢; carrots, 2¢; turnips, 2¢.

During the week two cars of old potatoes were received, one from Manitoba and the other from Sicamons. They are quoted at \$15 per ton.

Fish: Salmon is more plentiful and is quoted at 8¢; halibut, at 12½¢; cod at 8¢, and small fish at 7½¢.

Fruits: Bananas are quoted at between \$5 to \$6 per bunch; Washington Naval oranges at \$0.75; Mediterranean Sweets at \$5.25; Riverside at \$5.

Maple syrup still remains at \$1.50 per gal.

Dairy produce: Grass butter is abundant and is quoted at 30¢; dairy butter is scarce and is quoted at 18¢; creamery, 23¢. Eggs are plentiful at 20¢ per dozen. Chickens, which are the only fowl in the market are quoted at \$10 to \$12 per dozen.

The prices in sugar remain unchanged. Standard granulated is quoted at 2¢.

In meats the prices are the same as last week. Hams, 16¢; bacon, 12½¢ to 12¢; smoked, clear side, 12½¢. Fresh meats are unchanged as follows: Beef, 10¢ to 18¢, according to cut; veal, 10¢ to 18¢; mutton 11 to 18¢; pork 12½ to 18¢.—News Advertiser.

The capital of the Canadian Interior Conduit Company, of Toronto, which lately made application for incorporation, will be \$150,000. They will manufacture conduits and tubes for containing electric wires, etc. H. P. Dwight, manager of the Great North Western Telegraph Company, will be provisional director.

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

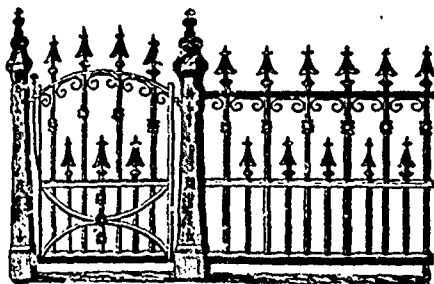
WALKERVILLE, Ont.

F. B. HOLMES, Sec'y and Manager. D. ALEXANDER, 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.

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.

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.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.
W. N. JOHNSON & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
LEATHER AND FINDINGS.
Manufacturers of Harness, Collars, Boot
and Shoe Uppers, etc.
26 and 27 Alexander St. West, Winnipeg

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

Wm. Ferguson,
WHOLESALE
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
Permit Orders Promptly Executed
8th Street, - - Brandon

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

Grant, Horn & Bucknall,

PRODUCE
—AND—

Commission Merchants,
56 Princess Street, WINNIPEG

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

AGENTS FOR—The British American Starch Company.
" Dick, Houghton & Co., Toronto.
" Cornish, Curtis & Greene.
Manufacturers of Cheese Factory and Creamery Outfits
ESTIMATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

BAGS

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

Toronto Hide & Wool Co

Wholesale Dealers in

HIDES!

SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL

JOHN HALLAM

88 Princess St., WINNIPEG
83 and 85 Front Street East, TORONTO.
PROPRIETOR.

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



FIVE POINTERS.

FIRST—That the biennial conclave of Supreme
Lodge Knights of Pythias, will convene at
Milwaukee July 8th to 12th inclusive, 1890.
SECOND—That excursion tickets will be sold
from all principal points in the West and
Northwest to Milwaukee and return at
rate of one fare.
THIRD—That the Wisconsin Central is the direct
line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to
Milwaukee, with two through trains each
way, daily, and Pullman Vestibuled 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.

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

Great Northern R'y Line

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

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

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

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

It has three lines in the Red River Valley, is the only line to the Turtle Mountains and has three lines in South Dakota.

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

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

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

pleasure, fishing and hunting resorts of the Park Region.

For rates, tickets, maps and guides apply to

H. G. McMICKEN, General Agent, 376 Main St., Corner Portage Avenue.

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

THESE VESTIBULED TRAINS go in service May 15th.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Canadians, Attention!

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Albert Lea Route

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

CHEAP EXCURSIONS To Ontario and Quebec Points.

FOR THE ROUND TRIP — 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		STATIONS.	South Bound	
Daily except Sunday.	Daily Passenger		Daily Passenger	Daily except Sunday
No. 55	No. 53	Central Standard Time.	No. 54	No. 56
1.30p	4.15p	Winnipeg	10.50a	4.30p
1.25p	4.07p	Kennedy Avenue	10.57a	4.45p
12.47p	3.54p	Portage Junction	11.11a	5.08p
	15.3p	St. Norbert		
11.32a	3.24p	Cartier	11.42a	6.05p
11.12a	3.10p	St. Agathe	11.50a	6.20p
10.47a	3.05p	Union Point	12.02p	6.40p
10.11a	2.48p	Fliver Plains	12.20p	7.00p
9.42a	2.33p	Morris	12.34p	7.35p
8.53a	2.13p	St. Jean	12.55p	8.12p
		Letellier		
8.15a	1.53p	W. Lyano	1.15p	8.50p
7.00a	1.40p	Pemhina	1.25p	9.05p
	10.10a	Grand Forks	5.20p	
	5.25a	Winnipeg Junction	9.50p	
	8.35a	Minneapolis	6.35a	
	8.00p	St. Paul	7.05a	
Westward.			Eastward.	
	10.20a	Bismarck	12.35a	
	10.11p	Miles City	11.00a	
	2.50p	Helena	7.20p	
	10.50a	Spokane Falls	12.40a	
	5.40p	Pacoco Junction	6.10p	
	6.40a	Portland	7.00a	
	6.45a	(via O. E. & N.)	6.45a	
	3.15p	Tacoma	10.00p	
		via Cascade div.		
		Portland		
		via Cascade div.		

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Daily ex Su	STATIONS.	Daily ex Su
11.10a	Winnipeg	4.00p
	Kennedy Avenue	
10.57a	Portage Junction	4.35p
10.24a	Headingley	5.05p
10.00a	Elmo Plains	5.30p
	Gravel Pit Spur	
9.15a	Elmwood	6.17p
8.52a	Oakville	6.38p
8.25a	Assiniboine Bridge	7.05p
8.10a	Portage la Prairie	7.20p

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Mixed Monday Thru.	Miles from Morris	STATIONS.	Mixed Tuesday Friday
3.30p	0	Morris	2.30p
3.03p	10.0	Lowe's	1.55p
2.30p	21.2	Myrtle	1.13p
4.26p	31.9	Roland	12.45p
5.00p	33.5	Rosebank	12.25p
5.20p	39.6	Miami	12.05p
5.53p	49.0	Deerwood	11.10a
6.19p	(54.1)	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
	84.1	Greenway	9.00a
	92.3	Balder	
	102.0	Belmont	6.04a
	106.7	Hilton	7.36a
	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 51 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. 0000 EAST. No. 1 Daily.	STATIONS.	Road Up. 0000 WEST. No. 2 Daily.
14 00 De	Lethbridge	Ar 1 30
15 55	Woodpecker	23 35
16 50	Purple Springs	22 40
17 45 Ar	Grassy Lake	21 45
18 00 De	Cherry Coulee	20 55
19 50	Winnifred	19 00
20 00	Seven Persons	18 45
20 55	Dunmore	17 50
22 10 Ar		

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	Nepawa	11 23
20 00	79	Minnedosa	10 40
21 00	94	Rapid City	9 15
21 40	115	Shoal Lake	8 45
23 00	133	Hirtle	7 45
23 33	155	Binscarth	6 47
24 15	168	Russell	6 10
24 45	180	Langenburg	5 40
1 45	206	Saltcoats	4 40
		LEAVE	

Notes.

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

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

THE

Northern Pacific And Manitoba Railway.

ARE SELLING THROUGH TICKETS

To all Points in Canada and the United States at

LOWEST RATES THAN EVER

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

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

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

Round Trip Excursion Tickets

To Pacific Coast, Good for Six Months.

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

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

HERBERT SWINFORD, General Agent, 456 Main St., Winnipeg.

J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager.