

Winnipeg Business College.

This fine institution has recently been red new and more commodious quarters, and the occasion seems a fitting one for a short description of the premises, and work, as seen by a casual observer. The Commercial hoped to publish this matter some weeks ago, but there has been delays in securing the matter.

The new premises are situated on Portage avenue, at the corner of Fort street. The building was erected last year as a business block, the ground floor being occupied by stores and the first flat by the business college. The college occupies all of the second floor which is arranged with a special view to such use by the owners. It has every modern convenience in the way of easy means of access from the outer world, large and well lighted hall and class rooms, cloak rooms, lavatories, etc. The main class room is large enough to comfortably accommodate from 60 to 75 pupils, and often that number may be seen at work there. The smaller rooms have always their quota as well. These are allotted to the various classes with due regard



G. W. DONALD,
Secretary Winnipeg Business College.

to their size and the necessities of their work. Next to the commercial class room the most important are those of the shorthand classes. There are two of these, one for lectures and instruction, and one for practice. The class in typewriting is another large one, and a number of the best machines are kept for their use. The college bank is an important institution. Here the student of commercial practice is given an insight into banking life, which is bound to stand him in good stead when face to face with the stern realities. The college office is a business like institution, where the practical side of the concern is looked after.

As showing the magnitude of the work of this important educational institution, it may be stated that the day attendance since the opening of the present term has been 195 scholars, and the night attendance 96 scholars. It requires six permanent teachers to handle these pupils.

Mr. G. W. Donald is the principal of the college and one of its proprietors. C. A. Fleming, of Owen Sound, is its president.

So great has been the success attend-

ing the work of this business college since it was first established in Winnipeg, now many years ago that the work has doubled itself several times, and there are hundreds of its graduates holding responsible positions in this and other business centres who owe their start in life almost solely to the work of the college in their behalf.

Health Foods.

The London Lancet, one of the leading medical publications of the world, in a recent issue, containing the following reference to the foods manufactured by the Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Food Company, which foods are being sold here by the Manitoba Health Food Co., of Winnipeg.

"There are some novel and interesting dietetic preparations in the list of this company. They consist chiefly of foods prepared from cereals and from nuts. Granose Flakes, for example consist of light brown flakes resembling potato chips, which on analysis present the composition of wheaten flour of superior quality, that is, flour in which all the essential food constituents are retained. The nitrogen amounted to 2.14 per cent, which is equivalent to a total of 13.37 per cent. albuminoids. The moisture amounted to 12.02 per cent, and the mineral matter to 2.09 per cent. The microscope showed the presence of starch granules highly distorted by cooking, probably by steam. The preparation is undoubtedly nutritious, not merely on account of its composition, but also because the constituents are partially prepared for the digestive process. 'Nutiose' is an oily looking compound prepared from nuts. The fat is in a finely divided state, amounting to an emulsified condition, while the carbohydrates and nitrogenous matters are previously treated so as also to render them easy of digestion. Lastly, the preparations submitted to us include 'Caramel-Cereal,' which is offered as a substitute for tea and coffee. It consists of carefully roasted wheat, and resembles coffee in color and appearance, and in the size of the grain. It yields, on steeping in boiling water, a rich infusion with aromatic, coffee-like taste, which contains the nutritious constituents of the wheat berry.

"The preparations are of interest as indicating the steps which are taken to produce on a commercial scale foods in which the nutritive value is increased by the process adopted.

Monthly Trade Returns.

The Dominion customs collections for the nine months of the current fiscal year up to the end of March, total \$18,810,064, as compared with \$16,451,879 in the same period last year. March last year showed exceptionally large collections by reason of the impending tariff changes.

The customs return at the Winnipeg office for the month of March are as follows:

	1899.	1898.
Exported	\$577,186	\$241,083
Fatered for consumption—		
Dutiable	432,962	330,630
Free	109,695	127,613
Total	\$512,657	\$158,243

Duty collected \$118,117 \$92,243
It will be seen from these returns that there was a substantial increase in the volume of trade over the same month last year. This expansion manifests itself in almost equal ratio all through the list of our imports, and

is due mainly to the natural increase in the volume of trade incident to improvement in the general condition of the people.

The inland revenue returns at the Winnipeg office for the month of March show the following amounts collected:

Spirits	\$20,587.96
Malt	2,097.79
Tobacco	11,086.64
Raw leaf	667.20
Cigars, ex-factory	296.10
Cigars	1,205.40
Petroleum	131.00
Mythelated spirits	157.22

\$36,829.31

The Outlook in Rubber.

"The demand for rubber products has kept pace with every advancement made by our people, and is growing faster now than ever before," says the India Rubber World. "It is as little likely to decrease permanently as the railways are to give place again to stage coaches. At the same time, the improvement in treating rubber in the factory has enabled goods to be produced of a higher quality and at lower prices than were ever before known. It may be that there are elements in the rubber trade which are not conducive to profits on the whole, but they will disappear in the process of the survival of the fittest, just as has been the case in former years. Meanwhile there are important firms—firms of long standing and well equipped with capital—who are prepared to testify that the past year showed the largest volume of business they have ever known, and the fact that they are still in the field proves that the business was not done at a loss. There were consumed last year in the United States and Canada, according to the best estimates obtainable, 42,283,000 pounds of rubber, against 38,101,000 pounds in 1897 and 30,246,000 pounds in 1896. The prices paid were the highest ever known, for while the highest quotation for fine Para in 1896 was 85 cents, the range of prices last year was between \$1 cents and \$1.06. It is impossible that this increase in consumption could have occurred, and at such a high level of prices, without a firm demand for products, together with a margin of profits for the manufacturers. Otherwise there would have been a long list of failures, instead of many new factories and enlargements of old ones, accompanied by an increase of capital invested."

Railway to Hudson Bay

There has been strong agitation in Toronto for a railway to Hudson Bay. The result of this is seen in the granting of bonuses to aid such roads, by the Ontario government. It is proposed to grant a subsidy of \$2,000 per mile for a line of railway connecting with the C. P. R. at Mississauga station, and extending thence to the mouth of the Moose River in James Bay. In addition to the cash subsidy a grant of 5,000 acres per mile of railway constructed is proposed to be given out of the lands through which the railway may pass. A similar subsidy of \$2,000 a mile, together with a land grant to the same extent, is proposed to be given to the James Bay railway, which it is proposed to build from a point near Sudbury, in the direction of Lake Abitibi, to Hudson Bay. This line is expected to open up a very large tract of valuable agricultural land in the vicinity of Lakes Temiscamingue and Abitibi.