

will be considerably short of that of last year, which of course adds a strong factor to the position of the market.—*Trade Bulletin.*

General Notes.

Cheese has advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c per lb from midsummer prices, and butter 2 to 3c per lb. The exports of butter and cheese from Montreal at the close of the season of 1886-7 will aggregate between \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000, a sum total to be in no wise despised.

A Montreal wholesale hardware dealer, in speaking about the prospects of that trade, says: "There is of course a limit to low prices, and already indications point to an advance. The British and American manufacturers and the Canadian market seem to be in a healthier condition than last year. The most important evidence bearing on this fact is found in their unwillingness to book orders for forward delivery. English manufacturers are having demands from their workmen for advanced wages; while all they ask for will not be granted, a compromise will likely be effected. This will have a tendency to add to the cost of goods and consequently stiffen prices."

Available Supply of Wheat.

Available supply of wheat October 2, 1886, and corresponding date last year:

	1886, bus.	1885, bus.
Visible supply in the		
U.S. and Canada, east		
of Rocky Mountains..	51,220,379	45,140,901
On passage—		
Wh't and fl'r for Cont..	6,000,000	1,200,000
" for U.K..	16,480,000	10,400,000
Total	73,700,379	56,740,901
Sept. 25	72,780,078	56,246,479
Sept. 4	67,525,555	56,444,381
Aug. 7	58,192,992	56,419,409
July 3	52,778,752	63,440,303

Selections.

A working man states that "two drinks of whisky cost a pound and a half of beefsteak; two beers, a dinner of mutton chops; one cocktail, an egg plant or a head of cauliflower. 'What will you take, Charley!' stands for a nice oyster supper for the whole family on Sunday. 'Set 'em up again!' means sugar in the house for a month." This is a bit of practical economy.

Quite often one sees in our papers notices of former residents who had roamed in search of they hardly knew what, returning to Manitoba or one of the Territories, contented to resettle and remain here. Happy is the contented man, and the roamer is to be pitied, for he finds some drawbacks in every country and keeps moving along to settle at last perhaps worse off in health wealth and location than when he started.

Crossing a beautiful stretch of country in Southern Manitoba one summer day, driving with a very successful farmer whose fine place had just been left, and calling at another equally as good, there was seen one between with very evident signs of failure. Asking our host how this was where the land was just as good, he said "well I don't know unless its because this

man is not a farmer and does not attend to his farm, his wife dislikes farm life, and though he started with £400 capital, and should have been in a fine position, he is going down hill fast."

The *Scientific American* says: Sunflowers are used in Wyoming Territory for fuel. The stalks when dry are as hard as maple wood and make a hot fire, and the seed heads with the seeds in are said to burn better than the best hard coal. An acre of sunflowers will furnish fuel for one stove a year. This should be a good hint to Manitoba and Northwestern farmers. Sunflowers are known to attain enormous size here.

M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu gives the following figures showing the quantity of tobacco consumed in the different countries of Europe, and the rate per 100 inhabitants is, according to him, as follows: Spain 110 pounds, Italy 128 pounds, Great Britain 138 pounds, Russia 182 pounds, Hungary 207 pounds, France 210 pounds, Denmark 224 pounds, Norway 229 pounds, Austria 273 pounds, Germany 336 pounds, Holland 448 pounds and Belgium 560.

Wooden sidewalks are denounced by the chairman of the Montreal Board of Health as a fertile source of disease, especially among young children, who are more exposed to emanations from the surface of the ground than older persons. The space under the boards become filled with dust and other matter, washed in by the rain, the hot weather causes fermentation, and noxious gases arise, causing diarrhoeal diseases, low fevers, etc.

"Yes," said a Kentuckian who had been in the far west, "Indians are powerful fond of whiskey. Let 'em once get the taste of whiskey, an' they'll give up everything for it. An old chief out in western Dakota offered me a pony, saddle, bridle, blanket and I don't know what else for a pint of whiskey I had with me."

"And you wouldn't give it to him?"

"Not much. That was the last pint I had left. But it shows how fond Indians are of whiskey.—*New York Sun.*

Underselling established prices is one of the worst evils which fair traders have to contend against, and country buyers would best study their own interests by discouraging the practice of cutting under regular rates on the part of travellers. If a buyer, before closing a bargain with a party who offers him goods at below card rates, would first consider for a moment, and ask himself the question: "What guarantee have I that this party will not go to my neighbor and offer him goods at even a cut upon my cut, rather than miss an order?"

About twenty miles from Port Arthur and lying about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rabbit Mountain silver mine, between it and Lake Superior, is a small lake opening out of Lake Oliver. On the rocky walls of one of the shores are pictures in colors, but of the artists no tradition remains. There are figures of men, canoes, paddles, crabs, serpents, etc., and in one place the letters "Be-mo," executed with differing degrees of artistic skill, some of them of a high order. Did these mysterious painters belong to the mound builders and copper workers of the Northwest?—*The Emigrant.*

It was a Maine girl of whom the story is told that she refused to marry a most devoted lover

until he should have amassed a fortune of \$10,000. After some expostulation he accepted the decree and went to work. About three months after this, the avaricious young lady, meeting her lover, asked: "Well, Charlie, how are you getting along?" "Oh, very well, indeed," Charlie returned cheerfully: "I've got \$18 saved." The young lady blushed and looked down at the toes of her walking boots, and stabbed the inoffensive earth with the point of her parasol. "I guess, Charlie, that's about near enough."

The newest departure is the insurance of plate glass on the assessment plan. Several of the cities and towns of Ontario have such societies. Their operations are illegal and are liable to be stopped by setting the law in motion against them. Some of the fire insurance companies also are insuring plate glass against accidental breakage as well as against fire.

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