

It is individual effort that counts, and, every man should recognize that he has a responsibility on this question.

Signed on behalf of the Commercial Travelers' Circle of Canada.

R. M. STEWART, President.
E. FIELDING, Secretary.

British Columbia Timber.

A shipment of British Columbia timber which passed east some days ago, excited considerable comment. It took three double cars to hold it. The dimensions of the timbers were as follows: 1st car. 3 pieces 36 x 36 inches, 60 feet long. 2nd car: 2 pieces 21 x 21, 60 feet long; 1 piece 36 x 36, 60 feet long; 1 piece 24 x 24, 60 feet long; 3 pieces 21 x 21, 62 feet long. 3rd car: 3 pieces 21 x 21, 60 feet long; 3 pieces 21 x 21, 64 feet long; 5 pieces 14 x 16, 80 feet long. These immense timbers will be used by the Montreal harbor commissioners in the harbor. The C.P.R. undertook to lay them in Montreal in twelve days from the time they left the shipping point. The contract was filled by the Hasting branch of the British Columbia Timber and Trading Company.

Dairying in Manitoba.

Following is an extract from a paper read by Prof. Barre at the recent meeting of the Manitoba Dairy Association:

I need not enumerate the many advantages derived from properly conducted butter and cheese factories. These advantages are now pretty well understood. Many of our farmers are to day the strongest advocates of the factory system, and in localities where such factories exist they plainly state that they cannot get along without them. Ask the city and country merchants, the loan company managers, what class of farmers meet their accounts most promptly? They will invariably reply: The dairy farmers, the butter and cheese factory patrons. Outside of all ordinary advantages, which a factory can bring, there are here, the most important factors, urging our farming community to adopt dairying as a part of their operations. There are, 1st, the uncertainty of a sound crop; 2nd, the better utilization of a large quantity of cheap feed; 3rd, the maintenance of our lands in a good cropping condition. It is a well known fact that 100 lbs. of good hay, or its equivalent in 40 lbs. of wheat or 60 lbs. of oats properly feed to good cows, will produce about 60 lbs of milk. Hence, instead of selling our damaged wheat at 25 to 30c, and our oats at from 17 to 25c per bushel, it would be far better to convert the grain into butter, cheese, pork, bacon, ham and eggs, for which we always find a ready and profitable market. Such operation would enable the farmer to sell manufactured products instead of the raw material, and thus save the manufacturers' profit. He would also keep up the fertility of his land, which cannot fail to become exhausted by constant cropping without manuring.

The table given herewith shows the number of cheese factories and creameries in operation in Manitoba during the years from 1886 to 1891. In 1886 there were three cheese factories and two creameries, capital invested, \$9,000; 24,000 pounds of

butter were produced and 75,000 lbs of cheese; the total value of cheese and butter was \$12,300, and the total value of cows, plant and production \$36,000. In 1888 there were 22 factories and creameries, the capital invested being \$37,000, butter produce, 65,000 lbs.; cheese produce, 350,000 lbs.; total value of cheese and butter, \$48,000; total value of cows, plant and production, \$135,000. For 1891 the figures were: Cheese factories and creameries, 36; capital invested, \$75,000; cheese produced 600,000 lbs.; butter produced, 200,000; value of cheese and butter, \$100,000; value of cows, \$125,000; total value of plant, cows and cost of production, \$300,000.

In tracing the location of these factories we find thirty in Manitoba and six in the Territories. Forty-three per cent. of their total number, representing forty-six per cent. of all capital invested, are located in the French settlements. Fifty-five per cent. of all factories are to be found within sixty miles of Winnipeg. Hence the city of Winnipeg is to-day the greatest dairy centre of Manitoba and the Northwest.

ONTARIO AND MANITOBA FACTORY WORK COMPARED.

It would be useful to compare the work done in some of our factories with that accomplished in Ontario so as to bring out our natural advantages and locate our deficiencies. Our readers will please bear in mind our inefficient data regarding general averages from Manitoba factories. We can only give figures obtained from a few of them.

	Ontario Factories	Manitoba Factories	Creameries Average
Average quality of butter from 100 lbs of milk	3½ lbs	—	4½ lbs.
Average quantity of cheese from 100 lbs of milk	9½ lbs	10	—
Average yield of milk per cow per season 2,800 lbs	—	—	3,361 lbs
Value of product per cow per season.....	\$25.00	—	\$18.87
Value of product per day and per cow.....	13 cts	—	13½ cts
Average yield of milk per day and per cow	17 lbs	—	16½ lbs
Number of working days	160	130	160
Value of each patron's revenue	—	—	\$184.00

The above table clearly shows: 1st, the richness of Manitoba milk in butter and cheese; 2nd, that some of our scrub herd are doing fairly well, a herd of eleven cows averaging 3,500 lbs. of milk per head at the creamery and giving a net return of \$29 a piece of butter only; 3rd, that the cheese season is at present shorter here than in Ontario, and that the creamery season is longer here than that of the cheese factory; 4th, owing to the shortness and to the inefficiency of our herds, the average volume of our product per cow is also deficient. But there is no reason whatever why our cheese factories should not be kept open during a period of six months. Some of our creameries have already reached that figure. It is only a question of larger herds, improved and better fed in the fall of the year. With regard to the financial condition of these factories I know that most of them are doing very well, and that all of them are in a hopeful condition.

Peace River Country.

From the report of a lecture on this country delivered by the Rev. A. C. Garrioch at Portage la Prairie we make the following extracts:—

This much talked of country is 1,390 miles from here, 500 miles farther north than Portage and 700 miles farther west. To get there the traveller goes 1,040 miles by train, then 350 by wagon and boat. It is supposed that the Peace River country derived its name from a treaty of peace made many years ago between the Beaver Indians and the Crees. The scenery of the country is magnificent. It abounds in timber and, putting the estimate at the lowest, Mr. Garrioch felt certain that the annual output of the country before very long would be eight billion feet of lumber.

There are now some fifty farmers including the Hudson's Bay Company. In all there are about 300 cattle and 1,000 horses. There is nothing to hinder an energetic man from making a fortune there ranching, as the grasses are so nutritious and sweet that the cattle are rolling fat with no special care from their owners. For about seven and a half months there is no snow at all and in the winter the Chinook winds are sure to follow every cold spell, thereby lessening the length and severity of the winter very much. Two weeks of spring-like weather are certain to follow the cold snaps. Navigation is open for over seven months of the year and the climate, taken as a whole, the speaker considered fully as pleasant as that of Manitoba. That the soil is good there is no doubt, the products prove that, and the country is rich in wood and water. A profusion of flowers adorn the landscape and a sunflower, which Mr. Garrioch measured, was fourteen inches in diameter. It is an ordinary thing to have pumpkins grown in the gardens which weigh twenty-five pounds.

A New Guide to Japan and China.

Westward to the Far East is the name of a neatly and tastefully fashioned little guide book, published by the General Passenger Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the convenience of those who are making, or who intend to make, the new and fashionable trip across the American Continent, and on to Japan and China. The dress of the book is pretty and distinctly Japanese, and the matter within is written by one who evidently is familiar with the places mentioned, and the customs and observances described, and who writes with a kindly appreciation of the people and pleasures of Japan, as well as with an artists love for the beautiful in nature. The book contains all that information concerning the daily wants of a traveller which tourists find so useful, as well as a vocabulary in English and Japanese of the principal words and phrases in use when shopping, sightseeing, etc. The guide can be procured gratuitously on application to any of the agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Lake of the Woods Milling company have moved their Winnipeg offices to new premises on the corner of Main and James streets, which have been fitted up in very comfortable and attractive style.