

### The Candidates.

The candidate is again abroad in the land, with his pleasant smile and winning ways. Even the poorest voter in the district is now considered worthy of a warm recognition by the candidate and his skirmishers. We present this week half-tone portraits of the two candidates in Centre Winnipeg for the local house. T. W. Taylor is



T. W. Taylor,  
Government Candidate for Centre Winnipeg.

seeking the votes of the people to return him as a supporter of the government, while Robt. Muir is the opposition candidate. Mr. Taylor is perhaps the better known of the two as a public man, in Winnipeg. He has taken an active interest in municipal affairs in past years and occupied the honorable position of mayor of the city for two terms. At the provincial general elections five years ago, Mr. Taylor contested North Winnipeg unsuccessfully. Mr. Muir has not been before



Robert Muir,  
Opposition Candidate for Centre Winnipeg.

the public heretofore in a political capacity, but he served the city a short time as alderman. In a business way both gentlemen are well known and highly esteemed citizens. Mr. Muir was interested in the machinery business in Winnipeg in the early days, when the young city had only started on its career of progress and development. Of late years he has been in the grain and milling business. Mr. Taylor, who carries on a book binding establishment, has also been in business here ever since Winnipeg had any use for such an institution.

### Winnipeg City Council.

The Winnipeg city council met on Monday night. Among the communications was a writ on behalf of E. B. Lemon, demanding \$250 for damage to trees and shrubbery on his property caused by city employees. The city engineer presented a report dealing with the question of cost of new waterworks. The works committee recommended the construction of a number of public improvements. The committee appointed to deal with the question of a subway under the C. P. R. tracks on Main street, reported recommending that a 52-foot subway be constructed. The report was discussed at length and some of the aldermen were strongly in favor of increasing the width of the proposed subway to 60 feet and a motion to this effect was finally adopted. A by-law to grant one per cent rebate for prompt payment of taxes was passed through its three readings.

### Government Dairy Course.

The home dairy course will begin on Jan. 7, 1901, and continue until Feb. 2. The second course will begin on March 4, and continue until March 30. The butter and cheese makers' courses begin Feb. 4, and continue until March 30.

Many farmers have kept their sons and daughters from the dairy school because they felt they could not afford it, but more have been kept away because they did not know what a dairy school course meant. The question is often heard, "What benefit will it be to me to take a dairy course?" Many people believe that a dairy school is a place in which to learn to make butter and cheese, and as they have made it for years, they know all there is to know, and it is a rest from such they are now wanting. If you are making butter in the home dairy, you will receive lessons in setting and skimming milk, operating all the hand cream separators on the Winnipeg market, care and ripening of separator cream, coloring, churning, salting, washing, working, printing and packing butter, the testing of milk and cream by the Babcock test, the value of milk and cream for butter making, and the methods of dividing proceeds by the per cent. of fat.

Special instructions will be given in composite milk testing for the payment of milk according to its butter or cheese value. The injustice of the "pooling system" by which all kinds of milk receive the same price, is evident from the proceeding; if the milk of a certain patron is richer than that of others, it will make a higher grade of cheese, and more of it per hundred-weight, hence a higher price should be paid for it. Most of the cheese factories in Manitoba are still paying the patrons by this pooling system. It will be to your advantage to attend, as the factories are going to pay by the per cent. of fat and casein.

Anyone wishing to enter any or all of these courses will be furnished with the addresses of suitable places for board and lodging, and information in reference to the work and instruction will be readily furnished on application.

Every effort will be used to help the students and give them instruction that will be of the most importance to them.

For application and information, address letters to C. A. Murray, Dairy Superintendent, Winnipeg.

### Winter Fur Styles.

The season for fur garments is again opening and much attention is being given by merchants and furriers to the fashions which are to rule during the coming winter. The season is to be one of greater variety than ever in the matter of what may be worn and there will also be a great deal of combination of various kinds of furs in coats, collars, capes, etc. Most of the old favorite furs are to be in vogue again, such as seal, Persian lamb, beaver, mink, marten, astrachan and coon, while stone marten, Russian sable, electric seal, etc., will meet with increased favor. The indications are that there will be a better sale than ever this season for black Persian lamb coats for ladies' wear. These are cheaper than they have been in other years, which will help to popularize them. The regular selling price at Winnipeg seems to range around \$110 for best grades. One of the latest patterns for a lady's Persian lamb jacket is shown

herewith. It will be noticed that the waist has been shortened to Elton length and the sleeves are the newest shape. The trimming about the collar and down the front may be of any other good fur which suits the taste of the wearer. Next to the coat or jacket the regular full length cape will be the favorite this season. These are made up in seals, beavers, astrachan, etc., and vary in price according to the fur and expense of making. A good black astrachan should not cost more than \$30.00 retail here. A very stylish looking cape is being shown of electric seal 30 inches long with full sweep deep storm collar and fronts edged with marten and lined with satin. Capes and coats of cloth, plush, etc., with fur trimmings will also be worn this winter as usual. These usually cost a very modest sum and look well.

Collarettes and caperlines are being



A Fashionable Fur Jacket.

shown in a variety of styles. Some of the collarettes are very elaborate and showy. One of the most showy is a combination tab collarette of electric seal and Persian lamb, trimmed with 10 full fox tails and lined with satin. This costs about \$12.00.

Storm collars and ruffs will be as fashionable and popular as ever judging by the variety shown by furriers. Grey and black Persian lamb, electric seal, prairie wolf, fox, and all the native furs will be used in the collars. Ruffs are shown in mink, marten, sable, blue and red fox, etc. A very pretty ruff of stone marten, which sells at \$18.00 retail is popular in these. Mink ruffs to sell at \$12 to \$15 are also popular. These are not made with the heads on this year, but have three or four black tails by way of embellishment.

### Comparative Prices of Staples.

	Oct. 13, 1900.	Oct. 20, 1899.
Flour	\$3.40@3.60	\$3.35@3.50
Wheat	77 1/2	73 1/2
Corn	46	39 1/2
Oats	25	23 1/2
Rye	58 1/2	65 1/2
Cotton	8 1/2	7 1/2
Printcloths	3 1/2	2 1/2
Wool, No. 1	28 1/2	34 1/2
Wool, Ohio	25 1/2	30 1/2
Pork, mess	13.25@14.50	9.00@9.50
Lard	7.35	5.55
Butter	22 1/2	21
Cheese	11	12
Sugar, 96	4 1/2	4 1/2
Sugar, gran.	6 1/2	6 1/2
Coffee, No. 7	5 1/2	6 1/2
Petroleum, std.	7.45	8.95
Iron, Bes. pig	13.25	21.50
Steel bill. ton.	17.00	40.00
Steel rails	26.00	35.00
Copper, lb.	16.75	18.00
Lead, lb.	4.37 1/2	4.60
Tin, lb.	23.00	30.50

\*Pittsburgh

-Bradstreet's

The Winnipeg Free Press reports that a steel plant is to be established in an Ontario town, by a company with a capital of \$12,000,000. With an election campaign on hand, party papers must be allowed considerable latitude, which no doubt accounts for the extensive capital of the alleged company.

### Profits of 1899 and 1900.

"It is reported unofficially that the profits of the largest steel manufacturer in the United States and in the world, for the year 1900 will exceed by some 10 per cent. those for the year 1899. Interest attaches to this showing from the fact that a year ago the estimate of this year's profits was placed at nearly 100 per cent. over those for 1899. The balance on the right side of the ledger is doubtless satisfactory to this manufacturing company, for it represents a very neat profit, but," says Iron and Steel, "the difference between the aspect of trade a year ago and now is most forcefully illustrated by the gap which intervenes between the estimated and actual earnings. In other words, the trade is down to earth again, or within safe distance thereof. Three quarters of the year have passed away, a year that has been only less remarkable in iron and steel than that of 1899, and the decline has been uninterrupted from start to finish. The descent was skilfully conducted, makers paying out the ropes that held quotations just enough to keep the business moving at a fairly good gait. The year from present signs will average up well with 1899. Many business men in iron and steel have already estimated their trade for the year. With some the volume will be slightly less, with others slightly more. The general result will be that the two years will be nearly enough alike to be twins, twins of herculean build and marvelous girth. During the year 1899 the prices grew and grew. The apex was reached near the close of the year, and the less dizzy altitude of the present brings trade down to about where it was when the crescendo movement began in 1899. These will be two most noteworthy years, in truth."

### Care of Health.

In matters of health, paradoxical as the statement is, says the Youth's Companion, the battle is not always to the strong. Indeed, it is by no means rare to see cases where the direct cause of premature breakdown and death was an inherited good constitution. It is with health as with wealth—that which an ancestor has labored long to accumulate may be dissipated in a short time by a spendthrift heir; while, on the other hand, men are apt to be careful of that for which they have personally struggled.

It is an undoubted physiological fact that people who have inherited good constitutions may, if they choose and barring accidents, live long lives, yet how often we see such people wasting their great gift in needless imprudences, priding themselves on the impunity with which they overtax nerve force on foolish pleasures, claiming that they "never take cold," and boasting of their recuperative powers, in the possession of which they continue to insult nature.

But sooner or later nature always resents insult, and the day of retribution inevitably comes to the man who uses his principal of health to gamble with instead of contenting himself with the legitimate use of his interest.

This, of course, does not alter the fact that one man may do things with impunity that would be suicidal in another. Our parable still holds good. His principal is larger, and consequently his income is larger; nevertheless, let him be satisfied with his comfortable 6 per cent and not tempt fate with wilder schemes.

Still clinging to our metaphor, we may say that, as there are many Dick Whitingtons, who come to town with a penny in the pocket, but with careful thrift end by being Lord Mayors, so it may be with many who are poor in physical health. Recognizing their limitations, and living wholesome sanitary lives, they may actually create a constitution enabling them to enjoy long years of health and happiness.

This end is not to be attained by a fussy over-occupation with questions of hygiene, but by a brave determination, daily carried out, to eat properly, sleep properly, breathe properly and pay due heed to nature's admonitions.

In this fight we have the comfort of knowing that nature herself is with us, her tendency being ever away from disease and toward health.

Minneapolis millers have put down their prices for flour 10c per sack, making the quotation now \$2.35 and \$2.25 for the two first grades.