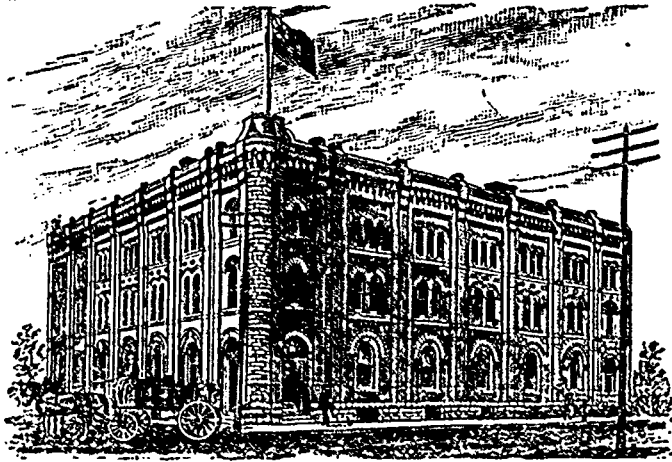


GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.

G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES

CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

The intelligence of the death of the Hon. Thos. White, Minister of the Interior, which took place at Ottawa about midnight on Saturday last, was received with sorrow throughout Canada. In the West, the late minister was well known, and though at times his policy in regard to this part of Canada differed from the popular desire here, nevertheless the marked interest which he took in the country was duly recognized. As Minister of the Interior, his work in Parliament and in his department, was of special interest to the West. The pains which he took to inform himself personally as to the requirements of Western Canada, during his several visits to this part of the Dominion, showed that he had the real welfare of the country at heart, and that any mistakes which he made were errors of judgment. It is the general verdict that in the death of Hon. Thos. White, Canada has lost one of most careful, practical and able of her public men.

It is asserted that the percentage of loss on well insured property is double that of uninsured. This tells a bad state of affairs, and emphasizes the statement that it is necessary that there should be some means of investigating into all cases of fires. Insurance companies, through their agents, are no doubt largely to blame for many fires, through granting policies of over insurance. Many cases of over insurance are constantly coming to light, and where such insurance can be obtained, there is a great temptation in the way of dishonestly inclined persons. Persons who would not rob a private individual often think there is no harm in getting ahead of a corporation, such as an insurance company. The honorable person will, however, fail to see the difference. If the frequency of losses from fires upon heavily insured properties were a matter solely between the insurance companies and the insured, the question would not be of such great importance. But the matter does not end there. A fire starting in a heavily insured property very often seriously involves others who are not so well protected against loss. Here is where the great objection to excessive insurance comes in. The company which

over-insures property adjacent to the properties of other parties, is doing an injustice to these persons, by increasing their risk of loss by fire. If the statement that the percentage of loss on well insured property is double that of uninsured property be correct, it presents a truly alarming state of affairs. It means that probably one half of the fires are caused by attempts at willful destruction of property in order to realize the insurance. Taking this view of the case, fire insurance becomes a nuisance in cities and town where buildings are in close proximity to each other. It almost leads one to consider whether it would not be advisable to abolish insurance in towns, and instead levy a special tax upon property to an amount not exceeding the average insurance rate, to be used in providing appliances and adopting other means as a protection against the occurrence and spread of fires. It is certainly a necessity that something should be done to prevent over-insurance, and also to discover the causes of fires. If it were known that a searching investigation would be made into the cause of every fire, there would probably be fewer fires. Punishment might also be provided for agents who had taken excessive risks, thereby placing a premium upon the crime of arson, and endangering the property of others.

The Local Government of Manitoba seem determined to undertake a vigorous immigration policy. In this they will be supported by popular opinion. The first move has been to appoint Mr. McMillan and Capt. Wastie, of Brandon, to go to Ontario, with the object of establishing themselves there in the interest of immigration to Manitoba. One will have his head-quarters in the eastern and the other in the western portion of that province. The desirability of inducing Ontario farmers to come to Manitoba is generally recognized, in preference to settlers from foreign countries. Some very good settlers arrive from foreign countries, but there are also many who belong to undesirable classes, and who are rather an injury than an advantage to Manitoba. The Ontario farmers are generally of a superior

JAMES PYE,

FLOUR MILL BUILDER

CONSULTING ENGINEER, &c.

218 Third Avenue South,
MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN

A Manitoba Testimonial.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Dec. 8th, 1887

JAMES PYE, Esq., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.

DEAR SIR,—In handing you our check for \$1,301.24, in full for balance on your contract for building and enlarging our mill, we without solicitation wish to state, that you have done your work in a manner highly satisfactory to this company. The capacity which you guaranteed at 275 barrels, we find considerably under the mark, as we are at present making over 300 barrels, and the quality of the flour is all that we could wish for. Some of our largest purchasers frankly tell us, it is equal to any flour made in either Minnesota or this province. The yield also we find very satisfactory. We must also bear testimony to your pleasing and uncommonly manner, and your willingness at all times to meet our wishes. This has made our business relations pleasant and we can honestly say, that we recommend you to any person, requiring anything in the mill building or mill furnishing line. Wishing you the success that straight dealing merits, we are

Yours very truly,

THE PORTAGE MILLING CO
Jas. MacLenaghan, Managing Director.

class, and their knowledge of farming as conducted in America, gives them a great advantage over the foreigners, who, no matter how successful they may have been in the land which they left, have a great deal to learn about prairie farming in the West before they can hope to excel.

CHEAP land is one of the great advantages of the West, and which greatly assists the prairie farmer in competing with his produce in the markets of the world, and in overcoming the drawbacks of distance from market and dear freight rates. In placing its lands in Manitoba upon the market, the C. P. Ry. Company does not seem to comprehend the relation of the value of land to the cost of carrying produce to market. As the C. P. Ry. Company has the power of fixing the cost to the Manitoba farmer of marketing his produce, as well as fixing the price of its lands, it would naturally be supposed that an effort would be made to strike the ratio between the two. Evidently, however, no thought has been taken of this important matter. For instance, the lands of the company in Southern Manitoba are held for sale at from \$5 to \$9 per acre. Now, let us see what this means, when compared with the cost of marketing the products of the soil. The great product of the soil of Manitoba, it is unnecessary to say is wheat, or as sometimes stated, No. 1 hard. At 30 cents per bushel as the average cost of getting this wheat to market, an acre of ground which produces thirty bushels of wheat brings in to the C. P. Ry. Company just \$9 in freight charges. It will thus be seen that the cost of marketing wheat, per acre, is equal in a single year to the highest value of the railway lands. In other words, the railway company receives in freight charges upon the products of the soil, each year, the full value of the land itself. There certainly seems to be something out of proportion in this. The settler who buys a farm from the company not only pays for the land, but also pays the company the price of the land every year or so, in freight charges. Would it not be advisable for the company in the light of these statements, to dispose of its