



WINNIPEG, MAN.

Holiday Season Over

NOW for business. The usual holiday rush has cleaned out all lines of Produce pretty well, and we have no hesitation in saying that the year just closed has been our banner year. We have handled more goods in our line than any other firm in the Canadian Northwest. Satisfactory reports daily from shippers is our criterion that everything is all right. Having our own branch houses in Nelson and Vancouver doing a large pork packing trade bring us in touch with the large buyers of produce and consequently we can handle all the produce you have all the year round—**BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, CHEESE and DRESSED HOGS.**

If your name was not on our list last year, get it on this year. Correspondence solicited

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.

SHIPPERS OF BUTTER



WE guarantee every shipper of Butter, whether of a single package or a car load, the very best service that any strictly responsible experienced house in this or any other market can give. If you are satisfied to have goods sold upon their merits, wish to enjoy the advantages of a large established trade, and be assured of square, liberal treatment, correspond with us, or better, mark up a shipment to us.

R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY

Wholesale Provision Merchants

WINNIPEG

NELSON

VANCOUVER

Sweden's New Iron Ore Mines.

Samuel Hill, son-in-law of James J. Hill, and prominent in railroad circles in Minnesota, has just returned from abroad. In reference to the new railroad being constructed in northern Sweden under the Arctic circle, he says: "There have been extensive discoveries of iron ore in that region and the new road now extends 250 miles from the iron range to the Baltic Sea. In the other direction a railroad is being graded and will be finished within a year that will enable this ore to be shipped to Atlantic tide water. Mr. Hill says that, unlike the Minnesota ore, which is as coarse as gravel, the Swedish ore is as fine as sand. "It seems strange," he continued, "that the best railroad in Europe, from a tonnage standpoint, should be laid under the Arctic circle. These trains haul forty cars, each

having a capacity of twenty-five tons or what railroad men would call trains of 1,000 revenue tons. When we remember that the discovery of soft iron ore in Minnesota affected Britain's trade more seriously than anything that had happened in twenty years, the wonderful possibilities following the shipment of this across the channel to England becomes apparent. Returning cargoes of coal for the operation of the road and for general purposes still further indicate the importance of this ore discovery and the transportation problem involved in it. Thus far no coal has been discovered tributary to the ore."—Iron and Steel.

Industries of Fiji.

The principal agricultural industry of the colony of Fiji is the cultivation

of sugar. The total area of the land under cane cultivation is estimated at 32,160 acres, and the production during the past year was 301,691 tons of cane. There are three mills in the colony and a fourth is shortly to be erected. An important feature in the sugar industry is the cultivation of cane by Indian coolies who have completed their term of indenture. At Rewa they cultivated, during 1899, 362 acres, producing 17,213 tons of cane, valued at £9,697, and at Navau they cultivated, during the same period, 1,343 acres, producing 19,680 tons of cane, valued at £10,335. In 1898 some 4,000 acres of land were acquired for lease to these Indian immigrants whose term of indenture had expired, with a view to inducing them to remain in the colony. During 1899 two additional blocks were acquired to the extent of 1,320 acres, and this land

is being leased in the same way. About 90 per cent. of the cultivation is rice, the remainder being maize, vegetables, etc., while the lessees have the use, in common, of grazing ground for their cattle, upon payment of agistment. Copra comes next to sugar in importance in the list of exports, 7,223 tons, of the value of £73,421, having been exported in 1899. Increasing attention is being paid to the cultivation of coffee, tea, cocoa, vanilla, and arrowroot. The botanic station at Suva, from which economic plants are supplied to planters free of cost, issued amongst others, during 1899, 3,589 cacao plants, 1,386 vanilla plants, and 674 coffee plants—Imperial Institute Journal.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 64c in store Fort William.

Flour—Local price per sack—Patent, \$1.60; \$1.00; best bakers', \$1.70.

Oatmeal—\$1.70 per 80 lb. sack to the retail trade.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$9.50; \$10.00 per ton. Shorts, \$11.50; \$12.00, delivered to city dealers.

Oats—Carlots on track, new oats, 21¢ to 27c, according to quality.

Barley—25¢ to 28c per bushel for feed grades of new; 28¢ to 32c for malting.

Country wheat—48¢ to 52c per bushel, according to grade and freight rate to farmers at country points.

Corn—in carlots, 39¢ to 40c per bushel of 50 lb.

Flax—\$1.20 per bushel.

Butter—Dairy, 15¢ to 20c per lb. for best grades.

Cheese—Regular sizes, 13¢ to 13½c to the retail trade.

Eggs—18c for Manitoba fresh.

Hides—No. 1 green hides, 7¢ to 7½c per lb.

Wool—8¢ to 9c for unwashed fleece.

Seneca Root—3c per lb.

Hay—Baled, \$5.50; \$6.50 per ton on cars.

Potatoes—Choice new potatoes, 4½c per bushel.

Poultry—Turkeys, 11c per lb; chickens, ducks, geese, 9c per lb.

Dressed Meats—Beef, 5¢ to 6c; veal, 7¢ to 8c; mutton, 9c; lamb, 10¢ to 11c; hogs, 5¢ to 6c.

Live Stock—Cattle, 2¢ to 3¢, as to grade; sheep, 4c; hogs, 4½¢ to 5¢ off cars, according to quality.

I wish I could think of some new and unusual Christmas present to surprise mamma with this year," said Miss De Muir, wrinking her fair brow in deep perplexity.

"How do you think she'd like a son-in-law? hoarsely whispered young Spoonamore, falling readily into the only line of thought that seemed to suggest itself.

Mark Twain once pointed out that going to bed is the most fatal of human habits, inasmuch as fully 95 per cent of all deaths take place in bed.