

train loads at our Outremont yards here, and that is the place where the inspector should be located. Arrangements will no doubt be made for the necessary accommodation of the inspector at Outremont yard. The question which seems to remain now for your attention is the appointment of a competent inspector to take care of the interests of the grain shippers. We shall necessarily have to refuse to forward grain to the ports of New York or Boston until it has been inspected, and instructions will be given to our several general freight agents to prohibit the forwarding of grain to Boston or New York intended for export unless it is consigned to the care of some one at either of these ports, who will have the authority, if necessary, to order the disposal of the grain in case terminal line agents should from any cause be unable to bulk any particular consignment. I think this precaution is necessary, and as much in the interests of the owner of the grain as of the railway companies. I wish to call particular attention to the danger of shippers of grain sending consignments of grain simply to the order of some Canadian bank or individual having no business location at the ports of export. This feature caused great confusion last year, and largely resulted in all the loss and detention to our cars which occurred."

### The Uses of Honey.

A writer in the *Horticultural Times* expresses surprise that honey is so seldom seen on the tables of the people of this country. Honey is at once a valuable medicine and food. Foul air, improper ventilation, sudden changes of weather, the exposure of lungs and throat to a damp atmosphere, are the source of no end of throat and bronchial troubles. A free, regular and constant use of honey is probably the best medicine for throat troubles there is. It is a most wholesome and economical substitute for butter, being, as a rule, half the price of that article. Honey is of more service in our cooking than many people imagine. Those who indulge in a glass of grog and hot water on cold winter nights, should try the effects of a spoonful of honey instead of sugar. The change will surprise them. Honey may, indeed, replace sugar as an ingredient in the cooking of almost any article of food. In rice puddings the writer invariably uses honey instead of sugar; the flavor is much more delicious. For preserving most kinds of fruit, honey is far preferable to sugar, as it has the quality of preserving for a long time in a fresh state anything that may be laid in it or mixed with it, and preserving from corruption in a far superior manner to sugar. For many medical purposes honey is invaluable. To town residents who may be jaded and look careworn after the excitement of late hours, when the skin becomes dry, red and harsh looking, try the effects of rubbing gently a thin coating of honey on the face before going to bed. It is one of the finest cosmetics in the world.

### A Cash Basis.

Not enough can be said on the necessity of retail dealers conducting their business on a cash basis. All sorts of plans have been tried to give the cash customer some advantage over the credit customer, but none have had the effect of showing those who buy on credit that they were purchasing at a disadvantage. The giving of checks for each purchase of tea or coffee has been carried on for some time, but it, like all others, does not shut out the credit customer since the check is given with all goods, whether paid for or not. Many dollars' worth of crockery has been given as premiums on these checks when the bill for the goods with which the checks were given was never paid. Storekeepers have given this matter a great deal of study, but the way to overcome the unpleasantness of making a difference between the cash and credit customers have never been solved.

To charge two prices for goods over the same

counter is not impracticable, but in short while would prove unprofitable to the merchant adopting such a plan. Hence the only thing that could be done to overcome the difficulty would be to give a discount for spot cash. Then if the credit purchasers should happen to see a storekeeper give a rebate for cash, it would certainly have a tendency to encourage them to adopt the same plan. By giving a cash discount in this manner, people could be made to see that there is a saving to be made by paying cash for groceries, and the purchasing of many articles of luxury would often be postponed so that there may be cash on hand where-with to purchase groceries.

The adoption of this plan will enable the storekeeper to purchase goods for spot cash, and he will then be in a position to receive a discount at the end of the line. This will be of considerable advantage to him, as the merchant with ready money is always anxiously sought and greatly respected. A trial of this system of doing business must surely result in a benefit to both the retailer and consumer, and no fault can be found by those who do not pay spot cash because of being charged the regular price, while others are receiving a discount.—*Sau Francisco Grocers' Journal.*

### Check Reins.

Over 500 veterinary surgeons have signed a paper condemning tight check reins as painful to horses and productive of disease, causing distortion of the windpipe to such a degree as to impede respiration. They mention paralysis of the muscles of the face, megrima, apoplexy, coma and inflammation as some of the results of its use. The over check rein will often cause a horse to become knee sprung. It destroys the delicate sensitiveness to the bit which is most desirable in guiding a horse. Dr Kitching says: "If a horse pulling a load has his head held in by a check rein, he cannot throw his weight into his collar, and is hindered from giving his body that position which is more natural and effective." He goes on to speak of the constant strain of his limbs and muscles, and the injury caused by the constrained position of the head, whereby the breathing and circulation are effected, and the horse made restless, irritable and uncomfortable, he says: "The check-rein inflicts unceasing torture upon the animal in another way. By holding the head upwards, it puts the muscles of the neck on a constant strain. They become painfully uneasy and tired. If the horse cannot bear it, he rests the weight of his head upon the rein, and his mouth is violently stretched. Thus, he only exchanges one torment for another. To sum up, in a word, the check rein lessens a horse's strength; brings on disease; keeps him in pain; frets and injures his mouth; and spoils his temper."

### Another George Washington.

A young man in a dry goods store in Boston was endeavoring to sell a customer some goods. He had a quantity on hand which he had much desired to dispose of, as they were not of the freshest styles, and the man seemed inclined to take them. When the goods had been examined and the bargain was about to be concluded, the customer asked:

"Are these goods the latest styles?"

The young man hesitated. He wanted to sell the goods, and it appeared evident that if he said they were the latest style the man would take them. But he could not tell a lie, and he replied:

"They are not the latest style of goods, but they are a very good style."

The man looked at him, examined some other goods of later style, and said:

"I will take those of the older style, and some of the new also. Your honesty in stating the facts will fasten me to this place."

The man not only sold his goods and kept a good conscience, but he also retained a customer whom he might never have seen again if he

had not spoken to him the exact truth. There is no permanent gain in falsehood or deception. Righteousness and truth are a sure foundation.—*Farm Pools.*

### Trade Reports Gratifying.

Returns of imports and exports for the month of September enables a comparison to be made between those of the three months of the current fiscal year, and the returns for the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1891-1892. During the latter period we imported goods to the value of \$30,538,938, while during the corresponding period of the present fiscal year our imports were \$33,281,506, an increase of \$2,742,568. The exports increased from \$34,017,012 during the first quarter of the year 1891-92, to \$39,794,175 during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, an increase of \$5,777,063; the month of September alone shows an increase of about \$2,060,000 in exports. The exports during the last fiscal year were some \$18,000,000 in excess of those of the fiscal year 1890-91, so that the growth indicated by the returns for the first quarter of this year is so large.

The Toronto Board of Trade has concurred in the report of the delegates to the meeting of the Trunk Lines Association in New York regarding the grading of Canadian grain in New York for export, and passed on the matter for approval of the Montreal board. The association proposes that the following shall be the grades of grain, for which bips will be reserved in New York: No. 1 spring; No. 1 and 2 white winter; No. 2 goose wheat; No. 2 peas; No. 2 white oats; No. 2 mixed oats; No. 2 blackeyed peas; No. 2 buckwheat; No. 2 and 3 extra barley.

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