

The Arrivals for 1892.

The following figures furnished by Agent Smith, of the Manitoba government immigration department at Winnipeg, gives the monthly arrivals of settlers and cars of stock and of fects, via Fort William and Gretna for the year ending Dec 31, 1892.

	VIA F.T.W.M.	VIA GRETN.
January.....	307	25
February.....	370	63
March.....	4,480	653
April.....	4,157	221
May.....	2,682	31
June.....	1,784	20
July.....	1,890	38
August.....	1,678	26
September.....	1,098	17
October.....	781	20
November.....	325	8
December.....	330	19

Via Fort William	19,657	1,035	450
			10,657
			20,016

SUMMARY.

	Settlers.	Cars S. & F.
Total arrivals, 1892.....	20,016	1,035
Total arrivals, 1891.....	13,123	756
Increase in 1892	6,893	279

The above figures apply to parties who have settled within the province of Manitoba, and do not include settlers who have located in other parts of Western Canada. Of those coming in via the N. P. & M. railway, and driving across the boundary, the agent has been unable to obtain any returns, but the number was small and nearly all of them settled outside of the province. Attention is called to the large increase in numbers that arrived from the east during the months of March and April, over the same months in 1891, the increase being 2,472 settlers, and 391 cars of stock and effects.

The Dominion Immigration Agency at Winnipeg reports the following arrivals of settlers for Manitoba and the Territories:—

January.....	475
February.....	756
March.....	6,027
April.....	7,447
May.....	5,074
June.....	3,841
July.....	4,534
August.....	2,225
September.....	2,313
October.....	1,678
November.....	1,148
December.....	774

Total.....36,895

These figures represent the arrivals by Port Arthur and does not include those who entered by Gretna. The total for 1891 was 16,260, showing that there had been a great increase for 1892. It is thought that fully 33,000 new settlers entered Manitoba and the Territories last year.

Cheap Flour.

A good family flour ground from Ontario wheat is being sold by a Montreal miller at \$1.40 per bag of 93 lbs., which is the lowest price ever before known, and the same flour is being sold in Quebec at \$1.44. These low prices mean a tremendously increased consumption, as wheat and bread are about the cheapest food staples for both man and beast at the present time. When spoken to in reference to the quality of the above, the miller referred to said:—"You have eaten bread made from worse flour than it, which is a good wholesome article." It is very certain that the people of this province never enjoyed such privileges in the shape of cheap food before, and indeed the same remark may be applied to the people of the whole world. It is stated that at the low prices ruling during the past few weeks some cheap lots of flour have been picked up and put into store, for a

higher market, as it is not thought possible that prices can go any lower. This, however, has been thought so often before, and acted upon, that those who have hitherto planned their faith to that belief have become disgusted at the manner in which they were deceived by the untoward turn in prices. Still, it is certain that a rock bottom basis must be reached some time, and it is equally sure that if it has not already touched it, the time cannot be far off when it will, as there can be no profit to millers or to the producers of wheat. Speculation, which has lain dormant in the flour trade for a long time past, is evidently beginning to arouse itself, as we are in receipt of letters from a milling firm in western Ontario, stating that Toronto and other buyers are bidding \$3.00 f. o. b. freely for straight rollers, some of whom would contract from 5,000 to 10,000 bbls. if they could secure them for that figure. Millers, however, are asking \$3 10 per bbl. f. o. b. Since our last issue both London and Liverpool buyers have been enquiring for Canadian flour, and although at low prices, there appears to have been a disposition to advance rather than recede in their cable limits. There has of late been some unprecedented slaughtering of American flour in the English market, Minnesota bakers having been sold at 18s 0d to 19s, notwithstanding that the regular quotations for that class of flour at the time was 21s 6d to 22s 6d. Same Canadian red dog was also sold in Liverpool as low as 10s 3d and 10s 6d per sack of 280 lbs, which are said to be the lowest prices every experienced before in that market. Advices from New York state that all the cheap bargains that were offered last week have been picked up, and holders have since become reserved. A good many thousand barrels of cheap flour were purchased in New York last week over and above what was required for consumption, which demonstrates a revival of the speculative feeling, and if this continues an improvement all round will not be long delayed.—*Trade Bulletin.*

How to Make Money in Stocks.

Anecdotes of Jay Gould are, as might be expected, cropping up in abundance just now, and one or two rather good stories are related by a contributor to the St. James's Gazette, who claims to be one of the few men who ever "got under the skin" of the Little Wizard. The writer, according to his own account, having been desperately crossed in love, took a trip across the Atlantic to cure his melancholy, and while moping around the deck of the steamer fell in with another outcast in a similar frame of mind and chummed up with him. The second edition of the Melancholy Jacques turned out to be Jay Gould.

In the course of conversation Jay was good enough to explain his system of gambling. "If you want to make money by buying and selling stock," said the obliging millionaire, "you should study a certain stock until you have gauged its limits. If you find that this particular stock wavers between 140 and 170, wait till it falls to 140, and then buy all you can lay hands on, always being content to sell out long before it goes up to 170. When it reaches 170 sell all you can find purchasers for, and close your account long before it sinks to 140. In two words, buy at the bottom and sell at the top, cut your losses, be content with small profits, and never be induced to play with stock standing at 'fair prices.' This is the golden rule. There is but one exception. It is this; never follow the market—that is to say, be led by the fools. As soon as there is a panic, buy. The reaction always follows."

This is excellent advice no doubt, but Mr. Gould's fortune was not all built up in that way. There is such a thing as assisting the swing of the pendulum occasionally.—*London Financial Times.*

Silver.

Silver quotations have been affected more or less by the holiday lull, which has influenced the financial markets on both sides of the ocean. Commercial inquiry has been nominal, while the supply is moderate, as is usually the case at this season. The international conference at Brussels has left but a slight impression behind it, discussion of the silver problem turning mainly upon the old theoretical lines. Little progress seems to be made at Washington with the pending measures for the suspension of silver purchases under the Sherman act, though a memorial to the secretary of the treasury from prominent bankers of Philadelphia, Pa., advocating such action attracts attention. The actual market of silver was dull and comparatively steady, a fractional decline being succeeded by a fractional rally in anticipation of the resumption of purchases by the treasury after January 1, coupled with the appearance of a harder tone and a limited Indian demand at London. Silver bullion certificates were completely neglected. The amount of silver bullion held at New York against certificates outstanding is now 703,528 ounces.—*Bradstreet's*

Value of Foreign Coins.

The director of the mint has estimated and the Secretary of the Treasury has proclaimed the values of foreign coins, to be used in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise imported into the United States on and after October 1, 1892. In the case of Austria-Hungary, the director of the mint has changed the standard from silver to gold, in conformity with the new currency law, and valued the new monetary unit, the gold "crown," at \$0.20.3 in place of the florin. The florin—paper or silver—in invoices of merchandise will be taken at 2 crowns, or \$0.40.6, in conformity with the provisions of the new currency act of Austria-Hungary. The following changes have been made from the circular of July 1, 1892:—

Coins.	July 1, '92.	Oct. 1, '92
Boliviano of Bolivia.....	\$0 61.9	\$0 61.7
Peso of Central American Sts.....	.64.9	.61.6
Shanghai tael of China.....	.93.8	.91.0
Haikwan tael China.....	1.06.7	1.01.3
Peso of Columbia.....	.64.9	.61.6
Sucre of Ecuador.....	.64.9	.61.6
Rupie of India.....	.30.8	.29.3
Yen of Japan.....	.69.9	.66.4
Dollar of Mexico.....	.70.4	.68.9
Sol of Peru.....	.64.9	.61.6
Rouble of Russia.....	.51.9	.49.2
Mahbub of Tripoli.....	.53.5	.55.5
Bolivar of Venezuela.....	.13	.12.3

Citron.

This fruit is often confounded with the melon grown in this country on vines, and known by that name, and used for preserving. The citron of commerce grows on a tree from eight to ten feet high, and belongs to the same family as the lemon, orange, lime and shaddock. The citron-tree thrives in China, Persia, Madeira, Sicily, Corsica and the southern parts of Spain and Italy. There are many varieties of the fruit, some of them of large size and weight. From the rind of the citron two perfumes are extracted—oil of cedar and oil of citron; but the fruit is used principally in a candied state, and no well made fruit cake is complete without it, on account of the delicious flavor it imparts. This country consumes many tons of candied citron, which is imported chiefly from Leghorn, Italy, where many factories are engaged in preserving it.

When the fruit has properly matured it is out from the tree and cut open and the pulp and seeds taken out, and the rind is then put into salt brine where it is kept until ready to preserve for market. Candied orange and lemon peel is prepared in the same manner.