

the factory outfit, is very rarely seen in the dairies of our farmers. Indeed, when one remembers the competition in agricultural machines, musical instruments, and sewing machines he will appreciate the fact that the abundant supply in the one case affords not a comparison but a striking contrast to the lack of supply in the other.

A recent editorial in a farm journal of a high character adverted to this subject. It says:

"There has been in other directions an advance that is truly wonderful. Outside, the mowing, reaping, and even binding is being done by machinery. Inside, farmer's wives and daughters are beset with agents selling sewing-machines, wringers, organs, &c. But the dairy is supplied much as it was when the farmer swung the monotonous flail and scythe. It is still the open milk-pail, the little open pans, the old dash churn, or perhaps some patent churn that is little or no improvement. No butter-worker, no cream-holder, no suitable package, and (must we say it?) not even a fifty cent thermometer."

Says Prof. Sheldon of England: "A well-constructed dairy, cleanliness, temperature, careful attention to details, and proper utensils, are the chief requirements in butter-making."

Says Miss Morley, the "Champion Butter-maker of America": "I do advocate a more thorough investigation of improved apparatus for butter-making, and a more enlightened knowledge of different methods than many seem to think necessary."

Says Col. Laurie in *Nova Scotia Journal of Agriculture*: "Of course there are various qualities of milk, and some breeds of cattle are more profitable than others, but it is mainly in the manipulation that the difference between good and bad butter arises."

Said a St. John, N. B., merchant, interviewed in 1881, by a *Sun* Reporter: "There is not more than 10 per cent. of the butter that is fit to eat, and I see nearly all of it. Our farmers seem to be without proper knowledge of butter-making, and without the necessary appliances for making and keeping it. They bring it into market in all shapes and colors, sometimes a half dozen shades in a package."

If space would permit, such quotations could be multiplied, but it is not necessary to exhaust proofs of the lack of what is imperatively needed.

Correspondence.

A VOICE FROM THE NORTH.

PARRY SOUND DISTRICT. 2nd. Dec. 1882.

To the Editor of the *Monetary Times*.

SIR.—Your enquiry as to the state of trade with us to hand. In reply we would say that business has been good. We think, though, that the year beginning three months ago will be the one on which we will have the most pleasure in reporting. We are only jobbers. When wages and provisions are advancing—yes and lumber, it don't tell on our work except against us for a year or two. Wages were nearly as high (provisions on average quite,) last year as this. Last year we were delivering saw logs for the lumber companies at the prices of the year before.

This year we have from 50c. to \$1.00 per M. feet advance and, in some cases, contracts secure for two years more. Wages are almost certain to come down. At any rate we have a price this year which is in good proportion to wages and so forth, and feel in pretty good spirits though, if possible, more energetic to realize as much as possible by attention to business. Our winter's work will be about \$48,000 and our drive of the logs down the rivers in spring about \$20,000, not counting the business we do in our Store, Blacksmith shop, Harness shop and Saw mill, which is always increasing.

We ought to mention that we will this winter

realize three or four thousand on prime purchases from settlers in former years, and are just beginning to see how it would pay to have bought it. We also mention that in about one week from now we will be in telegraphic communication with the out-side world.

When you hear, if ever you do, of one of our notes going to protest don't let yourself say that if we would spend less time enclosing \$4.00 to a newspaper man, and more to business, it would suit us better.

The absence of useless trash and the fullness of common sense, shrewd observation, and eloquent composition make your paper a solid comfort to business readers. We sincerely wish you success and compliments of the season.

MANAGER, *pro tem*.

NOTES FROM NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

To the Editor of the *Monetary Times*.

During the year 1882 business in New Glasgow, N. S. district has been unusually prosperous. Our coal mines have been in full operation and a large quantity of that mineral has been turned out. Our forges are working night and day, and an extension of them will probably take place to enable the execution of the orders which are anticipated for next year. The Glass Factory is far behind in filling orders. The shareholders talk of increasing the capital and placing another furnace in the building. The "Steel Company's" works are in course of erection, and will be an extensive establishment, the capital of the concern being \$160,000. Operations will be commenced early next spring. Mr. John F. Stairs of Halifax is one of its directors.

The County of Pictou is rich in iron ore as well as in coal. We want a large portion of the coal which is raised from our mines to be consumed in the smelting of iron ore, instead of being as at present exported. There is now, too great a disposition to prosecute gold mining in the province of Nova Scotia in a more systematic manner, and to greater advantage than previously. There is money in the venture I believe. The Boston and Halifax Gold Mining Company has purchased the "Cochran Hill" mines and a large quantity of territory at Fifteen Mile Stream, and are not only going to operate upon a large scale, but expend many thousands of dollars in erecting modern machinery for extracting gold from quartz carrying sulphurets. In this line of mining the want of capital and scientific machinery has been a drawback heretofore.

There are a number of other companies opening up but the above is the largest we know of in the province, its capital being \$500,000. It has two mining districts, and a large area of territory. The Guysboro' Specular Ore Mining Co's property at Manchester is about being sold to a company of New York capitalists for a round sum.

BANKER.

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO.—Chatham, Dec. 5.—Chas' Evans, grocery burned, insured in Queen \$600.—Collingwood 6th.—Steamer *Oneida* burned, said to be insured in an American Co., for \$35,000.—Guelph 8th.—Barr & Spinner's furniture factory burned with 20,000 feet lumber. Building and contents insured in Waterloo Mut., \$700.—Kerwood 8th.—The cheese factory burned.—St. Thomas 6th.—A tinshop burned, insured in Guardian \$200.—London 8th.—A barn near Labatt's brewery burned with contents, insured \$1,000.—Lucan 7th.—Wm. Boyd's barn rented to Isaac Hutton, burned with contents, no insurance, cause steam thrasher.—Listowell 11th.—Collison's hotel burned, partly insured, loss \$2,000.

OTHER PROVINCES.—Woodstock, N. B.—Hon. Mr. Lindsay building with J. W. Garrity's and J. S. Marcy's furniture stores burned: the building insured in North British & Mer., for \$1,000, Marcy had \$300 on stock Western.—Digby, N. S. 8th.—H. S. Hilton's store burned, insured \$1,500.—Great Village 11th.—The Presbyterian Church burned, loss \$4,500.—Montreal 9th.—A portion of the Canada Fibre Co. factory burned, insured \$7,500 divided between Norwich Union, City of London and Scottish Imp., Ins. Cos. The Excelsior Glass Co., factory damaged about \$5,000.

WINNIPEG NOTES.

That lively newspaper, the *Winnipeg Sun*, has been interviewing the wholesale trade of that city with reference to the present extent and future prospects of wholesale trade there. We glean the following from issues of 5th and 7th instants: The oldest wholesale grocery concern in Winnipeg is that of Bannatyne & Co., who have done since last May a trade amounting to over half a million dollars, which is three times the amount for the corresponding period last year. The canned fruit, which is brought from California, and salmon, which comes from British Columbia, are sold at lower prices than in Montreal. Some further particulars of this firm's business may be found elsewhere in our columns. The stock of hardware, metals, and stoves and cornices carried by Mr. Ashdown is claimed to be equal to the stock of any firm in the Dominion, with the exception perhaps of one or two Montreal firms. The goods are imported from Birmingham and Sheffield at through rates of freight. His business, it is stated, has doubled in twelve months; Carscaden & Peck, wholesale clothiers, have their goods made in Montreal, but propose shortly to manufacture in Winnipeg. They do a large business in buffalo robes and fine furs. Travellers are kept out through Manitoba and Northwest Territory. The trade extends to the Rocky Mountains and Prince Arthur's Landing. Mr. R. D. Richardson, wholesale stationer, will shortly occupy the new premises on Main Street, which cost over \$30,000. The place is being elaborately fitted up, and the most improved machinery has been purchased. Parsons & Ferguson, also in this line, are agents for Pirie & Sons, of Aberdeen, Scotland, and are doing a large trade.

In agricultural implements and in vehicles, the largest firm of this class in the city is the Watson Manufacturing Company, with Mr. John Watson as president and Mr. Fowell as business manager. The company has branches in all the principal towns in the Province for the convenience of farmers and the extension of trade. The old style of reapers is being rapidly supplanted by the Deering machine with self-binders attached. The business of Westbrook & Fairchilds is increasing too. That firm deals altogether in American farm implements, &c., paying the 25 per cent. duty on them and 30 per cent on waggons, and say that even then the American machines are only 10 per cent higher. They sold 550 waggons last year. Mr. F. R. Bryant, who did a wholesale fruit trade in Minneapolis, began shipping goods to Winnipeg a few years ago. He soon discovered that his Winnipeg business was far in excess of his local trade, and so decided to close up at Minneapolis and confine his attention to Winnipeg. Accordingly he opened a wholesale establishment a year ago. He brings all his goods from the U. S., paying the duty of twenty per cent. The Ogilvie Milling Company has a mill at Point Douglas which can make 700 barrels of flour per day, and they pay an average of 80 cents per bushel for wheat. They ship considerable flour to towns and villages throughout the province, and an order has just been received for ten car loads to be sent to the Indian Department out West. It will be shipped to the end of the track and taken from there in waggons.

The Waterous Engine Works of Brantford have a branch at Winnipeg, which keeps 25 men at work all the time, in the premises which we have already noticed. Next month 200,000 worth of the finest stock, from the Brantford Works, will arrive here. The buildings here cost in the vicinity of \$20,000. A large foundry, which is being fitted up, will be in operation next month.

The first meeting of the Sarnia Agriculture Implements Manufacturing Company was held last week. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing twelve months: George Leys, M. Fleming, C. Mackenzie, J. S. Symington, J. F. Wood, and W. D. Michael. A verbal report of the position of the company showed that it had erected a building at a cost of \$10,000 and had put in machinery valued at \$30,000, which was now in full work, giving employment to 28 skilled mechanics. The expected product of the factory for the ensuing year was set down as 250 reapers, 150 mowers, and 50 separators, which would be worth about \$51,000. Mr. George Leys was chosen President and Mr. J. F. Wood, Vice President. Mr. F. J. Craig was appointed Manager at a salary of \$12 0 per annum, and Mr. John C. Craig, Secretary, salary \$600.