

F. H. Mathewson, manager of the Bank of Ottawa; Dr. A. H. Ferguson, representing the Medical association; Mr. Dwight, the manager of the G. N. W., and Mr. Jenkins, manager of the C. P. R. telegraph company; Mr. Scarth, Mr. Hoare, manager of the Imperial Bank; Mr. McGaw, manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., and Mr. McIntyre, president of the Commercial Travellers' association.

Mr. Bawlf replied to the congratulatory references to himself, and expressed his pleasure at seeing so many gentlemen present interested in the building.

The meeting broke up with three cheers for Mr. Bawlf; and the company accepted an invitation to an adjoining room, where refreshments were served.

One of the most practical speeches was that of F. H. Mathewson, manager of the Bank of Ottawa. He made a few remarks on the superior banking facilities enjoyed by the people of this country, characterizing our banking system as one to be proud of, saying that no country in the world gave greater security to depositors, and referring to the branch system as a unique feature making provision that every town of a thousand inhabitants can have a bank, the benefits of which were being felt throughout the Northwest. He then proceeded to express his opinion as a banker, that it was very important in the interests, not only of the grain trade, but of the city that receiving elevators should be erected in Winnipeg. He said that the security frequently offered by customers to their bankers was not always satisfactory, and that if grain merchants were in a position to offer the warehouse receipts of a strong public company, they would have much less difficulty in financing their business than at present.

Mr. Mathewson's suggestion was well received, and several of the speakers who followed him emphasized his remarks, particularly Mr. Bawlf, who urged that the question should be taken up by the citizens, as this was the proper place for a system of elevators, as in the United States and elsewhere there were elevators at all the railway terminal points; also by Mr. Hoare, manager of the Imperial bank, who said he had long felt the necessity of centralizing the grain business in some way. Mr. McGaw, manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., stated that within the last month he had had communication with people in the east who were spending money in the erection of elevators, with a view to the providing of elevator facilities here. He added that if he should fail, he felt sure that others would take the matter up and push it to successful termination.

Literary Notes.

The issue of *Grip* for November 19th was an especially good one.

The November number of the *Manitoban*, Winnipeg's illustrated magazine, is to hand and presents a varied table of contents.

With its issue of November 3rd, the *Edmonton Bulletin* entered upon its thirteenth year of existence, and in noting the fact, it rightly took the opportunity of saying a few things about itself and a great many things about the progress of the district, which it re-

presents. The *Bulletin* is one of our most valued exchanges, and we congratulate it upon the success with which it is filling its position among the journals of Western Canada.

The 1893 edition of the *Canadian Almanac* of which Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., Toronto, are the publishers, is out. Some special features have been added to this edition of the *Almanac*, which will prove of great value to Canadians. Among them is a list of the Barristers and Solicitors of Ontario, in connection with which is a list of the Practising Notaries of Quebec. The Clergy list has been enlarged, and now includes all denominations in the Dominion. The astronomical information has been extended to Quebec and Winnipeg, and a tide table, giving the times of high water at Quebec for 1893, has been prepared. The regular departments have been carefully revised to the latest possible date, and a list of the changes occurring since the forms went to press, is given on the last page. We would recommend the *Almanac* to our readers as a publication which they will find useful in a thousand ways during the year 1893.

The forthcoming special statistical number of *The Engineering and Mining Journal* of New York promises to be the most complete and valuable report on mineral statistics ever published in America. It is the custom of the *Journal* to collect and publish at the close of each year complete and reliable statistics of the mineral industry of the United States, and the enterprise has grown until this year they have to make a large separate volume to contain them, to be ready some time in January next. The wonderful progress which has characterized American mining and metallurgy during the past quarter of a century has been due in no small degree to *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. This paper has not only made those interested familiar with the best practice in every part of the world, but it has itself created a practical technical literature of inestimable value to those engaged in mining, metallurgy and general engineering. Its statements in all matter either of technology or trade are accepted with confidence, to merit which a paper must be above even the suspicion of ventility and must have the independence and courage to expose both the profitable swindles which undermine, and the popular delusions which injure and unsettle the foundations of the industry it represents.

A Good Idea.

The C.P.R., through its Western Passenger Agent, has issued the following circular letter to all those who intend taking advantage of the cheap excursion rates of this season. If the suggestion which it contains is only acted upon by those who visit the east this winter, it will undoubtedly result in much good to Western Canada:

Winnipeg, Nov. 10th, 1892.
Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure I now advise you that our annual excursions to the east—the seventh year—will commence on November 28th, and continue until Dec. 31st. The rate will be the same as in former years, and I hope the privileges we can extend to you will enable you to visit all your friends.

When you are at your old homes, might I ask you to give us a helping hand in inducing as many as possible to come up and make their homes with us. To each and all we are under many obligations for the valuable assistance we have rendered in the past, and, indeed, on your efforts, and on the reports you have sent to your friends, have we been able to turn the tide of immigration to the Northwest, a tide which is now running to success, and

which, unless I am much mistaken will keep flowing, until at no distant date, there will not be a vacant quarter section.

It is only, however, on your continued efforts that we can hope to reach this much desired result, but if we pull together, we should be able to accomplish it, and at any rate, for the next year, pave the way for a substantial increase of immigration over the very successful year just closing. In you we have to place our dependence, however, and I would therefore beg of you, when down east, or in the old country, not to spare the "good word" but let everyone know that we have homes for them in the west, where in a few years, by less application than they at present expend, they can hope to be in more comfortable and affluent circumstances. Try and bring them back with you so that on first landing they may have some one to give them a helping hand, and that they may not consider themselves as strangers on their arrival.

In order to accomplish this be sure and take your excursion ticket via the Canadian Pacific route, as, of course, your friends should all, in coming to the Northwest, travel by our own Canadian line, the rates for settlers being much lower than any other line can afford to charge.

Again thanking you for your exertions in the past, and in anticipation of your co-operation in the future, I am

Yours faithfully,

ROBT. KERR.

Fertile Alaska.

The nature of the whole land can be roughly divided into three conditions, writes E. J. Glave in the *October Century*: Snow and ice-fields bury the coast-range and chuck up every hollow; to the immediate north the valleys are rocky and barren, but the vast interior beyond is richly clothed in luxuriant vegetation. Scientific authorities theoretically mapped out giant ice fields as spreading over the entire land from the Fairweather and Mount St. Elias ranges north almost to the valley of the Yukon.

Colossal heights mantled in never melting snows tower thousands of feet in the air, but within the shadow of these mighty uplands, in the sheltered hollows beneath, lie immense valleys carpeted with a richest grasses, and gracefully tinted with wild flowers. Here in the summer a genial climate is found, where strawberries and other wild fruits ripen to luxuriance, where there are four and a half months of summer and seven and a half of winter. In June and July the sun is lost below the horizon only for a few hours, and the temperature, though chilly at night, has an average of sixty five degrees in the daytime.

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