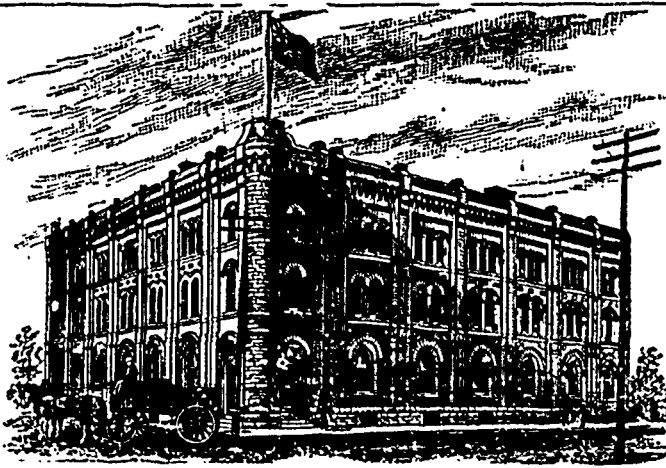


GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.

G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES

CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

FURTHER attention has been directed to the importance of the flour industry of Manitoba, by the recent action of the Winnipeg board of trade in asking for the appointment of a flour inspector at this city. So extensive has the flour business become, that the necessity for the appointment of an inspector is now felt. The advantage of having a system of flour inspection would be, that buyers could purchase on standard grades, instead of the various brands of the different mills. There are now about twenty-five roller process flour mills in the country, quite a number of which are doing an export flour trade. This number is steadily being increased by the erection of new mills. It will thus be seen that there is ample field for the operations of a flour inspector.

THE arrival at Chicago of an iron steamship direct from Liverpool, has again directed attention to the possibilities of carrying on direct regular communication between western lake port and trans-Atlantic markets. Years ago wooden sailing ships, built at lake ports, made trips direct to Liverpool, but exporting in this way has not been followed up to any extent, doubtless owing to the fact that ships of sufficiently light draft to allow of their passing through the canals, were not adapted to ocean navigation. The present case is the first instance of a trip made from a trans-Atlantic port to an inland lake port by a steamer. The possibilities, however, are great, and the future may witness the frequent loading of steamers at Port Arthur, Duluth and Chicago, with wheat, etc., bound direct for Liverpool and other foreign markets.

IN the Ayers' customs case, referred to in this journal last week, it is evident that the booty in view was the main incentive which led the customs officials to make the seizure. These officials, it is said, based great expectations on making a big thing out of the seizure, and had even gone so far as to assume financial responsibilities, so sure were they of securing their share of the plunder. No doubt there are many honest men in the customs department, but at the same time, it would be strange

if there are not also many dishonest officials, who would readily take advantage of any opportunity to make a seizure, regardless of the justice of the case. The system which allows officials a share of the seizures made by them, is therefore a vicious and outrageous one. It is virtually an encouragement to dishonorable action. The system of dividing the proceeds of fines and seizures among officials should be entirely abolished. Let competent and honorable men be employed, on legitimate salaries, instead of this whiskey-informer system now in vogue.

No better testimony could be given as to the high standard of Manitoba wheat, than is to be found in the action of the Millers' National Association of the United States. The reason why the millers passed a resolution asking that the duty be removed from wheat coming into the United States, is not hard to discover. The millers recognize the high quality of Manitoba wheat, and they are anxious to obtain it. They also note the rapidly increasing production of wheat in this country, in comparison with the shrinkage in production at home. Indeed, the millers did not disguise their reasons for asking for free wheat. It was plainly stated at their convention "that the Manitoba wheat is of the finest quality known in the world." British millers, who are agitating a scheme for the purchase from first hands of supplies of Minnesota and Dakota wheat, should make a note of this move on the part of the United States millers to obtain access to the Manitoba wheat markets, from which their tariff now shuts them out.

THE abundant rainfall of the present season will not alone prove beneficial to the growing crops. Though the crops of this year are, of course, the great desideratum, yet there is another advantage to be derived from the favorable season. This is in breaking the prairie sod. The series of rather dry years of late have not been very favorable to breaking new land, and consequently the annual extension of the area under crop has not been as large as it would

JAMES PYE, FLOUR MILL BUILDER

CONSULTING ENGINEER, &c.
218 Third Avenue South,
MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN

A Manitoba Testimonial.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Dec. 8th, 1887

JAMES PYE, Esq., Minneapolis, Minn, U.S.A.

DEAR SIR,—In handing you our check for \$1,501.24, in full for balance on your contract for building and enlarging our mill, we without solicitation wish to state, that you have done your work in a manner highly satisfactory to this company. The capacity which you guaranteed at 275 barrels, we find considerably under the mark, as we are at present making over 300 barrels, and the quality of the flour is all that we could wish for. Some of our largest purchasers frankly tell us, it is equal to any flour made in either Minnesota or this province. The yield also we find very satisfactory. We must also bear testimony to your pleasing and gentlemanly manner, and your willingness at all times to meet our wishes. This has made our business relations pleasant and we can honestly say, that we recommend you to any person, requiring anything in the mill building or mill furnishing line. Wishing you the success that straight dealing merits, we are

Yours very truly,

THE PORTAGE MILLING CO
Jas. MacLenaghan, Managing Director.

otherwise have been. This year, however, has brought a change, and prairie breaking has been going on actively all the season under the most favorable conditions. The grand crops of last season have encouraged farmers to extend their crop acreage as rapidly as possible, and hence every advantage is being taken of the favorable conditions to break a large quantity of new land this season. New settlers who arrived in the country this spring will also be enabled to commence farming operations next spring with a large acreage ready for cultivation. From all parts of the country come reports of extensive operations in the direction of breaking new land. Even in the older settled portions of the province, where the area under crop has not been greatly extended of late, it is said that farmers are breaking from 25 to 100 acres of new land this summer. The abundant rainfall of the present season promises therefore to bring about a greater extension of the crop area for 1889, as compared with the present year, than has been experienced for several years past.

It is to be hoped our agricultural implement dealers and others who handle binder twine, will take time by the forelock, and have a plentiful supply of twine on hand. Very considerable loss and inconvenience has been caused to farmers in years past, owing to the supply of twine becoming exhausted. After the first supply of twine had been used up, additional supplies have only been obtainable at a considerably increased cost, and this after the farmer had been obliged to wait till his grain had become over-ripe, which meant additional loss from waste and deterioration in the quality of the grain. The crop is certain to be a very heavy one this season, at least as regards the bulk of straw, consequently a very large quantity of twine will be required per acre for binning. Twine dealers, in procuring their supplies, should make allowance for the heavy crops, as well as for the estimated increase in crop area, as compared with last year. It would be better to have a considerable surplus of twine left over at the end of the season than to have a