

waists—all are being made for girls from 12 to 16 years old. Most waists are invisibly fastened.

OUR WINNIPEG LETTER.

A little more than a week ago the railways were complaining of the light shipments of grain from the province; to-day they are being taxed to the utmost to meet the demands of the shippers, and there is danger of a blockade ahead. With the large quantities of grain in sight this would prove a serious matter. The Canadian Pacific is doing all it can to meet the demand. Eight additional locomotives (two of them new), have already reached here, and within the next few days the local officials expect to receive six new ten-wheeled locomotives, for traffic on the western division.

The lowest estimate of Manitoba's wheat crop for exportation this year is put at 12,000,000 bushels, besides which grain there are quantities of barley, oats, potatoes, &c. Several trains of wheat are sent east every day, averaging over 200 cars a day. One day last week over 300 cars laden with wheat left the Winnipeg yard for Fort William. The returns from all parts of Manitoba show that never before in the history of the province has there been such a harvest, the yield in many places averaging ten to fifteen bushels more per acre even than estimated. Such a bountiful yield should do more to invite immigration than any means hitherto employed by our Government.

Messrs. Brydges and Eden, of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company, have returned to town after an inspection of the proposed route between Yorkton, the present terminus of the road, and Prince Albert. They express themselves delighted with the country and say that it is the intention of the company to proceed at once with the construction of the road between these points. This will bring Prince Albert some eighty miles nearer to Winnipeg than by the Regina & Long Lake branch of the C. P. R.

It might be gratifying to your readers to learn that notwithstanding the many difficulties the directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition had to contend with, combined with the wretched weather for the last three days of the exhibition, a surplus of several thousand dollars over and above all expenses is reported. This will permit of the enlargement of several of the buildings and the making of many other necessary improvements.

Winter seems to have set in with a vengeance. The ground is covered with snow and the air sharp and nipping.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 2, 1891.

ABOUT THE WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO.

The exhibition buildings are rising rapidly. The magnitude of the building operations now going on at Jackson Park can be surmised from the fact that an average of from thirty-five to forty car loads of construction material arrives every day.

The women of Illinois, who have the spending of \$80,000 of the \$800,000 which the State appropriated for its representation at the Exposition, have been granted, for their exclusive use, one-tenth of the space in the Illinois Building, which, altogether, is something more than an acre and a half. The women will make a separate exhibit.

The National Association of Woollen Manufacturers and the American Pottery Association have each decided to make an exhibit at

the Exposition such as has never before been seen in this country.

British Columbia has decided to build a structure, which will be a novelty in architecture, composed of every variety of wood known to the British Columbia forests. The building will be built first in sections of contrasting woods neatly mortised together, and the roof will be of native slate and a variety of cedar shingles, making in all a pleasing effect. It is intended to ship the building in sections, ready to be erected on its arrival. The display will be unique in every way, the Government and cities of the province subscribing to the fund.

Director George Schneider has received advices from Berlin to the effect that the associated chemical works of the German Empire had agreed to make a full and comprehensive exhibit at the Exposition in 1893.

The Palace of Music at the Exposition, it is now expected, will stand on the great island formed by the lagoons, and will be surrounded by a magnificent garden of flowers, ten acres or more in extent. This location is desired by Theodore Thomas, Musical Director of the Exposition, but has not yet been finally passed upon by the Board of Directors. The structure will measure 150 by 250 feet, and cost approximately \$100,000.

Theodore Roosevelt, the civil service champion, wants to have an "American Sportsman's Exhibit" made at the Exposition. In explanation of his idea he says: "I want an exhibit of every weapon and utensil used in hunting, fishing, and trapping since the discovery of the country down to the present day. We have the greatest hunting country on earth. The exhibition should embrace the heads of all kinds of American game of the larger sort, and specimens of the smaller game, animals, birds, and fishes; the old wigwams, hunting shocks of pioneer days, all kinds of weapons, and all the conveniences that go to make up a modern hunting camp."

A company has applied for space to erect a building in the form of an iceberg in which to make a polar exhibit. A group of Esquimaux with reindeer, furs and all the paraphernalia of inhabitants of the polar regions, will be installed in the building if the concession is granted.

Transportation rates on articles intended for exhibits at the World's Fair will be the regular tariff rates of the railroads, plus eight cents per 100 pounds for switching charges at Jackson Park. This will bring the rates from the various Atlantic seaports all the way from 28 to 83 cents per 100 pounds, according to the class of freight in which the goods fall and the port from which they are shipped. The goods will be returned to starting point free of expense, except for the switching charges at Jackson Park. Of the eight cents per 100 pounds switching charges, three go to the Illinois Central and five to the Exposition Company. Freight charges on exceptionally fine goods, such as statuary, paintings, china, etc., and on horses and other fancy animals, will be somewhat higher than indicated above.

A firm of cocoa manufacturers in Holland have set apart \$100,000 with which to make a splendid exhibit at the Exposition in Chicago in 1893. They intend to erect a large building in the style of old Holland architecture of the fifteenth century, and to put in it, besides an exhibit in their own line of business, paintings, views, bric-a-brac, etc., illustrative of the Netherlands and the life and characteristics of the Dutch people. They will have there a "cocoa school" where Dutch maidens, clad in

picturesque native attire, will make delicious cocoa beverages and serve to visitors.

The Exposition authorities intend to place an aggregate of \$300,000,000 of insurance upon the World's Fair buildings and exhibits. The Chicago city fire department has a fully equipped and manned fire engine and other apparatus on the Fair grounds, housed in a building provided by the Company, and every precaution is being taken against fire. The heavy insurance, added to this precaution, will relieve all exhibitors from fear of loss by fire, it is believed. Insurance is already being placed on the buildings now in process of erection, the underwriting being done under a special form.

LEGAL NOTES.

In Hamilton, on the 28th ult., the Magistrate dismissed the adjourned charges against Charles Britton of using profane language towards R. Pierce and F. F. Appleton. A legal gentleman appeared on behalf of Britton, armed with a heavy volume of legal lore, in which was found the following curious law, passed during the reign of George II. against profanity.

"Every laborer, soldier or sailor profanely cursing or swearing shall forfeit one shilling; every other person under the degree of a gentleman and every gentleman of superior rank five shillings to the poor of the parish, and on the second conviction double, and for every subsequent offence treble the sum first forfeited with all charges of conviction, and in default of payment shall be sent to the house of correction for ten days. If the justice omits his duty he forfeits five pounds and the constable 40 shillings, and the act is to be read in all parish churches the Sunday after every quarter day, in failure of which £5 is to be levied by a warrant issued by any justice."

That portion of the act relating to its public reading has, it appears, been repealed in England, but never in Canada.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The amount of life insurance carried by the late A. A. Green, of Victoria, is said to have been \$60,000, divided among eight prominent companies.

The Birtle, Manitoba, *Eye Witness* again cautions its readers against lighting prairie fires. "A number of haystacks in the vicinity have already been consumed, and the danger is much greater than for some years past. The penalties for violating the prairie fire laws are severe and should be rigidly enforced on all parties found setting fires contrary to the provisions of the act."

At Kingsville, Ont., in the early morning of Sunday last, fire broke out in McKay's hardware store. As there is no fire department in the village, the flames spread quickly to the adjoining stores, which were mainly wooden. In addition to McKay's, the meat shop of Pulford, the shoe shop of Andrew Wigle, a barber shop, Edward Pulford's billiard hall, and a bakery were all burned to the ground. The contents of these shops were largely saved by the citizens, but the loss on buildings is probably \$10,000, insured for half that sum.

If the Eastern Assurance Company's capacious leather receptacle, bearing in gold the imprint of Mr. J. H. Ewart's name, had been filled with business cards, we might have called it a card case. If it had been lined with crisp dollar notes we would have called it a purse. But as it contained neither we should say it