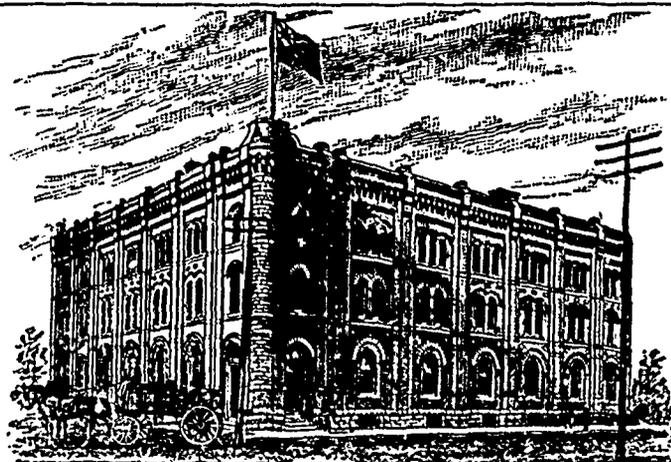


GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.GOODS SOLD TO THE
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G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES

CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

THE bonus by-law giving the C. P. R. \$120,000 to build shops at Fort William, has been carried. The carrying of the bonus perhaps accounts for the announcement by Mr. Van Horne that the company's shops will not be moved from Winnipeg, but that "some" new shops will be established at the Fort. Before the bonus was voted upon, it was no doubt thought advisable to give the impression that Fort William would have the only shops between Montreal and the coast.

BEFORE entering into conclusive negotiations with the Manitoba Government for the vigorous prosecution of railway construction in this province, the Northern Pacific railway management made a wise move in investigating the resources of the country. Various officials have made trips through different sections of the province, personally inspecting the growing crops, the quality of the soil and the condition of the settlers. From what can be learned, it is understood the visitors were very favorably impressed with the resources and advantages of the country.

ONE direction wherein Manitoba will be the gainer by the entrance into the province of a powerful railway corporation like the Northern Pacific, will be in the matter of immigration. With the construction of roads throughout the province, the company will be given a great interest in the country. The railways are very deeply interested in the settlement of the country, in order that their traffic may be augmented thereby, and it may be taken for granted that the Northern Pacific will do all it can to direct immigration into the districts tributary to the lines of railway which it may build. Thus a great United States railway corporation will be working for the settlement of the fertile prairies of Manitoba. It has already been reported that the Northern Pacific will place an agent at Castle Gardens, New York, with the object of securing settlers for Manitoba.

THE Sault Ste. Marie region has lately come into prominence, through the construction of railways in that direction. A glance at the

map will show that Sault Ste. Marie occupies a very commanding position. It occupies a narrow neck of land which affords the only through railway highway between the East and the West, south of Lake Superior. It is the natural route to the seaboard for a vast region, including a most productive portion of the continent. Lake Michigan interposes an effectual barrier to the construction of railways for a considerable distance to the south of the Sault, and Lake Superior and the rocky region does the same on the north. In time it must therefore be the centering point for a number of trunk lines of railway between the East and the West. This commanding position, however, is not the only great advantage possessed by Sault Ste. Marie. It has a water power of practically unlimited extent, and never failing supply. Here the waters of Lake Superior, the greatest body of fresh water in the world, roll down a succession of rapids in entering the Ste. Marie river. A canal, three miles in length, with a capacity of 800,000 horse power, will be constructed at once on the Michigan side of the river, and an effort is being made to secure the construction of a canal on the Canadian side. With its vast water power, its commanding location as a railway centre, and its advantages of lake navigation, there would seem to be a great future in store for Sault Ste. Marie as a manufacturing centre.

THE salmon canning season on the rivers of British Columbia is now at its height, and the fish are being taken in immense numbers. On the Fraser, the centre of the canning industry, it is said the work of catching the fish is prosecuted with such vigor, that it is almost impossible for a fish to escape the many snares set for it. It is feared that with the wholesale slaughter going on of late years, the canning industry will soon be rendered unprofitable by the reduction of the available supply of fish. When it is understood that the salmon seek the rivers for the purpose of spawning, the destruction of the fish on their entrance to the river has a double meaning. The Dominion Government has established a fish hatchery at

Westminster, with the principal object of assisting in keeping up the supply of salmon, but this alone it is thought will not prove effectual, unless some restrictions are placed upon the catching of the fish. Already it is said some favorite spawning grounds of the salmon have been almost deserted by the fish. The Victoria board of trade some time ago urged certain restrictions upon salmon fishing, which have been partially adopted by the Government. The Westminster *Columbian* thinks more stringent measures for the protection of the fish are necessary, and urges that, "the number of boats employed per cannery be greatly reduced, the close time considerably extended, and fishing on the sandheads, and for several miles up the river from its mouth, be abolished. If this is not done quickly, the salmon will very soon be like the buffalo—a thing of the past."

THERE seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding as to the proper application of the term "Northwest." In different parts of Canada the word seems to convey a different meaning. Thus, for instance, in Eastern Canada the word Northwest is usually taken to mean all the country west of the western boundary of Ontario save the province of British Columbia. Sometimes it is considered as applying to all the country west of Lake Superior, with the exception above noted. As used in the East the word is almost invariably intended to include Manitoba and the Territories. In Manitoba the word generally is used in a more restricted sense, as intended to apply only to the country west of the province and east of the Rocky Mountains, though here it is very often used to include Manitoba as well as the Territories. Sometimes the words "Manitoba and the Northwest" will be used, whilst at other times the word Northwest is used alone, though from the wording it is evident that the province is intended to be included under the one general term. In the Territories the word is generally used to apply to the Territories alone. From this variety of significations, it is sometimes difficult to decide exactly what is meant by the use of the word "Northwest," and mistakes are consequently liable to occur. It is therefore necessary to have the word properly defined, or else abolish its use entirely. Geographically, the word "Northwest" is not very applicable to the settled and partially settled portions of Manitoba and the Territories. A glance at the map of Canada will show that the term "West" is more appropriate than "Northwest." The latter word can only be properly applied, from a geographical standpoint, to the country say west of Hudson's Bay and north of the Great Saskatchewan river. The natural geographical divisions of the southern portions of Canada would more properly be designated as follows: Eastern Canada, to include the region north and east of the Great Lakes, Central Canada to include the region from the lakes westward to the Rocky Mountains, and Western Canada the Pacific slope. The terms "Eastern" and "Western" Canada are now coming into use to some extent, the former to apply to the region east of the Lakes, and the latter to the country west of the Lakes. The word "Northwest" is also frequently used to apply to the States border