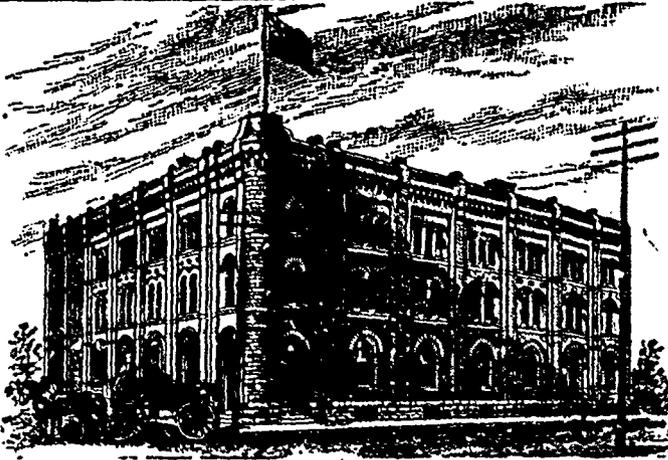


GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.



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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 *Manitoba Colonist* recently pointed out the favorable opportunity for the establishment of a paper mill in this province. There are now large quantities of wrapping and other qualities of paper used here, the freight upon which forms a very material addition to its value when it is brought such long distances. The raw material for the manufacture of coarse papers can be had here in quantities for next to nothing. Building paper is also used here largely, it being now customary to line nearly all buildings with this article. There is a well-equipped paper mill at Portage la Prairie, built in 1882, and only operated for a short time. The market is now very much larger than it was at the time the mill was working, and the mill could now be operated more cheaply than at the time it was built. It is quite probable that this mill could be made to pay well, if again put in operation under efficient management, and by parties who could command the necessary capital to properly carry on such an enterprise. As the mill now stands, it is no benefit to either the owners or the country, and no doubt it would be sold or leased to parties who would operate it, at a reasonable price. Here is an opening for investment which could be made profitable. The successful operation of the paper mill at Portage la Prairie would be a benefit to the town where it is located, and what is to the advantage of a section, will prove beneficial to the whole province.

EVERY now and again cases are reported of poisoning from eating canned goods. A good many of these cases of poisoning arise from ignorance in handling canned goods. It has been repeatedly announced that vegetables, fruits, etc., should never be allowed to remain in a can for any length of time after the can has been opened. This advice is particularly necessary in warm weather, or when the cans are left in warm rooms. As soon as a can is opened, the contents should be emptied into a glass or crockery vessel, and cases of poisoning will be few. As soon as a can is opened and the air is allowed to reach the contents, the process of decomposition sets in, and the poisonous acids

are absorbed by the contents. So long as the can is sealed up tightly and the contents are fresh, there is little danger of poisoning from the tin of the can. Acid fruits are more dangerous than other goods, as they will work more readily upon the tin of the can. On this account canned rhubarb, which is very acid, is usually a dangerous commodity. Any canned goods which show signs of fermentation when opened, should not be eaten on any consideration. Cans which have a bulged appearance indicate that the contents are undergoing the process of fermentation, the gas which is thereby engendered causing the cans to bulge out, usually at the ends. Such are unfit for food. Gas escaping from the can when it is tapped, would also indicate fermentation.

The *Hamilton Times* proposes a novel way for the encouragement of the building of the Hudson's Bay railway. This is that an act be passed by Parliament, guaranteeing that imports via that route be allowed to come into the country without payment of customs duties. The *Times* thinks that if an act were passed making the Hudson's Bay terminus of the proposed railway a free port for the period of 25 years, it would cause the speedy construction of the road by private capital. Certainly such an act would give a great impetus to the opening of the route, but there is little probability of the proposal being for a moment entertained by the Government. Eastern importing and manufacturing interests have altogether too much influence at Ottawa to allow of the serious consideration of the subject, to say nothing of the C. P. Ry. influence in the same quarter. If the route could be made free for even five years from the completion of the road to the bay, it would be a great measure of assistance to the scheme. The removal of the duties would also insure a return traffic in exchange for our exports of wheat, flour, dairy products, etc., and a return traffic would mean lower freight rates for exports. The proposal made by the *Times* is certainly the greatest idea yet put forward for the settlement and development of Western Canada, but its re-

JAMES PYE,
FLOUR MILL BUILDER

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

A Manitoba Testimonial.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Dec. 3th, 1887.

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

DEAR SIR, - In handing you our check for \$1,501.24, in full for balance of 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. MacLennan, Managing Director.

alization is so extremely improbable that it is hardly worth while discussing the matter.

The country to the east and north of Winnipeg produces annually many tons of blueberries. This year the crop has been a large one, and consequently blueberries have been a drug on the market here. Prices have ruled as low as 4 cents per pound, and job lots have been disposed of on the market at even lower figures. The berries are gathered by the natives, and marketed by them largely at Rat Portage. Some dealers at the latter place have handled tons of the berries in a single season. Eaten either fresh, preserved or canned, the blueberries are quite a delicacy. It appears to us that there is a good opening for the establishment of a thriving industry in putting up these berries for the market, in the form of jams and by the ordinary canning process. Blueberries were canned as an experiment last season in New Brunswick, with very profitable results, the fruit being received with favor in the markets. A very large quantity of canned fruits are consumed in the West per capita, and if the blueberries were canned here, there would be a market at home for a considerable quantity. The price at which the fruit is usually sold here would allow of the placing of canned blueberries on the market at a figure which would warrant a large consumption of the article. The establishment of a canning factory here has frequently been discussed, and in connection with such an enterprise the canning of blueberries could doubtless be made an important item, whilst at the same time attention could be given to preserving other fruits, vegetables and meats in the same way.

The entrance of the Northern Pacific railway into Manitoba is usually considered from the standpoint of its affording a competing outlet for our cereal exports. Of course a low rate upon wheat for export is really the great desideratum for this province, but it is by no means the only important consideration. The Northern Pacific is the only railway which can give us competition to Pacific coast points for