

### New Dairy Association.

The new Manitoba dairy association called the Butter and Cheese Union, is looked upon in some quarters as a rival to the Manitoba Dairy Association, which has been in existence for over a dozen years. The promoters of the new association, however, disclaim any intention of injuring the old association. They say in effect that Manitoba cheese, particularly, is not what it should be, and as a result there is a difficulty this season in disposing of the product. The object, they say, is to take practical steps to improve the quality of Manitoba dairy products, so that Manitoba goods will be in demand and able to supply the western markets, in preference to Ontario products. There is possibly also a feeling in some quarters that the old Manitoba Dairy Association is not as aggressive nor as practical as it might be in furthering the interests of the dairy industry in Manitoba. The Commercial does not, of course, make this charge against the old association, but statements to this effect have been made. If the two associations can unite upon some plan of action, it will, no doubt, be for the best interests of the dairy industry. Certain it is that the dairy interests in Manitoba have not made the progress that was hoped for a few years ago.

In this connection we publish the following letter which has been handed in:—

**BUTTER AND CHEESE UNION.**  
Mr. Editor,—We have read with surprise in the Free Press, a correspondence signed by Miss Cora Hind, as secretary, and by direction of the executive of the Dairymen's association, connecting the organization of the Butter and Cheese Union with certain creamery work, and attempting to show that such an association had been organized for selfish purposes. The correspondence states that a number of directors were nominated without their knowledge or consent. We have followed in this connection the general rules prevailing in all such associations seeking to have, as much as possible, every dairyming district fairly represented. Some of the parties were not present, but all were duly notified of their appointment. Some may refuse to accept, but when the public understands the object of our association, we feel satisfied that we will get the good will of everybody interested in the welfare of the province.

We emphatically deny of the association having given anyone instructions to canvas cream for any creamery in particular. If such a thing has been done it is without the association's knowledge or consent.

We are surprised that the Dairymen's association should attempt to throw discredit upon the Butter and Cheese Union, taking in view the object of the association and the present condition of the dairy industry.

Our cheese industry has to be followed more closely and be brought to a standard that will command it on all markets. Our exports in cheese this year have decreased to a large extent. Our butter industry also requires a closer attention. You will admit that the people who are trying to make a living by the dairy industry should not be blamed for taking the matter in their hands and looking after their own interests. In the near future the public will know who represents the dairy interests of the province.

S. M. BARRE, President.  
CHARLES MIGNAULT,  
Acting Secretary.

(By order) of the executive of the Butter and Cheese Makers' Union.  
Winnipeg, Sept. 23.

### Canadian Labor Parliament

Mr. John Appleton, of the Franklin Press, who was one of the delegates from Winnipeg to the Dominion Trades Congress at Ottawa, has returned to the city. Mr. Appleton, who represented the Typographical union, speaks of the congress as being a decided success, and one of the largest ever held in Canada. This year the congress was exceptionally representative of the Dominion in all trades, and one of its features was the large delegation from the Maritime Provinces, which have hitherto been very poorly represented.

"One of the most satisfactory signs of the development of trades unionism," said Mr. Appleton to a reporter, "was the presence at the congress of an increasing number of representatives from the small

manufacturing towns of Ontario, whose wages are perhaps lower than in any English speaking community. Of course the interest in the congress was largely enhanced by the proximity of the general elections; and the recent legislation, which was granted in compliance with the demands of congress which have been made annually since its inception, were a source of gratification to the labor workers of the Dominion. Of course it remains to be seen whether the existing government, if returned to power, will put the new labor department into thorough operation. Personally I feel convinced from various interviews I had with Mr. Mulock, incidental to the business of the congress, that the minister of labor has a very intelligent idea of the scope and work of such a department as has been instituted. In this respect he has grasped with singular completeness the aspirations of the labor bodies, and the various offices which have been established in connection with this department, and the election of representatives and the establishment of bureaus is a good indication that the work is going on as it should.

Mr. Kling, the editor of the Labor Gazette, is the right man in the right place. His training in economics and what is still more important, his intense sympathy with the efforts of the industrial population to improve their condition, peculiarly fit him for the position. Nearly all the chief officers of the congress were unreserved in their expressions of satisfaction at the labor policy of the government, but the congress still feels that the only safe way to maintain this policy and to carry it out successfully is the presence in the House of Independent labor representatives. Labor people all through the Dominion are looking to Winnipeg to return Mr. Puttee. His conduct in parliament has elicited expressions of satisfaction from all parts of the Dominion and those who had occasion to mention his name or discuss independent labor representation made it clear that labor people were bent upon having representatives of their own.

Probably the most popular action of the congress was its determination of the Winnipeg delegates to request the Miners' Union of Nanaimo to take action in securing the nomination of Mr. R. Smith, their agent, for a seat in the House of Commons. Mr. Smith is regarded as the strongest labor man in Canada. Everybody feels that if he could be induced to enter Dominion politics he would naturally assume the labor leadership for the Dominion. His great work in British Columbia is recognized all over Canada and in every part of Canada he would be accepted by Trades Unionists as their political leader. His good sense and moderation and his thorough trades union training make him a leader who inspires confidence. I would like to say in connection with the story that he is going to be a government supporter, that I cannot believe it to be true. I was closely associated with Mr. Smith in Ottawa and he not only publicly but privately asserted that if he was nominated for the Dominion House it would be as an independent labor representative and to come out as anything else would be simply a violation of the principles to which he has adhered since his advent in the labor movement. He is naturally too independent in his labor convictions to submit to any party machine. Very interesting discussions took place, among other things upon manual training in schools, to which congress is opposed and also the application of the Socialistic league for representation on the congress to which it is also opposed.

### Mountain Streams to Run Trains

The Great Northern railway, says the Railway Engineer, is going to try to run some of its trains by means of the motive power supplied by mountain streams. In other words, J. J. Hill intends to operate that portion of his road from Everett to Leavenworth, in Washington State, by electric motors, doing away with locomotives. The abundant water power now running to waste beside the tracks is to be harnessed to furnish electricity. There are numerous mountain streams, each one being a succession of falls and cataracts and little work will be necessary to utilize them. The district where this experiment is to be tried is in the Cascade mountains, and it is claimed that the operation in winter of the electric motors will possess a great advantage over locomotives. It is believed that the overhead trolley will be used.

### Canadian Iron and Steel Industries.

A great development has taken place of late years in the iron and steel productions of Canada. Many large deposits of iron have been discovered and are now being worked, some of them on a very extensive scale, and several blast furnaces have been blown in and others are now in the course of erection. This is due, partly, to the act passed by the Dominion government in June, 1897, enacting that certain bounties be paid on the manufacture of steel ingots, puddled iron bars and pig iron, containing the Canadian product in proportions which were stipulated in the act.

In 1894 the production of pig iron in Canada was first ascertained from the manufacturers, in which year it was found to have amounted to 44,791 gross tons. In 1895 the production only amounted to 37,829 tons, but in 1896 it increased to 60,030 tons, and in 1897 to 94,077 tons of all kinds, including spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese. These latter two were produced in the Dominion in the spring of 1897 for the first time. Of the nine completed blast furnaces in the Dominion, four were in blast on December 31, 1897. On the 31st December, 1897, there were sixteen completed rolling mills and steel works, of which number three were lying idle. During 1897 work was commenced on the erection of a rolling mill at Belleville, Ont., which was completed this year. In 1897 also work was commenced on the erection of a charcoal furnace at Midland, Ont., of an annual capacity of about 30,000 gross tons of pig iron. One of the largest enterprises recently started is that of the iron and steel works at Sydney, C. B., begun in the fall of 1897. There are to be four blast furnaces 85 ft. high and 17 ft. in diameter at the bosh, with an annual capacity of about 400,000 gross tons of pig iron. The same company is also erecting ten 50 gross ton open-hearth furnaces of an annual capacity of about 350,000 gross tons. Both acid and basic steel will be made. This company has very extensive deposits of hematite iron ore in Newfoundland, so situated that the ore can be loaded on the vessels and brought to the works at Sydney without being re-handled, thus making the cost of shipment very small. Large coal deposits have also been secured in Cape Breton and the company will manufacture their supply of coke which will be the fuel used. This year a 2-ton Tropenas converter was erected at Owen Sound, Ont., for the manufacture of steel castings. A company with a capital stock of \$15,000,000, has secured a charter and will erect works at Ottawa and Welland, Ont., for the manufacture of pig iron, Bessemer and open-hearth steel, steel rails, plates, etc. The first plant is to be erected at Welland, and it is reported that this will be completed early next year and will have a capacity of 1,000 tons per day.

In 1897 the production of open-hearth steel rails and iron rais amounted to 835 gross tons, being an increase of 235 tons over the previous year. The production of Bessemer and basic and acid open-hearth steel ingots and castings amounted in 1897 to 22,000 gross tons, being a small increase over that of 1896; 235,081 kegs of 100 lbs. of cut nails were made in 1897, and 152,688 kegs in 1896. In 1897, 2,220 tons of plates and sheets were turned out, being double of the amount of the previous year. The total amount of all kinds of iron and steel rolled into finished products for the year 1897, exclusive of such intermediate products as muck and scrap bars, billets, etc., amounted to 110,642 tons against 90,303 tons in 1896.

The unsold stocks of pig iron in Canada held by manufacturers and their agents amounted to 9,932 tons on the 31st December, 1897, which showed a slight decrease as compared with the previous year and was 10,333 tons less than on the same date, 1897, a little less than one-half of the stock on hand 31st December, 1897, was charcoal pig iron, the remainder being coke.

We hear of the erection of other blast furnaces being now under consideration, one to be at or near Fort William, Ont. Immense stretches of iron deposits have been discovered at many points in Western Ontario, and development work is now proceeding on some of these properties, with very gratifying results, so that the erection

of blast furnaces at some point convenient to these deposits may be looked for in the near future.

### Ontario's Apple Trade.

There has been considerable purchases of winter apples in Ontario, sales of over 150,000 barrels being reported to us at prices ranging from 40 to 75c per barrel for the fruit. A Montreal firm has secured between 30,000 and 40,000 bbls. of winter varieties at 40c to 50c for the fruit, which will be packed and culled by his own expert packers. We also hear that sales have been made at \$1.10 to \$1.20 per barrel for winter assortments delivered on cars. Owing to the tight shipments the Liverpool market was strong at an advance, sales ranging from 10s 9d to 12s 3d for averages showing an advance of 2s 6d to 3s per barrel.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

Mother I noticed that your husband put five dollars in the plate at church this morning.

Daughter—Yes, I noticed it, too. He must have done an awfully mean thing in business to somebody last week. N. Y. Telegraph.

"Hello, Jasper!" exclaimed Spendens, stopping his rich uncle's valet. "How's uncle this morning?"

"Well, sir, he thinks he needs a change of hair."

"So he's sent you for the doctor, eh?"

"No, his lawyer."—Philadelphia Press.

The young man was after pointers. "What do you consider the secret of success?" he asked.

"Wealth," replied the great man, promptly.

"And what is the secret of acquiring wealth?"

"Success."

Then the young man went off and communed with himself and tried to figure out what he had learned.—Chicago Post.

Jack—I hear you lost a whole lot of money on Wall street while you were drunk?

Tom—I wasn't drunk, but the stock I bought took a drop too much.—Ex.

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