

## THE COMMERCIAL

The recognized authority on all matters pertaining to trade and progress in Western Canada, including that part of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

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D. W. BUCANAN,

Publisher.

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very large market circulation among the business community of the vast region lying west from Lake Superior and the Pacific coast than any other paper in Canada, and it is the only paper which actually reaches the leading wholesale, commission and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 7, 1901.

### A NEW VOLUME.

This issue of The Commercial marks the commencement of another volume, the 20th, the Journal having been established in 1881.

### RAISE MORE POULTRY.

The active demand at present for chickens and other poultry in the market and the good prices being paid for all offerings of the same direct attention to the excellent opportunities that exist for making money very readily in an unlimited demand here for chickens for local consumption and shipment and those farmers who have them to sell are realizing good prices for all that they can supply. There seems to be no reason why more poultry should not be raised in Manitoba. The climate may be a little severe in the winter but there is ample experience to demonstrate that with a little care they can be brought through the winter in safety and for the rest conditions are altogether favorable. Food is plentiful and there is plenty of room for the birds to run. The fact that much of our winter supply of turkeys and geese are annually brought in from Ontario goes to show that the market is not at present by any means saturated by home production and with the extra expense of bringing the stock from the east in favor of the home producer together with the superiority in the quality of the stock which dealers claim is a feature of the Manitoba poultry there should be no difficulty in securing the market whenever our farmers are ready to supply the stock. The turkeys grown in Manitoba have always been noted for their flavor and sell readily for Christmas trade in competition with best Smith's Falls stock. The same may be said of geese and chickens. Ducks are not so much handled here, but can be easily raised to supply whatever demand there is.

### BROOMS AND BROOM CORN.

Regarding the report of scarcity and high prices of broom corn in the United States, a western representative of the eastern broom factory states that prices on broom corn have been advanced about 5 per cent. in the States, and brooms are held 50c per dozen higher. Besides the talk of scarcity,

it is well understood that a syndicate have pretty full control of the supply of broom corn and can demand high prices. Along with this it is known that a large quantity of the last crop of broom corn was burned recently at Chicago, where the business is mainly centered. Prices in Canada have not advanced in proportion to the advance in the States, but eastern manufacturers are asking about 10 per cent. higher on brooms.

### Report on Speltz or Speltz.

The Ontario agricultural college has issued the following report on Speltz, which will be of interest to Manitoban farmers:

Speltz is a cereal which is intermediate between wheat and barley; but it is usually classified as a variety of wheat. It is a native of the countries near the Mediterranean Sea. At the present day it is principally grown in Southern Germany and Northern Spain. It is also grown at an elevated altitude where the climate is wheat (Triticum sativum) will not thrive. For general cultivation, it is considered better in weight than any of the varieties of wheat. When the grain is threshed the heads break in pieces

80 to 100 bushels of richer food than corn, and gives besides four tons of good hay per acre. We recommend the use heartily. We never fool the farmer."

A quantity of seed of Salzer's Speltz was purchased in the spring of the present year, and two lots in one experimental grounds were sown with the variety. The results obtained this season were very similar to those obtained ten years ago. In yield of grain per acre, the best plot of the Speltz was surpassed by seventy-five per cent. of the varieties of spring wheat. The grain as it came from the threshing machine weighed forty-four pounds per measured bushel, and after chaff had been removed it weighed a little less than fifty-eight pounds, being lighter in weight per twenty-eight varieties of the common spring wheat grown at the college this year.

### Paper Industry of Germany.

Hitherto the paper industry has been the least affected by the general depression that the entire German industry has been suffering since the middle of last year. Within recent weeks, however, a most violent retrogression has become manifest, the specialty printing paper excepted. Manufacturers have lately received hardly any orders, and

## INSURANCE

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Christian Science is a new "bone of contention" not alone among church folk, but also and particularly in life insurance. It is held by the believers in the faith cures that the professional services of doctors and their medications are not necessary in healing the sick and physically ailed, but that faith and prayer are sufficient and thoroughly effective. The Scriptures are given as the basis of the doctrine and quotations therefrom are advanced as authority for the views held by the Scientists. Mrs. Eddy, now an elderly lady, residing in the state of New Hampshire, is the "discoverer and founder" of the science. She has written extensively on the subject and has, it is said, a large and influential following of earnest believers and co-workers in the United States and Canada.

How the new doctrine affects life insurance is this—it is objected that the Christian Scientists do not employ medical doctors and seeing that life insurance companies insist that medical examination of the life insured for life insurance must pass a medical examination and the life insured at least an effort is being made, to conclude the Scientists from the benefits

at different joints, leaving the grain in the chaff as closely clamped as usual. To secure the clean seed, special machinery is necessary to separate the chaff from the grain. From the nature of the region in which the Speltz is principally grown, we can understand that it is mostly cultivated by the poorer classes. The flour obtained from the grain is said to produce a coarse bread.

In order to find out the value of the Speltz for growing in Ontario, five varieties were imported in the year 1880. One of these was brought from Switzerland, one from Russia, and the other three were obtained in Germany. These five varieties were carefully tested by our experimenters on our grounds and all of them gave poor results. The best variety gave a yield per acre of fifteen bushels of grain in the chaff and this weighed about forty pounds per measured bushel. Two of the other varieties gave an average of only about six bushels per acre, and the remaining two varieties produced no grain at all. The average yield of straw per acre from the five varieties was only three-quarters of a ton. Some of the varieties were sown for two and three years and were then discarded on account of the poor results obtained from them.

Some of the seedmen on this side of the Atlantic are now booming the Speltz very extensively. Extravagant claims are made for it, as will be seen from the following quotation taken from an American seed catalogue for 1900: "First, you thresh 50 to 80 bushels of grain, equal to corn, or barley, or oats, or rye, or peas, or wheat, as a food; and then comes from 4 to 6 tons of straw hay, equal to timothy. It's the perfection of food for cattle; hog yel for the food, cows jump a six-foot fence to get the straw; pig, horses fight for it, sheep delight to fatten on it, poultry relish the grain." It tells you, Salzer's Speltz is the greatest dry food on earth. It yields

dealers who gave enormous orders last year when the prices rose very high, are now not in a position to take up the goods ordered. At the same time the stocks in the large factories are heavily accumulating. Specially in Berlin and in Saxony manufacturers are endeavoring to dispose of their productions at any price, and reductions of prices of 15 to 25 per cent. on the principal sorts have already been agreed to. To this must be added the competition which is existing in America. A representative of the Paper Trust of the United States of America, who has just returned from America, is travelling in Germany, and endeavoring to secure orders and appoint agents for his country's existing import duty, the Americans are still making offers under the present market price.

For instance, it is informed that, in spite of the import duty of 6M. per 100 kg., to which have to be added freight and heavy taxes, the Hamburg to Berlin of 1M. per 100 kg. American paper has been offered here up to 40 kg. below the 100 kg. below the German price. Notwithstanding this, the American factories have not been Some of the best business in Germany because the German manufacturers follow up the prices. The American factories have, however, the advantage of cheap water-power and of perfect machinery, so that their competition, which is favored by the tariff, is strongly felt in Germany. Under these circumstances the abolition of the import duty, which is favored in several quarters, would most seriously affect the entire German paper industry.

The July statement of the Canadian banks show a very large increase in money deposits, which aggregates \$351,800,000, as compared with \$337,500,000 in June and \$207,200,000 a year ago. Note circulation during the month only contracted \$102,000.

of life insurance just because they refuse medical examination.

It is notable that the doctors in London, England, probably feeling that their craft is in danger, are agitating the question in behalf of the companies against the Scientists.

Without desiring to be officious in this matter we would respectfully suggest that the medical men abstain from taking an active part between the companies and the Scientists, for if the faith cure is a fake, however it may grow and prosper for a time, its ending is certain. But fake or not fake the body may become sufficiently numerous and strong enough to institute insurance companies of its own, a movement that may make it fashionable and feasible to dispense with medical examiners altogether, especially seeing that even now some companies in certain lines, are discarding medical examinations. These are times of specialties in medicine, and why not in insurance? —The Bulletin.

### INSURANCE NOTES.

The local life insurance companies are busy at present making up their returns for the past year's business. The losses have been the lightest on record and the season a most satisfactory one in every way. It is expected that all premiums will be promptly met now that the majority of the other years out of the four years. There are now four life insurance companies doing business in this province.

The people of Newfoundland are said to be rapidly changing their views with regard to federation with Canada and are now quite willing that such a change should be made.

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Thursday  
morning.  
Advertisements  
purporting  
to be news  
articles  
or professing  
to express  
the opinion  
of this  
journal,  
will not  
be inserted.  
Office 219  
McDermott  
St. Telephone  
224.  
D. W. BUCANAN,  
Publisher.  
The Commercial  
certainly  
enjoys a  
very large  
market  
circulation  
among the  
business  
community  
of the vast  
region  
lying west  
from Lake  
Superior  
and the  
Pacific  
coast than  
any other  
paper in  
Canada,  
and it is  
the only  
paper which  
actually  
reaches the  
leading  
wholesale,  
commission  
and financial  
houses of  
Eastern  
Canada.  
WINNIPEG,  
AUGUST 7,  
1901.  
A NEW  
VOLUME.  
This issue  
of The  
Commercial  
marks the  
commencement  
of another  
volume,  
the 20th,  
the Journal  
having been  
established  
in 1881.  
RAISE  
MORE  
POULTRY.  
The active  
demand  
at present  
for chickens  
and other  
poultry in  
the market  
and the  
good prices  
being paid  
for all  
offerings  
of the same  
direct  
attention  
to the  
excellent  
opportunities  
that exist  
for making  
money  
very readily  
in an  
unlimited  
demand  
here for  
chickens  
for local  
consumption  
and  
shipment  
and those  
farmers  
who have  
them to  
sell are  
realizing  
good prices  
for all  
that they  
can supply.  
There  
seems to  
be no  
reason  
why more  
poultry  
should  
not be  
raised in  
Manitoba.  
The  
climate  
may be  
a little  
severe in  
the winter  
but there  
is ample  
experience  
to demonstrate  
that with  
a little  
care they  
can be  
brought  
through  
the winter  
in safety  
and for  
the rest  
conditions  
are  
altogether  
favorable.  
Food is  
plentiful  
and there  
is plenty  
of room  
for the  
birds to  
run. The  
fact that  
much of  
our winter  
supply of  
turkeys  
and geese  
are annually  
brought  
in from  
Ontario  
goes to  
show that  
the market  
is not at  
present  
by any  
means  
saturated  
by home  
production  
and with  
the extra  
expense  
of bringing  
the stock  
from the  
east in  
favor of  
the home  
producer  
together  
with the  
superiority  
in the  
quality of  
the stock  
which  
dealers  
claim is  
a feature  
of the  
Manitoba  
poultry  
there  
should  
be no  
difficulty  
in securing  
the market  
whenever  
our  
farmers  
are ready  
to supply  
the stock.  
The  
turkeys  
grown  
in  
Manitoba  
have  
always  
been  
noted  
for their  
flavor  
and sell  
readily  
for  
Christmas  
trade in  
competition  
with  
best  
Smith's  
Falls  
stock. The  
same may  
be said  
of geese  
and  
chickens.  
Ducks  
are not  
so much  
handled  
here,  
but can  
be easily  
raised to  
supply  
whatever  
demand  
there is.  
BROOMS  
AND  
BROOM  
CORN.  
Regarding  
the report  
of scarcity  
and high  
prices of  
broom  
corn in  
the United  
States,  
a western  
representative  
of the  
eastern  
broom  
factory  
states  
that  
prices  
on broom  
corn  
have been  
advanced  
about 5  
per cent.  
in the  
States,  
and  
brooms  
are held  
50c per  
dozen  
higher.  
Besides  
the talk  
of scarcity,  
it is well  
understood  
that a  
syndicate  
have  
pretty  
full  
control  
of the  
supply  
of broom  
corn and  
can demand  
high prices.  
Along  
with this  
it is known  
that a  
large  
quantity  
of the  
last crop  
of broom  
corn was  
burned  
recently  
at Chicago,  
where the  
business  
is mainly  
centered.  
Prices  
in Canada  
have not  
advanced  
in proportion  
to the  
advance  
in the  
States,  
but  
eastern  
manufacturers  
are asking  
about 10  
per cent.  
higher  
on brooms.  
The Ontario  
agricultural  
college  
has issued  
the following  
report on  
Speltz,  
which will  
be of  
interest  
to Manitoban  
farmers:  
Speltz is  
a cereal  
which is  
intermediate  
between  
wheat and  
barley; but  
it is usually  
classified  
as a variety  
of wheat.  
It is a  
native of  
the countries  
near the  
Mediterranean  
Sea. At  
the present  
day it is  
principally  
grown in  
Southern  
Germany  
and Northern  
Spain. It  
is also  
grown at  
an elevated  
altitude  
where the  
climate is  
wheat  
(Triticum  
sativum)  
will not  
thrive. For  
general  
cultivation,  
it is  
considered  
better in  
weight  
than any  
of the  
varieties  
of wheat.  
When the  
grain is  
threshed  
the heads  
break in  
pieces  
80 to 100  
bushels  
of richer  
food than  
corn, and  
gives  
besides  
four tons  
of good  
hay per  
acre. We  
recommend  
the use  
heartily.  
We never  
fool the  
farmer."  
A quantity  
of seed  
of Salzer's  
Speltz was  
purchased  
in the  
spring of  
the present  
year, and  
two lots  
in one  
experimental  
grounds  
were sown  
with the  
variety.  
The  
results  
obtained  
this season  
were very  
similar to  
those  
obtained  
ten years  
ago. In  
yield of  
grain per  
acre, the  
best plot  
of the  
Speltz was  
surpassed  
by seventy-  
five per  
cent. of  
the varieties  
of spring  
wheat. The  
grain as  
it came  
from the  
threshing  
machine  
weighed  
forty-four  
pounds  
per measured  
bushel,  
and after  
chaff had  
been  
removed  
it weighed  
a little  
less than  
fifty-eight  
pounds,  
being  
lighter in  
weight  
per twenty-  
eight  
varieties  
of the  
common  
spring  
wheat  
grown at  
the college  
this year.  
Hitherto  
the paper  
industry  
has been  
the least  
affected  
by the  
general  
depression  
that the  
entire  
German  
industry  
has been  
suffering  
since the  
middle of  
last year.  
Within  
recent  
weeks,  
however,  
a most  
violent  
retrogression  
has become  
manifest,  
the specialty  
printing  
paper  
excepted.  
Manufacturers  
have lately  
received  
hardly any  
orders, and