

# BIG DEALS PENDING IN COAL PROPERTIES

## Revolution Promised In Industry In Edmonton District and Large Capital Taking Hold of Mines

Two coal deals of immense importance to the city of Edmonton are pending today and will probably be completed within the next week or ten days. Although in possession of all the facts, the Bulletin is restrained from giving the names and designation of the properties involved as the publication thereof would possibly have the effect of blocking the deals.

However it can be said without breach of confidence that the trustee for one of the purchasing companies is already in the city and that everything is practically wound up except the signing of the papers, and that the other deal is so far along that the parties interested have agreed on the price to be paid for the property involved.

The completion of these two deals means a revolution in the coal mining in this part of the country. In the first instance Winnipeg parties with almost unlimited capital are acquiring not less than 1,000 acres of some of the best coal land in the country and it is their intention to put in modern machinery and to mine on an enormous scale for the supply of the Manitoba market. The situation of the property is particularly favorable from a transportation point of view and by the time the Grand Trunk Pacific is built Edmonton will have one of the largest coal producers in Canada working within a few miles of the city limits.

The second deal involves the transfer of a well-known property already an extensive producer to local parties who have had considerable experience in the coal mining business and who intend to launch a large project in that line.

Details of both deals will be ready for publication within a few days.

designed to prejudice the courts of the country, should not go uncontradicted. As the new rules of the House would not permit the Minister to go further into the matter at this stage of the proceedings, he will likely return to the matter again.

Mr. Monk moved the second reading of his bill regarding industrial and co-operative societies. Mr. Fielding agreed to referring the bill to a special committee. He said provincial legislation could provide for all that was necessary with the exception of banking.

Mr. Lemieux said that the labor men of the Dominion were in favor of the legislation. The bill will be sent to a special committee.

Mr. Lancaster's bill to confine certificates to masters and mates in Canadian vessels to British subjects was referred to a committee.

The Minister of Customs said that 297,490 pounds of raw sugar came to Canada from Great Britain, 10,807,986 pounds from British Africa, 96,635,323 pounds from British Guiana, 305,533 pounds from British East India, 229,126,693 pounds from British West Indies, 13,095,152 from Fiji, 12,111 pounds from Hong Kong, 153,565 pounds from Argentina, 17,675,844 pounds from Belgium, 1,385,707 pounds from Central American states, 2,223 pounds from China, 24,847,944 pounds from British East Indies, 541,375 pounds from Mexico, 3,451,092 pounds from Peru, 477,249 pounds from the United States, making a total of \$90,884,620 pounds. In answer to Dr. Daniels, Mr. Paterson said that in 1904 the imports for the United Kingdom through United States ports were valued at \$12,685,878, and through Canadian ports at \$40,407. In 1905 the imports through United States ports were valued at \$12,320,300 and through Canadian ports at \$40,139,453. For 1906 the figures were \$13,952,428 and \$36,033,722 respectively. Mr. Paterson also said that the amount of rebate on agricultural implements exported from Canada during 1905 was \$107,250 and during 1906 \$29,167.

Mr. Oliver told Mr. Christie, of South Ontario, that \$280,000 worth had entered by Canadian ports and \$1,230 from the United States. Of these \$2,242 settled in Quebec, 4,051 in the Maritime Provinces, 37,188 in Ontario, 2,394 in Manitoba; 17,581 in Saskatchewan, 17,157 in Alberta, 12,541 in British Columbia. The department was making known the demand for farm laborers and domestic servants in Ontario.

**RACE HORSES SEIZED**  
Albany, N.Y., Dec. 4.—Amasa J. Parker, an attorney of this city, said that the authorities had seized some of the horses of New York, by Mr. Parker's order, upon two noted horses named "Thomas" and "John" owned by the late John N.B., to Vineyard Haven, Mass. The crew escaped from the vessel but whether they reached shore is not known here.

**SHORT SESSION YESTERDAY**  
Ottawa, Dec. 5.—There was a short sitting in the house today. Several public bills were advanced a stage and a few questions cleared off the order papers.

Monk's bill for industrial and co-operative societies was referred to a special committee. The hockey regulations will be on Tuesday and Friday nights instead of Tuesday and Thursday nights.

The regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held Friday, December 14, at 3 p.m. at the home of Mrs. H. B. McKenzie, corner of Oliver and Duggan streets. Members are requested to be present and all are cordially welcome.

The hockey club had an excellent practice last night and the boys showed marvellously good form for so early in the season. It is expected that the first game will be arranged for Christmas afternoon when the team will probably meet the players from across the river.

**SISTER AND BROTHER LOST**  
Bathurst, Pa., Dec. 5.—Miss McDonald, of Aylesbury, while trying to make her way home from her neighbor's last night, got lost. Her brother set out to find her and he got lost. This morning the young man was found about 5 o'clock, nearly exhausted and the sister about noon, yet alive, but there is very little hope for her recovery. The brother is in a serious condition.

**KILLED BY ELEVATOR**  
Chambersburg, Pa., Dec. 5.—Three men were killed, one fatally injured and five others hurt today by the fall of an elevator in the Geiser manufacturing shops. Eleven men were on the lift together with a five ton machine, when the cable parted. The men dropped twenty-five feet with the machinery on top of the pile.

**HAIFA, Dec. 5.**—The smallpox situation in Cumberland county is so bad that special danger orders have been issued by the district superintendent of the Intercolonial at the request of the board of health for the county. An accurate estimate of the number of cases in the county places them at nearly six hundred, of which one half are in and near the Springfield mines.

**LOAN CO. MERGER.**  
Toronto, Dec. 5.—A merger, involving assets close upon \$2,500,000 has just been accomplished. The Standard Loan company of this city is taking over the Canadian Savings, Loan

national live stock exposition, won from Lord Rothschild's stallion, Girton Chamer.

**TELLER MISSING.**  
Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 6.—William Andrews, the collection teller of his first bank of this city, is missing. President E. F. Swinney admitted today that Anderson was shorted \$9,000 in his accounts. The bank officials have sworn out a warrant for his arrest.

**GRAIN COMMISSION FND'S LITTLE WORK**  
Bulletin Special  
Laconche, Dec. 6.—The Dominion Grain Commission held its first session in the Province of Alberta in Laconche this afternoon in the town hall. The members of the Commission present were: J. McMillan, Indian Head, chairman; G. E. Goldie, Ayr, Ont.; J. R. Boyle, M.P.P., Edmonton, secretary; and Mr. Neild, official stenographer, Toronto.

A small number of farmers were present although the meeting had been thoroughly advertised by the Globe and Mr. Puffer. The reason for the small attendance is probably due to the fact that the farmers of this district have really no pressing grievance. Little grain is shipped. This is a live stock centre, and is also famous for the number of pure bred hogs. The farmers are realizing that owing to the long haul east or west, and the consequent almost prohibitive freight rates, it is more profitable to prepare their products in the most concentrated form possible for shipment, thus increasing its value and lessening the rate. Compare shipping a car of grain with a car of hogs and it will be readily understood which is more profitable. A car of hogs totals three or four times the value of the wheat and the freight is practically the same. But with the expansion of the pork packing industry there will be less need of shipping hogs and more and more grain will be fed. Mr. Puffer, M.P.P., stated to the Commission that in his opinion over seventy-five per cent of the grain grown in Laconche District would be fed on the farm during the next few years.

The first statement to the Commission was given by John Gregory, of the Society of Equity. He said he came to Alberta 13 years ago; he had exercised economy and worked hard and intelligently during that time, but beyond the increase in the value of his land he had made nothing. All he had above that was a herd of 75 cattle and a few implements. The farmer did not receive the same return for his investment that the merchant or railway received. Other men had begun with him in other lines and had retired with thousands. The difficulty was not in the production, but in the distribution and sale of the farmer's product. Oats were only 215 cents barely compared with 35 at Winnipeg. If the rate was cut in two and the half added to the price paid the farmer there would be some profit. Now a farmer cannot pay the high price for labor and make ends meet.

Mr. Gregory said our natural market was British Columbia, but the rate was so high that it forced shipment eastward. This was driving the British Columbia farmer to cease producing fruit and begin growing oats. The only price the farmer had from the 21 cent price of oats was to ship on his own account whereby he netted 24 cents to 25 cents, but it was necessary at least to get 25 cents.

As a remedy Mr. Gregory proposed the government operation of transportation lines and a terminal elevator in British Columbia. Questioned as to the cost of production of oats, Mr. Gregory calculated it at 1.3 of the selling price.

Mr. Miller asked Mr. Gregory if the farmers in the district were prospering. Mr. Gregory said they were merely getting along. None of them were accumulating bank accounts. He thought if a farmer could save \$100 a year he was fortunate. When asked if he favored an increase in the tariff for the manufacturer, Mr. Gregory replied he did not. The farmer needs a low duty far more than the manufacturer needs a high one for the prosperity of the country. The farmers do not get prices high enough to enable them to purchase the products of protected manufacturers. Under protection the farmer had no money to buy from the manufacturer.

James Bauer, of Red Deer, stated to the Commission that hitherto the grain of the district had been consumed locally. That day he thought was passing. More land was coming under cultivation each year. At present there was no money in growing grain. He cited a case where a man rented 15 acres, broke it from the prairie, sowed, reaped and threshed it. The yield was 1125 bushels. After counting the cost he was \$15 in the hole. This was the first year that hog raising had been profitable to the farmer. He said the question of car supply was never a question at Red Deer and the weighing arrangements were satisfactory.

Several other gentlemen were present but declined to make any statements.

After having heard the statements of the farmers, Mr. Goldie asked several questions for the purpose of

**PARK SUPERINTENDENT DISMISSED**  
Winnipeg, Dec. 6.—The resignation of D. D. England, superintendent of parks, was asked for yesterday, as the result of an investigation which was held with regard to certain charges which were made against him. The resignation was accepted and he was given three months' wages. The charges were that he had set park board employees to do private work for himself. The superintendent was also looking after his horses, and working in his garden. He had also been careless in checking pay rolls and men had been paid for work while they had been out of the city. He had also appropriated horse feed provided for the city teams to his private use. Other employees were severely censured.

**CARNEGIE WILL HELP.**  
Kingston, Dec. 6.—Principal Gordon, of Queen's, announced today that Andrew Carnegie, L.L.D., an honorary graduate of the college, had promised \$100,000 to the Queen's endowment fund to complete the half million endowment when the \$400,000 required was subscribed. Already \$350,000 had been provided and it is likely that the other \$150,000 will be forthcoming at an early date.

**MINERS KILLED IN EXPLOSION**  
Bulletin Special  
Columbus, Mich., Dec. 6.—As a result of the explosion of fourteen boxes of blasting powder in the 21st level of No. 8 shaft of the Munsey mine last night, Wm. Congin, a miner, is dead, and Dennis Shea was fatally injured. Jack Mandly and John Sullivan were in the shaft at the time of the explosion. Many were overcome by gas. They were taken from the mine through No. 6 shaft by rescuers. The explosion did not do much damage to the workings.

Houghton, Mich., Dec. 6.—John Dandley, the second victim of the explosion died at the Hancock hospital. Denis Shea's coroner's jury found that the men came to their deaths through the explosion of powder some of which was handled by Sarula, a Finn miner, who is said to be responsible.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Dec. 6.—In an explosion in the Baltimore mine of the Parish Coal Co., two miles south of this city today, two men were killed and five others injured, some of them fatally. It is reported that five other men were in that part of the mine when the explosion occurred and that they escaped. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

An explosion of gas in the Butterworth colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal company near here today resulted in the death of three men and the serious injury by burning of eight others.

**THE KING WON.**  
Bulletin Special  
Chicago, Dec. 6.—King Edward the Seventh, of England, as an exhibitor captured a first prize when his shire stallion Prince Victor, at the inter-

national live stock exposition, won from Lord Rothschild's stallion, Girton Chamer.

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**LAKE VESSEL TOOK FIRE**  
Bulletin Special  
Belleville, Dec. 6.—At noon today a telephone message was received from Capt. Smith, from Picton, where he and the crew of the missing steam barge Hickox arrived this morning. The Hickox took fire Sunday night at 10 o'clock in Lake Ontario and after much difficulty near the end of Prince Main Docks, near the end of Prince Edward shore. All the crew took to the yawl boat and reached shore. They then drove to Picton. The vessel is a total loss as well as the cargo of coal. Both are insured.

**NEW METROPOLITAN.**  
Toronto, Dec. 6.—Jan. 16th has been decided on by the provincial synod for making Bishop Sweetnam metropolitan and archbishop of the ecclesiastical province. It is thought a meeting of the general synod will be held shortly after to elect a primate of all Canada to succeed the late Archbishop Bond.

**SEAMEN STRIKE.**  
Odessa, Dec. 6.—The suppression of the Seamen's union by the government has been followed by a strike of the seamen, with the result that the business of the shipping companies is completely tied up. About 11,000 men are out, and the government has appointed Admiral Skrydloff, commander of the Black Sea fleet, to send sailors from Sebastopol to relieve the situation. The admiral, however, refused to do so, fearing the sailors would join the strikers. Attempts have been made to dispatch steamers manned by novices, but they ended in failure. One of the vessels ran aground and the others returned to port.

**SEEING WELL AND SEEING EASILY**  
It is more important to see easily than to see well. Good night may be obtained by great strain, which drains vitality, causing headaches and nervousness.

By four independent tests we exactly measure eye defects, and prescribe precise glasses, which relieve all eye defects.

Over 1500 people in this district wear our glasses, and every one of them is a living guarantee for us.

**EDMONTON OPTICAL PARLOR**  
**S. NANKIN,**  
THE EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,  
OPPOSITE BANK OF MONTREAL.

comparing the condition of the Alberta farmer with the Ontario farmer and the Manitoba farmer. The figures appeared to show that a fair average for the Manitoba farmer is 65 bushels of wheat per acre, which will average per year 60 cents, giving a return of \$15. A fair average for the Alberta farmer is 60 bushels of oats per acre which at 24 cents is \$14.40. Again, compare the Alberta with the Ontario producer of beef. The Alberta farmer usually gets 4c for choice export steers, while the Ontario farmer pays 3 1/2c for stockers and fattens them on mill feed at \$22 2a ton. He usually sells the product at about 4 1/2 to 5 cents and beef has brought 6 cents in Ontario, but that is not an average price by any means. The cost of the stocker, the feed and the feeding do not leave very much profit for the Ontario farmer at the market price.

**CROSS-PETITION.**  
Bulletin Special  
Toronto, Dec. 6.—Conservatives have entered a cross-petition in East Elgin election on behalf of David Marshall, M.P.

**COLD IN ONTARIO.**  
Bulletin Special  
Toronto, Dec. 6.—The weather continues fairly cold in Ontario, but a western disturbance is moving towards the lake, bringing snow and rain. In Toronto the temperature is 2 and 24.

**TEN INJURED IN AMONTREAL COLLISION**  
Bulletin Special  
Montreal, Dec. 6.—Ten persons were severely injured in a rear end collision between two street cars during the rush hours this evening. The two cars were coming down a steep grade about six o'clock, and when near the corner of Pine and Park streets the leading car stopped to allow several passengers to alight. For some reason the second car got beyond control and crashed into the one ahead. It is thought that either the brakes refused to work or the wheels slipped on the snow covered rail. Some of the injured are not expected to recover. The list of the injured: Norman Boucher, 14 years, 4 St. Edward street, right leg severely sprained and compound fracture of left leg; Joseph Boivin, conductor of the front car, 1488 St. Denis street, concussion of the brain and severe injuries all over the body; Samuel Hill, twenty years old, 1185 City Hall avenue, both legs broke; George Walter, 38 years old, 847 Finch avenue, compound fracture of right leg; G. W. Scott, 739 Main street, nervous collapse, torn face and ear and fracture of one rib; Miss Mamie O'Donnell, cut on the head and injured back; Miss Florence O'Donnell, 1253 Merry street, both ankles sprained and bruises all over body; Miss May O'Connell, 825 Mont Royal avenue, cuts on nose and bruises all over the body; Miss Ethel McWilliams, 928 Mount Royal avenue, bruises all over the body; Constance McDonough, of Seigneurs police station, cuts on the face and hands.

**ELEVEN INJURED**  
Bulletin Special  
Lynn, Mass., Dec. 6.—The explosion of a battery in a local factory resulted in a fire which scorched the manufacturing section here today. Eleven persons were injured and loss of property will exceed half a million.

**ANOTHER CHARGE**  
Bulletin Special  
Toronto, Dec. 6.—A new charge has been laid against Charles McGill, manager of the Ontario Bank. The charge is that he is guilty of the theft of \$1,150,000 of the bank funds.

**HEAVY MAILS**  
Bulletin Special  
Chicago, Dec. 6.—The C. P. R. liner, Empress of Britain, with transatlantic mails and large passenger list from Liverpool arrived at midnight after an excellent passage. An exceptionally heavy storm was encountered six hours from port but no damage was done. The mails were unusually heavy, being the heaviest ever landed at a Canadian port.

**FELL FROM A TRAIN.**  
Bulletin Special  
Chicago, Dec. 6.—J. P. Hanson, of Fairmont, North Dakota, while traveling to New York on the way to England, fell off the Wabash express at Jeanette Creek this morning and was instantly killed. The conductor, Messrs. will ship the body back to Fairmont.

**DOESN'T GAMBLE.**  
Bulletin Special  
Montreal, Dec. 6.—Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., frankly repudiates the report that came from Winnipeg crediting him with having made half a million dollars in a stock exchange transaction. "Far from having made \$500,000, I never made five cents by a stock deal in my life," said the C. P. R. president.

**R. N. W. M. POLICE**  
designed, will be received up to 4 p.m. of the 18th day of December, 1906, for the supply of:

2500 bushels of oats at Fort Saskatchewan.

1000 bushels of oats at Edmonton.

Oats to be well cleaned, free from all foreign matter, to be delivered in such quantities as required. One-third of the supply to be delivered in good sound sacks, which become the property of the R. N. W. M. Police.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque equal to five per cent of the total amount tendered for.

Lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted.

For full information re delivery, etc., apply to the officer commanding at Edmonton or Fort Saskatchewan.

No paper will be paid for inserting this advertisement unless authorized.

D. A. E. STRICKLAND, Insp. Commanding "G" Division and Edmonton District.

Fort Saskatchewan, 4th December, 1906.

**WANTED—TEACHER FOR SUNNY-**  
Wanted a teacher for sunny-side school, first or second class certificate. Term one year; state salary required. Duties to commence 2nd January, 1907. Applications must be in by 21st Dec. 1906. Class I. Maxried, Secretary-Treasurer, Duagh, Alta.

**WANTED—PARTIES HAVING DESIR-**  
able farm lands for sale, improved or raw, large or small tracts; address giving price and terms. E. J. Mather, Groton, S. D.

**CHILD WANTED FOR HOUSEWORK**  
on farm three in family. Apply F. A. Smith, Winterburn, Alta.

**STRAYED—FROM STONY PLAIN,**  
November 27th. A black and white dog about 1800; one light bay gelding, lame on left hind hip. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Fred. Mannix, Stony Plain.

he was completing arrangements for the clearing of 18-20 acres of C.P.M. land on Vancouver Island. The company intend disposing of this property in small parcels of eighty acres and will encourage fruit growers in every way possible. They would prefer the latter to establish orchards and fruit ranches of 20 and 25 acres. Ten thousand acres of this land will be cleared at once.

A very important meeting of the members of the different labor unions of Alberta was held here in the Barber Block last night. A proposition was placed before the meeting for the extension of the labor party in order to make it provincial rather than local. The proposition was received with approval and a meeting will be called in the near future for the formation of such a party. It will be attended by delegates from all parts of the province.

A meeting of southern representatives of the hockey league was held at Ininfall, Thursday last. The following schedule of games was drafted:—  
Red Deer at Ininfall, Dec. 10.  
Ininfall at Olds, Dec. 11.  
Ininfall at Red Deer, Dec. 19.  
Red Deer at Olds, Dec. 25.  
Red Deer at Ininfall, Dec. 28.  
Olds at Ininfall, Jan. 1.  
Red Deer at Ininfall, Jan. 4.  
Ininfall at Olds, Jan. 8.  
Ininfall at Red Deer, Jan. 14.  
Red Deer at Olds, Jan. 18.  
Olds at Red Deer, Jan. 22.  
Olds at Ininfall, Jan. 25.

It was also agreed that each club should pay their traveling and hotel expenses and the home club will supply a referee satisfactory to the visiting club. The games at Ininfall will be played in the afternoon and those at Red Deer and Olds in the evening, unless otherwise arranged.

**THE BUTTER MAKERS AND CREAMERS**  
The butter makers and creamers have as a clause in their agreement freely of the excellent facilities which have been provided for their instruction largely by the provincial government and the result has been a steady improvement in the quality and uniformity of the butter and cheese manufactured in the province. The creameries, however, comes when the produce reaches the consumer; so that the question of the preservation and handling of butter and cheese during the important part in this connection. Reports from all sources during the past year would indicate that the quality of cheese found increased favor with the consumers, owing to better condition on arrival. Canadian butter has not yet filled a very large place in the foreign market, inasmuch as it amounts to only about six per cent of the total imports and this certainly has been a great advance in the estimation of the old country trade last year, and there was less difference between the price of the best Canadian and some of the best foreign there has ever been before. This improvement is due to more than one attending circumstance. In the first place there is a general improvement in quality, as already noted. Better storage and transportation facilities are being provided for the butter. The creameries are gradually improving their cold storage, the refrigerator cars are more generally used, and the butter is stored in better and more properly protected from high temperatures when discharged from the cars. This applies to the port of London only, but as over two-thirds of our butter and cheese goes to that port the effect on the whole is very important. Another thing that helped Canadian butter last year was the scarcity of supplies from other sources. This had the effect of putting ours into consumption more quickly than usual. One of the complaints against Canadian butter in the past has been that it does not keep well. This complaint arose really from the fact that the butter was often held too long in the hands of the ways of the best, and those who handled it afterwards were not aware of its age.

Last season's experience taught many of the merchants in Great Britain that our butter was a satisfactory article to supply the home market. It is doubtful if the outlook for Canadian dairy products was ever better than it is at the present time.

Our cheese bulks so large on the markets of Great Britain that other importations of the same variety of cheese are, by comparison, insignificant, and such competition as we have is constantly growing less. The increasing popularity of Canadian cheese during the past year or so, owing to its better condition on arrival during hot weather and the consequent better promises satisfactory prices for some time to come.

The tendency to make butter instead of cheese in Canada, particularly in the North-western part of the province in the Eastern Townships of Quebec and in the Eastern States, supplies one business, inasmuch as it helps to prevent overproduction. The butter situation is a very different one from that of cheese, but it is not less promising and full of encouragement for those who are devoting their attention to that branch of the dairy industry.

Both our competitors in the Cheddar cheese trade taken together, New Zealand and the United States, supplied only 257,332 cwt. as against 1,842,762 cwt. supplied by Canada. On the other hand we find the imports of butter from Canada during the same period were only 255,233 cwt. out of a total importation of 4,347,917 cwt., or a little over 6 per cent of the whole. Canada stands fifth on the list, being preceded by Denmark, Russia, Austria and France in the order named.

Butter is imported in Great Britain from many sources, and it all competes more or less with that which is supplied by Canada. The direct competition is however, a very satisfactory feature of the situation because it means that it is possible for Canadian butter to replace that which comes from other countries to an almost indefinite extent. The increase in the consumption of butter in Great Britain has been so marked of late years shows no signs of falling off and this appears to be true in every country where butter is included in the diet of the people. The general improvement in the quality of the butter and the increase in its consumption are two factors which are helping to bring it in a fresh condition have induced many customers to butter their bread more freely than in the days when there was less strictly selected butter to be had and when much of it became rancid before it was consumed. The increasing demand for butter in places in Germany will have considerable influence on the situation in the

# PROGRESS OF DAIRY

(By J. A. Rudlick, Da...

There are no statistics, nor data from which statistics may be compiled showing the annual production of milk and milk products in Canada. It has been the practice to estimate the growth of the industry by comparing the figures on the exports of butter and cheese from year to year. These figures do not include the home consumption of milk, butter and cheese, but they indicate the growth of the industry, because the home consumption of milk, butter and cheese has been increasing very rapidly during the past few years.

Again, it has been the custom to estimate the extent of the dairy industry on the production of the cheese and creameries. As far as the manufacture of cheese is concerned, the returns from the factories cover practically the whole production, but there is a very large quantity of butter manufactured on farms and known commercially as "dairy butter." The average retail value of dairy produce in 1905 was \$66,470,953. This includes the milk sold for direct consumption, or supplied to cheese factories, creameries and condensed milk factories, and also the butter and cheese manufactured on farms. That there has been a material increase in production of butter during the last five years is evident from the fact that while the home consumption of butter has increased, the exports have increased many million pounds annually, there is a growing surplus for export. This same also applies to cheese to a less extent, because cheese is consumed universally eaten as butter is.

The butter makers and creamers have as a clause in their agreement freely of the excellent facilities which have been provided for their instruction largely by the provincial government and the result has been a steady improvement in the quality and uniformity of the butter and cheese manufactured in the province. The creameries, however, comes when the produce reaches the consumer; so that the question of the preservation and handling of butter and cheese during the important part in this connection. Reports from all sources during the past year would indicate that the quality of cheese found increased favor with the consumers, owing to better condition on arrival. Canadian butter has not yet filled a very large place in the foreign market, inasmuch as it amounts to only about six per cent of the total imports and this certainly has been a great advance in the estimation of the old country trade last year, and there was less difference between the price of the best Canadian and some of the best foreign there has ever been before. This improvement is due to more than one attending circumstance. In the first place there is a general improvement in quality, as already noted. Better storage and transportation facilities are being provided for the butter. The creameries are gradually improving their cold storage, the refrigerator cars are more generally used, and the butter is stored in better and more properly protected from high temperatures when discharged from the cars. This applies to the port of London only, but as over two-thirds of our butter and cheese goes to that port the effect on the whole is very important. Another thing that helped Canadian butter last year was the scarcity of supplies from other sources. This had the effect of putting ours into consumption more quickly than usual. One of the complaints against Canadian butter in the past has been that it does not keep well. This complaint arose really from the fact that the butter was often held too long in the hands of the ways of the best, and those who handled it afterwards were not aware of its age.

Last season's experience taught many of the merchants in Great Britain that our butter was a satisfactory article to supply the home market. It is doubtful if the outlook for Canadian dairy products was ever better than it is at the present time.

Our cheese bulks so large on the markets of Great Britain that other importations of the same variety of cheese are, by comparison, insignificant, and such competition as we have is constantly growing less. The increasing popularity of Canadian cheese during the past year or so, owing to its better condition on arrival during hot weather and the consequent better promises satisfactory prices for some time to come.

The tendency to make butter instead of cheese in Canada, particularly in the North-western part of the province in the Eastern Townships of Quebec and in the Eastern States, supplies one business, inasmuch as it helps to prevent overproduction. The butter situation is a very different one from that of cheese, but it is not less promising and full of encouragement for those who are devoting their attention to that branch of the dairy industry.

Both our competitors in the Cheddar cheese trade taken together, New Zealand and the United States, supplied only 257,332 cwt. as against 1,842,762 cwt. supplied by Canada. On the other hand we find the imports of butter from Canada during the same period were only 255,233 cwt. out of a total importation of 4,347,917 cwt., or a little over 6 per cent of the whole. Canada stands fifth on the list, being preceded by Denmark, Russia, Austria and France in the order named.

Butter is imported in Great Britain from many sources, and it all competes more or less with that which is supplied by Canada. The direct competition is however, a very satisfactory feature of the situation because it means that it is possible for Canadian butter to replace that which comes from other countries to an almost indefinite extent. The increase in the consumption of butter in Great Britain has been so marked of late years shows no signs of falling off and this appears to be true in every country where butter is included in the diet of the people. The general improvement in the quality of the butter and the increase in its consumption are two factors which are helping to bring it in a fresh condition have induced many customers to butter their bread more freely than in the days when there was less strictly selected butter to be had and when much of it became rancid before it was consumed. The increasing demand for butter in places in Germany will have considerable influence on the situation in the