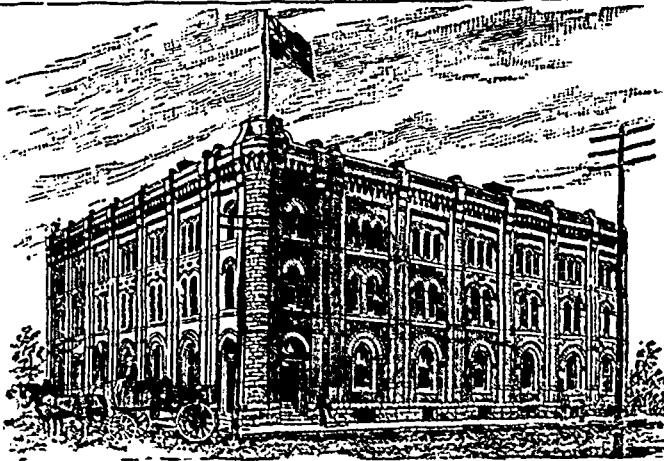


V7. Sept 24/88

GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.

G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES
CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

IN connection with the sugar trade an international agreement has been reached between Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria, the Netherlands, Spain and Russia, by which all bounties on sugar exported from these countries are to cease, while all the countries agreeing have bound themselves to exclude entirely importations of refined sugar, molasses, and glucose from countries not included in the agreement. France has not decided to join in the saccharine alliance, but may within a period of six months, that time being allowed in her case for consideration. This is certainly fighting smoke with fire. The countries while striking at the very worst system of dishonest protection, follow up the effort with a prohibition which, while prohibiting does not protect in itself, unless against the few sugar exporting countries which are included in its prohibitory list. The move is certainly a heavy blow at one very bad system of protection, and yet it appears like the treatment of the homeopathist to work upon the principle of *Smilid similibus curantur*. It remains to be seen how the treatment will affect the disease.

THE Mississippi Valley Lumberman, in tracing of the lumber combine on the Pacific coast, has the following:—"The combination known as the Pacific Coast Lumber Association better understood as the Pacific Coast Lumber Trust, has, in order to keep up the price of lumber, determined to limit the working time of the mills included in the trust to eight hours a day. The order issued to effect recently, and the mills at Tacoma, Port Blakely, Port Gamble, Port Madison, Port Discovery and Utsalady, are from this date till further orders restricted to eight hours working time no matter what orders they may have on hand or what vessels are laying at their docks waiting for lumber. The members of the association on the Sound claim that this action has been forced upon them by the decreased demand consequent upon the collapse of the southern California boom. This is in addition to their previous action in lowering the price paid for logs and compelling the logger to sell his boom to the mill at which it is first offered, and at the

price and with the scale which the mill owner chooses." Frequently we hear and see severe condemnation of the actions of combinations of workmen as foolish and wicked interference with the natural drift of trade. Seemingly capital can combine for the accomplishment of equally foolish ends, for a more unwarrantable obstruction to the natural flow of trade affairs, than that referred to in the *Lumberman* can scarcely be conceived.

REGARDING an article in our last issue on the adulteration of Manitoba wheat exported to Europe, there has been considerable comment among parties connected with our grain business, and some outsiders are at a loss to understand how purchasers in Europe cannot be protected as much by a grain inspector's certificate as purchasers at home are. If any man of ordinary business judgment will take the trouble of closely examining the grades governing the inspection of Manitoba hard and northern wheats, he will have no difficulty in seeing how grain sent from the east to Europe can be adulterated, and still the letter of the Inspection Act not infringed upon. In all of these grades the Red Fyfe wheat proportion must, according to the act, be grown in Manitoba or the territories of the Northwest, but there is no such provision regarding the admixture of soft varieties allowed in any of them, and it must be borne in mind that the soft wheat grown in this country are not to be classed with those grown in Eastern Canada, as they contain a much larger proportion of gluten, are altogether a better class of grain, and of much greater value for milling purposes. It is a simple process for the eastern exporter to collect all his hard graded wheat together, and by adding an admixture of inferior eastern soft wheat to reduce the whole to the ragged edge of a northern standard. In so doing he still keeps within the letter of the Inspection Act, so long as he supplies over fifty per cent. of Red Fyfe, and maintains the weight per bushel. But he turns out an article greatly inferior to that mixed with soft wheat grown here, can make a shave of several cents a bushel by the mixing process, and ship it out accompanied by

JAMES PYE,

FLOUR MILL BUILDER

CONSULTING ENGINEER, &c.

218 Third Avenue South,
MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN.

A Manitoba Testimonial.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Dec. 8th, 1887.

JAMES PYE, Esq., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.:
DEAR SIR, - In handing you our check for \$1,301.24, 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 25 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 MacLenaghan, Managing Director

a certificate of northern grade. It is equally easy to see how this adulteration cannot be done before the wheat leaves the Northwest, for it would then be necessary to import the eastern admixture, and that would spoil all the profit in the operation; so that the whole arrangement is a monopoly in the hands of the eastern man, and it seems like one he will be able to hold on to, so long as Northwestern wheat exports pass through his hands, for it would be impossible to so amend our inspection act that mixing and adulterating could be put an end to. If all this can be accomplished by men who shelter their work under grades certified according to law, what a field for dishonesty there is for the man who does not scruple to carry on his operations without a legalized covering. In all this crookedness it can be seen how the reputation of the Northwest as a grain country can be greatly damaged in the markets of Europe, and it is equally plain that the only cure for the evil is, to secure a route to these European markets without passing our products through Eastern Canada or the United States. In looking for such a route our eyes instinctively turn northward to the Hudson's Bay outlet.

THERE seems to be any number of grain men engaged in "spying out the land" in Manitoba this fall, and the probability is that our wheat, barley, and even oats, will reach markets during the coming winter in which they never before figured. In barley there is without doubt a famine in high grades in the best United States markets, and the samples shown there so far are rarely up to the mark both in plumpness and color. Where the one is found the other is sadly wanting, and many samples are deficient in both. Color and weight can both be secured in the Manitoba crop of this year, and where they are combined the raiser will undoubtedly secure a good price. The inquiry after our wheat is equally keen, and it is gradually forcing itself upon the minds of those interested, that there will be a big shortage in the supply of hard Fyfe wheat before another crop comes to harvest. In Minnesota and Dakota nothing approaching to half an aver-