

Canada's Projects.

Dominion's Dairy Commissioner Talks About His Trip.

Old Country Folks Are Much Interested.

Our Farmers Can Supply Good, Clean Fresh Products for British Breakfast Tables.

The outlook for Canadian agricultural products in the markets of Great Britain is of particular interest at the present time. The material prosperity of Canada is so intimately bound up with the results which the farmers obtain from their labors, that when there are good crops, good prices and a steady demand, every commercial and manufacturing concern is able to do more business with larger profits. Professional men can collect their fees more quickly and certainly, and all classes of the population meet their financial obligations with the promptness and regularity which indicate general prosperity.

Prof. Robert G. Macdonald, commissioner of agriculture and dairying, returned from a mission to Great Britain lately. In response to an inquiry as to what he found Canadian farm products taking in Great Britain, he said to a representative of the Montreal Star:

CANADIAN PROJECTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

"Great and continuous prominence has been given to Canadian matters in the British papers during the last year. That may lead to decided advantage in the demand for Canadian products. The consuming public of Great Britain, which does not often think of the names of places whence their food products come, have been persistently made aware of the fact that Canada is the premier colony of the empire, and a place from which all sorts of good things may be obtained. From the best quality of wheat to the finest of cheese to eat with their bread, from the most nutritious and luscious and dainty flavored peaches and pears, from golden butter made in the government creameries in the Northwest and elsewhere, to bricks of gold (in prospect) from the Klondike and Kootenay and the Lake of the Woods."

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

"The British business men whom one meets from day to day say that they find a decided preference in England for things Canadian and things colonial; but that when the retail buyer comes to the warehouse to select his goods for the week, he leaves his preferential sentiment outside of the warehouse and out of the bargain, and buys only what he counts to be the best value, no matter where the goods come from. Moreover, when he buys anything Canadian, he asks his shop talk for his customers the fact that it is Canadian, and, therefore, pure, wholesome and trustworthy where the habits and customs of the people are of a very high order in regard to cleanliness."

"More than ever the British markets are becoming the places where the surplus foods of all lands are sent for final disposal. There is such an abundance and variety of foods in the markets of the great cities of England, Scotland and Ireland, that the people have become fastidious and most discriminating buyers. On the streets of the great cities, while the masses of the poor, and sometimes tattered clothing of the lower classes, he is struck by the well-dressed and well-dressed in summer, it is easily practicable to make cheese of as rich a body and as fine a condition as the best I saw in England or Scotland."

FRESH MEATS.

"I saw only one shipment of fresh dressed beef from Canada. When I saw it on the counter of the retailer, it compared most favorably with the best Scotch or best English beef on sale. The outside of the quarters had just the bloom of freshness, and that doubtless prevented it from being sold at as high a price as it would have been obtainable for the best Scotch or the best English."

"The fat cattle which are imported into Great Britain from Canada or the United States, must, according to regulations of the British government, be slaughtered at the port at which they are landed. The carcasses from such

cattle are hardly distinguishable in appearance from the home fed cattle of England and Scotland. They are dressed in the same way. The only external evidence of difference is in the fat of the most of them being of a yellowish hue than in the carcasses of the English and Scotch. The chilled beef imported into Great Britain from the United States is not fetching, whole-sale, as high prices by the quarter as the beef from the steers which are imported alive from Canada and United States. In the retail butchers' shops, the beef from the steers imported alive from Canada and the United States, and the chilled beef from the United States are sold off indiscriminately for the same price as beef from home fed cattle; and it is doubtful whether an expert judge of beef could tell by examination from which class of animals the roast or steak, when so cut, had been taken."

"The frozen beef which is imported into Great Britain from Australia and Argentina, sells for a definitely lower price than classes which I have mentioned. There appears to be a large opening for a large trade in chilled beef from Canada. The beef parties to the quality of the beef in the North-West Territories could be handled to the British market at much lower cost for chilled beef arriving in England in the best condition, a price equal to, if not higher than the price they will pay for beef from the abattoirs there."

MUTTON AND LAMBS.

"Enormous quantities of frozen mutton and lambs are imported from Australia and Argentina. While the frozen state they look almost as well as the fresh killed and unfrozen carcasses, but when they are thawed out, exposed, they quickly take on a darkened and repulsive appearance. Those interested in these products claim that the quality of the mutton as good as the home-grown English, Welsh and Scotch mutton, but they do not fetch nearly as good a price. There is a good chance for trade in chilled Canadian lambs and mutton to be built up."

CANADIAN CHEESE.

"I found the Canadian cheese holding its place well in the British markets. This year has shown a more active demand from consumers than has existed during the summer for a few seasons. I think the output of cheese has been slightly above the average quality, and some 20 shillings above the average price of the last two years. There is still a wide difference between the quality of the finest Scotch and English Cheddars and the finest Canadian cheese. As an instance I saw a box of the finest Scotch Cheddar in London. A lot of Scotch Cheddars were sold at 62 shillings per hundred weight."

"They had a slightly richer body and finer flavor than the Canadian cheese in the same warehouse, and in this country would have been worth a quarter, or at most a half cent per pound more than the Canadian cheese. They were sold wholesale at four cents per pound over the top price for the Canadian cheese on the same day. On the same day, there is room still for improving the quality of Canadian cheese until a large share of the cheese in the best of the English and Scotch Cheddars. With storage at the cheese factories, so constructed and managed that the temperature should never rise above 50 degrees in summer, it is easily practicable to make cheese of as rich a body and as fine a condition as the best I saw in England or Scotland."

"At present the discrimination between the different qualities of cheese in Canada seldom leads in the same district to a difference of more than a half cent per pound, whereas in Great Britain the difference often is as much as four or five cents per pound, whole-sale."

"An evil complained of by many of the importers in Great Britain is the practice by some exporters on this side of the Atlantic of selling 'futures,' that is offering to sell cheese at certain prices for future delivery, before the cheese are made. In their opinion, if that could be effectively stopped, the trade would be on a healthier and more satisfactory basis, with the likelihood of more remunerative prices for the producers of Canada."

CREAMERY BUTTER.

"I found a great change in the reputation of Canadian creamery butter in the markets of London and Manchester. During the last few years it has won for itself a good name and an increasing demand. The Danish butter which holds a good place in the British markets, but in some of them it is now only second to the best Irish butter from the co-operative creameries. The North-British Agriculturist, in its issue of Aug. 4, published the last of a series of articles on Danish farming. The writer illustrates the article by a number of cuts reproduced from kodak photographs of cow stables in Denmark. He agrees with Mr. Spier, an eminent Scotch farmer, who visited Denmark lately with several other members of the royal commission on tuberculosis, in saying that Danish dairy stock were, as a rule, kept under the most deplorable sanitary conditions."

"Tuberculosis of a generalized and very virulent type was exceedingly prevalent there, and the wells for the dairy supply to the farm, households and live stock, as well as for the washing of the butter were, in three cases out of four, within less than a dozen yards of the dungstead; so that he had been forced to the conclusion, that many of the cases of typhoid fever in this country were caused by the use of Danish butter."

"I think that the place hitherto occupied by Danish butter, which has been stupendously advertised, well manufactured, generally uniform in quality, and put up in some attractive packages, will hereafter be taken up by butter from Irish creameries and Canadian creameries."

"The general good health of Canadian cattle, the purity of the water supply, the abundance and fine quality of the herbage and fodders, and the cleanly habits of the people, are all advantages on the side of Canada which count for a great deal. While I saw the best quality of fresh flavored butter selling at from 84 shillings to 88 shillings per cwt., I saw what was called creamery butter from the United States, slightly off in flavor and sold at a lower price, selling at from 80 shillings per cwt. The market emphasized in the most striking way that quality is almost ruinously low price was the best that could be obtained."

"The 56 pound box is the better

package most in favor. Manufacturers and shippers of good quality butter in Glasgow. Full information of the prices obtained, etc., will be published for the benefit of the fruit growers in Canada, and I am confident that a large and profitable trade can be developed in the shipment of these fruits to Great Britain."

CANADIAN BACON.

"Canadian bacon is taking a relatively better place in the British markets than it has done hitherto. A great advance has been made during the last two years, and particularly during the current summer. In this product, as in the case of the other very great difference between the prices obtainable for the finest quality and any second, third or fourth quality. They are called by the Canadian farmer to select, rear and feed the hogs, that they will have a large number of hogs of a certain form quality. They should be what are called fleshy hogs. These are obtained from the best of the Canadian young hogs, after they are weaned, on skim milk or butter-milk, or whey. They are called by the Canadian farmer to select, rear and feed the hogs, that they will have a large number of hogs of a certain form quality. They should be what are called fleshy hogs. These are obtained from the best of the Canadian young hogs, after they are weaned, on skim milk or butter-milk, or whey."

"There has been a considerable increase in the number of swine fattened in Canada during the summer in connection with dairying, and the prices during that month have been very remunerative, at Toronto, the No. 1 hogs selling as high as 6 cents per pound live weight. According to the preference for making bacon for the British markets, No. 1 selected hogs, weighing about 160 pounds, are valued at about one cent per pound live weight more than those which are too fat, soft or rough."

POULTRY.

"All the poultry dealers whom I saw said that Canadian turkeys were well liked in Great Britain, and why should they not be? The export of their flesh is whiter, sweeter, and of a higher flavor than the turkeys from the continent. The birds should be killed in such a way as to leave no external blemish on the birds. They should be plucked so as to leave no disgusting marks and no tears on the skin, or surface, and the feet and legs should be spotlessly clean. For export, they should be dressed in the best possible manner, and sorted so that each case will contain birds of as nearly an equal weight as possible. In one case I saw ten pounds. The number of birds in the case, and the range of weight (namely, from eight to twelve pounds, or other weights) should be marked on the outside. Another box could contain the birds in some of the twelve pounds, etc. Cock turkeys of large size will sell well about Christmas time. All other seasons, when by reason of the thickness of the legs, the temperature is always fresh. Prof. Macdonald, the Minister of Agriculture, remarked to me that the summer season to benefit him, and that the season to the detriment of the farmer. It is most impossible to keep an even temperature in the immense apartments of the Vatican, and to prevent the heat of the summer from entering the building. Besides this, the Pope leads a much easier life than in the winter, because of the comparatively small amount of business to be transacted and the more comfortable conditions of functions and receptions, which are for him most exhausting."

EGGS.

"Great Britain imports eggs annually to the value of about \$20,000. Canadian eggs are gaining in favor. These articles, which are of good storage are said to be pleasing very well. The only complaint I heard was that when the eggs were opened, they became very moist and were said to be 'sweating,' or becoming covered with dew. As a matter of fact, the cause was the moisture in the cold storage chamber were exposed to a warm, moist atmosphere, the moisture from the eggs was condensed on the surface of a glass containing ice-cold water. When the egg cases were removed from the cold storage at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, and then opened, the eggs are warmed up gradually. After the eggs are opened, the moisture from the eggs is condensed on the surface of a glass containing ice-cold water. When the egg cases were removed from the cold storage at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, and then opened, the eggs are warmed up gradually. After the eggs are opened, the moisture from the eggs is condensed on the surface of a glass containing ice-cold water."

"The Right Hon. W. H. Gladstone, in a speech at the annual Hawarden Flower Show, a fortnight ago, dealing mainly with butter, said that he had found that twelve hundred million eggs are laid all over Europe in order to be exported to England. I cannot help thinking it would be a good thing if five or six hundred millions of these eggs were laid at home. Because you may depend on this, the nearer the egg is to the place where it is consumed, the better and fresher it will be. The Pope's attention at present is again directed toward the subject of international arbitration, of which he is such a warm advocate, and which he considers a principle peculiarly appertaining to the duty of the common father of the faithful and of the head of Catholicism is to work for the establishment of permanent peace among nations. He seems to think that the concert of powers, which has so long succeeded in remaining unanimous with regard to the Levant question is a step toward the realization of his cherished ideal."

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be taken to see that the fruit is landed in good condition in London and Glasgow. Full information of the prices obtained, etc., will be published for the benefit of the fruit growers in Canada, and I am confident that a large and profitable trade can be developed in the shipment of these fruits to Great Britain."

GOOD PROSPECTS.

"I saw the members of many firms, and also British officials, and received and gave information on Canadian products, which will help to develop trade along lines profitable to Canadians. On the whole, I think that the cold storage service, arranged for by the minister of agriculture, marks a distinct era in the place which Canadian products will take on the British markets."

THE BRITISH PRESS TAKES IT UP.

"In addition to conferences with business men, the making of business arrangements, I saw a good many of the leading newspaper men and editors of Great Britain, in an effort to interest them in Canadian products, and in the policy of the department of agriculture in promoting their sale in the British Isles. I have no idea as to the amount of space, the cold storage service, arranged for by the minister of agriculture, marks a distinct era in the place which Canadian products will take on the British markets."

"Some of the English papers discussed the Canadian products, and was going from the point of view of what the Imperial Government might do for English agriculture. The Irish papers, led by the Dublin Journal, took the matter up, and considered it chiefly in reference to the proposal by the Imperial Government to establish a ministry of agriculture for Ireland. The Scottish papers wrote up Canadian products, Canadian products and Canadian policies from various standpoints, all of them dwelling upon the fact that the British consumers should need Canadian enterprise by giving preference to Canadian products over those of foreign countries."

"Among many influential papers, the Times, the Daily News, the Morning Post, the Telegraph, the Daily Mail, the Westminster Gazette and the Empire, all of London; the Liverpool Daily Post, the Liverpool Courier, the Manchester Guardian, the Manchester Courier, the Irish Times, the Daily Independent, the Freeman's Journal, the Daily Nation and the Dublin Express, all of Dublin; the Glasgow Herald, and the Glasgow Daily Mail, and others took notice of the matter."

POPE LEO'S SUMMER LIFE.

Writing More Latin Poetry and Studying Latin Poetry.

Rome, Saturday. — Notwithstanding the intense heat, which in Rome this year really assumed extraordinary proportions, the Pope, in his usual health, feeling, indeed, rather better and stronger than in the winter, has been in the habit of going out of the day in the apartment especially prepared for him in the tower of Leo, the Vatican, where, by reason of the thickness of the walls, the temperature is always fresh. Prof. Macdonald, the Minister of Agriculture, remarked to me that the summer season to benefit him, and that the season to the detriment of the farmer. It is most impossible to keep an even temperature in the immense apartments of the Vatican, and to prevent the heat of the summer from entering the building. Besides this, the Pope leads a much easier life than in the winter, because of the comparatively small amount of business to be transacted and the more comfortable conditions of functions and receptions, which are for him most exhausting."

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Vagaries of Pigeons.

Andree's Messengers and Others in Their Odd Antics.

London Daily Mail.

Since it was reported that Herr Andree had provided himself with a number of homing pigeons, which he intended to dispatch from his balloon en route to the North Pole, with information as to his success or otherwise, it has been impossible to pick up a paper without finding a telegram from some part of the globe announcing the capture of a "homer," which it is invariably suggested, may have come from the pole or thereabouts."

The peculiarity about all these pigeons seems to be that they bear on various parts of their persons letters, numbers, and words of a highly cryptographic character. They are picked up everywhere, from Tromsø, in Norway, to Bedford and the Isle of Thanes, "the woods are full of them." To the casual reader who lights on his inevitable pigeon paragraph, the impression is conveyed that the heavens are raining pigeons in all directions. One descends "in a thunder storm" at Pemberton avenue, Bedford, on Monday afternoon, and was promptly captured and examined by the agricultural policy of the Dominion were accompanied or followed by editorial articles from the "Telegraph," the "Daily Mail," the "Westminster Gazette" and the "Empire," all of London; the "Liverpool Daily Post," the "Liverpool Courier," the "Manchester Guardian," the "Manchester Courier," the "Irish Times," the "Daily Independent," the "Freeman's Journal," the "Daily Nation" and the "Dublin Express," all of Dublin; the "Glasgow Herald," and the "Glasgow Daily Mail," and others took notice of the matter."

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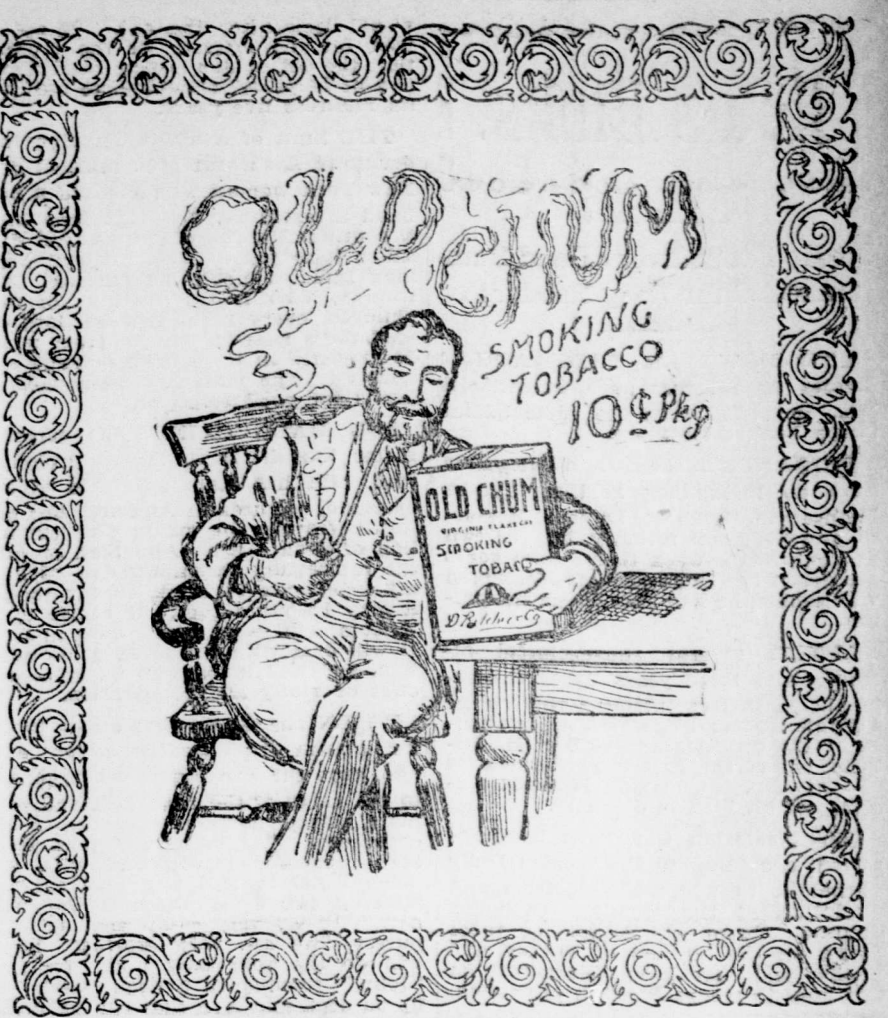
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No. 3 Infants' Diseases.
No. 4 Diarrhea.
No. 7 Coughs & Colds.
No. 9 Headache.
No. 10 Dyspepsia, Indigestion.
No. 11 Delayed Periods.
No. 12 Leucorrhoea.
No. 13 Croup.
No. 14 Skin Diseases.
No. 15 Rheumatism.
No. 19 Catarrh.
No. 27 Kidney Diseases.
No. 34 Sore Throat.
No. 77 Grip & Hay Fever.

"I was able to arrange for the sale in Great Britain of the trial shipments of peaches, pears and grapes which are to be sent from the Niagara district. For the first year, these trial shipments will be sent only, mainly, to Covent Garden, in London, and to the Fruit Bazar, in Glasgow. Since I returned I visited Grimsby, Ont., inspected the cold storage warehouse, and had a conference with the fruit growers, who had agreed to furnish fruit for these trial shipments. There is an excellent crop of Crawford peaches on the trees, a fine and unusually heavy crop of pears, and the promise of a very good crop of grapes. The fruitgrowers at Grimsby have prepared a number of reliable packages and a first trial shipment will be sent from there next week. Each fruit is wrapped in comparatively small trays, holding from three to five pounds each, and put in crates of wood. The outside cases, or crates, are constructed to permit of thorough ventilation, so that the fruit will be cooled in the cold storage building before it is put in the refrigerator car. The trial shipments will be provided on the steamships, and every reasonable precaution will

HUMPHREY'S CURES
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