

THE COMMERCIAL

The registered authority on all matters pertaining to trade and progress in Western Canada. The part of Ontario west of the Superior, the Province of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the Territories.

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WINNIPEG, JULY 25, 1903.

THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL.

The great annual event of Western Canada—the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition—has again come and gone. From almost every point of view the exhibition has been a success. In several respects it has surpassed the record of any previous year. The provincial elections, which took place on the first day of the exhibition, undoubtedly had the effect of reducing the number of exhibits in some departments, but not to such an extent as was feared by some. Some herds of live stock which would probably have been shown were kept away by the date of the elections. Any possible deficiency on this account, however, is brought in from outside the province. Several fine herds of cattle and strings of horses from eastern Canada and the United States were noticeable. The absence on the two first days was no doubt curtailed by the elections. However, next the city was well visited by visitors from all parts of the exhibition. A noticeable feature of the exhibition was the increase in exhibits and visitors from the United States, showing the growing interest in being taken in that country in Western Canada. Some of the cattle sheds which were burned a few days ago, were found to have been replaced by new structures.

Like the departments in detail, the exhibits of cattle was large. Shortages were not as prominent as in the past years, but most other breeds than in beef and dairy cattle, were shown in larger numbers.

There was a good exhibit—probably the up to most past years. In sheep, the exhibit was the case in most other departments. The exhibit was limited in number and indifferent in point of quality. Manitoba does not show up well as sheep country, at the industrial at the moment. The horse stables were well filled. The important department of the being quite up to expectations. In machinery, carriages, implements, fencing and sundry lines of this material, the exhibit was the largest for some time, many exhibits from the United States being very noticeable. The horticultural building was well filled with flowers, but only a few species of fruits, such as currants, strawberries, etc., were shown, and no other fruits were on view. As the date is fair is too early for a good display of vegetables, the exhibition management decided not to offer prizes this class.

Poultry and pet stock there was a good exhibit. The main hall the exhibit in manufactures, arts, etc., is one of the

best ever made, and all available space in the building was occupied. Some of these are worthy of special notice in view of the attractiveness of the display, one of the most pleasing exhibits being that of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. E. L. Drewry's exhibit, is as usual, one of the most attractive sights in the main hall.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., had a fine exhibit of the manufacturers of their Winnipeg packing house, from which visitors were allowed to sample freely. The Canadian Cycle and Motor Co., showed wheels in motion to illustrate the effect of the cushion frame as compared with solid frame wheels.

The daily programme of sports, races and platform attractions has long been one of the special features of the Winnipeg Industrial. This feature of the show was quite up to the expectations of visitors and afforded entertainment for the great throng who daily swarms on the grand stand. The fake feature of the exhibition—the side

matter would be no longer a question of opinion, but of calculation. The president is a man of action rather than of words, yet he evidently feels that the result of the recent visit to the scene of the Granby's operations by the American copper kings, and all the verdict of these experts, which has so abundantly vindicated Mr. Miner's policy all along the line.

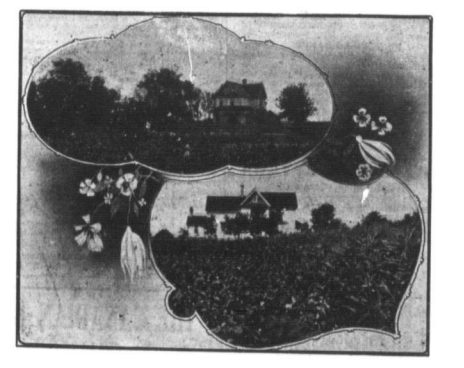
"Is there anything in the story," he was asked, "that the Americans will probably secure heavier holdings in the Granby?" "Of course there is," was the president's prompt reply. "And they will probably secure control, as Canadians will never fully realize, until it is too late, that it is the greatest proposition of the kind on the continent."

Mr. Miner having hinted that the Granby's friends would in the near future be a factor in the coke supply of British Columbia, A. C. Plummer, president of the International Coal & Coke Company, explained the present plans of that corporation.

He said that they had secured numerous coal bodies about four miles west of Hope, near the Crow's Nest section of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that a thorough commercial

giving a preferential rate. British goods. The application of the German customs tariff to Canada followed automatically upon the exclusion of Canada from the temporary arrangements made between Great Britain and Germany after the treaty of 1882 had been denounced, and is not to be regarded as a special imposition upon the Dominion. Canada, however, should not be misled by the corresponding advantage which the concession made to England, and that Germany has throughout her trade the preference treatment of the mother land by a British colony which would be followed by other countries. The trade of Germany and other countries would then be shifted into new channels, and the principle of the open door would be abolished. But the German press is also quite clear on the point that reprisals having adopted would be useless, and with a few exceptions, it is content to wait until the German government has fully mastered the situation and can propose measures which will be of real benefit to German interests. Moreover, if Mr. Chamberlain's influence and prestige enables him to establish a closer economic connection between the colonies and the mother country, which will have to be imposed on food which is imported into England will be an indirect advantage to continental countries. If food is dearer trade unions and labor associations will demand and will obtain higher wages. Production will, therefore, be more costly in England, and German industries will compete at an advantage. Protective duties levied against German goods will, moreover, have no lasting effect, for in the long run it is the quality of goods which enables them to retain a market. It has been universally recognized in the last ten years that German goods are generally as good as, often better than, the most without exception cheaper than those produced in Great Britain. Germany can, therefore, afford to make most dispendious plans which will affect a much greater degree the United States, Australia and other exporting countries. The talk about the "punishment" of Canada is simply an attempt to create a feeling which may help on Mr. Chamberlain's feelings.

There is some fine mixing in the rehauffe purveyed by the Cologne Gazette. Without troubling to deal with the sophistical attempt to represent Canada as morally in the wrong by means of a singularly coarse metaphor, it may be noted that the argument that dear labor will cripple English competition is one often in the mouths of German business and industrialists of the National Liberal party, who are to some extent clients of the Cologne Gazette. They never refuse to vote for the increase in the minimum duties on imported grain during the winter months. It has been said. Possibly they hold with John Jay that "perfume may refresh the nose, but ketchup cannot." It is an argument that quality in the long run remains master. It is not a safe one in German hands, and it is not a safe one in the hands of German wearing apparel will be inclined to subscribe to the confident assertions of the Cologne Gazette, and to believe it true of a great variety of textile manufactures.



Manitoba Farm Home—Jas. Campbell, Miami—Front and Side Views.

shows—monopolized more space and were apparently noisier than ever. While the association may derive considerable revenue from these side shows, it is just a question if the prominence of this feature is not an injury to the exhibition.

GRANBY ENTERPRISE.

An interview given to the Montreal Gazette last week by S. H. C. Miner in respect, is set forth as follows: "I said that if they would give us all the coke required we would soon start a dividend," was the answer made by S. H. C. Miner who had just reached the city from the west, accompanied by his assistant, C. Plummer. Barring the uncertainty of the coke supply, the president of the Granby Consolidated seems eminently satisfied with the present condition of affairs, both at Grand Forks, B. C., where the Granby smelter is located, and at Phoenix, the site of the company's immense ore bodies. Four furnaces, he said, were now running, and two more are well under way. In fact, in six weeks time, the production, in a position to turn the 2,200 to 2,500 tons of ore per day, while there will be sufficient equipment at the mines to produce a daily supply of rock, equaling 5,000 tons.

Then, he says, all construction work will cease, and people will understand the importance of this statement, when it is known that the Granby Company have spent this year at the smelters and at the mines no less than \$500,000, all of which has been taken from the earnings of the company.

Being asked as to the prospect of a dividend in the near future, Mr. Miner repeated that as soon as the coke question was solved, the dividend

would be immediately undertaken. Two ovens, each of nine tons capacity, are being erected, and if the company's which they have no doubt, they will proceed with the immediate erection of 100 ovens, the completion of which may be looked for by the end of the year, while the equipment of the mines will be equal to a daily output of 2,600 tons of coal. It is estimated that when completed the 100 ovens just referred to will be able to produce 150 tons of coke daily, or about half the quantity required by the Granby smelter, when the six furnaces are in full blast. Next year, he added, if all goes well, a hundred additional furnaces will be erected, and Mr. Plummer is firmly convinced that the day is not far distant when the International Coal and Coke Company will be an important factor in the fuel supply of the Canadian Northwest.

GERMANY AND CANADA.

The London Times has the following dispatch from Berlin: "The German case against Canada has already been set forth at length in The North German Gazette, in an article which is quoted in my dispatch of June 3, but as Mr. Chamberlain's references to Germany in the House of Commons on Wednesday last could not be so quoted over in silence, The Cologne Gazette is commissioned reproduce arguments of the official news pattern. All extraordinary and labored comparison of the most favored relation between two nations to a matrimonial alliance which cannot be broken even to oblige a relative without incurring the charge of adultery (etc.), is employed to illustrate the German contention that Canada exceeded her rights in

SHIPMENTS FROM MONTREAL, 1903.

How important a factor the port of Montreal is in the export trade of the Dominion may be seen from the following figures showing the shipments from the port during the last season of the year:

Cheese, boxes	2,190,711
Wool, packages	265,845
Cattle, head	50,822
Horses, head	548
Sheep, number	41,421
Wool, in the form of board measure	36,472,113
Grain, bushels	1,000,000
Lard, tins	212,776
Meat, cases	10,000
Canned goods, cases	26,464
Spices, barrels	10,000
Eggs, boxes	190,344
Iron, bars	10,000
Floor, sacks	838,236
Wool, packages	12,700
Meat, cases	10,000