

while the merchant would have to bear a pro rata share of the loss on \$1,500, the difference between the amount of insurance carried and the 75 per cent. of the stock. In other words the merchant carried the risk on the amount sufficient to bring the insurance up to 75 per cent of the stock. This merchant has learned by experience that it is wise to read over all policies. There are many who do not read their policies, and who should profit from the experience of another.

RE IMPORTING WHEAT.

An interesting customs point has been raised over the question of bringing back a commodity that has been exported. Last week The Commercial announced the purchase of 50,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat, which was in store at Buffalo, New York state, for shipment back to Canada for milling purposes. The question now arises whether or not this wheat should be subject to pay duty on re-entering Canada. The grain having been exported, there seems to be some doubt as to the right to ship it back to Canada free of duty. If it is decided to charge duty on the grain it practically amounts to the prohibition of the re-admission of the wheat, as it could never be brought back profitably, subject to duty.

The question of evading the navigation laws also comes in. United States vessels cannot carry grain from one Canadian port to another port in this country, but they can carry wheat from a Canadian to a foreign port. The grain was carried from Fort William to Buffalo by United States vessels, and if it is brought back from Buffalo to Canada by rail, it is in effect and evasion of the navigation laws.

Altogether an interesting question has been raised by the purchase of this wheat at Buffalo for shipment back to Canada. The Montreal Herald says on the subject:

An interesting controversy is in progress in grain circles over the re-importation of Canadian grain from Buffalo for Ontario millers. Of the 350,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat in store at Buffalo 150,000 bushels have been purchased for Ontario milling and already 50,000 bushels have been re-imported without the payment of the duty of fifteen cents a bushel. Manitoba millers have petitioned Controller of Customs Wallace to enforce the collection of the duty which would mean it being sent back, while the Dominion Millers association have appealed to the government to allow the wheat to be brought in free of duty. In reply to the petitions Mr. Wallace had admitted the fact that a quantity of Canadian wheats has already been received in Ontario from Buffalo, but he has in his official capacity prohibited further importations pending the decision of the council before which he has laid the question.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

Quite a little excitement has been stirred up by the Winnipeg daily newspapers over "the discovery" of a case of tuberculosis in one of the city dairies. There is no more need for excitement at present over this matter than there has been for many months back. During the last year or two The Com-

mercial has several times discussed the question of tuberculosis among cattle in this and other countries, and we stated nearly a year ago that the disease existed or had existed in some of the Winnipeg dairies.

The matter, as discussed by the city press during the past few days is very misleading. The daily papers appear to have suddenly learned that a case of the disease has been discovered and they make it appear as though this had been the first case. They further talk about the spread of the disease as causing alarm among the health authorities. Both these ideas are wrong. This is by no means the first case which has been discovered within a year, and secondly, the "spread of the disease" is not causing alarm. It has not been shown that the disease is spreading, and it is doubtful if it is any more prevalent now than it has been for years.

The case of the cow killed recently by the authorities, which is written about as a most damaging discovery, is in no sense a discovery at all. The authorities have for the past six months been endeavoring to put the new regulations governing the dairies in force. It is a slow and tedious work to inspect the dairies, but considerable progress has been made. Much, however, yet remains to be done before the city dairies can be considered in a fairly satisfactory condition. During the work of inspection, some cases of tuberculosis have been found and undoubtedly there are diseased animals yet in the dairies. More publicity was given to the case of the cow slaughtered recently, in order to interest the city authorities generally in the work now progressing of regulating the dairies. Dr. Inglis, city health officer, and Dr. Hinman, who has special charge of the dairy work, propose to keep right on until the dairies which supply the city with milk have all been put in good shape.

There can be no question as to the very great danger that exists from the use of milk from cows affected with tuberculosis. The Commercial pointed out that danger very fully some months ago. It is therefore to be hoped that no pains will be spared to eradicate the disease in the Winnipeg dairies, and to this end it may be necessary to secure wider legislative authority in the matter.

BAKERS' FLOUR.

Bakers' flour in the United States is not such an article as would pass as bakers' in Canada. Here, bakers' flour is a high grade, slightly inferior to patents. In the United States bakers' is a low grade flour, resembling only in name the Manitoba grade of bakers' flour. This is a point which is not generally understood here, and it has consequently led to some confusion in comparing prices of flour here with quotations in the United States. There can be no comparison of prices of Canadian grades with United States bakers' because there is no resemblance in quality.

Bakers' flour, as known in the United States, is not used by bakers at all, and thus another popular notion is exploded. Many people imagine that the grade is called bakers'

because it is the grade specially used by bakers. In Canada this grade is largely used by bakers, but the quality of flour known as bakers' in the United States is so inferior that it is practically not used by bakers at all. At present an agitation has been started by some leading bakers to induce the millers to drop the name of bakers', as applied to low grade flours. The bakers claim that it is an injury to them to have the public led to believe that they use such a low grade flour. The Northwestern Miller, published at the great flour city—Minneapolis—has taken up the side of the bakers, and urges the millers to drop the name bakers', as it is now used to brand low grade flours.

FRUIT GROWING IN MANITOBA.

The Commercial has received a circular from Thos. Frankland, of Stonewall, near Winnipeg, which is headed the "Stonewall Fruit Gardens." What is remarkable about this circular is that it gives a list of home-grown nursery stock in large and small fruits. Mr. Frankland has been experimenting for years with various kinds of fruit, and has been quite successful in many respects. He has now decided to give the public the benefit of his experience, and has prepared a list of fruit trees, bushes and plants which have been successful with him.

Fruit-growing is practically an experiment in Manitoba as yet. A few years ago many were of the opinion that it was useless to try to grow fruits here. A few, like Mr. Frankland, however, have persevered, and it has been proved that many varieties of fruits can be grown to good advantage here. Mr. Frankland's circular gives a list of apples, crabs, plums, currants, gooseberries, raspberries (red and black), strawberries; also a list of ornamental trees and shrubs which succeed here. All the varieties named in the list have been tested here, and have proved more or less successful. We wish Mr. Frankland success in his fruit nursery venture, as success with him means success generally in fruit-growing throughout the country. Copies of the circular will be sent on application to Mr. Frankland, at Stonewall, Man.

PROVINCES CANNOT PROHIBIT.

The most important legal point which has been decided by the supreme court for some time is one defining the powers of the provinces upon the question of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. The court has decided that the provincial legislatures have not the power to enforce prohibition. Seven questions were submitted and were answered as follows;

First.—Has a provincial legislature power to prohibit the sale within the province of intoxicating liquors? To this the chief justice and Fournier answered, yes; and Gwynne, Sedgewick and King, no. So that the judgement of the court is "no" by three to two.

Second.—Has the legislature such jurisdiction regarding such portions of the province as to which the Canada Temperance act is not in operation? The court answered this question the same as the first.

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