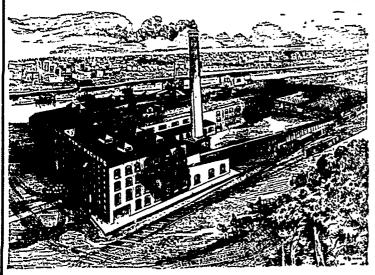
GRIFFIN HAMS



ARE MADE FROM FINE,
GRAIN FED HOGS. THE
KIND THAT PRODUCE
TENDER, JUICY HAMS.
THEY ARE CURED AND
SMOKED WITH PARTICULAR CARE IN ORDER TO
PRODUCE THE FAMOUS
GRIFFIN BRAND FLAVOR

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.

ork Packers
WINNIPEG

Branches-Vancouver and Nelson

California Fruit Washington Fruit Ontario Fruit

SCARCE AND HIGH AT ALL POINTS

Preserving season will open next week when everything will be at bed rock.

We have two cars Ontario Fall Apples consisting of Alexanders, Duchess, St. Lawrence, due September 1st. Lose no time in ordering—Ontario Apple Crop huge failure.

R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY Ltd.

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The Ganadian Pacific Lumber Company Limited



Manuficturers of and Wholesale Dealers in all Classes of British Columbia

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, MOULDINGS, Etc.

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PORT MOODY, B.C.

CAPACITY: LUMBER-60,000 feet per Day: LATH-20,000; SHINGLES-120,000.

We have the largest dry kiln capacity of any unit in B.C., also the largest amount of sheds, and these are well stocked with Manitoba lumber. We have seven planers and are prepared to ship promptly. We understand the requirements of Manitoba dealers. Send to us for your next car. F. V. Town, Manitoba Salesman

The Position of Opium.

Oplum in the New York market is easier, and in some instances a shade lower. The situation is said to be due to lower cables from Smyrna and the usual competition between local dealers. As a matter of fact, however, the indications would seems to point to bearish tactics on the part of large handlers, and this idea is borne out to dealish tactics on the part of large handlers, and this idea is borne out to quite an extent by the fact that, until a market was sought for one or two outside lots within the past week or ten days, the feeling was ilrm; dealers reported business to be octier than for a long time past. Quite a number of sales of case lots have been indealed; according to the reports of those who are now taking bearish, and co-incidentally with a sale of an outside lot of some twenty-five cases upon which the bond had expired at private terms, said to have been considerably below the present quotations, the market was reported to have weakened. So far as can be learned, no old oplum has been reported solid at Smyrna at lower prices, and the lower figures reported in cable advices from primary markets are taken to refer to the new gum.—Oll, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Whiskey Does Not Kill Bacteria

[Leslie's Weekly.]

One of the many absurd and injurious failacies connected with the use of alcoholic stimulants has been, it may be hoped, effectually disposed of by the authoritative announcements of the most eminent English medical men. This particular failacy is that the state of whiskey or brandy as a germ-killer when added to water supposed to be infected. The whiskey is assumed to sterilize the water and make it germ-free. This, it is declared, is absolutely untrue. Whiskey will do nothing of the kind. Some organisms will live dn alcohol of nearly 75 per cent. strength, which is considerably over the strength of most spirits consumed. The common alcoholic strength of whiskey is about 10 per cent. of whiskey is about 10 per cent. It is quite certain that microbes can live and thrive in the ordinary mixed-drink of whiskey and water, the average amount of alcohol in a tumblerfur of whiskey-and-water, in the proportion usually adopted, being not morthan 10 or 11 per cent. Bacterlobogical investigations have shown that most germs are not affected by a liquid containing 22 per cent, of alcohol, while their corresponding spores are unharmed in 83 per cent, after a time, seem to get accustomed to at cohol and to become proof against any antisexic action thad it origimally may have possessed. The use of alcoholhiquor as a germ-killer has no morbasis in solentific reason or in fact than the use of the same liquid as a protection against extreme heat or cold. It is a clearly established fact that for people suffering from extremes of temperature in either direction faw things are more harmful than alcoholic stimulants.

It is about ten years since the bulk of the Prussian railways passed under government control. During the decade ISSI-IS99 the increase of business was as follows: Number of passengers, increase 135 per cent.; distance travelled over by passenger trains, 59 per cent; passenger kilometres, 94 per cent; receipts from passenger trailic, 70 per cent—the discreiancy being due to reduction in fares freight, ton-kilometres, 63 per cent reduction in rates representing a saving to shippers of 60,000,000 marks during the period; number of coal cars furnished in the Rhenish-Westphall odistrict, 60 per cent.: increase of employees of all classes, 32 per cent... oncrease in salaries and wages, 72 per cent. One hundred and forty-three million marks were expended on four-teen of the larger new station buildings, and the annual average for improvements of the roads, for new rolling stock, etc., is 73,500,000 marks. The rate of interest on the invested capital rose from 6,26 per cent. In 180 to 7,28 per cent, in 1800, and the crease of receipts over expenditures from 1882 to 1000 amounted to 6,083 million marks.