THE EDMONTON BULLETIN
(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

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BULLETIN CO., Ltd.,
DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1908.

TO TINKER THE TARIFF.

The Republicans of Ohio have come to the conclusion that the United States tariff needs fixing, and said so in their Columbus convention. This is at least disturbing to Canadians who have been told by high tariff orators that the tariff system of the neighboring Republic was the summum bonum of things material. It is the more disturbing because the Republicans of Ohio are the fathers of the present United States tariff. It was under the aegis of their greatest man that tariff, was planted, grew, blossomed and began to bring forth fruit. Yet when they wish to elect another of their number to the White House they are constrained to admit in sorrow that the fruit has not been altogether good and that the tree needs pruning. This will be sad news to the Canadian manufacturers Association and their political allies.

It was not without reflection that the Ohio Republicans reached this unwelcome decision. Some of the reasons for their failing faith they felt necessary to admit. While wages in the United States are generally higher than in 1897, others things are higher too. The cost of living is higher. Rents are higher. The cost of raw materials is higher. The expense of production is perhaps higher. The gentlemen are right so far as they go but they do not go far. Their statement is the truth, but not the whole truth. They confess indeed to the failure of the system, but they do so in language as little humiliating as possible. Had they desired, they might with equal veracity and without telling the public anything remarkably new have gone much farther. They might have said that the increase in wages has not been proportionate to the increased cost of living; that the increased cost of production has been a bagatelle compared to the increased cost of the finished article; that under the shelter of a tariff that prevented wholesome competition, trusts, combines and kindred enormities have strangled the public at will; and that the first breath of a financial storm paralysed the operations of the artificial system, threw the workers out of wages but did not reduce the prices of their products. In short they might have confessed that the general operations of the Dingley tariff have made the conditions of the makers of manufactured goods no better, have made the conditions of the consumers of manufactured goods much worse, and have enabled the factory owner to wax portly and wear jewellery on the increasing disproportion between the wages of his employees and the exactions from his customers. They might have done so—but a father never likes to protray the follies of his child.

What do they propose to do about it? Their resolution calls for:

"A revision of the tariff by a special session of the next congress insuring the maintenance of the true principle of protection by imposing such customs duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, with a reasonable profit to the end that, without excessive duties, American manufacturers, farmers, producers, and wage earners may have adequate protection."

The splendid indefiniteness of this deliverance again bespeaks the parental affection of the Ohio Republicans for the Dingley tariff. With all its faults they love it still. They will neither abolish it nor propose to radically reform it—they will simply announce their willingness that something should be done with it, and announce it in language that leaves both the opulent manufacturer and sweating consumer hopeful that the something may lie in his direction. In this respect they are not so far distant from the position occupied by the honorable gentleman who nominally heads the high tariff party in Canada. Indeed, quoted aside from its context, the pronouncement of the Ohio Republicans might well be mistaken for one of Mr. Borden's customary deliverances on the tariff question of Canada. Nor need this excite wonder. The situations of the gentlemen respecting the tariff are analogous. Both pinned their faith to high protection. Both have to admit that high protection did not do all they expected it to do and did many things they could not approve. But neither is willing to openly admit the error, and both hope to profit politically by holding with the manufacturer and running with the people. What wonder, then, that an equivocal similarity should pervade the utterances of both?

One difference, however. The despatch adds that the dominant wing of the Republican congressmen "are committed to a maximum and minimum system." They admit that high protection has its limitations and can be prevented from becoming ruinous only by leaving convenient loop-holes in the wall through which foreign trade may flow. To this Mr. Borden has not yet assented, and on several occasions he has led his Parliamentary contingent in what seemed to be indirect but determined assaults against the minimum clauses of the Canadian tariff. Perhaps however this difference is born of experience. The Ohio Republicans have seen high protection carried on to "perfection," wherefore they reluctantly admit that it must be modified. Had Mr. Borden witnessed its ravages at first hand and on every hand he too might be disposed to couple his equivocal declarations with a tacit admission that the doctrine needs amendment.

FROM THE ENEMY.

For once the Federal Government appear to have won the commendation of the Winnipeg Telegram. Of the report that Col. Otter has been offered the chief command of the Canadian Militia, the Telegram says:

"The probable appointment of Colonel Otter to the active command of the Canadian Militia means more than the gratifying recognition of the fact that the most capable commander of Canadian troops is a competent Canadian officer. There is now a possibility of a Canadian force whose effectiveness will be developed along Canadian lines.

"The appointment of Colonel Otter, a Canadian trained soldier familiar with Canadian conditions and the Canadian spirit, is wise. It indicates a trend in military affairs in harmony with the ardent Canadianism that possesses the people.

"The result will probably be far-reaching. To the commanding officer who can convert something of the resourcefulness of the Canadian riverman to national military advantage, something of the skill of the Western Canadian rancher to the cavalry strength of Canada, something of the individualism and intelligence of the Canadian volunteer of the cities and towns to an effective defensive force, something of the knowledge of the railroad men and surveyors of Canada to engineering corps, something of the topographical knowledge and shrewdness of the hunters, trappers, backwoodsmen and lumbermen of Canada to military effectiveness, there is ample opportunity to make Canada a country capable, not only of protecting herself, but particularly fearless in international relations.

"Such a condition can only be arrived at along Canadian lines. The appointment of a Canadian officer who understands Canada and Canadians at the head of the militia is an unmistakable indication of the national trend as it also is of an unmistakable opportunity which Colonel Otter, it is hoped, is big enough soldier to avail himself of."

ANOTHER BREAK.

Mr. Geo. E. Foster gave another instance of his generalship a few days ago. The bill to provide funds for the celebration of the founding of Quebec was up for final consideration. Mr. Borden was absent through indisposition and the member for North Toronto was in command. Mr. Borden had in effect pledged his party to the support of the measure, and the only previous objection of Mr. Foster had been accepted by the Government. It was natural to suppose that the third reading would be a formal and summary procedure. But not so. Mr. Foster had thought of several things he might say on the occasion, and persisted in saying them. Finally he got through and assented to the third reading. But the example of insu-Borden-ation had spread from the temporary leader to a section of his followers. These gentlemen took matters in their own hands, and while Mr. Foster shouted "Carried," they demanded the ayes and nays. So it came about that the men he had led away from Mr. Borden's position declined to be led back again, and eleven of them voted against the honorable gentleman. The tail did not wag the head, but it persisted in wagging regardless of the admonitions of the head. Disloyalty is both insidious and contagious, and a lieutenant who displays it toward his leader need not marvel if the followers accept his example and apply it to himself. One thing is sure—however uncertain Mr. Borden's tenure of office may be it is made more secure by giving Mr. Foster an opportunity to display his comparative fitness for the job.

WASTING POWDER.

The Canadian Courier regards the obstruction tactics at Ottawa as an unnecessary and therefore a foolish exercise of the weapon which should be resorted to only in emergency and when a vital public interest is at stake. It says:

"The Opposition made a tremendous fight; they clamorously called the attention of the country to what they were doing; they inferentially gave the people the impression that they were trying to put a stop to most scandalous proceedings. Yet when we came to look, what did we see? Apparently nothing more than a delay in bringing down certain information. If this be all, surely the 'wool' was not worth all that 'cry.' Worse still, what will the Opposition do to attract public attention when the Government actually do commit some real offence? It is the old story of crying 'wolf' when there is nothing more formidable in sight than a hungry rat. As for the scattered insinuations against Mr. Brodeur, they can only be accounted for by the petulance of the debate and the strain of the long struggle. To utter such innuendoes without prefacing them with definite proof, was both cowardly and ineffective. Party rancor should never carry experienced parliamentarians so far."

ONE OF THE ITEMS

A statement from the Minister of the Interior last week throws light on one of the heavy items of expense in connection with the holding of a session of Parliament—the preparation of "returns" of papers requested by members to be laid on the table of the House. Replying to questions he said:

Twelve returns were brought down during the session of 1905, forty-three during the session 1906, thirty-five during the session of 1906-7, and twenty-six during the session of 1907-8 to date.

No record was kept of questions asked by members in 1905. Seventy-one questions were asked in 1906; one hundred and eight in 1906-7 and ninety-three during the present session, to date.

No record was kept of time occupied on returns during the session of 1905. Equal to 2,088 days of one man's time were occupied preparing returns and answers to questions in 1906. Equal to 1,050 days of one man's time were given to returns and questions in 1906-7. Equal to 677 days of one man's time were occupied in preparing returns and answers to questions during the present session to date.

For the present session the preparation of these returns in the Interior Department alone has occupied time equal to more than two years' work by a clerk of the Department. Last session the time occupied exceeded three years' steady work by one clerk. For the preceding session the returns demanded would have kept one clerk working continuously for seven years.

The information called for cannot always nor even usually be compiled by the cheapest class of departmental employes. Frequently researches and computations are necessary which can be made only by a chief clerk and probably few returns leave the Department on which a clerk of the first class has not found it necessary to spend more or less time. A fair estimate would be that the labor employed in this work costs the country on the average $100 per month. On this basis the cost of the clerical work of compiling returns in the Interior Department during the present session has amounted to $2,500. For last session it would be about $3,600 and for the preceding session $8,400. During the three sessions the wage bills of clerks employed in supplying information from this single Department cannot have been far short of $15,000.

There are a dozen Departments in the Government and a similar expense is thrown upon each, proportionate to the volume of business under its management. For the present session the total expense of preparing returns in all Departments can not have fallen short of $25,000. On the same scale the expense during last session amounted to $36,000, and during the previous one to $34,000. A total of $145,000 for the clerical assistance alone necessary to supply Parliament with information during three successive sessions.

Parliament is of course entitled to full information regarding the transaction of public business, and the expense really necessary to provide that information is justified. But of the money spent in the preparation of returns, the greater portion need not be spent at all and a still greater proportion of the expenditure is not justified by the use made of the returns after they have been prepared. If the information were not otherwise available, or if it were used after being provided the defence might be made that the demands were fairly in the public interest. The plain facts are that most of the information could be procured without this expense to the public, and that most of it is not used after the public have been saddled with the expense of producing it.

Each Department issues annually an exhaustive report of the year's operations. The Auditor-General issues three bulky volumes every year showing every item of receipt and expenditure. Information not sufficiently detailed in the blue books may be easily procured by an order of the House permitting a private member to examine any file or document in the possession of a Department. From such sources at least fifty per cent. of the information called for in returns could be gleaned without incurring any extra expense to the country. To peruse blue books and search files would of course involve some labor on the part of the seeker after knowledge. It appears to be more agreeable to the constitution of some honorable gentlemen to let some one else do the labor and the country pay the piper. Of the returns brought down the larger portion are never heard of again after they reach the table of the House. The great majority of them pass into history as so much money spent for typewriting and nothing more. Probably the most of them are never read even by the gentlemen who asked for them. If they are all read the disappointments of the inquisitive gentlemen must be numerous for they seldom favor the House with the results of their study. In most cases the information really desired was probably some trifling detail which could have been determined from the published blue books or by a few moments perusal of the files. This detail when disclosed in the return, not lending itself readily to party advantage, the return disappears unhonored and unsung. And not infrequently a couple of sessions later the same valiant inquirer rises to demand the same information and the country pays for the re-preparation of the return.

JAIL THEM.

The Minister of Agriculture has asked Parliament to make the Fruits Act more drastic. It is to be hoped the emphasis will be placed on the drastic. What is mostly needed is severer penalties for wrongly marking fruit. At least this is what seems most needed from the western viewpoint. Theoretically, the law guarantees that when a man buys a barrel of apples he gets what he pays for. But practically the Western man very frequently pays for Ontario Northern Spies and gets No. 2 seedlings. The Toronto Globe very sensibly suggests that the remedy is to send the offender to jail—and to amend the Act so that the magistrate will have no option about the matter in flagrant cases. A man who is peddling off pig-feed at the price of first-class fruit is not likely to be convicted and brought to repentance by a fine about equal to the profit he makes on a dozen barrels. His villainy requires a protracted opportunity for reflecting on his ways. This opportunity can best be provided in the privacy of a cell. It is a shame to deny so obvious a chance of moral improvement to what seem to be a considerable number of very wayward gentlemen.

NEW GRADING FOR OATS.

Following are the amendments proposed by Dr. McIntyre, M.P., to the Inspection and Sale Act. The Bill introduced by him strikes out the paragraph relating to oats in section 137 of the Act, and substitutes the following:

"Extra No. 1 Western Oats shall be white, sound, clean and free from other grain, and shall contain ninety-five per cent. of white oats, and shall weigh not less than 42 pounds to the bushel.

"No. 1 Western Oats shall be white, clean and free from other grain, shall contain ninety-five per cent. of white oats, and shall weigh not less than 38 pounds to the bushel.

"No. 2 Western Oats shall be sound, clean and free from other grain, shall contain ninety-five per cent. of white oats, and shall weigh not less than 35 pounds to the bushel.

"No. 3 Western Oats shall be sound, reasonably clean, reasonably free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

"No. 4 Western Oats shall be sound, but not clean enough or sufficiently free from other grain to be graded as No. 3, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

"Extra No. 1 feed shall be sound except as to frost, shall contain not more than two per cent. of wheat nor more than one half of one per cent. of other grain, shall be reasonably clean, and shall weigh not less than 37 pounds to the measured bushel.

"No. 1 feed shall be sound except as to frost, shall contain not more than five per cent. of wheat nor more than three per cent. of other grain, shall be reasonably clean, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the measured bushel.

"No 2 feed—Any oats, sound except as to frost, weighing not less than 32 pounds to the measured bushel, and not good enough to be graded as No. 1, shall be graded as No. 2 feed."

MORE POWER TO THEM.

The enlargement of both the membership and the powers of the Railway Commission will meet with general approval. The powers of this body are already broader than those granted to a similar tribunal by any other country in the world, but they have been exercised in a wholesome manner in the public interests, and it is altogether reasonable to suppose that even broader powers will be accepted by the Commission as opening the door for larger public service. Even with the existing powers the work of the Commission has grown beyond the abilities of three Commissioners, and with the added powers double that number will not be more than necessary. The increase of members will enable the Board to sit simultaneously in sections in different places. This will both obviate delays and permit the members of each section to become familiar in detail with the transportation conditions of the portions of the country in which they respectively exercise authority. The increase of powers is designed both to bring a wider range of enterprises under the beneficent supervision of the Commission and to make their supervision in their present field of operations more efficient. Telephone and telegraph systems are to be brought under their control, and their powers of regulating transportation matters extended.

Perhaps the most interesting and most beneficial extension of power, from the Western standpoint, is that which will enable the Commission to levy reciprocal demurrage on railway companies who do not supply cars to shippers in reasonable time or do not forward them with reasonable speed when loaded. This has been one of the most persistently common grievances of Western people against the companies, and one which has cost both farmers and merchants in all parts of the West dollars and cents neither few nor seldom. So persistent and so general has it been that the most abject defender cannot acquit the companies of consistent and culpable negligence of the interests of their patrons. The grievance was aggravated by the fact that a shipper who delayed a car was forced to pay demurrage charges, but had no recourse at all against a company either for not supplying a car when he wanted it or for delaying it in transit as long as they chose to do so. A year ago this steadfast indifference to the shipper's interests almost terminated in a tragedy by leaving the prairie country without fuel while the miners were praying for cars in which to ship the fuel. If under its new powers the Board can be reasonably successful in remedying this one grievance, it will have won the abiding gratitude of a long-suffering people.

As illustrating one branch of the work the Commission has been doing, is doing, and should be better able to do in future, a statement is appended of reductions made in freight rates during the one month of January last consequent upon orders of the Board:

"Fruit, reductions from a single station, St. Catharines, Ont., to Montreal, on pears, $45 per car; on staple tender fruits, $21 per car; on apples, pears, etc., to Winnipeg, $54 per car; to Brandon, $72 per car; and on pears and standard tender fruits to other points, east and west, in like proportion; glass bottles, Wallaceburg to Toronto, $15 per car, and to Hamilton $18 per car; cooperage stock, Chatham and Wallaceburg to Montreal (local and export), $4 per car; split peas, Toronto to St. John, N.B. (export), $9 per car; cattle, Windsor and Sarnia to Montreal, $4.50 per car; metallic shingles, Toronto to Winnipeg, $30 per car, and to Strathcona, Alberta, $123 per car; grain, shipments between local points (reduced to same rate as flour), say, Thamesville, Ont., to Montreal, $24 per car; grain for export, from Windsor to Montreal, $6 per car, from Owen Sound, $7.50 per car, from Guelph, $9 per car, and from Toronto, $6 per car; beans, Chatham to St. John, $16.50 per car; packing house products, Toronto to Montreal (export), $3 per car; wall paper, Toronto to Montreal, $15 per car; all transcontinental traffic, eastern Canada to British Columbia terminals, $15 per car; also a readjustment of rates from distributing centres west of Montreal so as to place them on a fair basis, and a general overhauling of the rates from Ontario points eastbound, reducing and readjusting them so as to abolish the discrimination which has hitherto existed in favor of Detroit, Port Huron and other points in Michigan, as compared with Windsor, Sarnia, Chatham, and other points in western Ontario. The order providing for these far-reaching and very important readjustments has made extensive reductions in all rates from points in western Ontario to Montreal, Ottawa and other points east as far as St. John, Halifax and Sydney; for exmple, Windsor to Montreal, $26 per car; St. Catharines to Quebec, $54 per car."

BLOCKADING BUSINESS.

The budget speech was to have been delivered on Thursday last, but was postponed until Tuesday to accommodate Mr. Foster who could not be present on the date chosen. A few weeks ago consideration of the French Treaty was postponed one day because Mr. Foster was absent and another day because Mr. Monk was absent. The Government could of course have proceeded with the items as arranged regardless of the presence or absence of certain private members, but to have done so would have been interpreted as a discourtesy by the Opposition and represented to the country as an evidence of the Government's cowardice. On three several occasions therefore the Government were prepared to take up items of supreme public importance, but were constrained to postpone them to accommodate respectively the honorable member for North Toronto and the Honorable Member for Jacques Cartier. The situation will be complete when the Opposition journals allude to these as specific instances of the Government's unpreparedness and of the strong desire of the Opposition to facilitate the business of Parliament.

HONORED AT HOME.

Reporting the address of President Pingle at the annual meeting of the Board of Trade, the Medicine Hat News says:

Mention was made of the traffic bridge which has now almost reached the stage of completion, and we look forward with pleasure to the opening ceremony, which will doubtless take place in a very short time. We understand that His Worship Mayor Cousins and the members of the city council are already taking the necessary steps to celebrate in a fitting manner the inauguration of the bridge for general traffic. We have every reason to feel proud of this structure as it is not every city of five thousand inhabitants can boast of a traffic bridge costing $150,000, and we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without noting how much we are indebted to the Hon. W. T. Finlay for this public improvement, and for the watchful eye he has always kept on the interests of the City of Medicine Hat and district in the Provincial Legislature, of which he is such an honored member.

UNRETURNED RETURNS

Ottawa Free Press: A return brought down to the House of Commons on motion of Mr. Alex. Johnston of Cape Breton, affords illuminative illustration of the carelessness of certain members of the House of Commons as regards the care of public documents, and incidentally justifies the attitude of the present government in insisting that precautions must be taken lest public documents go astray.

Although the rules of the House of Commons stipulate that members must return to the Records office all returns taken out by them upon the prorogation of each session, the practice is to disregard the rule and for members to assume that such returns are their own personal property. How else can we account for the fact that Mr. Lemieux had possession of one return for 267 days and of another for 261, and that even then the return was handed back in an incomplete condition? Or that members can hold these Parliamentary records for months, and even years? The return shows the following glaring instances of breach of the rule of the House to the effect that such returns must be given back to the custody of the clerks on prorogation, the date following the name being that upon which the member secured the return, and it being understood that in no case has the fyle been transferred back to its proper custodian:

R. L. Borden, October 16th, 1906; J. E. Armstrong, February 5th, 1907; J. G. H. Bergeron (two), February 22nd, 1907; Henri Bourassa, March 20th, 1907; J. D. Reid, April 3rd, 1907; A. E. Kemp, April 16th, 1907; H. B. Ames, May 20th, 1907, and May 27th, 1907; O. S. Crocket, December 12th, 1906; and Uriah Wilson, December 7th, 1906.

These documents are the property of the Parliament of Canada and not that of the individual members who may either move for them or secure a loan of them. The House of Commons ought either to take steps to end this abuse of the privilege of procuring public documents, or it ought to change its rules upon the subject.

As the maker of the laws of the country it cannot in common sense stand by without protest and see its own laws so shamefully abused.

Invoke the Lemieux Act.

Ottawa, Mar. 16—The employees of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Mining company, at Bienfait, Saskatchewan, fifty in number, have asked the labor department for a board of conciliation to deal with a dispute as to hours and wages. They have nominated E. H. Sherman as their representative.

Public Notice

Sittings of the District Court of the District of Edmonton.

The Sittings of the District Court of the District of Edmonton during the year 1908 will be held at the places and on the dates given below, for the trial of actions and the disposal of any other civil business which may properly be brought before the said Court:—

EDMONTON

Commencing

Monday, March 23rd
Tuesday, April 21st
Tuesday, May 20th
Monday, June 22nd
Monday, July 27th
Monday, September 28th
Monday, October 26th
Monday, November 23rd
Monday, December 21st

TOFIELD

Tuesday, April 7th
Tuesday, July 14th
Tuesday, October 13th

STONY PLAIN

Tuesday, May 5th
Tuesday, July 7th
Tuesday, November 3rd

SPRUCE GROVE

Wednesday, May 6th
Wednesday, July 8th
Wednesday, November 4th

MILLET

Tuesday, May 19th
Tuesday, July 21st
Tuesday, November 17th

LEDUC

Wednesday, May 20th
Wednesday, July 22nd
Wednesday, November 18th

FORT SASKATCHEWAN

Tuesday, June 2nd
Tuesday, October 6th
Tuesday, December 1st

VEGREVILLE

Thursday, June 4th
Thursday, October 8th
Thursday, December 3rd

LLOYDMINSTER

Tuesday, June 16th
Tuesday, October 20th
Tuesday, December 15th

VERMILION

Wednesday, June 17th
Thursday, October 22nd
Thursday, December 17th

INNISFREE

Thursday, June 18th
Wednesday, October 21st
Wednesday, December 16th

ATHABASCA LANDING

Tuesday, October 20th

ST. ALBERT

Tuesday, May 5th
Tuesday, July 21st
Tuesday, November 3rd

MORINVILLE

Wednesday, May 6th
Wednesday, July 22nd
Wednesday, November 4th

RIVIERE QUI BARRE

Thursday, May 7th
Thursday, July 23rd
Thursday, November 5th

WABAMUN

Tuesday, May 19th
Tuesday, August 4th
Tuesday, November 17th

LAC STE. ANNE

Wednesday, May 20th
Wednesday, August 5th
Wednesday, November 18th

(Sgd.) S. B. WOODS,
Deputy Attorney General.

Dated, 2nd March, 1908.

4 YEAR OLD BOY COULDN'T STAND!
Limbs Weakened by La Grippe
Made Strong by Zam-Buk.

Mrs. T. Brixton, of 5 Woodworth Ave., St. Thomas, Ont., says: "I had had some experience as to the efficacy of Zam-Buk in healing sores, cuts, etc., and had heard good reports from friends who also tried this balm, so when a year ago my little lad, four years of age, was left weak in the limbs as the result of a severe attack of influenza, I began rubbing in the Zam-Buk. His legs were so weak he would tremble and shake and was unable to stand for any length of time. Frequent applications of this ointment well rubbed in, seemed to strengthen him daily, and in a very short time the shaking and trembling in his limbs had been banished and he soon got strong and able to run about, thanks to Zam-Buk."

Zam-Buk is a splendid embrocation for rheumatism, sciatica, etc., and is without equal as a healing balm.

WHAT ZAM-BUK CURES.

Zam-Buk cures cuts, burns, scalds, ulcers, ringworm, itch, barber's rash, blood poison, bad leg, salt rheum, abrasions, abscesses and all skin injuries and diseases. Of all stores and druggists 50c. box or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, post-paid for price, 3 boxes for $1.25.

ZAM-BUK

FREE!
Send coupon and 1c. stamp for free sample to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 3B5

A lame horse is a dead loss.

It costs as much to keep a lame horse, as it does a horse in harness — and the cripple brings nothing in. You can't afford to support idle stock. That's why you can't afford to be without

Kendall's Spavin Cure

It takes away the pain and stiffness from Sprains and Bruises—draws the soreness out of Strained Muscles and Tendons—CURES Spavins, Soft Bunches and Swellings. Used for two generations by two nations.

KATRINE STATION, ONT., Dec. 15, '04.
"I have use Kendall's Spavin Cure for a Bone Spavin of 4 years standing, which has entirely cured the lameness and greatly reduced the swelling. Another bottle of the Spavin Cure, I am sure, will complete the cure." HOWARD BROCK.

$1.00 a bottle or 6 for $5. Sold by dealers everywhere. Write for free copy of our famous book—"Treatise On The Horse." You will find a need for it every day.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A. 29

WITH TH

SHORTAGE OVER-ESTIMATED

Winnipeg, Man., March 16.—
cussing the wheat situation, the
Press will say tomorrow: The
wheat in store at the head of the
increased nearly 115,000 bushels
the week and was closed on a
bushels over the corresponding
of last year, the total amounting
7,740,000 bushels; while the
supply in the whole of the Domin
though only showing a small
for the week, was nevertheless
bearish feature to the market
amounting to 8,416,890 bushels.
regard to seed wheat, it is becom
more and more clear that the short
in Western Canada has been gre
over-estimated. The warehouse
missioner, C. C. Castle, has alre
announced that no further steps
be taken to bring in seed wheat
the east. From reports received
various representatives at west
points it is evident that the coun
as a whole was well able to look
its seed requirements once the
blems of collection and distribut
were solved. While there is a de
ed shortage of seed wheat in cert
districts, such as the main line
the C.P.R. between Regina and Mo
min, the deficiency is capable of
ing supplied from other districts,
as Weyburn, on the Soo line, wh
the wheat practicaly escaped the
ing frosts and a large crop of
grade was safely guaranteed.
oats situation is not so satisfact
and both seed oats and oats for sp
work will have to be imported in
siderable quantities.

SATURDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS

Winnipeg, March 15. — Liverp
cables were higher Saturday morni
having responded to the strength
the American market Friday
at the opening wheat again sailed
ward sharply. It was furt
strengthened as the day wore on
several bug reports, which came thi
er and thicker and which told of
creased bug area in southwest. Wh
was always going higher and at
close was strongly bullish.
market was very active from
start. Whenever wheat was offe
there was always buyers. There
very little cash wheat offered, but
demand was good. May and J
options opened firm, being quoted
the same price as Friday's close a
touched the highest point of the
when sold at the close, the form
being 1¾ higher, while July was
higher. In Minneapolis there wa
heavy trading both in July and M
wheat, while Chicago was also v
active. Advances were from 1½
2¼ cents. The world's shipments
the week are estimated to reach
total of 1,100,000 bushels, which wo
be an increase of 232,000 bushels o
last week. A year ago the total sh
ments amounted to only 9,328,0
Total stocks in Minneapolis have
creased for the week, 338,230 bush
and 1,722,286 bushels over last ye
Oats were strong on buying by co
mission houses coupled with li
offerings.

Winnipeg cash prices: No. 1 Ha
1.12½; No. 1 Northern, 1.11½; No
Northern, 1.08½; No. 3 Northe
1.03½; No. 4, 95; No. 5, 82; No. 6,
No. 1 feed, 52; No. 2 feed, 46½. O
—No. 2 white, 46; No. 3 white, 43;
jected, 38. Barley—No. 4, 49. F
- 1.06.

American options: Chicago—M
opened 94⅝, closed 96½; July open
89¾, closed 92⅛; September open
86⅞, closed 89⅛. Minneapolis—M
opened 1.05¼, closed 1.07; July op
ed 1.03⅞, closed 1.05⅝; Septemb
opened 95½, closed 94⅞.

ON THE MARKET.

There has been practically no cha
in the market prices on the Mark
Square during the past week. Th
was an increase in the quantities
produce offered for sale, but not su
cient to make any material difference
the price. Hay and green feed still co
tinue to be more or less of a glut on t
market, and considerable quantities
dressed meats were also offered for sa
The supply of vegetables and dairy pr
duce has been short all winter, but
increase in the supply is expected
the spring.

The following are the prices prevail
on the Market Square during the pa
week—

Hay—timothy ..... $10 to $16 per t
Hay—upland ..... $8 to $11 per t
Hay—slough ..... $7 to $12 per t
Straw ..... $4 to $4.50 per t
Green feed, ... $5 to $7 per t
Oats ..... 32c. to 40c. per bush
Feed wheat ..... 50c. to 65c. per bush
Pork dressed ..... 6c per l
Beef, fore quarters ..... 5c. per l
Beef, hind quarters .... 6c. to 8c. per l
Eggs, fresh ..... 30c. to 35c. per do
Coal ..... $3 to $3.50 per t
Wood, ... $2.75 to $3 per co
Potatoes ..... 50c. per bush

MONDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg, March 16.—The mark
opened dull and quiet this morni
at about the same prices as Saturd
and remained in a weak conditi
during the entire day. At the cl
wheat was nervous, the cause of t
nervousness being the unreliabil
of the various bug reports which ha
been received during the past
days. Summing up the despatc
received of late, it is very evident th
a certain amount of harm is bei
done by the pests, but there can
no doubt that some of the repo
which are flowing in, are prematu
and exaggerated. Snow reports fr
Oklahoma are bearish, and thou
they admit the existence of green bu
there has been no damage and co
conditions in the state are nearly p
fect. It is estimated that the crop
Oklahoma will be about six per ce
less than last year. There was, w
the exception of the bug reports,
bullish reports about the floor tod
and everything pointed to a beari
market from the opening. Liverp
respondedsomewhat to the rise here
Saturday and with the world's sh
ment higher than expected and sligh
ly bearish, with the visible sup
showing an increase, there was ev
indication that prices at the cl
would be away down. The mark