lead production is derived chiefly from increase the Fort Steele mining division, as is ecrease shown in the following table: Mining District-

4,305,826 3,654,775 1,582,113 669,795 Welling-Ainsworth made in other districts m wash 47,738,703 100.00 Copper nting to output of copper for 1907 was

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40.382,720 pounds, having a gross value of \$8,166,544. This output is not quite as great as that of the preceding year, which is to be accounted for by the fac that the larger copper producing mines were only run for about nine months of the year, the smelters having

been shut down, at least partially, for a month in the spring, owing to a shortage of the coke supply, while in the fall the drop in the price of copper, ac companied by the financial depression in the east, closed the mines for another two months. For the nine months the mines were in operation the output was greater than ever before for a similar eriod.

The most serious falling off in produd Miche ion has been in the coast district, which the greatest increase has been made in the Rossland camp, followed by the Nel son division, in a lesser degree. ship coal

The average assay of the copper ores of the various camps, based upon the copper recovery, were as follows: Boundary, 1.34 per cent copper; coast,

.99 per cent, and Rossland 0.885 per ent Other Minerals

There has been practically no iron ore nined in the province this past year. with the exception of some 1500 tons of og iron mined and shipped from Quatino Sound, which deposit having been ound unprofitable, owing to its shallow ness, was then abandoned. From the umerous known deposits of magnetite no ore was shipped, although consider able work, of a prospecting character was done.

The mining of zinc ore has been prac-tically at a standstill. The Lucky Jim mine in the Slocan, shipped some 1120 tons of ore, which had been mined during 1906, but no fresh mining from entiferous galena as a by-product, but this ore has not, as yet, been sold or

The zinc smelter erected at Frank, Al,berta for the treatment of British Columbia zinc ores, has not, as yet been started.

The Canada Zinc Co., Ltd., has begun the building of a small plant at Nelson designed to treat the complex galenazinc ores of the Slocan district by a process of electric smelting under the myder patents, whereby it is hoped to

recover the lead and zinc in the metal lic state, and also save the silver con-tents with the lead. The electricity for the process is to be obtained from Bonnington falls. The tightness of the oney market delayed the construction of the plant but the provincial legislature, at its 1908 session, advanced a loan of \$10,000 to aid in completing the plant. Platinum is known to exist in various parts of the province, associated with placer gold in alluvial deposits but it has as yet been mined only as a by-product and as the placer workings in

these particular districts has this year slight, no apreciable production of platinum has been made. The province abounds in quarry sites from which excellent building stone could be obtained and doubtless will as oon as building in stone becomes more general, but at present very little stone s used in the interior, except for special orks. On the coast, building in ston has become more general and several very good quarries of sandstone, granite

and andesite have been opened up on tide water. In a previous report of this oureau a detailed description was given f the more important quarries The manufacture of red brick is inreasing rapidly to supply an increas-

ing demand. Suitable clay deposits are und in all districts. but the manufacure on any important scale has been naturally confined to the vicinity of the arger towns and cities. For the most part the output is the product of small prickyards, although two or three brick near Vancouver

The fire brick plant at Comox, fornerly supplied with clay from the coal mines, has not been worked lately, but he coal mines shipped some 488 tons of fire clay to be used in the manufacture of pottery.

At Clayburn near Vancouver, a very good deposit of fire clay exists, from which a good quality of pressed brick and fire brick is being made. aving The Silica Brick and Lime company

has built and is operating a plant near Victoria for the manufacture of limesilica brick. The output of the plant for the portion of the year 1907 that it has been in operation was, approximately 1.100.000 brick. The brick is of a light gray color and serves as a front brick, and is sold at about \$15 a thousand.

The manufacture of lime is carried on in a small way at a number of points, while at Victoria, on Saanich Arm, on Texada island, near Vancouver, and lsewhere are kilns making a considerable output. The greater part of the production is made on the coast, when the limestone deposits are particularly pure, yielding a lime of exceedingly good uality

The only company actually producing cement in British Columbia is the Van-couver Portland Cement company, with vorks at Tod inlet, on the Saanich Arm about 13 miles by road from Victoria. The company sold in 1907 some 143,226 arrels (350 pounds) of Portland cement of a total value of \$215,000, of which quantity 125,000 barrels were used the province. The capacity of the plant now constructed and in operation is considerably greater than this output would ndicate as about 3,000,000 barrels could

be turned out per year. No successful, or very serious attempts have as yet been made in the province at drilling for petroleum. A railway into the Flathead country will, in all pro ability be built within a couple of years to certain coal fields on the south fork of Michel creek and when this is completed, doubtless some serious attempt will be made to develop the oil fields believed to exist in that section of the

BAD HEADWAY

(Special to The Daily News.) OTTAWA, June 1.—During question time in the house today, W. D. Staples

was informed that there was no order in council authorizing the stoppage for medical fees from Transcontinental workmen's wages. The amount was only 0 cents monthly. When the premier moved for morning and Wednesday evening's sittings for nment sittings, Sproule objected, saying that it was a little early for the

notion ,especially with many membe lectioneering in Quebec and Ontario. was only fair the motion should stand

It was only fail the motion should believe over for a week. The premier said that matters in which absentees were interested might be left over, but the extra sittings provided for the despatch of general bus

Borden and Foster objected to sus pending the Wednesday evening rule pointing out that several committees were not through with their labors, the latter pointing out that, with heavy government legislation, it would require a east three weeks. W. S. Fielding compared parlia

ment to a well organized factory which when crowded with orders, worked over Foster: "But this is not a well organ-

ized factory.' Fielding retorted it would be if the opposition recognized their responsibili-ties. Throughout the session there had been a full supply of government legis ation ready, and it was not the fault of the government that there had been

poor headway. Mr. Roche thought it unfair to pro with the opposition forces divided on committees, still sitting. He thought it advisable that the government should

drop some of the contentious measured and mentioned the Manitoba boundaries as probably contentious. M. McDonald, Pictou, said the opposition argued for lots of work; and he therefore would not stop working. He leprecated the tendency of the Ontario members to run home, attending to their own business and delaying the house. R. S. Lake moved an amendment that

the motion should not apply to Wedness day next. The premier expressed his willingness

to withdraw that part of the motion dealing with Wednesday. George Taylor, Leeds, resented the charge that the opposition were ob-structing business, but added that they were willing to stay until Christmas rather than see Clauses 1 and 17 in the election bill become law. He had been among his constituents and they were pay his board til then. Liberals had done the most talking. Kennedy, New Westminster, however

had been counting the pages of Han-sard and said that the opposition were still 82 columns ahead. Finally Lake's amendment was agreed to and the house will sit mornings, but not Wednesday morning for the present

at least. Hon. G. E. Foster, again, on a question of privilege, challenged the state-ment of the minister of militia, averring that he (Foster) had neither bought lands for the Union Trust company nor paid for lands with moneys of the Union Trust company, nor received a dol lar of commission. The minister's state

ment was absolutely untrue. Sir Fred Borden: "Since the honor able gentleman says my statement is inprrect and that he did not do the things charged, I cheerfully withdraw the statements.

On motion to go into supply, colonel Hughes made a plea for duty on United States lumber, which now comes in free, whereas Canadian lumber pays 2 on entry into the United States. The lumber industry employed 75,000 men and wages had fallen \$35 to \$50 per nonth with a prospect of a further fall. t was a dangerous situationd an he hoped the government would provide a remedy

On a question of privilege, J. B. Kendy, New Westmins statement made last Friday, that in the matter of Fraser, the defaulting subcollector of customs at Huntington, he was overruled by the machine in the matter of prosecuting and restitution; whole matter was left entirely to

the government. In committee, the G. T. P. branch lines bill was taken up. John Crawford, Portage la Prairie, said the amdenment of Lennox and the sub-amendment by the minister of railways were unneces

sary. They were not asked for by the company and should be dropped. After some discussion, Hon. Wm. Pugsley said that as he understood it the Lennox motion made it possible for the government to take over all paying branches at the end of 50 years. He thought this unfair and therefore moved a sub-amendment that if the govern ment took over the main line it should also take over all branches.

Regarding the clause extending the construction of branches till 1913, R. S. Lake, Qu'Appelle, said there was coniderable feeling in the west owing to the failure to commence the branches of the G. T. P. He urged the necessity of pressure on the company for early R. L. Borden pointed out that until the

branches were constructed important ces, such as Regina and Prince Albert, would have no direct connection with the G. T. P. The premier agreed as to the importance of these centres being tapped,

and he therefore thought the company could be depended on to build the branches without delay. The bill was

reported and read a third time. A. A. McLean, P. S. I., complained of the manner in which the inland revenue inspected tobacco factories. A Char lottetown manufacturer had been fined only \$200 instead of being prosecuted, and he, McLean, expressed the opinion that the lenient treatment accorded this manufacturer arose from the fact that was president of the liberal associa

The house went into committee or supply at 10:30, taking up the customs estimates. The bouse adjourned at 2:10 a m

It is the general opinion that the Aylesworth election bill will not be heard again until after the provincial elections in Ontario and Quebec next Monday.

after passing \$239,500 of the customs

OTTAWA, June 1-Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, has given no-tice of a resolution extending the period under which the bounties on lead can be paid for five years from June 30. Under the present act which came into force on June 30, 1903, the bounties are regulated by the standard price of pig lead in London. When the price reach-ed £12 10s. per ton of 2240 pounds, the bounties commenced to shrink and wer wiped out when lead reached £16. Ow ing to the continued high price of lead out of \$2,500,000 available for bounties during the five years less than \$700,000

has been paid. The new act will provide that the bounties will not commence to decrease until the price of lead has reached £14 10s. and that payments shall not be lim tied to half a millon a year, providing that the sum paid during the five years, from June 30, 1908 to June 30, 1913 does not exceed \$2.500.000.

(Special to The Daily News.)

OTTAWA, June 2-On motion to g into supply on the estimates of the in terior department today, Hon. G. E. Ros ter rose and took up the entire first morning session of the house in an elab orate recital of Rev. John Pringle's charges against Yukon officials. In par-ticular he charged that the deputy min ister of the interior had ordered the poto keep their hands off what Rev Mr. Pringle described as gambling, lawlessness and blackguardism. He declar ed there were 200 liquor licenses to a population of 20,000. Hon. W. S. Fielding interposed, "the

reverend gentleman seemed well ac-quainted with them." After some crossfiring the minister withdrew the remark

as reflecting on Rev. Mr. Pringle. Continuing after luncheon, Mr. Fos-ter summed up saying the government was acquainted with the real state of at airs and the investigation was a ho affair when at last it was instituted. Hon. Frank Oliver said that it did not ollow that all statements of Pringle

were true. R. L. Borden-No, but they might be egarded as fair grounds for investiga-

Hon. Mr. Oliver continued, saying that an opportunity for investigation had been given but was ignored on a paltry lawver's quibble. Pringle was mistaken in ction with the Treadwell conces sion, which was valueless and had been cancelled, why was he not mistaken in his other charges. Regarding the charge against Lithgow and Girouard, until a direct charge was made he did not think he was justified in giving Mr. Pringle power to summons people to testify un-der oath. In answer to Dr. Sproule's uery that parliament had ordered an inquiry into the Hodgins charges, the ninister said that was a matter of pub ic policy, not afffecting the private character of an official. A royal commission would not be appointed in Ottawa or Toronto to inquire into the slanderous charges made by one citizen against another. He doubted if Yukon morals were worse than those of Ottawa or Montreal He accepted full responsibility for his actions in the matter. R. L. Borden thought the minister was

unfair to Rev. Mr. Pringle. That coruption existed in the Yukon was unoubted. He cited five voters repeating o insure the return of the governmen candidate. Commissioner Henderson had asked for power to hear evidence under

were specified in Pringle's letter of Aug. 28, 1907. Hon. Frank Oliver interposed that on that statement he had made no move until he received the letter from the gov-

ernor general. The minister said he had ben away and received the letters simul-Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied stating that Pringle's letter showed him to be an earnest man, but one whose language and discretion could not commend themselves to him. Reviewing the letter of 1907, he said it was full of vague statements; then for three years there were to complaints, a strong tribute to commissioner Ross whom Pringle condemn-ed. Inquiry into the letter of 1905, in which the charges were positive and special, was delayed by a change of the ministry of the interior. The letter of

1907 was the most important, accusing ithgow and Girouard. The premier said he thought these two men were very good officers. Had Pringle come before the commissioner and the witnesses fe-fused to give evidence, then the government might have empowered a con missioner to take evidence on oath. Gir-

uard had taken libel proceedings against Pringle, which had not yet been heard and meanwhile he had retired from the no longer a public question, except to overnment service and the matter was justify the government's course. remier said he was willing to leave this

o the judgment of the country.

OTTAWA, June 2.-In the senate today a resolution of senator McMullen's was carried by 28 to 19. It resolves that the senate deems it expedient to invite the house of commons to cooperate with the upper house by means of a joint committee to consider the advisability of devising methods whereby a more equitable division of the initiation of private and public legislation may be secured between the two branches of parliament and adopting rules governngs the date which will limit the time of discussion so as better to expedite business and that the resolution be for varded to the commons by the proper

fficials of the senate. At 10 p. m. the house went into suply, taking up the estimates of the minister of the interior. After \$190,000 had been passed, the house adjourned, at nidnight.

(Special to The Daily News.) OTTAWA. June 3-In this morning's

ession of the house Col. Worthington, Sherbrooke, elicited the statement that the militia department had not brought. down with the other correspondence the report of major Gaudet of Quebec on the Ross rifle. This was because the the invitation of Hon. W. S. Fielding.

ts own expert at the test made. A test s being now made at Quebec to settle question at issue. corge Taylor, Leeds, also complained that the public works department disre-garded the order of the house by bringing down papers regarding the Petite Rocher breakwater only till '05 instead of till

Hon. Wm. Pugsley thought the corre-spondence ended at the former date, but Mr. Taylor produced a letter of the latter ining, however, to give the name of the writer. Mr. Pugsley maintained his ground, of-

tering, however, to give the additional in-lormation asked for. formation asked for. R. S. Lake, Qu'Appelle, in connection with the mail destroyed at Kenora, was assured that although it took time, the offices of origin were informed of the lestruction of the mail.

R. L. Borden reiterated his question as to pressing the Cassels' commission. He thought, though not threatening, that the opposition would be justified in re-fusing the marine estimates. The opposition had allowed the necessary legis lation to relieve the judge to go through oo speedily. The premier replied that Mr. justice

Cassels would return this month and he presumed he would then be ready to con-tinue the inquiry if relieved by the bill now before the senate.

The house then went on with the inerior department estimates. The vote for boundary surveys caused some crossfiring, R. G. Macpherson, Vancouver, asking a question with a view of showing that the surveys had been delayed owing to obstruction in preventing the necessary supply. The opposition leader had ascertained

that this had not been asked for. Several nillions had already passed; why was this not given precedence over the western vote Hon. G. E. Foster also contributed.

E. A. Lancaster, Lincoln, said that American surveyors were working in Canadian waters at Niagara, and he feared Canadian authorities were not fully nformed, and the American by asking more than they expected, would se cure a compromise that would secure them more than their rights. Hon, Frank Oliver said this was with-in the purview of his department and he

presumed Canadian interests would be rotected R. L. Borden enquired as to the government's attitude on the civil service mmission's recommendation for unit-

ng all the survey and map making de-R. S. Lake also urged the necessity of topographical survey maps. Much costly work was duplicated by the necessity of

orporations and private companies havng to make their own surveys. The minister explained that the maps made by diffferent departments were for

different purposes and necessarily would have to be done in separate departments In answer to Lake he said the officials vere already busy with the line of survey and the government was not justi-fied in entering on other plans of such large proportions. immigration vote of \$175,000

Roche read a clipping from Minneapolis papers advertising half a million acres land in Alberta for sale, inten purchasers to inquire at the Canadian overnment offices in St. Paul. The minister asked for the clipping. The vote was still under fire when the

nouse rose at 6 o'clock, after passing \$216.293. Before adjournment R. L. Borden want ed to know as to the June militia camps

ut the minister of militia was absent Hon. W. S. Fielding stated that Thursday's business would be the interior department estimates. At a conservative caucus later it was

decided to offer no unreasonable opposi-tion to the militia estimates, which ans that in all probability will be included in the supply bill to which it is expected the royal assent will next week and then the camp dates will be shortly fixed.

Will Settle OTTAWA, June 4-It was stated this morning that negotiations were under way looking for a settlement of the contentious clauses of the government's election bill, which will be satisfactory to both sides and enable the house to get down to business with a view to ending the session in the course • of another month.

OTTAWA, June 4-This morning in the house Col. Hughes asked whether British soldiers coming from South Af-frica or Boers, coming via England would be stopped by the immigration authorities on the ground that they have not come from the land of their birth. had The minister of the interior answered not unless for cause. Dr. Reid, on a question of privilege,

gave an absolute denial to the statement that his yacht had been repaired at the government shipyard without pay. The interior estimates on the order sheet, were side tracked and the after-noon was spent on the maritime provinces' parliamentary representation, a

plea that they be maintained at the con-federation standard, being made by three conservative members. At 6 o'clock at the request of the opposition leader, the minister of militia read his promised statement regarding

the June militia camps in the east which were mostly postponed a week or two. The minister said the western camps were being held, the money for them ming from the former supply. The opposition leader agreed that there

was still time to pass the militia camp estimates Sir Frederick Borden remarked that this was insufficient, as supply was needed

R. L. Borden suggested an interim supply, but the minister of finance inspring, is quite two months ahead of the general crop. Besides the initial ad-vantage of having no fear of frost the crop does not shell and drop to the ground, a total loss when over ripe. Farm labor is plentiful and although terposed that this was his suggestion but the opposition had discouraged it. "Only militia estimates," replied the pposition leader. "They having been discussed, went through in five minutes." Resuming at 8 o'clock this evening at a number of the farm hands are foreign

THE WEEKLY NEWS, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1908

Ross company objected, not having had the house went into supply on the interior department, resuming the debate on the \$175,000 item for salaries. Ageneral discussion followed, Monk anted a head tax. Hon. Frank Oliver said that the house

had rejected the proposition in 1906. Roche said he was informed that the Galician interpreter was canvassing his compatriots to have them naturalized and registered. Hon. Frank Oliver promised to mete

out justice to partizan officials and asked for information. Mr. McNutt, M.L.A., was mentioned, but the minister said his only occasional.

The salary vote passed just before midnight. The \$2000 item for deportation caused some discussion on the best method of checking the undesirable class. The item passed and the house rose at 12:20.

CALGARY'S RAPID RISE

FROM JUST "COW TOWN" TO BUSY METROPOLIS

SOUTHERN CAPITAL OF ALBERTA TWENTY-SIX YEARS OLD

of the Dominion Fair being held in Cal gary but so steady and rapid has been

was forced to recognize its claim for the annual event, showing the best which can be produced in the dominion from the

Atlantic to the Pacific. So Calgary will

be en fete this year from June 29 to July 9.

There is not a man in Calgary today

who is not ready at any moment to dis cuss the merits of his city. The business

man will lay down his pen and will te

you that already this year building

costing some million and a half dollars are in course of erection and everyone anticipates that the amount of buildings

During 1907 some 70 million dollar

passed through Calgary's clearing house attended to by 13 branches of chartered

One hundred and fifty commercial

ravellers make Calgary their headquar

ters and travel east and west and south

and north disposing of the goods manu factured by the firms they represent

Calgary is also one of the principal west

ern stations of the C.P.R. and the com-pany employs more than 1000 of its

citizens whose annual payroll is close

that its prosperity is not fleeting, its

natural advantages must be taken into consideration. At an elevation of 3889 feet, Calgary has an ideal climate, good

water and sanitation and splendid trans

all round statement, she is well supplie

with all the elements which make for

the comfort, health and religious and educational welfare of her citizens. There

are churches of all denominations, some

pride to a city ten times as large. Then

of which would fitly make a matter of

are also ten public schools, equipped with

all the modern applicances for training

As a commercial center Calgary is well to the front. Her business community

contains wholesale houses whose range

of trade extends to Vancouver on the west and Winnipeg on the east, dealing

in, amongst other articles the following:

Groceries, dry goods, men's furnishings boots and shoes, fruit, and produc

bread, biscuits, candy and confectionery

furniture, agricultural implements, har-ness and saddlery, paints and olls, glass

wagons, hardware, lumber, building ma

terials, rubber goods, stoves, cigars and

tobaccos, liquors, meats, brick, flour

Calgary is also the home of the famous

Alberta Red Wheat, a cereal which in a few short years has made for itself

marked place in the world's markets

The cultivation of this wheat is especi

is in possession of some capital and

who seeks a warmer and more equitable climate than that of Manitoba and east-

ern Saskatchewan. But granted that the

apital is forthcoming the farmer finds

hat he is engaged in the production of

a high class and high priced article

which commands an ever increasing ma

be seen by comparing the figures of th

increased by leaps and bounds. For in 1902 only 2444 acres were sown with the

red kernel. In 1903 this area produced

of 23.86 per acre. In 1904 the area un

o less than 82,429 bushels, an average

cultivation had more than doubled and

n the succeeding year the total product of Alberta Red was 150,000 bushels. In

1907 the yield was far over the million

The growth of Alberta Red demands

methods of cultivation to which the av-

erage British farmer is a stranger but

confidently rely on an average of from

35 to 50 bushels per acre. Sown nearly

a 12-month before, by the coming of the first snow the wheat has reached

height of from six to eight inches. It

reathers the mild southern Alberta win

ter, and, of course, by the coming of the

the man who studies the busin

hushel mark.

years 1902 and 1907 and noting how it

et. The industry is still young as

ally alluring to the practical farmer

the young and with an energetic an

painstaking staff of teachers.

ortation facilities, in fact, to make an

des these facts which go to prove

for the year will amount to six or sev

million dollars.

to two million dollars.

banks.

its growth that the dominion governm

(Special to The Daily News.) CALGARY, June 1-The rapid rise of the western towns of Canada and America is a matter of surprised comment to the people of the old world, but, from a collection of tents, the living quarters of few cowboys, to a thriving of 24,000 people has caused even Americ that country of the "quickest and bigges things on earth," to stop and wonder Such is the record of Calgary, the south ern capital of Alberta, in a comparatively ort period of 26 years. The growth the little city which nestles in the foo hills of the Rockies has been exotic and naffected by booms, but showing yearly steady increase in population business enterprise and its con general prosperity. Ten years ago Ca nadians would have laughed at the ide

ers they are honest and steady workers and evince a desire to become British subjects. Most of them believe that a desirable step to this end may be taken by changing their unpronounca to English patronymics. This, in itself, is a good move, but it must be taken with deliberation and judgment. In one case the 13 heads of families in a Ruthenian settlement hitched up their buckboards and drove into the town to the registral of titles to consult him as to the bes

methods of changing their surname The official informed them that, und the Canadian laws, a man is at perfec liberty to change his name without le or hindrance or fee, whereat the Ruth enian gentlemen visibly, rejoiced. Th registrar enquired whether his visitors had selected their names; they had What were they? "Robinson." "What! Not all of you?" "Yaas, boss; Robinson good name. He our ho good name. He our nomestead agent. We all be Robinsons." How the regis-trar fixed it is another story but it is certain that in the settlement today there is a Laurier, a Fielding, a Borden and in fact nearly cover formed win and, in fact, nearly every federal min ister has a namesake.

Calgary is only an example of the general prosperity of the last west, for dozens of little towns are springing up each year from the prairies, prospering and in an incredibly short space of time become modern cities in every sense of the word. A party of settlers go off into the unknown. They are followed by a branch line from one of the transcontinental railway systems and Canada hears another new town with a populati of some hundred people. Daily the expansion is going on and the railroads ar apping the wilds, opening up new terri-tory and rushing in settlers and their effects, forming new farming regions irtually on the fringe of the Arctic, and Calgary is the western distributing cener of these new settlements.

G. M. JARVIS DEAD

Old I. C. R. Superintendent at St. Johns

Joins Majority ST. JOHN, June 4-George M. Jarvis, superintendent of the I.C.R., in charge of the St. John-Halifax division, died of acute indigestion. He was 59 years old and had been with the railway for 40 years, having entered its service as a telegraph operator. A wife and three children survive.

An unconfirmed rumor from Edmun ston says that a bateau containing eigh men, was wrecked in the rapids at the outh of Big Black river and all were

drowned. **BATTLED FORTY HOURS** THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF DR WILFRED GRENFEL MISSIONARY PHYSICIAN ON THE

LABRADOR COAST

ST. JOHN'S. Nfd., June 4 .- Battlin for 40 hours against a pack of hungry maddened dogs on an ice pack off the east of Labrador with the temperatu 10 degrees below zero and only a knif to de.end himself, is the thrilling experience that Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, the celebrated missionary physician, recent

ly had.

night.

The story is told by Capt. W. Bartlet, of the steamer Strathcona, which ar-rived here from the north. Dr. Grenfell had left Battle Harbor, Labradou to attend to patients at another settle ment, 10 miles distant, and was drive off the coast by a moving ice field and into an area covered only with broken drift ice. Before he could stop the dogs they carried him into the water. The dogs attempted to climb on Dr. Grenfell's back and he was obliged to fight them before he was able to climb on a solid piece of drift ice. The dogs also succeeded in saving themselves. With the wind blowing a gale, the temperature 10 degrees below zero, and As the wind and cold increased when night came on he determined to kill and skin three of the dogs to afford him more warmth and to supply the other animals with food, fearing that, becom-ing hungry, they would tear him to nieces. As it was, they attacked him savagely, biting him about the hands and legs. The doctor spent a trying Wrapped in the skins of the dead dogs he still found it so cold that he repeatedly had to run about to keep up the circulation of the blood. Hoping that next day he would be in sight of land, though the ice was receding from the shore, the doctor took the legs of the dead dogs and binding them to gether made a pole to the top of which he attached part of his shirt so as to signal, and this eventually proved to be his salvation, as the flag was seen by George Reid and others, of Locake's cove, Hare bay, and they effected a

Dr. Grenfell was made a companion of the Order of St. Michel and St. George two years ago by the king. His work is supported largely by Americans.

BROUGHT LOW CHICAGO, June 5.—A despatch to the Tribune from Malwaukee says: G. L. C. Meyer, first president of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, former mayor o Fondulac, at one time a busine ner of the late senator Sawyer in the wholesale lumber business, former millionaire and prominent politician and now a resident of Chicago, yesterday applied to the agent for the Associated charities for admission to the Milwau-

kee county poorhouse. Two daughters, both married wealthy men, failed to reply to his requests for aid. It is said a son who lives in Chicago is too poor to care for his father. By his removal to Chicago two years ago Mr. Meyer forfeited his right to admission to the county poorhouse, to admission to the county poorhouse, but an appeal will be made in his behalf to his wealthy sons-in-law. Mr. Meyer efused money aid. He is 77 years old and was once prominent in the council of the republican party, having twice been a delegate-at-large to international

PRODUCTION-MARKETING COMMERCIAL FRUIT GROWING II THE WEST

MOST SUCCESSFUL FRUIT MANA GER OF FRUIT UNIONS

(Specially Contributed.) The following is an address from one of the most successful managers of fruit nions in the northwest:

The production and marketing of fruit re as essentially different as manufacturing and selling, and in order to do either well requires special ability. Nearly every business naturally divides itself into certain departments and success is obtained by each department being handled by an individual both competent and able to concentrate his efforts along that line. For instance, railroads are divided into freight, passenger and op-erating departments with an executive in charge of each. Any large mercantile business employs a buyer and a manager of the sales department. A factory has its superintendent and a man in charge of the sales. The Na-tional Cash Register company of Dayton is recognized as one of the model factories of the world, for the reason that for years it has not only produced the best cash register ever made, but its sales have several times exceeded the combined sales of all other registers. The company places the factory in charge of a superintendent, and the sales de partment in charge of a manager of sales agencies; success has followed. I claim that it is therefore conclusive that all large propositions recognize the im-portance, in fact the necessity, of separating the producing force from the sell-

ing force. I cannot see where fruit is different and I believe I can make the assertion without fear of contradiction that the growing of fruit is an industry, and selling fruit, a business; each should have a head and be operated separately. I feel near and be operated separately. I feel positive that every grower who has a large orchard, or a small one with di-versified products, will admit that the farm in either case requires practically will be time. all his time.

In my line of argument to demonstrate the necessity of an association, it is next necessary to give you some idea of what is required to successfully sell fruit and realize the best prices, the amount of time required, and the expense involved. I have associated with me two Involved. I have associated with the two men who are competent in bookkeep-ing and stenography, who act as assis-tants, and the necessary number of in-spectors, receiving and shipping clerks, so that my time is entirely free to de-the the sector of the sector of the sector of the sector that my time is entirely free to devote to general marketing and manage ment. I probably dictate 50 letters a day, and send a dozen telegrams daily, and receive as many more during the business season. And I assure you that, with nothing in particular to do, I can truthfully say each day, "this is my busy

For a manager to successfully market fruit, it is necessary to know daily by wire the condition of every market where For a manager to successfully market he is doing business, or may do business. It is important to know just what va-

expect to deal with. This word "stand-ing" in this particular sense, is rather a broad one, and means that you must know a firm's financial standing and their ability to pay. Their popularity with their trade is also significant, as well as their equipment to do business, and above all perhaps the most impor-tant recuisite is intimate knowledge of tant requisite is intimate knowledge of the firm's policy on reporting of condi-

chardist under ordinary conditions can neither spare the time to do it properly nor afford the expense. The facts as stated so far seem to me sufficiently plain to convince any unprejudiced mind Howof the necessity of associations. How-ever, as an additional clincher on the argnment, I want to call your attention to the methods necessarily employed by individuals, or in vogue in the districts without associations, and then draw a comparison that you may form your own conclusions. In such a case the grower must adopt one of the two plans in disosing of his fruit-he must either consign, and if he does he must do it at random-or he must sell to local or visit ing buyers, without being properly post-ed consequently there can be but little pertainty of securing results that can be obtained through an association that is properly posted and ably managed. Then there is an additional uncertainty as to what he will receive and when, and a possibility of one of those "red ink acount sales" which you have probably heard about.

Another unfavorable condition fremently arises in the absence of an association that works to the disadvan-tage of the abler, business like orchard-ists, when the smart buyer shrewdly makes his first deal with the uninformed or weak-kneed grower and closes at a figure below the average market price, establishing a low figure which he uses as a precedent and a lever to influence other growers to accept the same. I think every one realizes how difficult it s to secure a certain price when actual sales have been made at a lower figure. You know how difficult it is to sell at a dollar, when some one else has quoted or sold at 90 cents. In the years 1900, 1901, 1902, in a dis-

trict I know of the growers sold a certain variety of fruit at less than a dollar a box. In the year 1903 a union was formed and during the four years since that time the same veriety has netted the growers \$2 a box and up. In connection with this fact, it is true that during the eriod when these growers received the ser price generally the price of apples was higher. The primary object of business is to

make money and usually to make a much money as possible, on the capital invested. Any firm or corporation that is not mutual engages in business for this purpose and we must admit the legi-timacy of this purpose. The object of a growers' association organized properly (the basic principles of organization will have consideration a little later on) is just the same as a firm in two particu-lars, to sell for the best possible price, and conduct the business a as possible, not for itself, but for its members. This is the essential and important difference.

Where both are properly conducted and managed, the expense should be the same, and both should be able to realize the same prices. The firm pays what it receives, less the expenses and for itself; the association pays all ceives, less the expense only, want this profit, if you need it, use it in your business, organize a sociation and get it. If you do not it, nor cannot use it, be content your private firm or your present thod, and in your idle hours rest from a lack of prosperity and progress watch Hood River and other districts with good associations, grow.

The association can buy wholesale in carloads, boxes, spray material, paper and many other orchard supplies which can be sold to the growers at wholesale prices, plus the actual cost of handling and the actual saving to the grower by this plan is no small item. I know of on association that has saved growers in a year's supply \$1200 on spray material 1000 on paper, \$3000 on crates and \$400 on boxes.

Lastly, in speaking of benefits, I want to call your attention to the advantages arising through an association office. The Hood River association office has ovolved itself, so to speak, into a commercial fruit growers' club, which has developed into a bureau of information on fruit topics and methods. In the Hood River Growers' association office the growers are always welcome, the manager is never too busy to talk (perhaps if he was he might earn his prince-ly salary which he does not get, Every experimental station bulletin pertaining to fruit is received, and every horticul tural paper of value taken. The office force is composed of able and experienc-ed men. In this office you can obtain the formula for any spray or learn the effectiveness of any brand of spray, or be advised of its efficiency. You can be posted on the market, or learn about the best varieties to grow commercially in your locality. Every new comer finds the latch string out and old growers congregate in dozens almost daily ly and advisory discussion. Anyone in the office can tell you the tool or strument generally considered best strument generally considered best for a certain purpose, where to get it and the price. In addition to all this the office is a publicity bureau, a development league so to speak, for every letter is promptly and fully answered, giving full information on subjects of inquiry.

Every association should be organized on the cooperative plan. No associa-tion should aim to make a profit for All he is doing business, or may do business. It is important to know just what va-rieties are wanted in every city, and in addition essential to be posted from what districts each particular market is supplied and also when that district begins shipping, the extent of the supply and the end of its season. In addition to all this it is equally ne-cessary to be familiar with the standing of each firm you are dealing with, or expect to deal with. This word "stand-ing" in this particular sense, is rather a broad one and means that you must with the to each grower in accordance as a dividend on the stock, you are robbing one grower for the benefit of another unless each own the same num-ber of shares and market the same amount of fruit in dollars and cents. To illustrate this, which would perhaps make the idea clearer: Suppose two growers each own one share of stock: one ships 100 boxes which sell at \$1.00 per box, and the other 1000 boxes which sell at the same price. The association absorbs 10 cents per box, and the actual hight at hand, the doctor thought he would be frozen to death as his clothing was thoroughly saturated. He cut his skin boots in halves and placed the pieces over his back and chest to shield these parts of his body from the blast. It has been my personal experience is o great, and the expense so heavy, that is any to you frankly the average or-dividence of according to the firm is poincy on reporting of the point of the time in acquiring it so great, and the expense so heavy, that is any to you frankly the average or-dividence of according to dividence of according to dividend was declared acco share holdings each would receive \$27.50; or in other words your associa-tion would be taking \$22.59 from one growers' proceeds to pay the other grower a dividend because he held the

same amount of stock. Stock, if possible, should all be sub-scribed for by growers. Experience has demonstrated the actual necessity of one other principle that must under no circumstances be overlooked in the organization of a fruit growers' ass This is the necessary contract binding each grower's crop annually to the as-sociation, or incorporating so that your membership according to your bylaws will bind the crop. While the California court sustained the latter as valid, I prefer the contract. Without this, it is only a question of time when the association will flounder. Without a contract your association will never know what predicament it may be in tomorrow predicament it may be in tomorrow. Without a contract you cannot make a bona fide sale. In fact without it you really have nothing to offer for sale and there are in no position to do busi-ness. Of course you may run without contracts for several years, but when the times comes and your association has made a sale of the entire crop of any variety of its members, and an advance of price occurs, you can make a ten to one bet that some growers in their eagerness to get the extra price their eagerness to get the extra price will forget their duty to the organization, jump the game, and a lawsuit wil stare you in the face that may bust your union

This grower's contract is one of the most important basic principles in the organization of the association. It is the corner stone of foundation, the key stone of association structure. So what ever you do, do not omit it. All grow-ers should be required to sign contracts in advance of each season, and not b permitted to do so after an agreed

In the age of agitation for pure, clean foods, it is refreshing to know that "Sa-lada" Tea is sold to the public in all its mative freshness and fragrance, preserved in sealed air-tight packets direct from the gardens to the consumer, insuring a cup of tea "in perfection" hitherto unknown. 42.