

Freight Concessions to Creameries and Cheese Factories.

The Manitoba Dairy association has issued the following circular to all creameries and cheese factories:

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the above association, the directors duly appointed a committee to wait on the C. P. R. with regard to a reduction of freight rates on dairy produce, east and west. This committee now begs to report the result of the various interviews and sundry correspondence in the matter.

The freight rate at the present time, as you all know, from Manitoba to Vancouver, is \$1.75 per 100 lbs. In less than carloads, with an extra charge of 10 per cent. of freight rate for icing, and \$1.25 per 100 lbs. in carloads, minimum 20,000 lbs. per car, with the usual extra charge for icing. The C. P. R. claim that the rate on carload lots is 75c less from Manitoba than from St. Paul and all Missouri river points to Seattle. The rate on small lots is 25c less from Manitoba than it is in carloads from Ontario and 75c less on carloads from Manitoba than on carloads from Ontario to Vancouver. The rate from Manitoba to any point in the Kootenays is \$1.15 less than from any point in Ontario to the Kootenay. The rate from Lower California to Vancouver is about one half per lb., while the duty on American butter is 4c per lb.

Taking these facts into consideration the C. P. R. state that no reduction from Manitoba points is necessary to protect the trade from Manitoba.

They are however, willing to concede the following: If any creamery or cheese factory wishes to ship butter or cheese to Winnipeg in small lots and hold it here in cold storage until such time as a car is accumulated they will, upon proof of re-shipment to Montreal, the Kootenays or Vancouver, grant a rebate of "one third" of the local freight rates from the points of shipment to the points of concentration, less Winnipeg cartage, and with a minimum of 50c on "small."

In the case of creameries or cheese factories having, say 10,000 lbs. at Brandon, 10,000 lbs. at Portage in the Prairie and 5,000 at Winnipeg, the C. P. R. would grant a half less than carload rate from Brandon and Portage to the Prairie to Winnipeg and a carload rate on the 25,000 lbs. from Winnipeg to Montreal. If this was desired to make Brandon the point of concentration the same rebate would be granted on the lots going from Winnipeg and Portage to the Prairie.

Glass Making by Electricity.

The art of glass-making by electricity has not as yet progressed beyond the experimental stage in this country. For many years, however, the inconvenience and expense attached to the ordinary methods of melting the ingredients of which glass is composed have engaged the attention of glass-makers with a view to their modification. In furnaces where the pots are used for the purpose of fusion the high temperature necessary to keep the metal in a melted condition must be constantly maintained, whether the actual manufacture of the product is being carried on or not. If the fires in such a furnace be let out or extinguished by accident or the sudden cutting off of the fuel supply, these pots are rendered incapable of further service, as they can never be reheated so as to be good for their former purpose. As pots are quite expensive, this is a considerable drawback to their usefulness, and, besides, their longevity is a very uncertain factor, no matter how completely they are constructed or how thoroughly seasoned. Then, again, the walls of the pots being thick and composed of a non-conductive material (clay), a great deal of time is lost before the glass "batch" is sufficiently fused to be fit for working. In a lesser degree similar objections may be urged against tank furnaces. Their construction is quite expensive, and they can rarely be depended upon with certainty, even when most skillfully built, as they are liable to give way at some point or other when least expected. Then the expenditure of fuel in proportion to the heat results accruing is very large, and there is much waste from this source, even in the most economically constructed furnaces. And, at best, they are awkward structures, occupying much room, hard to keep in order, and by no means conducive to the comfort, health or

convenience of the operatives who work about them.

The discovery of natural gas and its adaption to glass making purposes in many districts where the manufacture of glass is largely carried on helped to alleviate some of the inconveniences mentioned, and where this fuel was not available manufactured gas was made to serve the same purpose. This did not remove all the drawbacks alluded to above, however, and so manufacturers have been casting about for better methods of glass melting than have hitherto obtained. As stated previously, the manufacture of glass by means of electricity has not yet reached the commercial stage in this country, though it is by no means improbable that it may do so later on. Some time ago a Pittsburg glass maker conducted a series of experiments in melting glass by the application of the electric fluid, and he claims to have been quite successful, producing good, clear metal at an expense materially less in proportion to the quantity made than he could have done by the ordinary methods. As his process is still in the experimental stage and he is trying to improve upon it, with hopes of still further success, he is not prepared to go into any details as to the nature of his methods. In connection with this it may be added that the extended accounts published in some of the papers about a year ago concerning the alleged successful manufacture of glass in Pittsburg by means of electricity were in great part fanciful.

The Parisian journal, L'Electricien, tells of successful experiments made in this direction by a company in Cologne, Germany, and describes the process as follows:

"The components, after mixture, are placed in a series of platforms arranged like steps, and on each of these steps the material is subjected to the action of the voltaic arc. The fusion, incomplete on the first step, is completed as the fluid mass passes over the other steps in succession, carrying with it such of the material as still remains solid. At the foot of the staircase, so to speak, the vitrified substance falls into a receiver communicating by its lower part with a second where the mass is cleared of impurities; it finally reaches a third receiver from which it is taken to be worked.

The cost of this new process cannot yet be completely reported on, but, so far as the consumption of fuel is concerned, it can certainly compete on favorable terms with the old method."

J. Lubne, of Aix-la-Chapelle, France, has also taken out a patent for an electric furnace for making glass. As in the German process, the voltaic arc is employed, though the methods of its use seem to be more complicated than the former. It does not appear, however, that either of the methods has as yet been successful from a purely commercial point of view, or that the manufacture of glass by them has been conducted on a large scale, but that is no reason why such a consummation should not be reached in due season.—Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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"Dear me, daughter, are you going to Russia or to India?"
"No, pa; I'm going to graduate and to get married."

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C. and E. dining hall, good sample rooms and every accommodation for commercial travellers and the general public.

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