THE COMMERCIAL

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on or this journal, and the commercial certainty enjoys much larger circulation among the ses community of the vast regio between Lake Superior and the coast than any other paper I das, daily or weekly. The Commission, manufacturing an include of Eastern Canada.

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WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 13, 1902.

Real Estate Speculation.

ne list of real estate dealers in nipeg is steadily growing and their 100 ets conscious and unconscious all bending towards one end creation of a boom in real estate. y have already succeeded in greatnhancing the price of property in city by vigorous advertising and a the deal of speculation is now going There can be no serious objecto the business of real estate ng so long as it is carried on ithin legitimate limits, but much m d e business at present being done m and city property here is pure bling and will not profit the counn any way. Buying property for pation is a thing which should be uraged by every legitimate means. uving on margins for the purpose olding up the bona fide purchaser pt to become a menace to the true

The Territorial Wood Clip.

ests of the country.

The Territorial Woo! Clip. whong the Winnipeg business men have recently returned from business represent the strips to other parts is A. Leading, and the strips to other parts is A. Leading, and the strips of th sximations of the Northwest gov-ment, which are sometimes as much 160 per cent. out. The average price out of the same that the same that the und 8 to 9c per pound. Mr. Iseda-thinks that the sheep ranching in-stry has already passed the limit up which it may be successfully carried mutton and wood is not a large one d unless some new outlet is found industry will hardly be able to epup its present proportions, much a make further growth.

Communications

Fruit Inspection.

Fruit Inspection.

To the Editor of the Commercial:—
Referring to my promise to write a few words to the apple dealers at this end of the line. I wish to say that first of all I would urge a close study of clauses 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Fruit Marks Act, which reads as follows:

. Every person who, by himself or 4. Every person who, by himself of through the agency of another person, packs fruit in a closed package, in-tended for sale, shall cause the pack-age to be marked in a plain and in-

delible manner, before it is taken from the premises where it is packed,— (a) with the initials of his Christian names, and his full surname and ad-

(b) with the name of the variety or

(b) with the name of the variety or varieties; and (c) with a designation of the grade of fruit, which shall include one of the of the control of the grade of the control of the second quality, No. 1, or XXX; for fruit of the second quality, No. 2, or XX, and for fruit of the third quality, No. 3, or X, but the said mark may be accorded to the control of the contr

said package.

5. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale any fruit packed in a closed package and intended for sale, unless such package is marked as required by the

package is marked as required by the next preceding section.

6. No person shall sell, or offer, ex-pose or have in his possession for sale any fruit packed in a closed package, upon which package is marked any designation which represents such fruit as of No. 1 or XXX, finest, best fruit as of No. 1 or XXX, finest, best or extra good quality; unless such fruit consist of well-grown specimens of one variety, sound, of nearly uniform size, of good color for the variety, of normal shape, and not less than ninety per cent. free from scab, worm holes, bruisses and other defects, and properly packed.

properly packed.

7. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in any package in which the faced or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of such package; and it shall be considered a false representation when more than fifteen per cent of such fruit free per cent of such fruit. is substantially smaller in size than, or inferior in grade to, or different in variety from, the faced or shown sur-

variety from, the faced or shown surface of such package.

As to the inspection of fruit at country points, if at any point within say that the apples he has purchased are turning out badly, if the quantity is worth while, say 10 barrels and unwards, I will try to run out and input on any frivolous pretence. Examine carefully, for yourselves, your apples in the following manner: Take a barrel from the lot suspected and face apples out carefully and place on top of another barrel; weight two boxs. top of another barrel; weigh two boxes or barrels and carefully sort over in or barrefs and carefully sort over in an honest and straightforward manner the apples in the barrel from which the face apples have been removed. Separate those fit to go with the face apples—which you have in view for the purpose of comparison—and put into one of the empty boses or barrels. the purpose of comparison—and put into one of the empty boxes or barrels. Into one of the empty boxes or barrels. Other receptacle. After finishing, weigh the two lots, of course including the face apples with the good ones, and if you have less than 10 per cent of the country of the countr

should be at once reported.

To those so far away that it will be impossible for me to reach them, I would say, carefully follow the directions given above, have reliable witnesses see the operation and results,

and then have affidavits or deposition and then have amgavits or depositions made and forwarded to me and I will send them to the proper authorities for the purpose of prosecuting the delinquent right where he lives.

delinquent right where he lives.

For reasons that I cannot enlarge on here I am satisfied that this is going to be a matter requiring time, patience and good judgment in order to bring and good judgment in order to bring about the results aimed at by the originators of the Act. Thanking you for your courtesy in so freely allowing me to intrude on your space.

J. J. PHILP.

Dominion Fruit Inspector.

A Farm Laborer's Grievance.

Moss Jaw, N.W.T., Sent. 10, 1902.
To the Editor of Winnipes Commercial.
Dear Sir,—May I ask through the
columns of your paper, what the C. P.
R. Co. means by their treatment of the
"Farm Laborers," and their bagsages.
By their plausible advertisements they "Farm Laborers," and their baggage. By their plausible advertisements they to Manitoba and the Northwest to work for the farmers. First, they save us cattle cars with bare slats to sit on for a ride of nearly 2,000 miles; and the result of the ride of nearly 2,000 miles; and the result of the ride of the result of the resu

of us came to Mones Jaw and here we are on expense waiting for our bagThe company compels us to work 30 days, from Aug. 20 to Nov. 30, in order to get the reduced rate back to September. We have not been able to work an hour for we have only our best clothes with us. Our work clothes to the work with us. Our work clothes to the work of th

with them.

Situations here are all being filled Situations here are all being lines and by the time our baggage gets here there will be nothing to do. It is anything but a pleasant outlook. Mr. Editor, please publish this, and may other papers republish the same.

AN EXCURSIONIST.

The Traders' Freight Tariff.

The Traders' Freight Tariff,
The Canadian Northern Railway
Comnany has withdrawn the freight
tariff out of Winnipeg put into effect in
August, to which so much objection
has been raised. The tariff showed advances in the rates which
The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has not yet withdrawn the tariff
which it put into effect at the same
time embodying the same advances.
Local officials of this winstructions
from headquarters in the matter.

President Bair and Right.

President Bair and Right.

President George N. Baer of the
Philadelphia & Reading railroad has
written a letter whigh has thrown the
yellow journalists, and haif-hearted
socialists of the country into a fit.
of the Christian spirit in every word
and in every phrase. A man by the
name of Clarks, of Wilkesbarre, wrote
to, President Baer, asking him to settle
new of the country of the country of the
less to do this. Probably he would do
so if he could, but he cannot, and so
he wrote a letter to this correspondent
in which he said:

10 you are I see
that you are a religious man, but you

evidently biased in favor of are evidently mased in favor of the right of the workman to control a business in which he has no other in-terest than to secure fair wages for the work he does.

'I beg you not to be discouraged, as the rights and interests of the the rights and interests of the labor-ing man will be protected and cared for, not by labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom Zod in his in-finite wisdom has giver the control of the property interests of the country, and upon the successful management of which so much depends. "Do not be discouraged. Fray earn-

estly that right may triumph, alwa remembering that the Lord God On nipotent still reigns that His reign

one of law and order, and not of vio-lence and crime."

No defense of this letter is neces-sary. Neither is it in the province of The Black Diamond to raise the ques-The Black Diamond to raise the ques-tion of morality or of religion in its columns. And yet this breathes so much of the spirit of Christian manil-ness and of profound faith in the Creator of all things that a word or two of comment will not be out of

That President Baer is confronted That President Baer is confronted by duties which are not apparent at first glance is evident upon reading the statement made by Abram S. Hewitt, in his Bar Harbor, Me., in-terview. Mr. Hewitt takes the broad

terview. Mr. Hewitt takes the broad ground that the executive head of any coal company must regard the rights of his stockholders as well as the rights of labor. He is the man in-trusted with the care o, property by others, and if he neglects their in-terests he is not doing his duty. Mr. Hewitt puts this very aptly when he

says:
"There is one phase of this strike
to which the public as a whole has not
had its attention drawn. It is a mistake to suppose that the mines are
in the hands of seven or eight individuals, who alone reap the reward of
victory or suffer the disadvantages of
victory or suffer the disadvantages of
reap the many thousands of stockholders and mine owners, who outnumber
ers and mine owners, who outnumber long to many thousands of stockholders and mine owners, who outnumber the men that are employed. It is a vast field, divided up among all signs of investors. Speaking of the earnings of investors. Speaking of the earnings are immensely productive and valuable industries, their earnings are not what they are commonly supposed to be. In the case of one of the oldest what they are commonly supposed to be. In the case of one of the oldest vania, the earnings for the past sixty years have averaged approximately six per cent."

years and we were aged approximately the property of the property of the property of the benefit of a coal company reasoning honestly with himself and for the benefit of those whose interests he has under his charge, must conclude himself, the has under his charge, must conclude the has under his charge, must conclude the has under his charge, and had been wage workers. Many of these investors may have been wage carners who had workers have been wage carners who had who are dependent on it while they live. If this is true, to do some set which would deprive then of their which would deprive then of their which would deprive then of their code of morals, must be dishorted. est. And no Christian man at the head of any large corporation which represents thousands of investors can

look at this matter in any other light. Concerning the latter part of Presi dent Baer's letter, too much bravery cannot be ascribed to any man who sincerely believes and is willing to say in public that the control of vast in-terests comes to him through God. This is an admission which common in public that the control of vast in-terests comes to him through God. This is an admission which common at the control of the control of the through Control of the control of the success to ourselves and failure to any other convenient cause, Providence in-cluded. From the time of Solomon to great and has given them the ability to manage great interests. The Bible, the church and every other Christica institution teaches us this. President in the control of the control of the control to his own conscience was a truth. If

Baer in simple failthe was stating what in the stating what in the stating was a truth. In doine so he deserves the warm comprehation of every Christian man and woman in the world.

And who can doubt that this grave crisis in one of the most important industries of this country will be settled right and through the interposition of God. President Baer shows his fails in God and in the sound of the state o