

The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, especially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

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Publisher.

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, this journal has been placed upon the desks of a great majority of business men in the vast district described above, and including Northwest Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba, and British Columbia, and the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 26, 1896.

Manitoba.

Edward Mutton, Elkhorn, butcher, is succeeded by Peters & Buttler.

The Marquette Trading Co., Marquette, is applying for incorporation.

Albert E. Little, Morden, pump manufacturer, has assigned.

J. Buron, St. Boniface, blacksmith, has sold out to N. H. Honde.

Watson & Co., Shoal Lake, saddlers, are succeeded by R. J. Greenwood.

John C. Reid, Winnipeg, men's furnishings, has assigned.

H. C. Hamelin, general merchant, Hartney, has sold out to Hill Bros, of Griswold.

W. Turner, of Neepawa, contemplates opening in boots and shoes, at Lake Dauphin.

Burchill & Howey, butchers, Brandon, are having a mammoth stable erected on the flats for the wintering of store cattle. The stable will, when finished, accommodate 800 head.

Chas. Crothers, of the Queen's hotel, Pilot Mound, has given his house an overhauling, and fitted it up in good shape for the winter season, the improvements including new heating apparatus.

Mrs. S. J. Keeler, millinery, etc., Winnipeg, has assigned in trust to S. A. D. Bertrand.

The firm of Hughes & Co., lumber dealers, of Brandon and Souris, have dissolved. A. M. Hughes takes over the Brandon business, and A. J. Hughes will continue the Souris trade.

A meeting of representatives of the Winnipeg board of trade and the city council, was held on Monday evening, to consider the question of the improvement of the St. Andrew's rapids, in the Red river. The question will be taken up with the Hon. Mr. Tarte on his arrival in Winnipeg.

Write it Major Whittle now. B. J. Whittle, the well known Winnipeg wholesale man, has been allowed to resign his commission, retiring with the honorary rank of major.

The partnership hitherto subsisting between Balfour & Axford, Glenboro, has been dissolved. Balfour enters into partnership with Andrew Doig, handling United States machinery and rigs.

Owing to the continued advance in flour the Winnipeg city bakers have increased the price of bread to seven cents per loaf, or sixteen loaves for one dollar.

R. J. McKonzie, who arrived in Winnipeg from Dauphin last week, says that on the Dauphin road the rails have been laid and sidings completed for sixty-five miles. Grading has been completed to the town of Dauphin, a distance of eighty-five miles from Gladstone. One hundred miles will be completed this fall.

The Standards' Board.

The standards' board, which meets annually in Winnipeg to fix the standard samples for grading the grain crops of Manitoba and the Territories, met on Wednesday last. Samples of the crop from all parts of the country were sent in, as usual, for the inspection of the board. The samples showed a large quantity of first-class milling wheat, though a good many samples showed more or less traces of frost, though not enough frost in most cases to cause them to grade frosted.

The board spent parts of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday examining the samples and striking the standards. The standard as adopted for No. 1 hard will weigh about 61 pounds to the measured bushel. The standard for No. 2 hard will weigh about 59½ pounds per bushel. The other standards are about the same as last year. Any wheat weighing 60 pounds or 58 pounds per bushel, will grade No. 1 or No. 2 hard, respectively, if it is up to other requirements of these grades, notwithstanding that the standards are somewhat higher than is specified in the act, for these grades.

Expert Opinion of Tuberculosis.

At the last meeting of the Winnipeg health committee, Dr. Hinman, city veterinarian, gave a report of his Eastern trip, during which he had attended a meeting of the United States Veterinary association, held at Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 1. The meeting, he wrote, was by far the most successful one yet held, there having been in attendance over 100 veterinarians. Every state in the Union was represented, as well as England and Canada. The principals of all the recognized veterinary schools and colleges in America were present as members of the association. The remainder of the report was as follows: "Out of sixty papers read and discussed, probably those relating to dairy, milk and meat inspection will interest you most. I may say I provided myself with a few copies of our dairy by-laws, and found that several cities had, or were endeavoring to pass legislation on similar lines, it being acknowledged that the selling of milk from tuberculous cows was dangerous to health and that the disease was directly transmitted from animals to man by the consumption of meat and milk from diseased animals; also that the cleanliness of the buildings and surroundings was very essential, thereby preventing the spread of other contagious and infectious diseases. The debate was very exhaustive, and ended in the following resolutions being passed unanimously:

"Whereas, tuberculosis of, some of our domestic animals, especially cattle, is a widespread and destructive disease; and,

"Whereas, statistics accumulated during the past year show that the disease is very prevalent throughout this country, especially in dairy herds, and indicate that it is steadily increasing, except in states where active measures for its suppression have been enforced, and,

"Whereas, there exists in some quarters a difference of opinion as to the relation of tuberculosis amongst cattle to the

public health, notwithstanding the fact that this matter has been the object of careful scientific inquiry by a great number of eminent scientists in all parts of the world, and that reliable and uniform results and observations are recorded in great numbers in the veterinary and medical journals; be it

"Resolved, that it is the opinion of the United States Veterinary Medical association that the following points have been demonstrated beyond dispute, and may be accepted as fully established: 1. That tuberculous of man and cattle is identical. 2. That the milk from cows with tuberculous udders may cause tuberculosis in animals fed upon it. 3. That the milk from cows with extensive tuberculosis but apparently healthy udders may in some cases contain the germ of tuberculosis and cause the disease in animals fed upon it. 4. That in some cases the germ of tuberculosis appears in the milk of tuberculous cows that are not far advanced in the disease, and that have udders that are healthy, as far as can be determined by an examination during the life of the animal. 5. Slightly tuberculous animals sometimes succumb to a sudden exacerbation of tuberculous and furnish virulent milk for a period before it is possible to discover their condition by means of a physical examination. 6. Tuberculin furnishes incomparably the best means of recognizing tuberculosis in living animals. 7. Tuberculin properly used for diagnostic purposes is entirely harmless to healthy cattle and is so exceedingly accurate in its effect that the few errors resulting from its use cannot affect the general results and are of less frequent occurrence than following the use of any other method of diagnosing internal diseases. 8. That the carcasses of tuberculous animals may be and sometimes are dangerous to the consumer and all such carcasses should be subjected to rigid inspection by a competent veterinarian and those that are condemned should be disposed of in such a manner that it will be impossible to put them on the market for consumption as human food.

9. That the importance of dairy inspection cannot be over-estimated and municipal and health authorities should at once perfect a system commensurate with the vast importance of the subject.

Resolved, That the live stock and especially the breeding interests of this country can never regain their former prosperity until such measures have been carried out by the national and state governments, as will afford some reasonable guarantee against the continued ravages of this disease. And in view of the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in foreign countries and the measures taken by some of them to protect their cattle from further infection the United States should prohibit the importation of breeding animals until they are proven to be free from disease."

You will see that the foremost authorities and veterinaries of America recommend identically the mode of procedure that has been adopted by this city and I may say that it is considered that our method is the only feasible one for municipalities to adopt. Long and instructive papers on tuberculosis were presented, but I think I have noted sufficient to convince any person that our mode of inspection is a proper one.