

out Canada where a market can be found. It is also expected that a large quantity can be exported to the United States, to such points as Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc. A representative of the company will go east to work up business connections. The address of the company will be "The Deep Sea Fishing Company," Vancouver.

The company will establish fishing stations up the north coast, where ice will be stored, and the fish will be shipped by steamer to Vancouver for distribution eastward. It is a well known fact that the most valuable fishing banks are up the north coast, and there the fish are of the finest quality. Halibut, a very fine fish, and cod are the principal varieties. The fish known as black cod, of the northern coast, is a variety which will command a large sale when it becomes better known. There has been talk for years about the deep sea fisheries of the coast, and it is to be hoped this move to develop the industry will be successful. The company will no doubt succeed in a short time in building up a large trade in the shipment eastward of British Columbia fish, thus adding to the wealth of the province. The industry when developed will give employment to a large number of men and a great amount of capital, and the present move is but the commencement of what will in time become an important feature in the trade of the province.

CHEESE MAKING.

In its issue of June 6th the *Canadian Manufacturer* rushes into a furious attack upon the *Toronto Globe* regarding the growth of the cheese industry in Ontario during the past twenty years. The *Globe* in showing up the progress of the industry, gives the following statistics: Value of cheese made in Ontario in 1888, \$6,202,333; quantity made, 64,387,059 pounds; milk used, 665,350,835 pounds; value of cheese sold in the English market last year, \$8,871,205, then finishes up with a little praise to the Ontario Government for the aid it has given to the industry, and a not very well taken sneer at the tariff policy of the Dominion Government. The *Manufacturer*, which is the most blinded and reasonless pro-tariff journal in Canada, as a matter of course waxes furious over this comparison of Governments, and labors hard and fruitlessly in a long editorial to show that the protection of tariff has built up the industry. The fact that Canadian cheese finds its market so largely in England as the *Globe* figures prove, is a tough fact for protectionists to digest, and one on which the furious arguments of the *Manufacturer* make no impression.

But to leave this wrangle over the merits of Governments to the *Globe* and *Manufacturer* to wrestle out, let us look and see if there is not a valuable lesson for Manitobans to learn from the simple facts and figures stated in the former journal. By this time Manitobans have learned that any industry in which they can compete irrespective of the supposed protection afforded by tariff laws. The province must be a heavy exporter, if it is to progress as it should, for our own local market is too limited as yet, to support an industry of any magnitude. Therefore we must select and develop such

industries in which natural causes produce for us an advantage, and in the production of cheese, it is stated, by those best able to judge, that we possess such an advantage. The opinions of cheese making experts differ somewhat regarding the average cheese producing qualities of Manitoba milk, compared with the average of Ontario milk, but all agree that it is greater, and that with the same care and skill used, milk from cows fed upon our prairie grass will undoubtedly make a cheese richer than that made from milk of cows fed upon the grass of Ontario, and the same applies to our prairie hay. Thus Manitoba makers start in with an advantage in quality of milk, and when we take into consideration the trifling cost of producing feed here compared with the eastern provinces, the advantage is greatly increased. To improve our method of manufacture and raise it to the eastern standard is therefore all that is necessary to secure the best cheese making in Canada, for in a dry atmosphere and cool temperature at night in the summer months, we have decided climatic advantages in our favor. Could we but raise the standard of our method of manufacture as suggested above, Manitoba cheese would soon be as well and favorably known in the British markets, as was Manitoba hard wheat during the season now nearing a close, and if our own local market is too limited to secure to our cheese makers any of the alleged benefits of protection, they would be in a position to wrestle with eastern manufacturers in the home markets of the latter, for a share of those benefits, real or imaginary. It is to be hoped, therefore, that every possible care will be used to improve our cheese manufactures, and that our Local Government will imitate that of Ontario in lending assistance for the development of the industry.

Notwithstanding the arguments of both the *Globe* and *Manufacturer*, we believe force of circumstances have had much more to do with the rapid growth of the Ontario cheese industry than any aid or encouragement received from Government, either Federal or Local. Ontario was once quite a heavy wheat producing province, as were all of the agricultural portions of this continent in the early years of their history. But like all other localities its grain production has decreased as it grew older. When the virgin soil had lost most of its primitive richness and manuring became an expensive necessity to secure wheat crops; when lands rose in value and increased proportionately the cost of production, and when railways shot out into new and rich western lands, cheapening the cost of transportation, it was found in Ontario as in all other former wheat fields of the east, that successful competition in wheat raising with the vast new west with its boundless wide prairies, its rich virgin soil and its lately acquired means of transportation, was a matter impossible. Ontario farmers were forced to embark in cheese making and other industries closely allied to, if not actually branches of agriculture. That they have reached such success with the cheese industry is due mainly to the good judgement used in selecting it as one to engage in.

The wave of progress is still rolling from the Atlantic westward to the Rocky Mountains over this continent, and its characteristics are

the same at each stage in all parts alike, except in the matters of detail which result from purely local causes. Manitoba is likely soon to pass through an experience similar to that of Ontario. The increased value of land and many other items will soon bring increased cost in the production of grain, while the thickening of population will create a home market not now possessed, for many products natural to the country. Profitable wheat raising in competition with the vast prairies west of here will become more difficult, and our agriculturalists will have to look around for other fields for their efforts. It is well to know that in cheese production they have a paying one wide open, and if care is taken to develop it and other kindred industries, when the decline in wheat production sets in in this province, the transition to a higher grade of agricultural production will go on smoothly and bring relief instead of friction.

GRIN AND BEAR IT.

The above heading has become so freely used of late years, that people of limited literary knowledge may mistake it for a scriptural, or at least a Shakespearean quotation. In this they would be mistaken, for it would be difficult if not impossible to trace the source of the saying, and if it could be found, it would doubtless be a very common place source after all, and perhaps one bringing contempt upon the saying itself, sufficient to greatly impair its value.

"Grin and bear it" is a piece of advice, and it is about the cheapest and most unsympathetic piece that can be given. Unlike most cheap advice, it is of considerable value, and when it loses its value, the cause usually is, being applied under wrong circumstances, and when so applied the wisest adages are the most unmitigated nonsense. Taken at the right time and under proper circumstances, it is philosophical beyond doubt, especially to a man who has no alternative.

In this Northwest we are a very practical people, always on the lookout for things, which are cheap and good. Just at the present time we are particularly in need of something at rock-bottom figures, and we have that in the gratuitous advice of "Grin and bear it." There never was a country more in need of such advice than the Northwest is at present, and there never was a country with a brighter prospective reward before it than this prairie land at present. After two years of comparative failure of crops our farmers, our country merchants, our wholesalers, and in fact all classes here, are having a financial squeeze, such as is seldom experienced even in a new country. The pressure might prove disastrous to a large number, were it not that the crop outlook is the best ever outlined at this time of the year in the history of the country. Many are no doubt feeling like the venerable quadruped, which listened to the coaxing tones of "Live old horse and you'll get oats." But tantalizing as surrounding circumstances may be, the hardest pressed amongst us can afford to follow the cheap advice of "grin and bear it."

But it is not only those who are feeling the financial pressure worst, that require to follow the above advice. Those who are well able to