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THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882.

Published Weekly.

Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, AUGUST 10, 1901.

No. 49



Binder Twine

650 foot Pure Manilla
600 foot Manilla
550 foot Manilla
500 foot Standard

None better. Limited quantity.

Manufactured especially for

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.
WINNIPEG

FLOUR

HIGHEST AWARDS at home and abroad:

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, PARIS EXPOSITION.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY



INCORPORATED AD 1670

The flour manufactured by the Hudson's Bay Company has received the Grand Prize at the Paris Exhibition and the highest awards at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. All the flour made by the Company is from specially selected wheat.

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of all descriptions.

Mail Orders receive Prompt Attention.

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Wholesale Grocers




—Packers of—

CELEBRATED GOLD STANDARD TEAS
Coffee, Baking Powder and Spices.

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Branches: BRANDON and CALGARY.

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Tents
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Write for quotations.

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CORNER OF KING AND BANNATYNE STS., WINNIPEG

All orders entrusted to us will have our prompt and careful attention.

Harvest Shoes

In Grain,
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In Lace, Buckle or Congress.

Mail orders shipped same day as received.

THE AMES HOLDEN CO. Ltd.
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YOU WANT

ORANGES LEMONS BANANAS

We have them, and your orders will receive prompt attention. Send us your produce. Prompt returns.

LOCK BROS. & CO.

WINNIPEG Wholesale Fruit
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Neckwear

Derby, Knots, Four-in-Hands, Bows, from new and up-to-date textures and colorings. In original and unique shapes.

Suspenders

For early fall and winter trade. Fancy and solid color effects in narrow or broad webs. Short, medium and extra lengths.

For immediate delivery.

THE GAULT BROS. CO. Ltd.

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Harvesters' Gloves and Mitts

We have all the leading lines in SARANAC, ASBESTOS, BUCK, CALF, etc. Prices from \$2.00 doz. up. Send us your order to-day — NOW! They will be shipped immediately.

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Wholesale Dry Goods
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THE RUBLEE FRUIT CO. Limited

Importers of:

Foreign and Domestic Green and Dried Fruits, Nuts, Etc.

131 Bannatyno Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.
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SPECIAL EXTRA HEAVY

Fibre Sugar Bags

NEED NO SECOND WRAPPING. All sizes from 1 to 25 in stock. Send for sample and prices.

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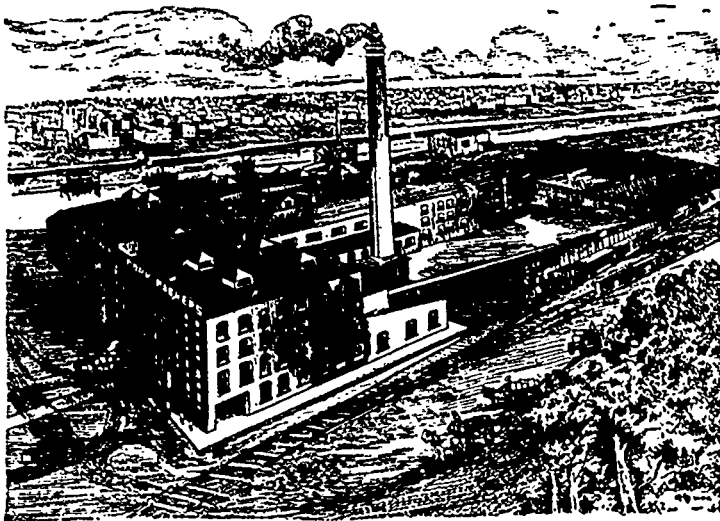
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SPEED IN TYPEWRITING

The Winnipeg Business College will give valuable prizes to the fastest operators. Full information regarding the competition can be had by calling at the office of the secretary, G. W. Donald.

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ARE MADE FROM FINE,
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KIND THAT PRODUCE
TENDER, JUICY HAMS.
THEY ARE CURED AND
SMOKED WITH PARTICULAR CARE IN ORDER TO
PRODUCE THE FAMOUS
GRIFFIN BRAND FLAVOR

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO. Pork Packers
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Branches-Vancouver and Nelson

Buyers of Butter and Eggs

THE YEAR
ROUND

To-Day's Prices Nett:

Freshly Gathered Eggs	-	-	12c
Straight Dairy Butter	-	-	11c
Fine Creamery Butter	-	-	16c

Delivered at Winnipeg.

August 1, 1901.

R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY Ltd.
WINNIPEG

Visible and Invisible Profits.

It is admitted that we are all in business for the profit there is in it and not for our health or pleasure. Some of us, no doubt, in our experience, have found competitors who were apparently doing business for fun and we were unable for the life of us to see where there was anything else in it for them. The goods handled were exactly the same in quality and the salesmen were equally bright and competent so far as we could see. The fault was this: The goods were not bought upon the same basis. There is more real art and judgment in buying goods than there is selling them. When a line of goods is owned by a jobbing house at a less figure than his competitors, you may well figure that you have already made a profit on them, although the amount made in dollars and cents does not yet appear upon your ledger as such.

Another source of traffic is lost by every jobber in business, or such is the case at least with every jobber in the Northwest, where fully one-third of their sales are provisions, flour, cereals, dried fruit and produce, which are bought for net cash and sold on thirty days' time less a discount of 1 per cent for cash in ten days. It is not too much to say that hundreds of thousands if not millions of dollars are given away in this manner every year by the grocery jobbers of this country. A change of system or business customs is needed to stop this leakage of profit. Either the discount of 1 per cent and the time of thirty days should be allowed the trade, or the provision trade, the cereal trade and others, should, by united effort on the part of the jobbers, be compelled to bill their goods on a per cent and time basis. It would really inflict no hardship upon these several trades, for they would as soon sell flour at \$5.05 less 1 per cent as to sell at \$5 net cash, or a barrel of pork for \$15.15 less 1 per cent for cash as to sell at \$15 net, when the custom was once adopted. It would serve to raise the standard of cost and the invisible profit of cash discount would then materialize. To accomplish anything in this direction, united effort must be had.

Still another source of profit can be made by regulating the cash discount on teas. It has become customary with the jobbers to give 4 and 5 per cent off for cash in ten days on teas or four months' time, and upon about 50 per cent of their sales to make an advance dating of from one to three months, the sale in such cases being subject to cash discount within ten days from the dating.

The jobber secures only 3 per cent in cash discount from the importer or middleman, and not frequently he must give his four months' acceptance at once in settlement of his tea purchase without reaping any advantage whatsoever of the discount. Yet he will foolishly give away 1 and sometimes 2 per cent to the trade on these goods. This may be termed an invisible loss if saved. We again need united effort of the jobbers to correct this evil. Much, however, can be accomplished by the buyers at the head of the departments to gain this profit in purchasing. The terms and cash discount are often overlooked almost entirely by the buyer, as he knows from the manner most of the jobbers keep their books that the cash discount does not enter into the buyer's profits, but goes to discount account, which, by the way, ought to be one of the most carefully looked after accounts on the ledger. No jobber can afford to not discount all his bills, even if the discount is only ½ of 1 per cent. It is his first visible and sure profit. Volume of business is well enough and desirable, but profit, whether visible or invisible, is the vertebrae of any business and without it there is no life.—C. R. Rust in Farm Implement News.

Supplies of lemons at California points are at a very low point and it is the opinion of dealers that present prices will be fully maintained for some time and there may possibly be further advances.

A young officer at the front recently wrote home to his father: "Dear father,—Kindly send me £50 at once; I lost another leg in a stiff engagement, and am in hospital without means." The answer was:—"My dear son—As this is the fourth leg you have lost, according to your letters, you ought to be accustomed to it by this time. Try to wobble along on any others you may have left."—Pall Mall Gazette.

F. D. ROE, President

H. ABERNETHY, Vice-President

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Lumber Company Limited



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Manufacturers of and Wholesale
Dealers in all Classes of
British Columbia

**LUMBER, LATH,
SHINGLES,
MOULDINGS, Etc.**

CAPACITY: LUMBER—60,000 feet per Day; LATH—20,000; SHINGLES—120,000.

We have the largest dry kiln capacity of any mill in B.C., also the largest amount of sheds, and these are well stocked with Manitoba lumber. We have seven planers and are prepared to ship promptly. We understand the requirements of Manitoba dealers. Send to us for your next car. F. V. Towns, Manitoba Salesman

THE COMMERCIAL

The recognized authority on all matters pertaining to trade and progress in Western Canada, including that part of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

Nineteenth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

Subscriptions—Canada and the United States, \$2.00 per annum in advance, or \$2.25 when not so paid, other countries, \$2.50 per annum in advance

Changes for advertisements or stops should be in not later than Thursday morning.

Advertisements purporting to be news matter, or which profess to express the opinion of this journal, will not be inserted.

Office 219 McDermott St. Telephone 224.

D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publ'her.

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the vast region lying between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 10, 1901.

IMPLEMENT DUTIES.

The federal authorities have created an office in connection with the customs department, to be known as the inspector of machinery and agricultural implements. It has frequently been alleged that implements imported into Canada are undervalued for customs purposes, thus giving advantage to the importers. The valuation of binders for duty purposes has been a subject of inquiry and controversy in the past. Canadian manufacturers have claimed that the valuation for customs purposes (cost of manufacture at the point of shipment) has been too low. As United States implements and machinery have a large sale in Canada, the appointment of an officer whose business will be to enquire into the cost of machinery and see that they are not undervalued for customs purposes will be a matter of interest to the home manufacturers.

A FARMER COMBINE.

So the farmers are to have an organization (combine if you like) to protect their elevator interests. The farmers' elevator companies of Manitoba have formed an association. A very wise and proper thing for them to do, by the way. It will certainly be better for these companies to work systematically, than to be working at sea-saw, each company having a different system. Farmer combines are all right in their place. That is when they are in favor of the farmer. All other combines are wrong. Hideous monstrosities, designed and existing to fleece the poor lamb-like farmers, and they should be legislated out of existence and their originators publicly executed as a warning to others.

DOCTORS DIFFER.

Doctors differ and patients die. We have had a great ado of recent years about the danger of communicating tuberculosis from animals to mankind. It is well known that the bovines are subject to tuberculosis. Particularly is this the case among cows kept closed up for city dairies. Governments have been taking official action in the matter, systems of inspection have been inaugurated, and a general destruction of suspected animals has even been advocated. Now comes Dr Koch, the greatest living authority on tubercular diseases, with his theory that bovine tuberculosis is distinct from human consumption. He further

asserts his belief that bovine tuberculosis is not communicable to man. Coming from such a source, after all the hubbub we have had of late about the necessity of protecting mankind from infection from brute sources, something like consternation has been caused in the medical and associated camps. Many eminent authorities have boldly declared their belief that Prof. Koch is in error, and to the lay and plebeian mind it would appear that the great weight of evidence is against Dr. Koch, brilliant though has been his past career. "An aberration of a brilliant intellect" is what the scientists say of Dr. Koch's statements. Yesterday it was becoming a generally accepted belief that bovine tuberculosis was communicable to man. Now Dr. Koch has at least drawn a cloud over the matter, and has given opponents of protective measures an opportunity to press their objections. But whether or not bovine tuberculosis is communicable to man, there is no question but that it is communicated from one animal to another. This alone would justify the repressive and preventative measures that have been taken. Besides this there is the almost general belief among medical scientists that the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis is identical with consumption in man, and that the disease is communicable and infectious.

PROTECT THE FORESTS.

At a recent meeting of the horticultural society in Winnipeg, Mr. E. Stewart, superintendent of forestry, under the federal government, called attention to the advisability of preserving the forest region in Manitoba known as the Riding Mountains.

Mr. Stewart said he never addressed a Manitoba audience without feeling compelled to urge upon them the need of preserving the forests of the Riding Mountains, not only on account of their timber value but in order to conserve the moisture of the province. Most of the streams that feed the Assiniboine river had their source in these mountains, and if these mountains were to be denuded of their timber it would very seriously affect the conservation of moisture, these forests acting as a natural reservoir. The Dominion government owns one million acres in the Riding Mountains which they intend to preserve as a public park, and he thought the people of Manitoba should move in the direction of impressing upon their representatives in the local house the necessity and the wisdom of the provincial government moving in the same direction. There was a passion among a certain number of settlers, particularly the Icelanders, for acquiring farms on these mountains. This should not be allowed. The land was much of it too high for successful cultivation, and it would be much better for the people to settle elsewhere and leave the Riding Mountains as a great natural park.

The Commercial has frequently in times past called attention to the desirability of preserving certain forest areas scattered throughout the prairie region, particularly the Riding Mountains. It is of the utmost importance to Manitoba that this policy should be vigorously acted upon, and we heartily endorse all that Mr. Stewart has said in reference thereto. As the lands of the province, however, are not vested in the provincial government, there is a difficulty in the way of provincial action. The federal government has maintained control of the provincial lands, and is best able to set aside the desired reservations. Of course the provincial government should assist in every

way possible in conserving the timber areas. If the federal government has unwisely alienated portions of the timber lands which it is now thought necessary to preserve by public grant or otherwise, an effort should be made by the Dominion authorities to recover them. We believe the federal authorities are now alive to the importance of the question of preserving our forest areas, but action has certainly been very tardy in this matter. An enormous destruction of our priceless timber areas by fires and otherwise has occurred during recent years. Next to the reservation of the land, the prevention of forest fires is the great desideratum.

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL.

The influx of farm laborers has commenced, and it is to be hoped that a sufficient number will come to supply the required amount of help necessary to harvest our big crop. Several special excursion parties are arriving from Ontario this week, and additional excursions are being organized in other parts. It has been previously announced that 20,000 men will be required to harvest the crops of our prairie region, in addition to the usual home supply. Fears have been expressed that it would be impossible to obtain this number in the eastern provinces, owing to the high wages and scarcity of labor in those provinces. The Dominion government has undertaken to supplement the usual supply from the east by an effort to obtain men in the United States. An advertisement has been inserted in several thousand United States papers to the following effect: "Wanted—4,000 farm laborers at once to help save the immense wheat crop in Manitoba, Canada; \$35 to \$40 per month and board given to right kind of men; low railroad rates. Apply to E. Davies, Canadian government agent, 154½ East Third street, St. Paul." This is a wise move. It is in the first place a good advertisement for Western Canada, which offers a home and prosperity for thousands of agricultural settlers. Secondly, from a national point of view, the plan of draining population from the eastern provinces is not good policy. The most densely populated portions of the eastern provinces afford room for more farmers. Providing we can get the right kind of men in sufficient numbers in the United States, it would be better policy to try and secure them from that quarter. Many of those who come as farm laborers ultimately become permanent residents here. To look at the matter from above the provincial standpoint, it is like robbing Peter to pay Paul to induce these people to come from the eastern provinces. Of course we must have the help required from some quarter, but it would be worth while trying to secure a larger annual portion from the United States.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT INDUSTRY.

The British Columbia fruit growers appear to be making an earnest and intelligent effort to establish their industry on a sound and profitable basis. They have secured skilled teachers to instruct the growers in the best methods of preparing fruit for shipment. Next, they have been making inquiries as to the requirements of the market where they expect to place their fruit. It is needless to say that British Columbia fruit growers look to the great prairie region as their natural market. Here they will certainly find a market for all the fruit they will in all probability be

able to supply for many years to come. At present the bulk of the fruit consumed in the prairie region, except apples and grapes, comes from the United States. The British Columbia fruit growers have the advantage over the United States, so far as this market is concerned, in nearness to the consuming centres, lower freight rates, and exemption from customs duty. With these advantages in their favor they will no doubt in time be able to supply a large portion of the fruit required throughout the great prairie country.

The British Columbia government has given the Fruit Growers' Association of that province a grant to assist them in carrying out work necessary to establish their industry. This has been expended in procuring skilled assistance from California, to instruct the growers as to the proper time for picking and the best modes of packing fruit, for shipment. The government has also sent a commissioner to visit the markets in the prairie country, with a view to looking into the requirements here. Mr. R. N. Palmer, of Victoria, has been commissioned to do the latter work. The British Columbia growers will certainly find dealers here ready and willing to handle their goods, if they can send it in good condition. Heretofore much of the British Columbia fruit shipped to Winnipeg has arrived in poor condition, sometimes entirely unfit for sale. The growers, however, appear to be going about the matter in a businesslike way, and no doubt in time they will gain the knowledge and experience necessary to enable them to overcome these difficulties.

The varieties of fruit the British Columbia growers will be prepared to supply are plums, prunes, pears, oranges, and apples; also all varieties of small fruits, though the scarcity of labor is a difficulty in the way of growing small fruits. Good peaches are grown in some parts of the province, but the quantity of these is limited and the growers, we are told, do not at present contemplate attempting to compete with California for the peach trade of this region.

In connection with the British Columbia fruit trade, it is refreshing to learn that the growers do not have a freight rate grievance. Mr. Palmer states that they have no complaint about rates, the rate of \$1 per 100 pounds on plums to Winnipeg, for instance, being satisfactory. From Oregon and Washington, the principal plum states, the rate to Winnipeg is \$1.25, and the plums from the States are subject, besides, to a duty which amounts to about 12 cents per case. This gives the British Columbia growers a great advantage on plums, and this is the fruit which they are at present in the best position to supply.

The producers and shippers of the prairie districts look to British Columbia for a market for a considerable quantity of butter, eggs, cheese, flour, meats, etc., and they will in turn be ready to take all the fruit, as we have already said, which the British Columbia growers are likely to be able to supply for a long time to come. In fact the market here has been growing more rapidly than has characterized the development of the British Columbia fruit industry.

The president of the International Longshoremen's Association has instructed the members to refuse to handle the freight of any Anchor line boats out of sympathy with the striking longshoremen of Erie, Pa. The Anchor line being a member of the Lake Carriers' Association, an organization which includes the entire fresh water fleet, it is said, will be backed up in their position.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver is the western terminus of the C. P. R. It came into existence when this trans-continental line was built and has been making steady progress ever since, and is now recognized as one of the most important shipping places in Canada. It would appear to possess all the natural advantages necessary for a large shipping

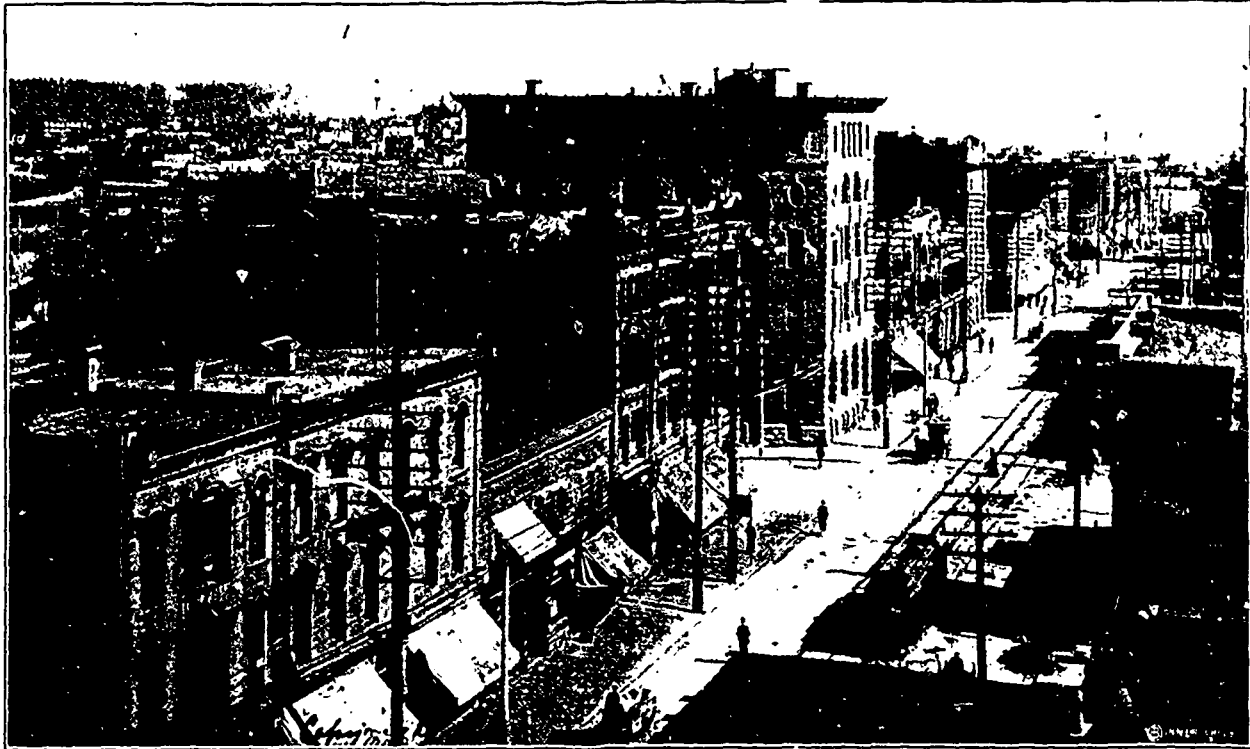
large proportion of the residences are built on this peninsula, but a large number of dwellings and some stores have been built on Mount Pleasant and Fairview, which are separated from the main portion of the city by an arm of the sea, known as False Creek.

The business blocks are very much better than would be expected in so young a city, and the principal streets, such as Cordova, Hastings, Westmin-

lety. The soil and climatic conditions here are such that very little care is necessary to keep the grounds looking beautiful.

Shipping forms a very large proportion of the business transacted. As has already been said there is a magnificent harbor here, which extends for many miles inland, and opposite the city is three miles in width. The entrance is narrow, being not over half a mile wide, but it is safe at all stages

About a year ago a marine railway was constructed having three tracks, 610 feet long, a cradle 212 feet, and having a capacity of 2000 tons gross weight. A large number of vessels come here during the year to load with lumber and other freight, bringing in many cases full cargoes of freight from foreign countries. Besides these ships making irregular trips there are a large number sailing under regular schedules. The C. P. R. Company has



Hastings Street, Vancouver.

port, chief among them being its harbor, which is one of the finest in the world, and is capable of holding whole fleets of ocean vessels.

The site chosen for Vancouver is on a peninsula, which is bounded on the north by Burrard Inlet, and on the west by English Bay. The business houses, as well as a

str and Granville, have an air of wealth and solidity which leave a very favorable impression upon the mind of the visitor. In some portions of the city also, and particularly in what is known as the "west end," there are very handsome homes surrounded by grounds containing trees, shrubbery and flowers of great beauty and var-

ety of the tide as the channel is deep and unobstructed. English Bay and False Creek also afford accommodation for shipping. The wharves are very extensive, the C. P. R. Co.'s accommodations and warehouses alone occupying a frontage of about 2,500 feet, and in addition to these several other companies and the city own wharves.

three steamers making regular trips to China and Japan, also three to Australia, calling at Honolulu and Fiji Islands, and a steamer daily to and from Victoria, and a regular service to the north handling the Klondike business. The Union Steamship Company has several steamers making regular trips to Skeel bay, Alert bay, Rivers Inlet, Juneau, Dyea, Skagway,



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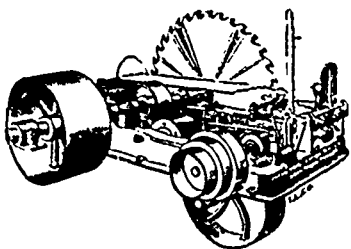
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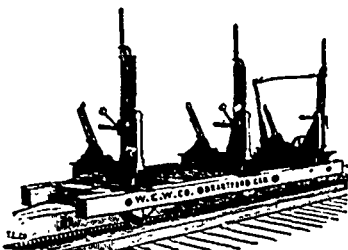
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"Leonard's" Engines and Boilers, "Brown" Automatic Engines, "Canton" Mining Fire and Boiler Feed Pumps, "Cameron" Steam Pumps, "Dodge" Wood Split Pulleys, "Beardmore's" Leather Belting, MacGregor, Gourlay & Co.'s Food Working Machinery, Stratford Mill Building Co.'s system of complete Flour Mills.

LONDON Motors, Dynamos and Elevators.
PACKARD'S LAMPS, Transformers and Supplies.

JOHN W. PECK & CO.
MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Manufacturers of
**Clothing
Furs
Shirts**

Dealers in
**Men's Furnishings,
Hats, Caps**

**Fancy Goods
For Import**

If you are interested in this line, be sure and see our representative's samples. The lines we are showing this year are certainly some of the best that will be seen in the west. Besides our usual magnificent line of celluloids, we have a big selection of novelties which are certain to be good sellers. Also Albums, Bibles, Toys, Games, etc. Xmas Cards—a special range. We are showing something entirely new in this line this year, which can't fail to catch your eye. If we have not done any business with you yet, we would be pleased to hear from you.

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MANAGER

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Highest market prices paid for consignments and returns made promptly
Write for circulars containing Market Reports and latest prices.

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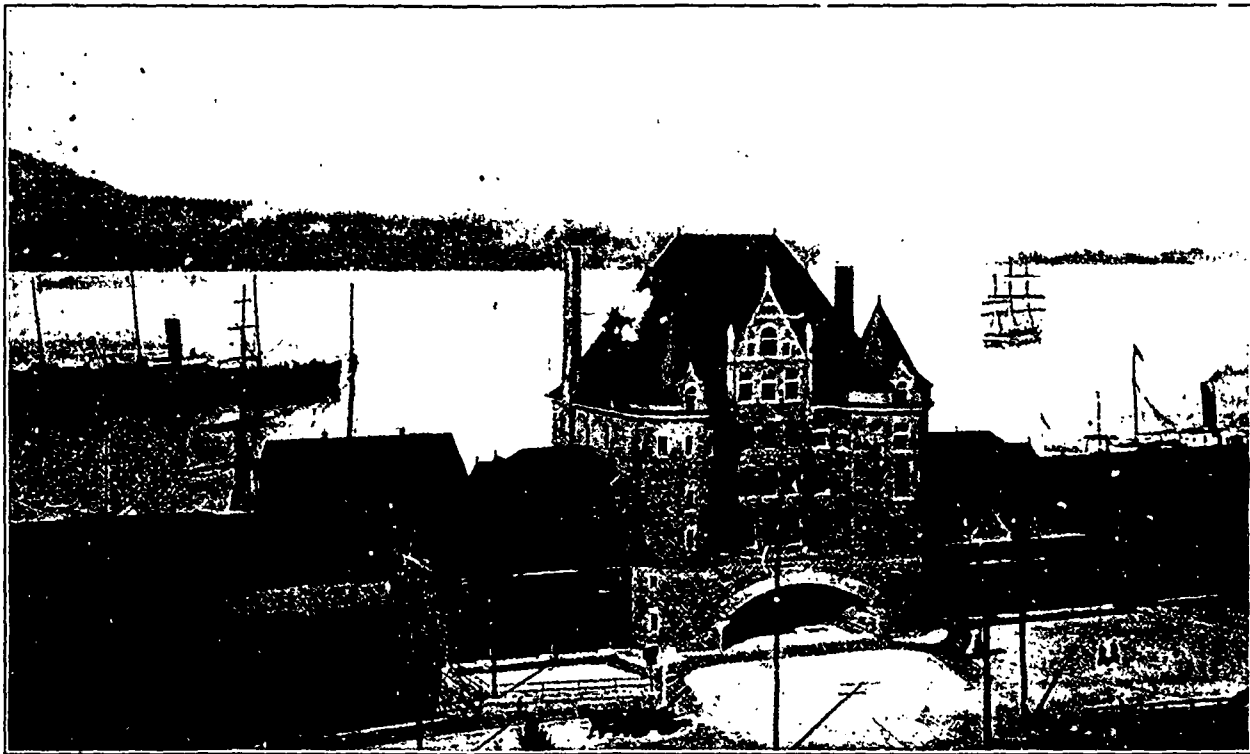
ALWAYS ASK FOR OGILVIE'S.

etc. The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway company has a steamer making daily trips to and from Nanaimo, and the Pacific Coast Steamship company's vessels sail to Seattle and San Francisco. Practically all of these vessels procure some of their supplies at Vancouver and the passengers they carry are also sure to require some things so that the merchants here do a

that through this office the trade of Vancouver with the Klondike will be greatly increased, as the miners will be able to bring their gold here and receive its value in coinage, and will, in most cases, purchase whatever supplies they may need right here. When the gold is brought to the assay office it is weighed and a certificate given the owner, showing the number of

the gold less the assay and mint charge. This deduction is the same as that being made in Seattle, but on the other hand the government will rebate one per cent. royalty to the miner on the presentation of his certificate showing that the regular royalty of 5 per cent. had been paid in Dawson. One of the chief attractions at Vancouver for the tourist is Stanley park,

places of interest, and in several places look-out towers have been built where the best views are to be had of the sea. At the entrance to the park the underbrush has been cleared away and seats placed in the shade of the giant trees for which this park is noted. Here also a fine menagerie and aviary are maintained. The park can be reached in a few minutes by



C. P. R. Depot, Vancouver, showing part of Burrard Inlet.

large transient trade, which accounts in a measure for the existence of so many largely stocked stores. There are also a large number of wholesale houses and commission brokers here doing business with all parts of the province.

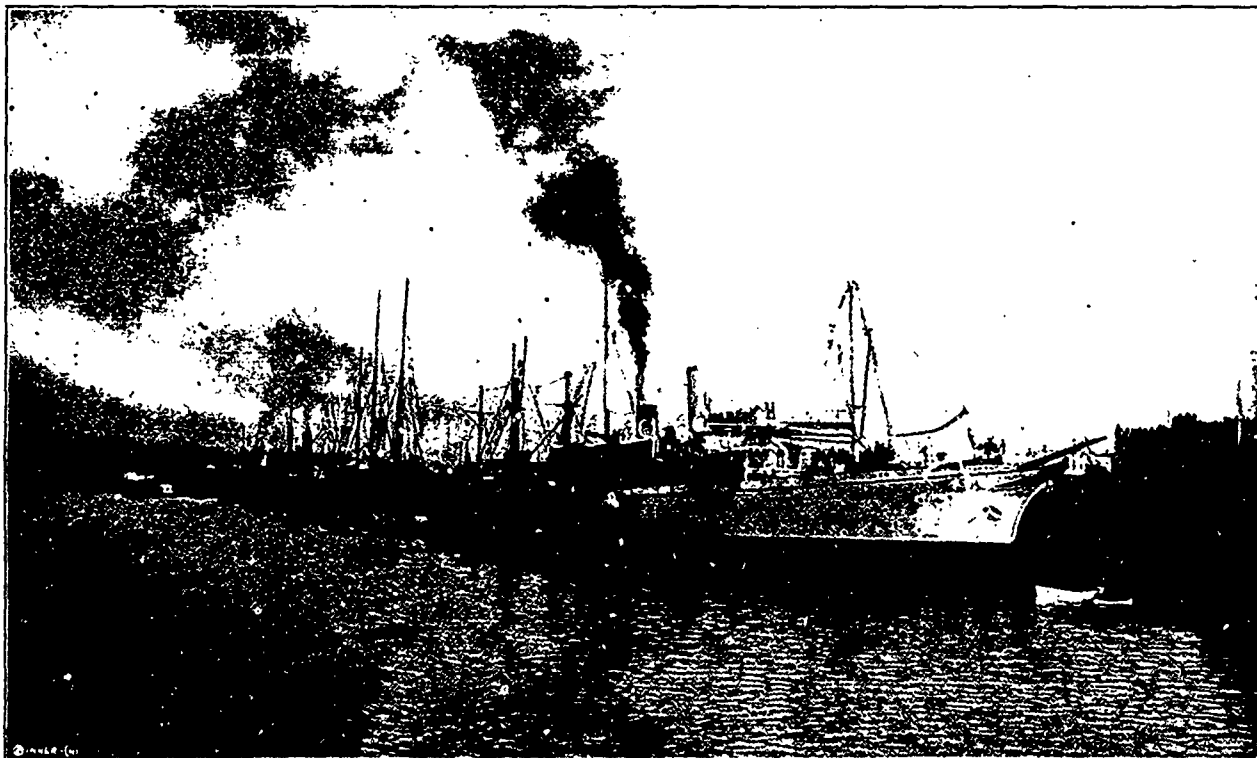
A Dominion government assay office has been established at Vancouver and is now in working order. It is expected

ounces the sack contains. On this certificate the banks will advance one half at once and will pay the remainder as soon as the gold is received with the assay value stamped on the bar. The government has now decided to buy the gold outright and hereafter a cheque will be issued on a leading bank, which will be payable at par and will be for the full value of

a Dominion government reserve occupying the extreme end of the peninsula on which the city is built. This is probably the finest natural park possessed by any city in America. The most of it has been left in its natural state, but a carriage road has been built around it keeping close to the sea shore, with branch roads and paths leading to all of the principal

street car from any part of the city and is even within easy walking distance.

Another attraction is the bathing at English bay, where there is a fine sandy beach and every accommodation provided for bathers, so that during the hot summer days crowds frequent this spot.



Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Docks, Vancouver.

Danger in Potash.

A preliminary meeting was held in the Commercial Museum, recently, for the purpose of forming an organization of fire insurance men under the title of the Insurance Society of Philadelphia. Some of those in attendance discussed the insurance risks of the present as compared with those of the past and the advisability of organizing to promote the science and improve the methods of fire protection. It is also likely that a laboratory will be established where demonstrations may be given of the dangers of storing and selling of certain substances, the hazards of manufactures, as conducted under modern methods, and the practical way of inspecting electrical hazards.

A rather remarkable feature of the meeting was the demonstration given by Inspector William McDevitt, of the Fire Underwriters' Association, in which by practical tests he proved that certain chemicals are highly explosive when exposed to heat and smoke such as that from a burning building. Chlorate of Potash, formerly considered by chemists as non-explosive when heat is applied, was shown by McDevitt, to be just the contrary. His theory was that the smoke from burning wood contains all the elements sufficient to render potash a dangerous explosive. He placed a few grains of chlorate of potash in a crucible along with a small piece of wood in a metal canister tightly closed with a lid. Heat was then applied to the bottom of the can thus generating oxygen from the chlorate and smoke from the charring wood, and in less than three minutes those present were surprised by a violent explosion, accompanied by a detonating sound. He then demonstrated that saltpetre would produce the same effect, and explained the dangers of picric acid, potassium permanganate, peroxide of sodium, carbon disulphide, celluloid, and other commodities. After describing the difference between various grades of gunpowder, the inspector then demonstrated the violent form of flash powder. Although handling his dangerous subjects with the skill of an expert chemist, Mr. McDevitt explained that his only experience was gleaned through his examinations of fires during his twenty-eight years as inspector, investigations made by him during that period and the study of chemistry, which he found necessary to his position.

"Chemistry tells us that any substance which contains in itself an element that will produce combustion, will, under certain conditions, produce an explosion," explained Mr. McDevitt, and this is found to be true, for the explosion of a combustible substance is nothing more than rapid combustion. I do not believe that there is another single substance to which this can be applied or looked for more, and which is becoming more extensively used, than that of chlorate of potash. It is so treacherous in its action that even the most expert chemists have been killed in their attempts to adapt it for use as gunpowder. It is also used extensively in medical preparations, by dyers for oxidizing purposes and in making oxygen gas. Two recent terrible explosions occurred—one in New York and the other in London—which proved the fallacy of the contention that chlorate of potash stored in large quantities in a burning building is harmless, especially when the absence was proved of other well known organic substances or chemicals in the structure.

Owing to the rapid increase in trade in the chemical industries and the developing of new processes in the arts wherein chemicals are used, a consequent increase of hazard from this source, of fire has been demonstrated with serious effect. Aside from the risk of manufacturing and compounding or the storage of chemicals by those conversant with the properties of dangerous substances, the handling or storing of them by persons who are either unaware of the danger, or who become negligent, necessitates greater watchfulness on our part whenever chemicals are used or stored.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The U. S. Apple Crop.

Chicago Record Herald

How little we hear of the value of the apple crop, and yet on an average yield it is worth more than the average cotton crop. Of the great real crops only corn exceeds it in value year after year. Only occasionally and in exceptional years is wheat

worth more. According to the Independent the American apple crop for 1900 aggregated 215,000,000 barrels, being worth at an average price of \$2 per barrel the enormous aggregate of \$430,000,000.

Compare these figures with the following:—

	Value.
Corn crop of 1899.....	\$629,210,110
Hay crop of 1899.....	411,926,187
Wheat crop of 1899.....	319,545,259
Cotton crop of 1898.....	305,467,011
Oats crop in 1899.....	193,167,976

In the case of most of these farm products the yield and its value from year to year is pretty accurately approximated. But the estimate of The Independent for obvious reasons may be millions of barrels out. No man or bureau knows what part of the apple crop is marketed, and what utilized on the premises. Millions of barrels go into the production of cider, vinegar, jellies and preserves. Other millions go to the production of the best pie that mothers ever made—to say nothing of "apple sars."

Then think of the countless barrels

by the building inspector. The outlook for a large crop this fall may have a tendency to increase the amount of building, but as yet there is no indication of an insufficiency of men to do the work in prospect.

Civic works—New asphalt pavements on Market Square and Notre Dame Avenue are in course of construction and keep large gangs at work. To meet necessary demands extra large staffs are being employed at the quarries operated by the city.

Cigarmaking—The factories maintain their steady business and continue to give their staffs steady employment.

Custom tailoring—Conditions are normal. There is no complaint of lack of employment.

Printing Trades—Business has been better this month than last and indications are better. The approach of the annual summer exhibition has a tendency to brighten up the demand for work.

Lumbering—Mills are still busy.

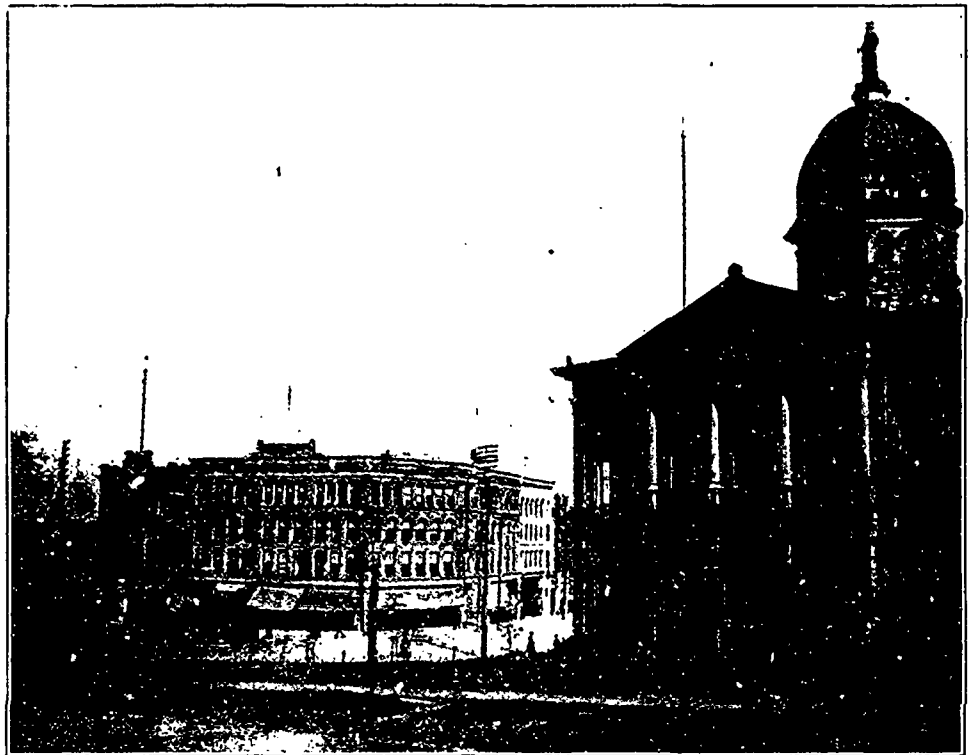
Milling Trades—Mills are continuing on their usual day and night run.

Foundry and Machinists' Trade—

resulted in his not being able to sell certain property which, he satisfied the court, would have been sold but for the retention of the letter. On these facts the court held that the defendant was liable to the plaintiff for the damage sustained by the latter.

Demand for Welts.

The demand for welt goods during the past two seasons has been unprecedented, and in spite of the improvements in machine sewn goods, bids fair to tax our welt goods makers to the utmost limit. The perfection to which Goodyear work has been brought, as well as the economy that has placed it within general reach have conspired to introduce it in many classes of goods hitherto confined to other processes. The welt shoe is the ideal shoe approaching, as it does, the nearest to the hand-made shoe of old, and at the same time combining features of elegance and fit that were unattainable in a large degree in the days of our fathers by hand method.



Court House, Vancouver.

that are needed to stock up the universal apple stand. One industrious Apple Mary disposes of fifty barrels in a city block yearly in her dandy pilgrimages. Millions of bushels are stolen every year from the trees that stretch their heavily laden branches temptingly out over the highways of the land.

No statistics can do justice to the yield, monetary value or dietetic worth of the American apple. As the strawberry is the best berry, so the apple, in spite of the part it played in Adam's fall, is the best fruit known to man. It is the king of American fruits.

Labor Conditions in Winnipeg.

John Appleton, correspondent at Winnipeg for the official Labor Gazette, furnishes the journal with the following report of labor conditions here during July:

Work is exceedingly active in Winnipeg and workmen appear to be well employed. There is not, however, any appreciable effect on wages. As to the demand for ordinary manual labor, various opinions are expressed by employment agents. Some state that there is abundance of men, while others state that they cannot fill the orders placed in their hands.

Building Trades—Resident labor and those mechanics who regularly seek work in the city in the summer months are all employed. Several new blocks are now in course of erection in various parts of the city. Further building permits have recently been issued

Employment and business are good. The Vulcan Iron Works of Winnipeg are erecting new shops on a large and modernized scale.

Railroad Construction—Men are in demand for the Rainy River section. The wages offered are as follows: Diggers and muckers, \$1.75 to \$2 per day, station men, 15 to 18 cents per yard, teamsters, \$30 per month, scraper holders, \$1.75 per day. Board charges are \$1.75 per week, and transportation charges are also deducted.

Railroad Employment—Employment remains steady as reported last month. **Teaming**—Conditions are normal. There is no extraordinary demand for either horses or men.

Garment Workers—All the factories are busy. A new factory under the management of Mr. James Love has commenced operations with a considerable staff.

Responsibility for Holding a Letter.

The New York Evening Post prints an account of an interesting decision of the Texas civil court of appeals in regard to the liability of an individual for retaining misdelivered letters. The case tried was on account of a letter addressed to the plaintiff, which was delivered by a mistake to the defendant, both having the same name, Cohen. The defendant, instead of at once returning the letter to the post office, kept it for several days, and the plaintiff claimed that this delay

The welt shoe is the coming shoe, and each season will witness a further growth in its popularity. Shoe and Leather Journal.

The Balmoral.

The most popular shoe to-day is the Balmoral. Since the introduction of improved eyelets and hooks there has been a steady growth in the demand for laced shoes, both for summer and winter wear. The eyelets were the bete noir of the Balmoral until the old trashy flimsy things used for this purpose were superseded by fast color attractive fixtures that stayed in their places and kept their appearance. There is still some difficulty with laced goods on account of careless manufacture. We were shown a shoe the other day that had an eyelet more on one side than on the other. Moreover, the holes made for the eyelet were too large, and anyone could see that a week's wear would pull most of the eyelets out. When properly made there is no shoe so neat in fit and attractive in appearance as the Balmoral. Shoe and Leather Journal.

Seal will prove a very good article throughout the opening season, really desirable every way, and perfectly safe to all interested at prevailing values. The catch of the North-West Coast skins shows a reduction this year, an advice from Alaska indicates that the catch of Alaska will show a decrease of from five to eight thousand skins as compared with the total of last year.

OUR LAST ORDER FOR CHEWING TOBACCO WAS FOR . .

Eleven Hundred Dollars

This gives an idea how our brands are taking; get a supply now, they give you a nice profit and your customer satisfaction. We handle Black Prince, Pride of London, 40's, and Our Own, put up in 6, 8, 10 and 12lb caddles. Don't have to invest much money to give them a fair trial.

THE **MCPHERSON FRUIT CO.**
LIMITED

491 Main St., Winnipeg

Sole Agents for these Goods

SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR

Threshers' Supplies

We carry a full line.

MARSHALL-WELLS CO.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

WINNIPEG

Lime Juice

We have just received a consignment of LIME JUICE of rare quality, which we offer in barrels, or in pint and quart bottles at a figure that will make you money.

We have just what you want. Write for quotations. Order Early.

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

P.O. Drawer 1461.

WINNIPEG

POSITIVE PROOF



CANADA

TO TEST the respective values of brands of Galvanized Iron, Professor J. T. Donald, the well-known Montreal analyst, made several analyses of "QUEEN'S HEAD" and one of the best competing brands, and reports that "QUEEN'S HEAD" was not only more heavily coated, but that the Galvanizing is much more evenly distributed.

RESULT—It outlasts all other makes.

Made by **JOHN LYSAGHT Limited, Bristol, England**

A. C. LESLIE & CO., Canadian Managers, Montreal

Bargains in Winter Footwear

We have purchased the entire stock of an Eastern felt factory at a bargain, and have placed these goods on the market here. We can offer warm winter footwear in Men's, Women's and Children's Felt Shoes at a great reduction on regular prices. The stock is first quality. A rare opportunity to stock felt goods.

H. G. MIDDLETON & BRO. 139 ALBERT STREET WINNIPEG

In rear of Leland Hotel.



IT PAYS TO USE THE BEST. **WOLVERINE** IS UNEXCELLED.
WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.
MICHIGAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
Branch Warehouse for T. of James Street, WINNIPEG

British Columbia Fruit

WHOLESALE

R. L. CODD & CO.

PORT HAMMOND, B.C.



California . .

Peaches

Plums

Cherries

Car

WATER MELONS

BRIGHT & JOHNSTON, 137 HANNATYNE ST WINNIPEG

A. GARRUTHERS & CO.

Dealers in and Exporters of

Hides, Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Seneca Root and Raw Furs

Liberal advances made on shipments against Bill Lading. Wool sacks, Hide Hoops and Tags furnished on application.

Office and Warehouse: 120-122 King St. WINNIPEG, MAN.

A quarter of a million dollars worth of gold bullion was stolen from the Selby smelting works at Vallejo, California, during the night of Aug. 5. Access to the strong room where the bullion was stored, was secured through a tunnel which the thieves had bored from the edge of San Francisco Bay to the building, some distance from the water's edge.

S. Greenshields, Son & Co.

MONTREAL

Wholesale . .

DRY GOODS

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

CARPETS, ETC.

Winnipeg Sample Rooms:

412-414 McIntyre Block

Represented by—R. R. GALLAGHER G. M. NEWTON

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

DOMESTIC
BRITISH
FRENCH
GERMAN
AMERICAN

Dry Goods Men's Furnishings

Small Wares and Fancy Goods

347 and 349 St. Paul St., Montreal

Represented in the West by

A. C. McLAUCHLAN, Box 208, Winnipeg.

THE GOLDIE & McCULLOCH CO.

GALT

Manufacturers of

Model Gasoline Engines

JAS. BURRIDGE

Office and Warehouse—
130 Princess Street, Winnipeg

Agent.
Tel. 120

Great West Saddlery Co. Limited

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

The Largest and Most Up-to-date Business Capital \$250,000 in Canada

Our saddles good, made of leather and wood. Make riders shout with glee. Smooth and bright; strong but light. Those made by the "G. W. S. Company."

Our harness best, that stands the test. However severe it be. Construction strong; never wrong. Those coming from the "G. W. S. Company."

Our collars you know; they fit just so. And their quality, you'll agree. Is no fake, like other make. For they're made by the "G. W. S. Company."

Our trunks and valises; the very best made. They'll suit you to a tee. Handsome, neat and can't be beat. Furnished only by the "G. W. S. Company."

Now dealers shrewd, please be subdued. And to this factory flee. Their saddlery sells, you're treated well. By this wondrous "G. W. S. Company."

Send for our new and beautifully illustrated Catalogue and Price List.—Free.

Great West Saddlery Co. Ltd.

122 and 124 Market St. East.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

very indifferent about taking anything at all. Prices are easier. We quote 14 to 15c f. o. b. factories.

BUTTER—Dairy—There are liberal supplies of rather common or under-grade stuff. There is some demand for choice dairy for selected packages, which amount to about one in ten of the average receipts. Anything but choice is slow. We quote 10 to 12c as to quality. Dairy butter is preferred in large tubs, rather than boxes.

CHEESE—The market is steady at 7½c per pound here, or 7c at the factories, July make. The movement is moderate. Very little private dairy cheese has been offering this year, which is regarded as a favorable feature by the trade, as the private dairy make is very irregular in quality and often inferior stuff.

EGGS—A good many eggs are coming in in poor condition. There is a good demand for good quality, at 12c here. New laid in a small way bring 15 to 20c.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes are more plentiful and 15c per bushel lower. We quote: Potatoes, 60c per bushel; onions, 2½ to 3c lb. Green stuff is quoted as follows: Carrots, 15c per dozen bunches; beets and turnips, 15c per dozen bunches; cabbage, 40 to 60c per dozen; cauliflower, 40 to 60c per dozen; cucumbers, 20 to 30c per dozen; lettuce, radish and watercress, 15c; peas, 3 to 4c lb; beans 2½c; celery, 30c; rhubarb, ½c per pound.

HIDES—We quote: No. 1 hides, 5½c per pound; delivered here. No. 2's, 4½c; No. 3's, 3½c; klps, 5½ to 6½c; veal calf, 7 to 8c; deakins, 25c to 40c; slunks, 15 to 20c; horse hides, \$1 to \$1.50.

WOOL—Manitoba wool is worth 7½c as now. The wool markets are very flat and prices low. Holders of wool seem unable to dispose of anything profitably.

RAVENS—The regular quotation for No. 1 to low delivered here is 4c per pound; No. 2 is about 1c less.

SENECA ROOT—The market is firm. Dealers are quoting 27 to 28c per pound for best root. Very little is now offering and as wages are high and help very scarce throughout the country, it is not thought that there will be much more root dug, as better wages can be made at harvest work.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Good steers are still rather scarce and butchers are supplying their trade mostly with cows and heifers. The summer export trade of grass cattle began this week, with two shipments, one from the Northwestern line and the other from the Moose Jaw district. Prices range from 12 to 13½c per lb for butchers' cattle, weighed off cars. Stockers are worth \$14 to \$16 per head for yearlings at point of shipment, and \$20 to \$22 for two-year-olds.

SHEEP—Choice mutton sheep are worth about 4½ to 5c per lb., and the range of prices for both sheep and lambs is from 4½ to 5c. The market is somewhat easier for sheep.

HOGS—Prices are unchanged and the demand good for all offering. The market holds firm at 6c per pound for choice packing hogs. Heavies and inferior grades range from 5c up.

MILCH COWS—Supply is limited and there is not much demand. We quote \$70 to \$40 per head, according to grade.

HORSES—Work horses are fetching all the way from \$125 to \$200 each, according to weight and quality.

Weather and Crops.

Harvest has come on rather earlier than was expected. In some districts considerable wheat has been cut this week and harvesting is practically general. In other sections a start has hardly been made yet. The weather has been favorable for the hay crop, which has been saved in good condition. There has been good weather since haying started in nearly all parts of Manitoba, and a large crop of hay has been put up, of fine quality. Light rains were reported nearly all over the wheat territory on Thursday to Friday morning, but not to an extent to do any harm. It was just a light drizzle at most points. Considerable of a frost scare was caused on Wednesday by telegrams from Chicago that the weather bureau predicted frost in North Dakota and Minnesota for Wednesday night. As the day was quite cool here, much alarm was felt. Chicago reports the following morning said that the frost

had not materialized. In the western portion of Manitoba and eastern Assinibola there were some records of temperature very near the danger line, but after a careful investigation by all possible sources of information, we believe we are safe in saying that our big crop is still in good shape and free from damage of any kind. In the eastern and southeastern parts of Manitoba the temperature was not anywhere near the danger line. From the grain region of Northern Alberta some contradictory reports have been received. Heavy rains have been experienced in that quarter during July, but it is hoped that fine weather will now prevail until the crops are ripened and harvested.

MINNEAPOLIS MARKETS.

Flour—First patents, \$3.50 to \$3.70; second patents, \$3.30 to \$3.50. Cornfeed—\$20.75 to \$22 per ton. Millfeed—Shorts in bulk, \$13.75 to \$14 per ton; bran in bulk, \$13.25 per ton.

Oats—\$4 to 4½c, as to quality. Barley—48 to 58c, as to quality. Corn—Quoted at 34½c per bushel for No. 3.

Flax Seed—Cash flax, \$1.65; October, \$1.50.

Eggs—13c for strictly fresh, including cases.

Butter—Creamery, 10½ to 11c for best, seconds, 11c to 12c, dairy, 11c to 12c for choice to fancy, seconds, 12c to 14c.

Cheese—7c to 10c per pound.

Live Poultry—Spring chickens, 11c to 12c lb.; roosters, 5c; hens, 8 to 9½c; turkeys, 6c to 7½c; geese, 5c; ducks, 8c to 9c, spring do, 10c; dressed poultry, about 1c higher.

Dressed Meats—Veal, 4c to 7½c; mutton, 6c to 7c; lamb, 1c to 1½c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 50c to 60c for good in car lots; onions, red, \$1.50 to \$1.75, white, \$1.75 to \$2 per bushel.

Hides—Green sanded, heavy cows, 8c for No. 1, 7c for No. 2; steers, over 60 lbs., No. 1, 8½c; No. 2, 7½c; sheepskins, 25c to 30c each, veal calf, 3c to 10½c for No. 2 and No. 1; seneca root, 28 to 30c, according to quality; tallow, rendered, 33½c to 43½c; do, rough, 23½c.

Wool—Unwashed, fine, 11c to 11½c; medium fine, 11c to 12c; medium, 12½c to 13c; coarse, 11c to 12½c.

Hay—Timothy, \$11.50 to \$12 per ton, as to quality; upland, \$10.50 to \$12.50.

Beans—Fancy hand picked, \$2.75; medium, hand picked, \$2.35 to \$2.40; medium, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Apples—\$4.00 to \$4.50 per barrel.

BUTTER PACKAGES.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., in a circular issued this week, says:—

The butter market has been slow and our former prediction for a very large make of butter has certainly come true. The make is not only large in Manitoba, but also in Alberta, Ontario and Quebec; consequently, we still recommend "quick sales." We would strongly advise our customers to dispense with boxes for dairy butter in future, and only offer to their customers butter tubs, either wooden or wire hoop. We find that boxes frequently arrive here badly broken, and in some cases, during warm weather, considerable butter was lost by boxes going to pieces in transit. We are now exporting considerable of our dairy butter to England, and only tubs of the larger sizes are wanted for the English trade.

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The provincial government has appointed a commission, consisting of Rev. Principal Patrick, J. A. M. Atkins, K. C., Hon. Thos. Greenway, Harvie C. Simpson, of Virden; George H. Halse, of Brandon; John S. Miller, of Manitou, and Harry Irwin, of Neepawa, to enquire into the question of establishing a provincial agricultural college, and report on its advisability, its method of operation, its probable cost and all other essential particulars.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., Aug. 6.—At the meeting of the cheese board held here today 201 boxes colored were offered at 9½c bid, but no sales were made.

Campbellford, Ont., Aug. 6.—Cheese market—1,265 boxes offered, balance July make. Sales at 9½c; balance refused 9 7-16c.

PRESSED ZINC ORNAMENTS.

We have perfect facilities for turning out fanciful embellishments, such as Leaves, Modillions, Brackets, Capitals, Festoons, Garlands, Friezes, Wreaths, Enrichments, Rosettes, etc. in very finest quality and style. The work is all clearly brought out in detail, with very bold relief.

Our new catalogue shows an immense variety of handsome designs. Write us if you're interested.

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO.
OF CANADA, LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA.

THOS. BLACK, Selling Agent, 131 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg

Pure Gold Quick Chocolate Pudding

Made in a jiffy and eaten just as quickly by delighted people. Sells for 15c and won't sit on the shelf.

PURE GOLD CO.
Toronto

C. N. R. Construction.

Edmonton Bulletin, Monday.— Mr. McLeod, chief engineer of the Canadian Northern railway, arrived on Friday's train to inspect the progress of work made on the railway extension from Strathcona to Edmonton, which forms a part of the company's scheme of a transcontinental line. Although serious and unexpected difficulties have been met with owing to the wet weather, the work is progressing favorably, and with a continuance of the present splendid weather will be finished in good time. For the present, until the line is extended westward, the station will be on the flat between 1st and 2nd street on the Hudson's Bay property between the foot of the hill and the agricultural fair grounds. This will give ample room for elevator and warehouse facilities generally—the great necessity at a grain centre such as Edmonton.

Speaking of the work of the company in other parts of their line Mr. McLeod said that work had been delayed on the extension towards Prince Albert by very wet weather, but was being pushed with all possible speed. The end of the line last fall was at the crossing of Red Deer River in the eastern wooded country north of the Potomac Hills. The expectation was to have at least sixty miles constructed this season which would carry the line through the woods and so the edge of the fertile prairie which includes the famous Carrot River valley and extends to Prince Albert, and on up the Saskatchewan 500 miles to and beyond Edmonton. In Manitoba the company are constructing a section of 16 miles between Beaver and Gladstone, which will give them through connection over their own lines from east to west independent of the C. P. R. Hereto the connection between the Dauphin section and the eastern part of the Canadian Northern system has been made over the Manitoba branch of the C. P. R. between Portage la Prairie and Gladstone.

The great work of the company for this season, however, is the completion of the connection between their system of railways in Manitoba and Lake Superior. One hundred and fifty miles of construction was necessary last spring to close the gap between the eastern and western ends of the work. As this was all through difficult country, and included several miles of bridging at and in the vicinity of the crossing of the Rainy river, it is no light task. But on its successful and early completion depends the share which the company is to get in the business of hauling Manitoba's stupendous grain crop. If the road is completed in time it means large earnings for the company, and if it is not it means that they must see their rivals take the whole of the business. Mr. McLeod has no doubt that the road will be completed in good time. The Rainy river bridge is making good progress, and tracklaying has commenced from both ends of the 150 mile gap. The company are now waiting for the completion of the bridge across Rainy river to carry on the work, they are ferrying rails and supplies, and pushing right along.

The independent through connection of the C. N. R. also requires a bridge across the Red river at Winnipeg. Already the superstructure of this bridge is being put in place, although the bridge was first spoken of after the Canadian Northern deal went through parliament. In order to accommodate the expected grain traffic the company are also constructing huge grain elevators at Port Arthur which will be completed in time. With the conclusion of the present season's work on the Canadian Northern that company will be in effective competition with the C. P. R. from within 100 miles of Prince Albert to Lake Superior. Next season it may fairly be expected that the line will be pushed up the Saskatchewan valley with the same vigor that is being shown this season. An exploratory party will arrive at Edmonton shortly to work east, with a view of construction operations in that direction within a year or two at most.

Mr. McLeod returned east this morning.

The Canadian Pacific railroad is advertising in St. Paul for four thousand laborers to "help save sixty million bushels of wheat."

A pamphlet on the agricultural and mineral resources of the Edmonton district has been issued by Isaac Cowie, setting forth fully and most attractively the resources, conditions

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

Table with multiple columns: GROCERIES, Dried Fruits, Teas, CURED MEATS, ETC., and DRUGS. Includes various food items and their prices.

See Our Fruit Prices

Canned or Dried, before placing an order. Also our New Japan Teas and Green Ceylons.

LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL Wholesale Grocers Hamilton

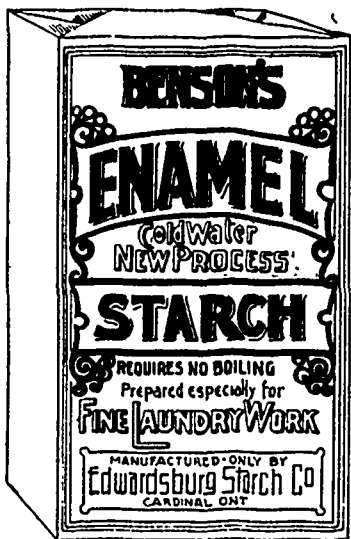
C. R. DIXON, CALGARY.

THE **HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE**

IN

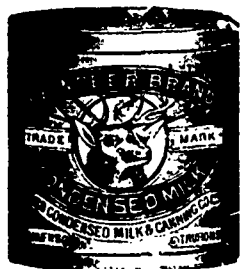
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Trade Winners



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Trade Winners



3

Trade Winners



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British Columbia Fruit Commissioner.

Mr. R. N. Palmer, of Victoria, B. C., special commissioner for the British Columbia government, was in the city in connection with an inquiry regarding the status of B. C. fruit on this market. In conversation with a Free Press representative, he said:

"I am here on behalf of the government of British Columbia, and more especially the department of agriculture, to see what can be done in order to open up a more extensive and permanent market for British Columbia fruit in Manitoba. I would like to correct a mistake which was unintentionally conveyed by the report of the remarks of Mr. Hogg at the meeting of the Western Horticultural society on Thursday re the obtaining of lower freight rates on our fruit. As a matter of fact we have no complaint about the rates. The rate on plums from British Columbia to Winnipeg is \$1.00 per cwt., while from Oregon and Washington, the states with which our fruit chiefly comes in competition, the rate is \$1.25 and there is the addition of duty, which on plums, for instance, amounts to some 12 cents per case. The transportation difficulties which I am really trying to straighten out are better refrigerator cars and more rapid transit. The time taken in transit is one of the greatest difficulties, we have to contend with and in this respect our American cousins are far ahead of us. They can ship strawberries from Hood River to Winnipeg, by fast freight, in four days, while almost the best time our fruit has made is eight days, and this is a very serious drawback. Of course we realize that our fruit export has heretofore been so small that the C. P. R. have probably not felt it of sufficient importance to make special efforts to favor it. However, I am in hopes that both the cars and the length of time will be remedied before long."

"I have had a meeting with your fruit and produce exchange here and found all of them most anxious to handle our fruit if it could only be guaranteed to reach here in good condition and capable of re-shipment to local points. Returning to the subject of rates for a moment I would like to mention the very favorable express rates granted us by the Dominion Express company. There is a general blanket rate on fruit to Calgary and eastward as far as Winnipeg of \$2.40 per cwt. and on lots of 1,000 lbs. and upwards \$2.25 per 100. This rate is so satisfactory that any strawberries we ship to Manitoba will certainly come through by express."

"Asked as to the growing of strawberries Mr. Palmer stated that the chief points from which they would be shipped to Manitoba would be the Shuswap, Kamloop, Vancouver Island districts and certain points along the Fraser river. You must remember, continued Mr. Palmer, that British Columbia is 700 miles long, it is a country of mountains and valleys and almost every valley has its own particular climate. This has been one of our difficulties, in the past there has been no discrimination in the points shipped from. Now there are districts in British Columbia where they raise excellent fruit but it will never be fit for shipment because the climate is very moist and the fruit too soft. There are other districts, however, where the climate is much drier and the soil quite different. These districts produce fruit of the very best shipping quality, as has been amply proved by the condition in which small shipments have come through. I think I may say that the districts from which fruit will be chiefly shipped for the future will be the Okanagan country, Kamloops, the Ashcroft district and the Islands. This season the "Fruit Growers' association" which derives its income from a government grant, is employing an expert fruit packer from California to visit the various districts, show the people when to gather the fruit, how to grade and how to pack it. The cars will eventually be started from New Westminster, where the great cold storage plants makes it particularly easy to handle goods of this nature. I might also say that we never expect to compete with California in the matter of peaches, for instance, as although good peaches can be raised in some parts of the province there will never be a sufficient quantity for export trade. The fruits we hope to ship are plums, prunes, pears, crabs and apples, and in small fruits all the varieties. Roughly speaking, I think British Columbia will be in a position

to ship some ten carloads of plums this season.

"One very great want is more fruit growers. The question of labor is a serious one, particularly in the matter of small fruits, and what we want is population in the shape of families who will have within themselves necessary help to handle a small fruit farm."

Horticultural Society.

A short meeting of the Western Horticultural Society was held last week in Winnipeg, in the British Columbia building at the exhibition grounds. The constant coming and going of spectators to look at the forestry, grain and bread exhibits made it somewhat difficult to hear the speakers. The president of the society, Prof. A. B. Baird, was in the chair, he stated on opening the meeting that none of the addresses would be more than ten minutes in length.

The first speaker was Mr. S. A. Bedford of Brandon, who by special request spoke on the planting and care of seedlings. The address was practically the same as one delivered at Brandon, during the recent exhibition a report of which appeared in these columns at that time. As usual wherever Mr. Bedford speaks he was not allowed to take his seat without answering a number of questions. In reply to one query Mr. Bedford stated that the Ontario Maples had not proved perfectly hardy in this country, but they were continuing the experiments and found the trees gradually becoming more hardy. The second speaker was Mr. E. Stewart of Ottawa, superintendent of forestry in the west. Mr. Stewart spoke very briefly and pointedly, dividing his address under two heads, preservation and production. Under the first head he spoke particularly of the great need of realizing the value of the forests we have in Manitoba, and taking every possible care to preserve them. It was a common practice to speak of Manitoba as a prairie country, but as a matter of fact he had found from careful inspection that nearly one half of the province was more or less wooded, while in the districts around lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba and the Swan River country the forests were equal to any in eastern Canada.

Continuing Mr. Stewart said he never addressed a Manitoba audience without feeling compelled to urge upon them the need of preserving the forests of the Riding Mountains, not only on account of their timber value but in order to conserve the moisture of the province. Most of the streams that feed the Assiniboine River had their source in these mountains and if these mountains were to be denuded these forests acting as a natural reservoir. The Dominion government owns one million acres in the Riding Mountains which they intended to preserve as a public park and he thought the people of Manitoba should move in the direction of impressing upon their representatives in the local house the necessity and the wisdom of the Provincial government moving in the same direction. There was a passion among a certain number of settlers, particularly the Icelanders for acquiring farms on these mountains, this should not be allowed, the land was much of it too high for successful cultivation and it would be much better for the people to settle elsewhere and leave the Riding Mountains as a great natural park so much for preservation.

Cultivation of Trees.

The Forestry Association had been formed for the purpose of helping the farmers in the planting and cultivation of trees. There was no conflict between the association and the Experimental Farm. The business of the farms was to carry on experiments, the object of the association was to reach and help the individual farmer in the matter of preparing the soil and properly planting and caring for these trees. For this purpose Mr. A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson had been appointed a deputy superintendent and if 1,000 inquiries came in before the middle of September it was the intention to have Mr. Stevenson visit these farms and give instruction required. For the purpose of supplying seeds and seedlings through the kindness of the Department of Agriculture, 7 acres had been reserved for a nursery at Indian Head and five at Brandon Experimental Farms.

Mr. A. P. Stevenson of Nelson, next spoke on "The raising of apples in Manitoba." His address was brief, but fairly bristled with points of interest and will be produced at length by the association.

Mr. Palmer secretary of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' association, also spoke briefly on their desire to participate in any exhibition of fruit flowers and vegetables which the association might arrange to hold in Sept. He was also here to try and establish a market for British Columbia fruit and would hope to talk the matter over with the members of the association at another meeting.

Mr. Beaumont Hogg, secretary of the British Columbian Exhibition Association, being called upon expressed his pleasure at being present and hoped that Manitobans join in a crusade to secure lower rates between Manitoba and British Columbia in order that they might get more of our good butter, eggs and bacon and we might get more of their fruit. Roughly speaking, B. C. had last year imported \$840,000 of produce which by right ought all to have come from Manitoba and the Northwest.

Rev. Dr. Bryce closed the meeting with a few appropriate remarks.

Liquor Law Before the Privy Council.

The latest issue to hand of the Canadian Gazette, of London, contains the following report of the appeal to the judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council, before Lord Hobhouse, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Davey, Lord Robertson and Lord Lindley, in regard to the Manitoba Liquor Act.

This was an appeal brought by special leave against a judgment of the Court of King's Bench of the province of Manitoba of February 23, 1901, and the hearing was commenced on Wednesday of last week.

The legislature of the province of Manitoba on July 5, 1900, passed the Liquor Act (61 and 62 Vic. c. 22), the preamble of the statute declaring that "it is expedient to suppress the liquor traffic in Manitoba by prohibiting provincial transactions in liquor." The enactments purported to prohibit all use in Manitoba of spirituous fermented malt and all intoxicating liquors as beverages or otherwise than for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, or scientific purposes, and they included divers prohibitions and restrictions affecting the importation, exportation, manufacture, keeping, sale, purchase, and use of such liquors. The Act was to come into force on June 1 last. As the constitutionality of the Act was doubted, the lieutenant governor of Manitoba in council referred certain questions, based on the Act, to the Court of King's Bench of the province for their opinion. Those questions were as follows: "1. Had the legislative assembly of Manitoba jurisdiction to enact 'the Liquor Act,' and, if not, in what particular or respect has it exceeded its power? 2. Had the legislative assembly jurisdiction to enact the provisions of the Act to enact the provisions of the 'Liquor Act,' or any, and if so which, of such provisions without the explanatory provisions of section 119 of the Act? 3. Had the legislative assembly jurisdiction to enact the provisions of the 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, and 56th sections of 'the Liquor Act,' or any of them, as interpreted by the explanatory provisions of section 119 of the Act, and if so which? 4. Had the legislative assembly jurisdiction to make regulations, limitations, or restrictions on the sale or keeping of liquor by brewers, distillers, or other persons in Manitoba, duly licensed by the government of Canada for the manufacture in Manitoba of spirituous, fermented, or other liquors, as provided by sections 47, 51, and 54 of, and elsewhere in, said Act? 5. Has the legislative assembly jurisdiction to prohibit or restrict the giving away in Manitoba, as a free gift by the owner thereof, of liquor which has been lawfully imported into Manitoba, or otherwise lawfully acquired by such owner? 6. If the legislative assembly has no authority to prohibit the importation of liquor into the province, has it authority to declare it illegal for an importer to employ a bona fide agent residing in the province to make the importation on his behalf, or to prohibit importation through such agent? 7. Has the legislative assembly jurisdiction to prohibit an agent in Manitoba of a person residing in Manitoba retaining in such agent's possession in Manitoba on behalf of such resident liquor imported into this province through such agent on behalf of such resident, such liquor being the property of the importer, and not the agent, so that such resident may take delivery of portions thereof from time to time as

such resident may desire? 8. Has the legislative assembly jurisdiction to provide that no sale of liquor for export from the province shall be made within the province, unless such liquor shall be delivered by the vendor at some point outside the province? 9. If not, has the legislative assembly jurisdiction to compel a person purchasing liquor in Manitoba to convey liquor purchased to a place outside the province without opening or breaking, or allowing to be opened or broken, the package or parcel containing the same, as received from the exporter? 10. Do the provisions of the Liquor Act interfere with or infringe on the rights of the Hudson's Bay company as assured to that company by the conditions contained in the deed of surrender to Her Majesty and the various orders in council and statutes passed in respect thereof, and if so to what extent? 11. Is the Hudson's Bay subject to the provision of the said Act and bound to observe the same if not altogether, then to what extent?" The following facts, among others were laid before the court for consideration in dealing with the question: "(a) That at the time of the passing of the Liquor Act there were and are now in Manitoba brewers and maltsters, duly licensed under the Inland Revenue Act of Canada and amendments, by the government of the Dominion of Canada, to carry on the trade or business of brewers and maltsters in Manitoba, and who then were and are now engaged under their said respective licenses in manufacturing malt and liquors and malt both for sale within and export from Manitoba, and selling within and exporting from Manitoba malt liquors and malt; (b) that there were and now are in Manitoba, a number of liquor dealers, engaged in buying and selling liquors by importing liquor by wholesale into the Province from other Provinces and countries, and in exporting from such Province liquor so bought and imported, and (c) that many transactions took place and still take place in purchasing and selling liquor between residents of Manitoba and residents of other provinces and countries both by way of import into Manitoba and export therefrom, and the government of Canada derive revenue both from the importation of liquor into Canada and the manufacture of liquor therein." The supreme court, after hearing the arguments, held that the legislative assembly of Manitoba had exceeded its powers in enacting the Liquor act as a whole. To the questions numbered from 2 to 9 inclusive, they answered, "Not as part of the Liquor Act." They did not see fit to give an answer to questions 10 and 11 in the present case. From that judgment the present appeal was now preferred by special leave of His Majesty-in-Council.

Mr. Haldane, K. C., the Hon. Colin H. Campbell, K. C. (attorney-general for Manitoba), and Mr. R. O. B. Lane, jun., appeared for the appellant; the Hon. Edward Blake, K. C., and Mr. F. H. Phippen (both of the Canadian bar) for the respondents. Mr. E. L. Newcombe, K. C. (of the Canadian bar), watched the case for the Dominion government.

Mr. Haldane said it was true that the preamble of the Liquor act contained the sweeping statement that it was expedient to "suppress the liquor traffic in Manitoba," but, as a fact, the act did not attempt to prevent all traffic or dealing in liquor. It expressly allowed sales or dealings in liquor for certain specific purposes, in limited quantities, and also the use of liquors in private houses. He submitted that the matters dealt with by the liquor act came within the clauses and subjects enumerated in section 92 of the British North America act, 1867, that it did not conflict with any legislative provision which has been or may be competently made by the parliament of Canada, nor did it encroach upon the authority of the Dominion parliament.

Mr. Blake addressed the court for the respondents in support of the contention that the judgment of the court below ought to be affirmed and the appeal dismissed, on the ground that the act was in the restraint of trade, and was in limitation and in direct conflict with section 121 of the British North America act, and in conflict with the powers and with the legislation of the parliament of Canada in the matter of revenue, and prevented brewers, distillers, and manufacturers licensed by the government of Canada, under the inland revenue act, from selling in Manitoba the goods manufactured by them, as they were entitled to do under the Dominion legislation, and also on the ground that the act conflicted with regulations made by the governor-general of Canada in

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The land sales for the month of July by the C. P. R. land department amounted to 49,039.96 acres, for \$154,646.81. This indicates a substantial increase over the same month last year, when the sales amounted to 10,715.46 acres for \$129,483.42.

There is an immense amount of dairy butter in the local market, says the Toronto Globe, and dealers are having great difficulty in disposing of their stocks. If the quality were good trade would be active, but the greater portion of the offerings is of inferior grade and there is little demand for it. The choicest tubs, pails and crocks sell at 16c to 17½c, and common to medium bring 10 to 15c. Pound rolls are firm and in keen demand at 17 to 18c. Creamery is steady and unchanged; prints are selling freely at 21c and solids are quoted at 20c.

Phillip Bellefleur and Barrome Rochon, hotel proprietors, of Keewatin, Ont., were fined for refusing to sell meals to men taking the place of striking trackmen on the C. P. R.

The Chicago National Development company has secured control of the Carthage and Pat claims, near Ymir. These properties are near the Ymir mine and are traversed by the same ledge.

Notice is hereby given that The Roche Perce Colliery Company, Ltd., have ceased to do business, having disposed of their property and assets at Coalfields, N. W. T., to Taylor and Cameron.

Dominion Minister Fisher, while in England, secured large additional orders for hay for South Africa from the war office. By means of these all the old hay in Canada of suitable quality will be cleaned up and exported in September.

Representatives of the California wine interest have learned that French exporters propose to enter into active competition with the wine makers of that state. It is asserted that in the Perigord district of France the crop of grapes has been so enormous that wine has fallen to less than one cent a gallon.

Three important changes have been announced in the official staff at the Canadian Pacific railway depot, Winnipeg. E. A. James has been appointed superintendent of transportation with headquarters in Winnipeg; Robert Peard, superintendent of lines running out of Brandon; and Jas. Manson, superintendent of lines running out of Winnipeg. The three gentlemen are recognized as capable railway men having been long in the service of the company here.

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