THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

DAILY—Delivered in City, $4 per year. By mail, per year, $3. By mail to United States per year $3
SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscription per year $1. Subscribers in the United States $2. All subscriptions strictly in advance.

BULLETIN CO., Ltd.,
DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1909.

THE ASSAULT ON THE JUDGE.

When the marine inquiry began it was a safe conjecture that if Judge Cassels failed to find members of the government or prominent parliamentary supporters guilty of most of the crimes in the decalogue the commissioner would be made the appointed victim of the scandal-mongers. This expectation was confirmed by assurances, plain and repeated, during the course of the investigation that such was the fate awaiting the justice if he failed to convict the leaders and lieutenants of the Liberal party of something discreditable.

The inquiry is concluded. The commissioner has reported and declared among other things that no member of the government, past or present, deserves censure in respect of any matter brought before him. The time is ripe therefore for his promised assailants to address themselves to the ignoble task of destroying Judge Cassel's good name. That they will do so with characteristic enthusiasm there is already evidence. So far as known the Winnipeg Telegram has cast the first stone, but the mails during the next few days will doubtless bring along the contributions of the other members of the noble band, from the sedate Montreal Gazette down—a long way down—to the ribald Mail and Empire and the discreetly vicious Toronto News.

Why the onslaught is made we are not left in doubt for a moment. The Telegram announces boldly that it is because public men "high in the councils" of the Liberal party were not found guilty of "infinitely more infamous operations" than the departmental officials. This is surely sufficiently lucid. What the Telegram and its friends wanted was not investigation as to what that was improper had been done and as to who had done it but a condemnation of the leaders of the Liberal party for "infamous operations." And because the judge refused to pervert the laws of conscience and the rules of evidence to satisfy their desires they turn upon him with a howl of vengeance.

Judge Cassels is a far shorter-sighted man than anybody has taken him to be if he did not know the fate which awaited the presentation of his report. Unless he has been living the life of a hermit he must have had in mind the unrestrained violence with which every royal commission has been assailed during recent years which failed to find according to the preconceptions of the Opposition and their press. If he recollected these assaults as he must have done, and reported in the face of that knowledge, he has displayed an adherence to duty regardless of consequences which merits and will receive the admiration and approval of every honest man whose understanding of the case is not perverted by the distorted representations of papers of the Telegram type.

Some allowance is perhaps due the frenzied assailants of the judge, for things have not gone well with them in recent years and hope deferred may be supposed to have turned their sweetness into gall. Royal commissions, too, have disclosed things which did not suit them. There was an insurance commission which investigated things some few years back and which reported some pretty plain findings as to the conduct of the uncrowned leader of the Opposition and his associates in the political-financial realm—conduct in the handling of other people's money which at least did nothing to better the chances of Mr. Foster's request to be made custodian of the public funds of the Dominion.

The evidence before the Cassel's commission, too, was hardly of a kind likely to please the Opposition journals. Officials were found guilty of indefensible crimes against morality whether coming within the purview of the law or not. But the officials were not the appointees of the present Government. They were, in the overwhelming majority of cases, men who had received reward for political service under the government of our Opposition friends, and whom the Laurier government in pursuance of the policy of promotion in the civil service had left in power, and had advanced according to their length of service as vacancies occurred. This was not according to the wishes or expectations of the critics. It reflected on their choice of men for the civil service, and it made ridiculous their too hasty declarations that the offenders were Grits.

Anger and chagrin, however, are not reasons for unprovoked assault on a man who has done his duty. Least of all are they to be admitted sufficient incentives to an assault on the character and ability of the judiciary. Canada has prided herself, and with justice, on the impartiality and the high standard of ability displayed by the occupants of the bench. Plainly, if we are to continue to do so, we shall have to do it in the face of a very considerable portion of the public press, as respects at least any judge who has conducted any public inquiry which did not result in the discredit of the government.

It is worthy of note, too, that the man who declares he wants judgments according to his preconceived notions and not according to facts, would be pretty apt to appoint judges who would "deliver the goods" if he had the chance. If the Opposition press are to be taken as reflecting or influencing the aims of their party it is by no means pleasant to reflect on the kind of judges and the kind of "justice" we would get under the auspices of a government of the so-called "Conservative" party of today. According to Conservative journals that party wants not judges, but Jeffreys.

RESULT OF CHANGED CONDITIONS

The Saskatchewan final crop report shows that the average grain production per acre last year fell below the marks reached in former years, although the season was favorable and both the acreage under crop and the total yield far exceeded those of preceding years.

This would seem to indicate that while more land is farmed than formerly it is not so well farmed—a condition which may be taken as prevailing largely throughout the prairie country.

But this by no means implies that the western farmers generally are slovenly or even careless in their methods. It is the natural, and perhaps necessary, result of a revolution in western conditions—a revolution which has changed grain-growing from an indifferent or a losing proposition to a paying business.

Under the old conditions, grain-growing was about the poorest of the several poor lines of business open to the western farmer. Markets within the country there were none; and the markets outside might as well have been nil. The country was without industries or cities and therefore without a large consuming population engaged in other than agricultural occupations, while the railway collected all the presumptive profit for hauling the grain to an outside market. Grain-growing under such conditions could hardly be an attractive venture; and it not infrequently turned out that the more grain the farmer grew the more money he lost.

Naturally, and wisely, the farmer in Saskatchewan and Alberta did not bend his energies to breaking and seeding land which was worth more in the natural state as pasture, or which in that state cost him less in money and worry than he would probably lose in grain-farming it. He cropped enough to supply flour for his family, and feed for his stock, and to satisfy the homestead regulations; but did little to produce a surplus, for the excellent reason that there was no money in having a surplus. And because he confined his labor to a small area that area was well-farmed and yielded accordingly.

But grain-farming in recent years has become a profitable business. Railway competition has cheapened the shipping charges to the world markets, while railway construction, the influx of people, and the growth of cities and towns have created a home demand of no small consequence. From a doubtful business, or a disastrous business, grain-growing in these provinces has come to hold the hope of a reasonable return for investment and labor.

To these changed conditions and the opportunity they offered him, the farmer has been quick to respond. He has not been longer content to supply his own needs but has aimed at having a steadily growing surplus to sell. The homestead has been broken up and very frequently a C. P. R. quarter added and put under crop also. Aside altogether from the operations of new-comers, the crop area of these provinces must have been trebled in the past eight years by old settlers breaking up land which then lay unproductive. To the new-comer, too, grain growing has appealed as a profitable business and his aim has been and is to get his entire farm under cultivation as quickly as possible.

The farm laborer is as yet practically an unknown quantity in these provinces. What operations the farmer carries on, he commonly does in greater part, if not altogether, by his own labor and that of his family. With the quantity of labor on the farm thus limited, the scattering of that labor over a large area has necessarily meant that the cultivation has been less careful than if or when it was confined to a smaller area. The object has been to produce a large aggregate crop with a given quantity of work to expend upon it, not to produce as many bushels from an acre as possible. The land supply was unlimited, the labor available was the fixed quantity; and it has been considered more profitable to expend that labor farming a large area fairly well than cultivating a small plot to the limit.

When increase of population increases the labor supply available for farming operations, and when land rises in value, farming methods will adapt themselves to the altered circumstances. The farmer will find it cheaper then to spend money in better cultivating his present holding than to buy more land. Intensive farming will then become the order of the day as extensive farming now is.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The operations of the mint left a profit of nearly $300,000 last year. Another Opposition prophecy gone wrong.

The Canadian club of Fort William have issued a very attractive "annual" containing a brief historical sketch of the club and a digest of addresses delivered at club luncheons during the year. The idea of preserving these lectures in convenient form might well be adapted by clubs elsewhere.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FARMER.

Calgary Albertan—It is estimated that about 100,000,000 million acres of the land comprised within the boundaries of Alberta is fit for cultivation, which is less than two-thirds of the total. Up to the present hardly one per cent. of this area has been broken. These are striking figures, and serve to indicate the importance of the task which the government of the province has in inducing settlement and in promoting the prosperity of those who are doing the real work of empire building by going out upon the land and engaging in the various forms of agricultural activity. A glance over the reports of the department of agriculture shows how energetically and intelligently it has grappled with the great problems that have been set before it.

Those who do not understand conditions in Alberta will fail to grasp the magnitude of the undertaking which confronted the minister of agriculture and his assistants when they entered upon the duties of their posts in the autumn of 1905.

They had to lay their own foundations almost entirely. Completely new staffs had to be organized, which could receive but little guidance from the experience of other provinces, for the reason that agriculture in Alberta has to be carried along on quite different lines in most instances from those which are followed in other parts of the continent. In fact, it was only a year or so before the department came into existence that people awoke to the fact that the bulk of its area was a farming country at all. The discovery of its agricultural possibilities and the consequent decline of the large ranchers are among the outstanding features of Canadian development within the past five or six years. That its soil may be made as productive as that of any other portion of the globe is now a certainty, but this also is certain that in order to take the full advantage of it, the adoption of methods of cultivation that are largely peculiar to the province are necessary.

To promote technical farm education along the proper lines has, therefore, been one of the main objects of the department's endeavor. Farmers' institutes have been conducted at which addresses have been given by those who have thoroughly investigated the various problems that the Alberta farmer has to face. Grain judging schools have been held at different points and the doctrine of pure seed has been preached in season and out of season. An efficient weed inspector in conjunction with subordinate officials in different districts has been the means of ridding the land to a very great extent of what must prove a tremendous incubus on agricultural operations. The need of this work is very great in a country where so many who are new to the experience take up farming, and a great deal of carelessness in this particular is bound to appear. The agricultural fairs have received liberal aid and expert judges have been supplied, the excellent results of whose work have been already shown.

The stock judging school which was inaugurated in 1907 proved a most valuable feature. Some fifty high class animals were taken to the principal points throughout the province, to be used for demonstration purposes in addresses by experts in the various branches. Poultry fattening stations have been established and a superintendent has done a great deal to encourage the farmers to supply to a greater extent the demands of the consumer for farm produce coming under this head. The government creamery system which was commenced by the Dominion authorities in the old territorial days, was taken over by the province and has been expanded to a remarkable degree. No branch yields larger or steadier returns and in the districts where the system has been taken advantage of, it has been the means of returning very considerable wealth to the man who has gone into dairying on any great scale. Nowhere are more prosperous or more contented settlers to be found than in the districts where dairying is strongly to the fore and the success that has attended this part of the government's operations is admitted on all sides.

All this technical instruction that the department has been giving is, it is understood, preliminary to the establishment of an agricultural college, just as soon as the interests involved develop to such an extent as to make it advisable to abandon these temporary expedients. In the meanwhile the latter are well suited to the present stage of the province's growth and are accomplishing very much for the cause of good farming. Time will undoubtedly show the wisdom of this policy of having the government feel its way up to the larger enterprise. The experience which its officials are obtaining will enable it to start an agricultural college along such lines as will best promote the objects in view. The farmers will be brought by gradual stages to appreciate the value of such an institution. Lastly a large present expenditure is voided. Just as soon, however, as the agricultural interests express a desire that the larger project should be gone on with, the government is prepared to take it up without delay. Incidentally it should be mentioned that substantial aid is now given to young Albertans who desire to take a course at an eastern agricultural college.

To aid the farmer in improving the quality and the quantity of his output, however, does not comprehend the whole of the department's activity. There are plenty of farmers in Alberta who can hold their own so far as technical knowledge goes with any one who might be brought to instruct them. The great difficulty that such men have is not to raise the best of grain and cattle, but to dispose of it profitably. One of the great problems to be solved is that of markets and everything feasible has been done to improve these. The commission which two years ago was appointed to investigate the situation in respect to beef and pork, made several important recommendations which are likely to place these branches on a much more satisfactory basis. One of the results of that committee's report was the appointment of a provincial live stock commissioner. For that post a practical farmer was chosen, a man who had been through the mill himself and thoroughly understood what was required. His duties have been to aid the farmer in every possible way in finding a market for his stock, and those who have taken advantage of his services have not been at all backward in bearing testimony to the splendid work which he has been able to do.

Alberta has in the past suffered very greatly on account of the difficulty in securing a satisfactory market for her farm products. But there are many signs that we are now on the verge of a new era in this respect. The opening up of trade by way of the Pacific will effect a veritable revolution, while other projects are apparently on the verge of realization, which the government has been working upon and which will do much towards the introduction of what will mean the dawning of a brighter day for those who constitute the backbone of any people and whose interests, particularly in a new country, should be ever kept strictly to the fore. Much has already been done for the farmer, but it will appear but slight in comparison with what will be accomplished if the government is enabled to carry out the various plans to completion on which it is at present working.

ALBERTA'S ENVIABLE FINANCIAL POSITION.

Calgary News:—The question of finance stands at the basis of all administration, and when we consider the record of the government of this province we must judge it not altogether by the details of its expenditure, but by the manner in which it has kept these in the proper relation to the means at its disposal. It is not enough for a government to be assured that a certain outlay is in the public interests. Many a project has to be turned down because the means are not available for giving the aid that is asked. Its task is to determine the relative importance of every proposition that comes to its notice and to keep the total sum that it spends within the resources at its disposal. The only alternative is to burden the people with debt, and this the administration that will shortly appeal to the electors for a renewal of their confidence has steadfastly declined to do.

In adhering to this policy they have taken a leaf out of the experience of other parts of this continent where conditions were at one time much the same as those which we now face in Alberta. At a recent convention of the farmers of the province held in Edmonton, two prominent delegates, one from the north and the other from the south of the province, described what it was that had induced them to leave their old homes in two of the great States of the Union. What did more than anything else to determine them to make the move was the fact that in the country to the south they were becoming so overburdened with taxation that they found it impossible to make substantial progress in their calling, and they could not help being attracted to a country where the government levied so light a toll, comparatively, upon them. This is a condition of things which the Rutherford administration is intent upon doing everything possible to continue.

Under the Autonomy act the province was given liberal terms by the Dominion, which were improved upon to a very considerable extent by the supplementary arrangement which Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Cross were able to effect at the Ottawa conference of 1907. Some critics have declared that Alberta made a large sacrifice in not insisting on having the public lands within her borders turned over to the provincial administration. Such a contention will not hold water for a minute and is made simply for the purpose of securing a political cry when few that will receive any attention at all are available. The fact that when the Autonomy bill was introduced some of the most prominent opponents of the Dominion government from the other provinces raised the cry that the new members of confederation were being treated too liberally, and that in Manitoba the Conservative premier and his colleagues have claimed that their province was not being treated as well as those to the west, should be sufficient answer to those who object to the financial terms with which Alberta began her career, and which the men who took over the control of her affairs at the start believed were quite just and fair.

It is unnecessary to go into the question of whether the control of the lands or the cash subsidy in lieu thereof is to be preferred under existing conditions. But it might be asked what would be done with the lands if we had them. They are at present being administered by the Dominion, not for revenue purposes, but in order to induce immigration. If they were in the possession of the province it would either have to abandon this immigration policy and dispose of the land to provide funds for general provincial purposes, or continue that policy and impose taxation to make up the sum which we now receive under the terms of autonomy. We need immigrants and we need all the revenue at present at our disposal. But if we had insisted on keeping the lands we would have had to suffer the loss in either one way or the other.

So much for the main source of the provincial revenue. It has been supplemented by various taxes on corporations, but by none which apply to the body of the people. In all, in the first three years of its term the administration had somewhat over five millions of dollars to spend. With this it has carried on some great undertakings. About half the amount has been spent on roads, bridges and public buildings, which may be ranked a permanent public asset. In other countries and provinces, expenditure of this kind is designated as being made on capital account. The act being set off against current revenue, the government have been able to authorize it and at the same time claim surpluses on the year's business. By this trick of bookkeeping the public has been deceived into thinking that their financial condition was much better than it actually was. The Rutherford administration declined to follow this dangerous precedent, and have placed all their expenditure under one account. In spite of this, the end of their third year found them able to report a surplus of close to $70,000 and not a cent of debt contracted. All the work done up to that time in the pursuit of a progressive and far-reaching program had been met out of the funds on hand, while there was a few thousand dollars on the right side of the ledger as well.

Where so many merely human agencies have to be trusted in the handling of public funds it is hardly surprising, no matter how honest and watchful those at the head of affairs are, if some money is wrongly diverted. But in the case of the present administration not a single charge has been made, let alone proven, that a public servant has betrayed his trust. All this should be a matter of pride to every citizen of the province. Our credit in the money markets could not be better. The prestige which follows such a record redounds to our advantage in a host of ways. The best kind of settlers cannot help being attracted by the clean financial sheet which we are able to show. We stand in a position to realize to the full the opportunities that the wonderful years immediately ahead of us are certain to offer. Are those who are responsible for all this not entitled to the thanks of those whom they have been serving and would it not be a suicidal policy on the part of the electors of the province not to continue in office for another four years those who have given such service?

The people of Alberta are not strong politicians. Party names do not count for much with them. But they know what they want in the way of public policy, and can be depended upon to show their appreciation of the men who have demonstrated their capacity for directing the affairs of the province. With most Albertans the casting of a vote is a straight business proceeding, and recognizing this, the government, with a record which speaks for itself behind it, can appeal to them with absolute confidence.

DEHORN YOUR CATTLE
Wonderful how it improves them. Heifers develop into better milkers. Steers fatten quicker.
KEYSTONE DEHORNER
does it. Cuts clean—hurts little—does not bruise flesh or crush bone. Write for free booklet.
210 Robert St. Toronto — R. H. McKENNA, Late of Picton, Ont.

The place to buy your Horses is at LAROSE & BELL'S, The Edmonton Horse Exchange.
Cor. Rice & Namayo.

If you want to sell horses, wagons or harness the place to get the highest price is at
LAROSE & BELL'S
Horse Exchange.
Cor. Rice and Namayo.

Home knitting is quick and easy with any one of our 6 Family Knitting Machines. Socks and Stockings, Underwear, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, etc.—Plain or Ribbed—can be knitted ten times as fast as by hand, and for far less than they cost ready-made.

A child can work our machines. Besides your own family work, you can make good money knitting for others.

FREE—6 illustrated Catalogues—I J K L M N

Agents wanted in every locality for Typewriters and Home-money-maker knitting machines. Address

CREELMAN BROS. 2
Box 590 GEORGETOWN, Ontario.

HOW MUCH DO YOU WEIGH?

Weigh yourself to-day, then begin taking

Brick's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil

Weigh yourself two weeks from to-day and see how much you have gained.

That's the way to test the qualities of any tonic, and if honestly, regularly taken BRICK'S TASTELESS will

SURELY ADD WEIGHT

More than that it will put go and life into you; color in your cheeks, and red rich blood in your veins

Just say BRICK'S TASTELESS to your druggist

203

MAGISTRATE'S ECZEMA
CURED AFTER 20 YEARS OF SUFFERING.
ZAM-BUK'S POWER PROVED BY SCHOOL COMMISSIONER & BAPTIST DEACON

So great are the healing powers of Zam-Buk that men of elevated rank all over the Dominion are glad to testify to its merits. One of the most recent converts to the Zam-Buk method of treating and curing disease is Mr. C. E. Sanford, of Weston, King's Co., N.S.

Mr. Sanford is a Justice of the Peace for the County, and a Member of the Board of School Commissioners. He is also deacon of the Baptist Church in Berwick. Indeed throughout the County it would be difficult to find a man more widely known and more highly respected. Some time back he had occasion to test Zam-Buk and here is his opinion of this great balm. He says:—

"I never used anything that gave me such satisfaction as Zam-Buk. I had a patch of Eczema on my ankle which had been there for over 20 years. Sometimes also the disease would break out on my shoulders. I had taken Solution of Arsenic, had applied various ointments, and tried all sorts of things to obtain a cure, but all in vain. I was advised to give Zam-Buk a trial, and as I am a firm believer in nature's remedies, I did so. From first applying it I saw it was altogether different from the ordinary ointments and embrocations, and it soon began to show signs of clearing away the eczema on my ankle. This was so gratifying that I persevered for some time with it, and I am glad to say it had the desired result. I am now cured of the disease which defied every other treatment for twenty years. This is not the only direction in which I have proved the merits of Zam-Buk. I suffered for a long time from piles, and I found a perfect cure for this painful ailment in Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk soothes the pain, relieves the congested veins, and so restores the elasticity to the tissues that the piles gradually but surely disappear.

I take comfort in helping my brother man, and if the publication of my opinion of the healing value of Zam-Buk will lead other sufferers to try it, I should be glad. For the relief of suffering caused by piles or skin diseases, I know of nothing to equal Zam-Buk.

HOW WORKING PEOPLE BENEFIT FROM ZAM-BUK.

Every working man and woman occasionally sustains accidental injuries at business which give rise to great pain, and sometimes "take the wrong way." When Zam-Buk is kept handy, it gives speedy relief in such cases and ensures quick cures. The following cases are interesting in this connection:—

SEVERE BURN CURED.—Mr. J. Nixon, blacksmith, of 901, William Ave, Winnipeg, says:—"While working at the C.P.R. shops, about to weld two pieces of iron together, some of the hot metal fell on my foot, burning a hole through the shoe, sock, and into the flesh deeply. I suffered terribly all that night with the burning pain, and the next morning my foot was badly inflamed and showed signs of blood-poisoning. I had now an angry sore which discharged freely, and for three weeks could not bring about a cure though various remedies were applied. I was then advised to use Zam-Buk, and from the first application the balm gave me relief. The inflammation was thoroughly checked, and the poisonous matter cleared away in a very short time after beginning with Zam-Buk. Healing then began, and in less than two weeks the wound was healed."

SCALDS CURED.—Mrs. M. Maskell, of 210, Gladstone Street, Winnipeg, says:—"Last February I scalded my right arm with the escaping steam from a kettle of boiling water. Large blisters formed quickly, and the burning heat and pains were almost unbearable. Inflammation set in, and before I was aware of it I had an angry sore on my arm. For upwards of a month I kept treating the sore with first one remedy and then another, but it refused to heal until I began using Zam-Buk. After three applications of this balm the inflammation was banished, the sore thoroughly cleansed, and healing began. In a week's time Zam-Buk healed the sore nicely, new skin having formed."

WHAT YOU SHOULD USE ZAM-BUK FOR.

Zam-Buk is a positive and certain cure for cuts, burns, bruises, sprains, piles, festering sores, ulcers, scalds, blood-poisoning, eczema, chapped hands, cold cracks, chilblains, ringworm, scalp sores, bad leg, diseased ankles, and all other skin diseases and injuries. Rubbed well into the parts affected, it cures neuralgia, rheumatism, and sciatica. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, three for $1.25, and post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse the harmful imitations sometimes represented to be "just as good."

Zam-Buk

SHOOTING HOLES IN THE STREET RAIL

Superintendent Taylor Fears Council Will Wreck Syst Overloading It With Too Trackage—Gravity Water Scheme—Public Library ed.

"The council is simply shoot street railway full of holes. B loading the system with tracka are putting such a crimp into it will take it years to recover were not that I would be du quitter I'd resign tomorrow."

This statement was made by Railway Superintendent Taylo the council in committee M decided to add a two mile ext to the five miles of extension mended by the superintendent additional two miles is repre in an extension from Vermili nue and Eighth street to the w city park, which is situated western boundary of the city and west of the C.N.R. where railway crosses the Stony Plain It is not alone this extension w discouraging the sup rintenden in addition there is the possibi the council deciding on the route to the packing plant. Th superintendent declares empha cannot be as remunerative a north route recommended by

The south route to the pa plant is the one designed to ser coal miners along the bank o river, accessible from Jasper a extension, to run the full leng the south and east sides of the End city park to the corner of N and Alberta avenues, and ther the packing plant. The north recommended by Superintendent lor, is an extension of the line present laid to Alberta avenue, the corner of Alberta and Kin east on Alberta to Norton street thence north to the packing pla

The West End Extension.

Alderman Gariepy fought hard successfully for the west end sion. He first wanted the coun decide on the broad question o advisability of extending both and west.

"How many miles can the cit ford to build this year" he asked

"It depends on how our bonds replied Mayor Lee.

Alderman Gariepy kept pe away and finally convinced the aldermen that a west end exte was equally as necessary as an end. His original idea was tha Jasper avenue line should be north and then west to the city from the present terminus at Tw first street, but when the aldermen idenced a predilection toward ex ing the Vermilion avenue line skirting the cemetery and proce through to the park, he offered n jection. This extension is therefo fixture provided Superintendent lor's warning goes unheeded.

Packing Plant Extension.

No decision was reached conc the route to be taken to the pac plant. The committee intrusted neer Latourned to prepare an mate of the cost of the south which will require two bridges. W this is presented to the council a sion will be made.

Alderman Lundy came out stro in favor of the south route. The p he emphasized in endorsing this were the business which would b cured from the coal mines, the connection with the east end park, and the fact that the pa plant would be equally as well s by the south as by the north There were several deputations b the commissioners to urge the tion of the south route.

"It is very desirable that the way should connect with the park," said Alderman Lundy. Guelph, Ontario, the street rai was made to pay, after having be losing proposition for years, by fact that it was extended to a pa

A Different Proposition Here

"The Edmonton street railwa not a losing venture at present," posed Supt. Taylor, "and the ex sion to the packing plant was no signed as a park extension. Th does touch the north end of the is merely incidental to the ge scheme. To my mind the only fea in favor of the south route is business which would originate the coal mines. I did not con plate a park extension this year. the street railway a chance to ge breath and then we can take on park extensions. I think the o of the street railway should be to serve the daily needs for street ca commodation of the majority of citizens of the city. The south to the packing plant cannot pos pay for some years at least. Th not sufficient radius of popula South of the line on Jasper you no population at all. There is the vacant government land w must be crossed by this route, an addition there is the park, whic ten months in the year will be lutely unremunerative. A park position in Edmogton is not similar proposition in an eastern People in Edmonton do not flo open air places on summer even It is too cool. In the east the desirable place for a man on summer evening is at the tail e a trafler. It is not so here. Fur more, June and July are not th dry months here that they a the east."

Supt's Proposed Extensions.

The following are the extens proposed by the superintendent of which were approved, except packing plant extension, and the further extension in the west added:—

1—That the present Namayo av line be extended north from Sa land street to Norwood boulevard east on Norwood boulevard to K ness street.

2—That the Syndicate avenue be extended south from Suther street to Jasper avenue and we Jasper avenue to Kinistino avenu

3—That the First street line tended north to Vermilion av and west on Vermilion avenu Eighth street.

4—That the Kinkness street li extended east on Alberta avenue