SEMI-WEEKLY.)

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1908.

WHAT ABOUT IT?

A general municipal law is to public bodies to address the Governand the Coast, this city will receive bonusing power. There is a very de-built from here and the shorter the and puts a man beyond the pale of selves no hostility to the measure done if municipalities were denied by inter-provincial boundary we shall ena general law the power to bonus joy the novel experience of reaping railways, manufacturing concerns and the profit from railway operations carmunicipal liberties and justifiable would go to the cities of that Prov the municipalities themselves. The tween the British Columbia Governbodies representing municipal senti- ment and the Company the longer the ment throughout the Province could length of line likely to be constructed confer a public service by placing westward from Edmonton and the their views before the Government during the recess.

THE IMPORTANT POINTS

The ratepayers are tess concerned in knowing what the late health officer may or may not have done, or in to not have done, than in the plain fact city of Edmonton's population, and more than we can afford to pay. And who scores most often or most heavily in the wordy bout between that genfleman and the investigating committee is of less concern than the other plain fact that some less costly and equally efficient means of conduct must be found or either the health of business These are the essential points in the case and they are the finger-boards by which the council are steering their way to a better order of things. Health is priceless. but a health department cannot be run-regardless of the price

MISREPRESENTING THE FARMER The Mail and Empire is feeling very. very bad because the Federal Governnient came to the relief of the Western farmers so promptly and fairly that no opportunity is left for creating political sentiment against them. best it can under the circumstances; will not be secured at the expense of lege and favor and graft and prosper-As usual, however, the Mail does the it tries to create the opportunity As frequently occurs also when discussing the acts of the Federal Government it begins with falsehood and ends in drivel. On this particular occasion the falsehood is in charging the Minister of Interior with unwill ingness to grant relief when the relief was asked; the drivel in repre senting it a hardship that the loans are repayable in a year. There is at least the merit of novelty in this usually the Government in general and the Minister of the Interior in villains maliciously conspiring to rol double the opportunities for every particular are assailed as deep-dyed the Federal treasury for the enrichapparent falsity destroys any merit and the sooner the construction is be in the novelty of the complaint. Until assistance was asked the Hovern. ment did not assume he responsibiliy of calling attention to the conditions which made assistance necessary: when assistance was asked it was granted promptly and granted in such the business along the new line be manner as left the Opposition with youd the British Columbia border. no legitimate fault to find. The plez Ordinarily the commercial houses of hadship reveals the unfortunately pert should control the trade of the mistaken light in which the Mail re- new towns nearly if not quite to the gards the Western farmer. To that Alberta boundary. But if the new journal ne appears a poverty-stricken individual, reduced to the last extremity and unable to pay for a possible the Edmonton wholesalers the front bandon, well up possible the Edmonton wholesalers year's seed grain in less than three will be first on the ground, and this years. This is an insult quite as un- trade once captured cannot easily be called for as unjustified. The Western taken from us. For this reason also farmer is not a beggar. Circum- we stand to gain by protracted dispute -tances beyond his control have made which prevents construction eastward impossible for him to secure as from Prince Rupert. liberal accommodation from the banks and loan companies as usual. Other wise he would need no assistance

e Pacific terminals.

From the standpoint of Edmonton' nmediate interests there is nothing mentable in this. It means that perations, instead of being carried from both ends of the Edmontonpert as the base of supplies will be "with the cash." as the base of supplies; that pur eyes of the Journal Mr. Leech is ment regarding the restriction of the the benefit. The longer the stretch greater the benefits we shall receive.

> G. T. P. will be as satisfactory to the pulous disregard for justice. people of British Columbia as to the people of Edmonton. The construc-Columbia all the advantages conferred by the construction of the C.P.R. minion, with the least railway mile-

vided with means of communication. The development of the new districts the older, but in that development the newards. In the construction of railways to open the now unopened country, the building of towns, the establishment of mercantile concerns and the equipment of the wilderness with the means and necessities of ettlement and development, the Coast cities should be centres of sup-

should find a new opportunity opened to them for commercial expansion The construction of the G.T.P. should man in British Columbia in whatever line of business he may be engaged, begin to be felt.

The suspension of operations of the Coast, if protracted, will open an opportunity to Edmonton commercial concerns to capture a large share of

THE DIFFERENCE. from Federal or Provincial Govern- government promptly came to the re- Public Works is expected to lay a defment. The Federal Government pro- lief of the western farmers, the Ed- inite proposal before the council next vides the accommodation which other- monton Journal launches a character- week. Should the course be adopted, wise he would get from the ordinary istically false and abusive assault on however regrettable we may consider sources of money supply. Given an the Administration. The appointment it, the people of Strathcona will be average season and a fair crop, he of Mr. R. E. A. Leech as supervisor of open to no accusation of bad faith or will be quite as willing and quite as distribution of seed grain is seized lack of patience. That they have been for their benefit and men who are tryable to repay the Government as he upon as the pretext. This appoint- sorely tried cannot be disputed, and would otherwise have been to repay ment the Journal informs its readers they have borne the trial with admirthe bank and to do it in the same has aroused their suspicions, an even- able consideration. Our own people The contract for G. T. P. construct stand without being told. To Mr. nues will go to the municipal treation eastward from Prince Rupert will Leech the Journal imputes the charac- sury. Our Strathcona patrons, had no appropriate title of a brochure issued not be let for some time it is announced ter of a criminal guilty of some "elec- such inducement to moderation. Their by the Department of the Interior "low tide. The channel is the same ed, owing to the continued disagree toral outrage" in Manitoba; and on concern and their whole concern was containing evidence taken before

constructed eastward with Prince Ru- "he will have to be right on the spot complaint to register."

constructed westward with Edmonton It is probably quite true that in the chases which would otherwise be criminal beyond redemption and withmade in Vancouver will be made in out hope of pardon, for in the election measure for the working men of the o contracts should be let eastward this collection will in all probability pendent on the votes of organized la what he is considered to have done or from Prince Rupert, but that the be made through the local land of bor will vote for the act, and that whole line should be built through to fices. Neither Mr. Leech nor any even if they do so, they should not that the health department has been tide-water with Edmonton as the base costing us more than common to a of operations. It is scarcely likely, however, that or shorten it to another, even assum- the men for whose benefit they are the indefinite suspension of opera- ing him to be imbued with the blind legislating. The purpose of these

development the southerly quarter of porters of the dominant party; when as he can persuade them that they the Province, the new road will work men were "made" or "broke" "ac have a grievance against somebod an equal transformation throughout cording as they voted; when one else. The greater the grievance he its central districts. British Colum- man received because he "voted can portray the longer and better can bia is the largest Province in the Do-right" and another was denied be-

cause he "voted wrong;" when favors He is the enemy of the measure which age, excepting Prince Edward Island. were extended to the faithful that betters the condition of the working That so much has been accomplished were not extended to the unbelievers; man, because the more this condition by the construction of one through when the burden of one man was is bettered the smaller the grievance line with its branches suggests some lightened and that of his neighbor he can portray. His interest is in prething of the splendid future that was increased; when justice was not venting betterment simply because awaits the Province when the enor-only blind but deaf, dumb and para betterment would destroy his occupa mous portion now inaccessible is pro- lyzed; when society from top to bottom was cloven by the line of party tion Act is entirely natural, and the cleavage and on one side lay privi- greater his hostility, the greater rea ity-on the other restriction, persecu. Act. If the Act did not hold promis older communities should reap rich tion, deprivation and want; when of bettering the condition of the work ply. And when the process of development is accomplished these cities country a man may be a man and not organized labor that he may the more pay the penalty in discrimination and certainly suck sustenance from the abuse. That it is so is not the fault laborer, and invites organized labor-

the party it supports. THE KIND CANADA NEEDS.

Dr. Clark's address to the Young Liberals last evening was a masterly presentation of the tariff question by a man who knew whereof he spore, and who possesses very rare ta e.t lustre on themselves and will confer and wants no suggestion save that of

EXHAUSTED PATIENCE. Strathcona is again considering the question of cancelling her agreement with Edmonton and requesting the Provincial Government to instal a telephone system. The suggestion appears likely to become more than a Chagrined because the Federal suggestion, too, as the Minister of ing to work them for their own benetuality for which that paper no doubt have done likewise, but they had at earnestly prays, but which if true the least the consolatory hope that when readers would very prebably under- the new system is installed its revement between the British Columbia the strength of this false imputation in securing an efficient telephone ser- special committee of the Senate last "channel out into the bay from the

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN | Government and the Company re- erects the equally false declaration vice. While there was any imme | session. The evidence is grouped un- | "harbor is a rock-bound channel, propolitical purposes. It says: "He must the agreement with Edmonton, there gava, the region west of Hudson Bay, see to it that the party is kept in was no suggestion of breaking the the navigability of Hudson Bay, and "line; he must see to it that the agreement. It was only when the the climate of Northern Canada. The "It is wide enough for a couple of "farmers will be made to toe the mark prospect kept continuously receding second section deals largely with the "on election day, or they will be made that they began to show signs of dis-country north of Edmonton and "There is one rock in the mouth just cially constructed for that service." "to pay dearly for their seed grain, satisfaction. If they decline to delay among those who gave evidence touch-Prince Rupert section will be pushed "The man who votes Liberal will be longer even now, when the installafrom this end alone: that a portion "told to go easy on his payments, but tion of some system is a matter of Ven, Archdeacon McKay, J. B. Tyrrell, of the line which would otherwise be "if he is a Conservative sympathizer only a few months, we can have no W. H. Bredin, M.P.P., Fred S. Law-

LOOKING FOR A GRIEVANCE.

The Provincial Government proposed the Compensation Act as a relief be this city; that men will be engaged here of 1904 he was instrumental in pre Province. It appears possible that the submitted to the Legislature at next instead of in the cost cities, and that venting the Provincial Government Legislature will have to carry session. The occasion is timely for from the continuously increasing vol of Manitoba disfranchising some the measure even against some who boards of trade, counci's and other ume of operations between Edmonton thousand Liberal voters of that Prov. pose as champions of those whose inince. No doubt to the Opposition this terests the measure is designed to constitutes an offence unpardonable serve. From the working men themcided feeling in some quarters that section built from the Coast the bet- forgiveness, But supposing Mr. Leech need be apprehended. Amendments much good and little harm would be ter for us. When the line crosses the to be all that his enemies paint him, they will doubtless propose calculated Applicants for seed grain all sign the to simplify its operation or assure its same forms, are all subject to the accomplishment of the purpose in same conditions, and none is asked view; amendments in every way other favor-seeking enterprises. This ried on in another province, and what are his political leanings of worthy careful consideration and however would be a restriction of which under other circumstances whether he has any. In the enforce adoption if they can be found wellment of those conditions. Mr. Leech advised. But there is another eleonly on the very general demand of ince. The longer the dispute lasts be- has nothing to do. His business is ment endeavoring to pervert the workto see that the grain is properly dis | ing men into hostility toward the tributed according to the applications Government and the Legislature, not made, not to collect the money for because of the defects in the measure the grain. The greater proportion of nor with a view to remedying these, this collecting will be done not by the but simply because a measure has From this point of view we could Federal Government but by the Provin- been introduced which would lessen scarcely wish other than that the cial Governments. The Federal Govern- the agitator's chances to paint society British Columbia Government and the ment will collect only from home as a heartless monster preying on the Company should continue to regard steaders who have not yet completed fruits of toil. Such men hold that ach other with drawn stilettoes, that their duties and secured patents, and only members of the Legislature de-

tions on the Coast section of the est partizanship, and the most unscru- men is not to improve the measure nor to get any measure, but to create The days of political administration a grievance. What they want is not have long gone in this country; the a Compensation Act for the benefit of tion of the new line holds for British days when party allegiance demarked the workers, but a grievance that may opportunities and determined rights; be worked for the benefit of them when the public domain was a bribery selves. The agitator lives on the men department or the city must go out If the latter opened to settlement and fund for the enrichment of the sup- he deludes, and can do so only so long

homesteads were granted or refused ers the agitator would not oppose it according as the applicants support- He opposes it simply because he rec ed or opposed the Government; when ognizes that it would benefit them timber limits were bestowed on elec- And the more he opposes it the more tion workers, coal areas on stump certain that it would do so. The orators, land grants on corporations workmen are his victims and quite friendly to the Government grazing naturally he objects to being deprived leases were the reward of loyalty to of the privilege of bleeding them.

either of the Edmonton Journal or of ers to set themselves in enmity against all other classes in society, that h may continue to plunder them with certainty. And lest the passage o the Act should lessen his opportunity to do so be invites the working mer

to consider the measure a peculiar manifestation of hostility toward them which they must revenge at the polls Against such characters both the for illuminating a subject too aften members of the Legislature and the considered gloomy. His hearers are working men should set themselves indebted to him for a review compre- as against an enemy. The members hensive, searching and exhaustive should listen readily to the suggesclothed in enchanting language and tions of the working men and embody a distinct public service by sending ganized labor set itself implacably in

champion and on whose credulity he hopes to thrive. On the one hand, he would throttle measures for their benefit lest these should destroy his malicious calling; on the other he would drive them to a course which could only draw upon them the condemnation and the vengeance of all other classes of society. The Legislature need take no particular concern in the doings of these mischief-makers. The working men of Alberta are reasonable men, and may be relied upon to recognize the difference between men who are honestly working

THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE

"Canada's Fertile Northland" is the

ing it were A. P. Low, H. A. Conroy, rence, J. K. Cornwall, A. von Hammerstein, ex-mayor Cook of Prince

Albert and many members of the Dominion geological service. Aside from this section concern ng which the people of Edmonton are pretty well informed the most interesting section is probably that dealing with the navigability of Hudson Bay and Strait. On this navigability depends the value of the Hudson Bay railway as an outlet to Europe, and

on the proof of the navigability n doubt depends very largely the question of when the line will be complet. ed. Unless the Bay and Strait were navigable for ocean vessels for easonably long period each summer the railway would be useless and unless it is established that they are open for such period the railway could scarcely be considered practicable. To establishing this the testimony included in the present volume zoes very far and endorses the mass f evidence that has been accumulating for many years and from many 15th one year, and he was there part sources. Evidence was given before the committee by A. P. Low, director of the geological survey, J. B. Tyrrell, at the opening and closing of naviganining engineer, Robert Bell of the Geological Survey and Commander

to pieces, and you see four times as remembered was June 5th, and when

The Hudson Bay Co.'s ships have Dr. Bell said that it was hard to say 'coast, and leaving Cartwright, its "on the coast of Europe, but his 'last port of call, about the second week in October. They are steamers but of course they use their sails. 'The one that supplies that part of 'the bay and Labrodor coast is a

'sloop of war called the 'Pelican.' These vessels are not large enough to carry grain, but small boats of 400 '18 feet '

clear, an even clearer one than via "land, and found it very pleasant, but the St. Lawrence. There is at least "it was only a few acres of water fed "two months when there is no trouble "by a small stream running over boulfrom ice at all, and when you do "ders which were heated up by the "meet that loose ice in the summer = time there is no trouble. There would have to be several lights es

'tablished." Mr. Tyrell gave the committee a description of the harbor at Fort Churchill

"The mouth of the Churchill river

is an exception to the general char-"acter of the Hudson bay shore. There is at the mouth of the Churchill 'river a rocky hill rising, or at least "a mass of rock. The remarks about "the shore descending to the bay do "not apply exactly to the mouth of "the Churchill river. That is the "reason Churchill is a harbour. 'Churchill would be a harbor in low 'water; it is one of the most magnifi-"cent harbors in the world, probably "the finest harbor. It is a rocky "hill rising about one hundred feet "high and bow-shaped. Projecting out into the bay is a rocky knuckle "on one side, so that in entering the "harbor ships have to take a slight "curve, but they very, very quickly "get away from the influence of the ocean waves. At the present time "the harbor is about thirty to forty "feet deep. The tide is heavy, and "rising from nine to sixteen feet at "width at low and high tide. The

garding part of the land required for that his appointment was made for diate prospect of securing it under der the heads, The Territory of Un- "bably one hundred or two hundred "ture of the water pleasant." "feet deep, so that that channel is "clear either at high or low water.

> "a short distance from the point of "the projecting rock he had spoken placed by a steamer. "of, and if that were removed it would 'widen the harbor and about double ts width. The width of the harbo "is now about 200 or 300 feet. Th "entrance is narrow. It is a beauti- Bay and at what time navigation "ful harbor for the ships to enter "from the ocean. The rock rises precipitately on both sides to one hun-"dred feet. There is no possibility of "a ship getting away from it. Where "the rocks run as they do at this har

"bor, it makes a natural slip, about "as safe a place with a ship as one 'could very well imagine. The en 'mile long. Outside of the harbor i 'the open ocean with its deep water. The construction of a railway from Fort Churchill to the Peace River country, he said, would not be a difficult task, and by pursuing a-southerly course good agricultural country would be traversed all the way to within a hundred miles of the Bay. Mr. Tyrell was at Churchill in the fall two different years, approximately in the months of October and November. He reached there October of November. In one of his reports he published a table giving the dates tion; obtained from the records of the

Hudson Bay Company at Churchill. Wakeham of the Fisheries' Protection He left Churchill about November 25th or 29th. The bay was open and "Mr. Low expressed the opinion there were no icebergs. The harbor that from the latter end of July to was closed. The witness arrived at the middle of November, from three | Churchill one year from the north on and a half to four months, there October 16th in a canoe. He considwas probably safe navigation, where ered if he could travel down the shore ordinary iron tramp steamers could of Hudson bay in a Peterboro canoe, be used. He did not mean that it and get to Churchill safely with it in was absolutely free from ice, but two successive years, one year as sufficiently free to make it safe navi- late as October 16th, and the other gation. The ice would not sink your year as late as the 1st, that a steamer ship or anything like that. The ice or a well-protected boat ought to be that is met up there is rafted up, able to get through a little better. A and sometimes rafted deep. In the vessel could go in and out of Churchmidsummer months it gets warm and ill on November 1st. The opening is more easily broken. The cementing of the harbor varies nearly a month. material is practically gone from it. The average time of opening, accord- If you have Catarrh, rid yourself of this You just run into it and it breaks ing to the old records, as far as he repulsive disease. Ask Dr. Sloop of

it is open it is wide open.

visited the Bay annually since the how many months of the year stean Company began business, more than ers could pass through the strait. He Company began business, more than ers could pass through the strait. He shiloh's Cure 200 years ago. Of them Mr. Low did not see why they could not pass Shiloh's for the worst cold. ays they "as a rule come into the through at any time in the winter Hudson bay about the first of August | though it would be inconvenient. Neiand the ship from Churchill comes ther the bay nor the strait are froze back again about the end of the up any more than the Atlantic ocean. month. It goes to Fort Charmell in He could not conceive a bay 600 mile the Ungava river and generally lies wide freezing in these latitudes. "He there until September 25, when it "might be told that it is the influence continues its voyage out, calling at of the gulf stream that keeps the 'the other places along the Labrador "navigation open in the same latitud "formant would not know himse "how the gulf stream works. He "vou have no Arctic current such a "you have along the Labrador coast, "nor have you the advantage of th "gulf stream; you have just the nor-"mal conditions for their latitudes." The temperature of Hudson bay, he for 500 tons and a draught of 16 or said, is about the same as that of Lake Superior. Lake Superior is cold, buy cheap, inferior, imported salt when He added that "Really prepared and early in summer it is foggy of 'steamers could navigate Hudson account of the hot sun and the cold Bay and Hudson Strait longer than water. "If you were out on a promon-'the period he had mentioned; you "tory you would find the water of the 'could navigate the straits all winter 'Take cold in the middle of summer. if you had a specially prepared ves- "while in a sheltered bay you might sel, but it would be a long voyage." "find it warm enough to plunge in costs no more. It's best for butter-best "Altogether the witness considered "and have a bath. Dr. Bell said he for cheese-best for the table. the Hudson Bay route, when it was "had bathed in the water in Baffin-

"sunshine, and so made the tempera-

The sailing vessels that had been passing through the strait would all be in the neighborhood of 300 tons "ships to pass, and incur no danger. he said. They were not always spebut of late years they have been re-

Commander Wakeham spent the summer of 1897 cruising in the bay the purpose being to ascertain at what time it was practicable to enter the might be considered closed. Through getting jammed in the ice it was early in July before his vessel got into the Bay, but he had no further trouble cruising in the Bay and Straits until October 29th, when he encountered snowstorms. These he considered a greater hindrance to navigation than

he ice likely to be encountered. He trance is from a quarter to half a did not think the Hudson Bay sailing vessels are bothered by ice. There is plenty of sea room in the Strait, and f properly lighted and charted he ould consider it an ideal inlet durng the season of navigation.

This evidence appears to confirm that of previous witnesses in the main points to be considered.

1. That even without lighthouses and imperfectly surveyed the Strait and Bay are safely navigable for at least four months of the year by sailng vessels and ordinary ocean going eargo steamers

2. That the harbor at Fort Churchill ov a moderate expenditure in light. ng, buoying and dredging can be nade safe and easily approachable or an equal period

3. That with the coasts and waters roperly surveyed and charted, light ouses erected and wireless telegraphstations established the season of navigation could be considerably engthened even for ordinarily contructed vessels.

4. That the Strait and Bay could be navigated for a much longer period by specially built vessels.

Altogether this evidence should go far to confirm public opinion in the commercial practicability of "the short cut to Europe." It is to be hoped it will be given the publicity to which its importance entitles if.

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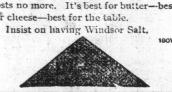
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TWO TESTS OF COWS.

WITH TH

In a bulletin issued by the I ion department of agricul associations in the province of bec are full of interest to the

six months, June to Novemb hest yield was 200 lbs, fat ence of 68 lbs. fat. This is ence in the earning power o two cows of at least sevent n six months. This is not a c between a good and a poor this case twenty cows of the or equal forty-four of the other as ralue of produce

one herd the best cow yielded 4 while the best cow gave only 141 lbs 5 cents per lb. the ed with \$112.70, and the other only \$35.32. This is a different \$87.38 between these two consuming that the cost of feed same in both cases, and is \$30 would equal 188 of the other

BUSY IN VICINITY

The prices that farmers will a the seed grain to be supplied Dominion government have no een decided upon. It is not pre that the prices will be anno the government. letin representative the deputy ister of agriculture, George Har

urged the advisability of farmers were in a position to do so, but ing their seed grain in their imate vicinity if it could be pro The government seed will of ne sity have to be sold at a greater as there will be the expense of t portation, and then the cleaning sacking at the central elevators. will mean additional cost but th thorities are determined to take

weeds and will therefore have oughly cleaned all the grain that Owing to the delay in getting e application blanks, the time making application for seed has extended until the first of March applications must be received by date to ensure consideration fro

risk of the introduction of no

department of agriculture. SEED TRAIN CONCLUDES. seed train left last evening on N. R. for Fort Saskatchewan, addresses are being delivered

Very interesting were the lecture livered yesterday and the large ber of farmers who assembled a car unanimously voted the pro ings an unqualified success. close attention was paid to the marks of the different speakers the results will doubtless be man ed in cleaner, better kept farms up-to-date, progressive and success farmers. "One feature of the meetings h

said A. Mitchell, one of the lectu with the seed train, "was the 1 amount of intelligent discussion farmers present, on the van subjects connected with the grow of seed grain. In this way we might have otherwise been farmers. It also creates more est in the subject." Mr. Mitch the chief weed inspector of the vince. He is an authority on and also on forestry. He was rec appointed to the Dominion for branch with headquarters at Ir Head and will assume his new d

on March 1st.
At the afternoon session of the train and grain judging schools dresses were delivered on seed gr paying particular attention and wheat. The variety and mi qualities of oats was the subject an address by T. H. Mason, of Dominion department of agricltud Ottawa. H. A. Craig, superinten length on the grading of oats wheat. A. Mitchell addressed the mers on seed oats and H. A. seed wheat. Mr. Mitchell dealt with the varieties of wheat In the grading of wheat, and one important point impressed the farmers was that they need take the word of the millers or vator men in the grading of t grain. If they were not satisfied the grading they could send a sam to Mr. Horn, chief grain inspector Winnipeg, or Mr. Hill, assistant gr inspector at Calgary, where it was be carefully tested and graded. Craig instructed the farmers in method of grading their own g o that they would be able to whether they were receiving the per grades at the elevators. In dealing with the question of

oats and wheat the speakers laid pecial emphasis on the great value the fanning mill to make clean In judging grain 25 per cent. wa lowed for grain free from weed se and other grain. The advantage sowing large plump grain over th two tubes in which a compariso the yields from the two classes shown to the advantage of the for that was touched upon was the en cation of wild oats. The only cessful method of getting rid o was by cutting the plants before

seed ripened.

The following are the points which the seed train will hold g judging schools during the remain of the morth:-Fort Saskatchewan, Feb. 22nd.

Lamont, Feb. 24th. Mundare, Feb. 25th Vegreville, Feb. 26th Innisface, Feb. 28th