

## THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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### THE UNPATRIOTIC INDIFFERENCE OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

The Canadian Grocer of Montreal gives the Canadian manufacturer some good plain advice regarding Western Canada and the opportunity he is neglecting in not establishing factories in the prairies.

The Grocer says: "Western Canada is calling now for industries and 'with as much reason as for the last thirty years she has been calling for settlers to cultivate her fertile prairies.' For years the call for settlers went unheeded, but recently it has been answered by an influx of 'hundreds of thousands of sturdy tillers of the soil who have thus created a new and rapidly expanding market for manufacturers of all kinds. Industries are urgently needed at the present time and the business men in the Western Provinces, being on the spot, are quick to recognize the opportunities offered. Unfortunately, they have not themselves the capital necessary to establish manufacturing industries on a sure foundation and the West must therefore look to the East for assistance. Golden opportunities are presented to the manufacturers who are first on the ground and the commercial history of the next five or ten years will determine whether Canadian business men have that faith in the possibilities of their own country that will induce them to grasp for themselves the business opportunities offered them in the 'new Canada beyond the Great Lakes. It will decide whether Western Canada is to be developed by capital, owned or controlled by Canadians, or whether the choicest business opportunities will be grasped by outside capitalists."

While Western business men are doing more than perhaps these sentences would indicate to seize the opportunities about them, the general tenor of the paragraph reflects the situation to a nicety and the Canadian manufacturers are a singularly short-sighted set of industrial captains if they cannot see in it two things: First, an opportunity open today, and second, an opportunity that will not be open tomorrow.

These conditions should indeed have occurred to the manufacturers of Eastern Canada long ago, and without any elaboration and argument from the public press, month by month, that gentleman in his Eastern office has been receiving larger and still larger orders for his goods from the Western provinces, and year after year his aggregate shipments to the West have been doubling and trebling in a manner that has kept his factory running day and night and confronted him with the ever-present problems of more room, more plant and more employees.

Every consignment of goods which has left his warehouse for the West was doomed to add the cost of a thousand miles of more of railway carriage to the price the consumer would have to pay for it. Added to this was the equally unsatisfactory circumstance that the consumer never knew how many weeks or months would elapse before the goods would reach him. And not infrequently his patience and persistent inquiry was rewarded in the course of time by the not very gratifying information that the consignment had been destroyed in a wreck, but that the railway company had not yet untangled the red tape sufficiently to pay him for it.

This condition has been a matter not of weeks or months, but of years. It is well known to the Eastern manufacturer, though not so impressively as to his Western consumer. It surely requires no unusual genius on the part of the manufacturer to understand that this condition cannot last.

To suppose that the biggest half of the Dominion will forever await the convenience of the Ontario manufacturer and the pleasure of the railway companies and then pay a thousand miles carriage charges on goods that could and should be made on the ground is to assume the business acumen of the people of the West.

More than this, if there is competition among the Canadian manufacturers, and we are assured on their own authority there is, it should occur to some of these astute gentlemen that the factory located in the West should secure the business of the West against Eastern competition. The power of "local patriotism" is a factor well understood by the proprietors of industrial concerns, and no manufacturer ever had so good an opportunity to enlist this factor in the development of their concerns as those starting enterprises in Western Canada, where delay in freight and excessive charges join the "local patriotism" of the consumer in urging him to buy the products of the home factory, the conditions should surely be local for the home manufacturer.

Despite these apparent facts the Canadian manufacturer has shown a wholesome and unwavering indifference toward the opportunities awaiting him in Western Canada. His factory is still located in Ontario and his business is still found in the West. He shows practically no inclination to "branch out", much less to remove his headquarters to the scene of action. When he shows any concern in this country it is concern to keep American goods from coming into it and lessening his profits. When he takes a trip it is not to look out factory sites in Western cities, but to Ottawa to threaten the Government with sure destruction if they do not raise the tariff. Aside from the periodical visits of his travellers the West knows and sees nothing of him; and aside from their hotel bills receives no benefit from the existence of the factory which it supports.

The opportunity which the Canadian manufacturer neglects today he will lament tomorrow. Premier Roblin to the contrary, the farmers of this country are growing very tired of being told that it is their patriotic duty to pay more for their goods in order to support "home industries" two thousand miles away and to make "home markets" for the farmers of York county, Ontario. One of these days the Canadian manufacturer's orders from the West will begin to fall off and when he investigates he will find the field occupied by "home" factories erected by American enterprise. When this occurs the Canadian manufacturer will be entitled to devote his unrestrained malediction to his own unpatriotic indifference.

If under the present low tariff the Canadian manufacturer can make roads in Eastern Canada and sell them in the West against the competition of American goods, what would he not be able to do under the "adequate" tariff formulated by himself and propagated by the Opposition which he elects and dominates?

### THE SILENCE OF MR. AMES.

Mr. Foster thinks he has been too severely censured by the press and in Parliament for his dealings with the Union Trust Company's funds, and argues in defence:

First—that the money put into the concern by the Foresters came to be trust funds when it got into the coffers of the Union Trust Co.;

And second—that the Union Trust Company earned large dividends on its operations under his management. The plaint of Mr. Foster is badly taken, for if blameable at all, the fault of his opponents lies rather in their indulgence than their severity over the troubles which the honorable gentleman has brought upon himself. The publicity which his offences have received was in the first instance due to the fact that they belonged to a species of which no honorable man would be guilty, and his criticism has been invited and courted by the attempt of Mr. Foster to defend himself by an onslaught on the judicial commission which brought his record to the light. If his publicity is displeasing to Mr. Foster he has himself to thank, first for committing the offence and secondly for his impudent and venomous attack on the public tribunal which revealed his operations. In both these respects he shares the position, and doubtless the sentiments, of the late manager of the Ontario Bank.

And supposing his critics to have been animated by the grossest political bias, it is difficult to see how or in what respect it would have been possible for them to censure too severely the conduct of which Mr. Foster was guilty. If there is one class of funds in this country about which should be thrown every protection of the law, and safeguarded by the most conservative methods of investment, that class is the funds of insurance companies. These mon-

ey are contributed alike by the rich and the poor, in the great proportion by the poor, and they are designed for the maintenance and welfare of the helpless and dependent, whose death has removed the bread-winners. Surely, whatever safeguards are thrown about ordinary funds should be doubled and trebled for the security of these. Yet it was such funds that Mr. Foster handled in a way he would never have been permitted to handle the money of a private corporation. What species of degree of censure could over-reach the deserts of such conduct?

If Mr. Foster has been severely criticised, it has been because he had no defence to offer for the offences with which he was charged. Gifted with unquestioned eloquence, with rare financial acumen and experience, with a place in Parliament to which he defended himself, and a party press yearning to exonerate him, Mr. Foster only succeeded in providing whatever may have been lacking in his own arrangement. Not only did he not explain or throw in any better light any single shady transaction in which he was concerned, but with a hardihood rarely equalled, he produced as his only extenuation the bald declaration that the funds were not trust funds, and the specious plea that his operations, however indefensible, had returned a profit to the Union Trust. If he had not been convicted before he convicted himself beyond the power or hope of his bitterest opponent by this unblushing avowal.

Suppose the funds of the Union Trust Co. were not trust funds, what were they? Whence did they come? Who provided them, and for what purpose? And if this company was not handling "trust" funds, why was it called a Trust Co.? If it was handling "trust" funds it was a Trust Company, if not, it was not a Trust Company. Either Mr. Foster was handling trust moneys or he was doing business under the false pretence that he was handling them.

Suppose that these funds ceased to be impressed by any trust when turned into the coffers of the Union Trust. Then any insurance company in Canada can evade the legal restrictions which surround the investment of its funds by simply forming a trust company and turning the money over to this subsidiary concern. And once in the hands of this vehicle, the money may be invested in any species of speculation that promises to yield rich rewards to its manager and his associates.

On his own contention, then, Mr. Foster was a party, and an interested party, in the evasion of the insurance law, and on his admission he sees nothing reprehensible in such conduct. Unfortunately for him, but fortunately for the country at large, other people regard such matters differently.

But, says Mr. Foster, the Union Trust earned dividends. It was fortunate for him it was so. Managers of financial concerns have gone to unpleasant places for operations very similar to his, but which did not turn out profitable. Speculation with one's own money is a man's private affair; but speculation with the money of other people is the business of the owners. Had Mr. Foster's speculations turned out wrong he might have learned the difference in a very impressive but unpleasant fashion.

It was unfortunate for Mr. Foster that while he was telling the House of Commons how large these dividends were, he could not catch the eye of Mr. Ames, who sat behind him. Mr. Ames has had experience with trust companies. He knew that such dividends could only mean that the Union Trust had been navigating the dangerous sea of speculation, and that in boasting the dividends had earned, Mr. Foster was only confessing to the course he had steered. No approving applause, and no commendable language came from Mr. Ames. Mr. Foster should have drawn a moral from the silence of Mr. Ames—the moral that the first business of a trust company is not to earn large dividends, but to keep the money entrusted to its care secure for the owners.

A DEFECTIVE BY-LAW.

As Edmonton has been trying to inaugurate an early closing by-law off and on for many months, the decision in the recent Calgary case is interesting.

A merchant of that city conducted auction sales after the prescribed hour for closing, and was fined by a magistrate. He appealed to the Supreme Court, when the judgment was

reversed, owing to a defect in the by-law. A similar test case is to be tried in Edmonton.

The judgment in the Calgary case follows in part: "A place of business opened, as provided by the by-law, under the provisions of this by-law a person may keep his place of business open during the prescribed hours without any consequence resulting from it. It is only when he sells that he becomes liable to the penalty."

"It is not the intention of the act to have persons fined for selling, but the penalty was to be imposed for 'this act, such as the city council keep a place of business open during the prescribed hours. It seems to me to put a construction upon 'have attempted to put upon it by this by-law, would defeat the intention of the legislature. Legislation of this character throughout Canada is, comparatively speaking, of recent date, and the object of it was to enforce what is called the 'early closing movement' as regards retail stores and places of business, and to assure that all persons in business of the character specified in the bylaw should alike be compelled to keep their places of business closed, so that one man should not keep his place of business closed during the prescribed hours and another keep his place open. If a person is allowed to keep his place of business open during the prescribed hours and is only liable when he sells, the difficulty of enforcing the law would be very greatly increased, and the temptation to evade the law or defy it would also be greatly increased."

### BY HIS OWN STANDARD.

According to Mr. Foster it is impossible to "separate altogether private character and public position," and having laid down this standard for the measurement of another man he should have no objection to its being applied to himself.

We are invited thus to see in the motives and purposes of his private life the aims and ends toward which Mr. Foster works in public life, and in the rules of action that have governed the conduct of his private business we are invited to discern presumably the course he would like to pursue in the broader field of conducting the affairs of the country.

Fortunately it is not necessary to accept this implied invitation of Mr. Foster to probe into his personal concerns and investigate the character of his private transactions. For there is another class of "transactions" in which he was concerned, which were in essence and nature matters of public interest and concern, and about which we have ample knowledge.

Mr. Foster persists in designating these affairs as "private" his implied invitation may be taken as extending to them as fully as though they were private in reality.

By his own standard of judgment therefore we are left to suppose that he aims and motives which governed Mr. Foster in the management of the Union Trust Co. are the aims and motives of his public life; that his methods of handling the funds of the Union Trust Co. are the methods which he would like to apply in handling the funds of the Dominion of Canada; and that the reasons which he considers sufficient excuse for his operations in connection with the Trust Company he would consider justification for pursuing a similar course in the broader field which would be opened to him if the resources of the Dominion were at his disposal.

Let us see how this works out along the line of Mr. Foster's reasoning and practising. He argues that trust funds cease to be trust funds when passed into a trust company. If this be so what a grand opportunity would be afforded for the application of the doctrine by his elevation to the treasury benches. For if the Foresters' money when dumped into the coffers of the Union Trust ceased to be impressed with any trust, why would not the funds of the Dominion undergo the same transformation if placed in the vaults of a similar concern?

Both the preaching and the practising of Mr. Foster uphold the theory that once trust funds have been freed from this restriction by filtering through a trust company they may be launched in any exploit however venturesome, and that the real owners of the money have no say in the matter. If this rule was applied to the "converted" trust funds of the Foresters why would it not be equally applicable to trust funds diverted from the national treasury?

Mr. Foster accepted commissions of reductions or drawbacks or rebates or whatever particular name he prefers to call them by, from the money of the Foresters being paid out by the Union Trust Company. If the "converted" trust funds of the Foresters were susceptible to such discounts on behalf of and for the benefit of the manager, why should not diverted funds from the Dominion treasury be subject to the same rake-offs if managed by the same gentleman and along the same lines?

The investments of the "converted" trust funds of the Foresters were made in such manner that the lion's share of their earnings went not into the treasury of the company, but into the pockets of Mr. Foster and his financial and political associates. Why would not the diverted trust funds of the Dominion be invested for the same purpose and with the same result if handled under the same auspices?

The Foresters were mulcted of the bonus trust granted in consideration that an enterprise for the benefit of Mr. Foster and his friends be financed by their "converted" funds. Why would not the Dominion be similarly deprived of any share, beyond the bare usury, in the profits earned by its perverted funds?

Mr. Foster's defence for his method of handling the "converted" funds of the Foresters was that dividends were returned to the owners. Would the people of Canada be prepared to have their funds perverted to finance a similar institution, conducted along similar lines, under the same management and for similar ends, on condition that they should receive their own and usury if the speculations should prove successful?

### COMMISSIONER SYSTEM PROPOSED.

Prince Albert aldermen are beginning to complain of the demands made on their time and attention by the increasing volume of city business, and the suggestion is made by the Times that the commission system be adopted. This system of city government is gaining steadily in public favor and will probably be the rule rather than the exception among western cities a few years hence. The reason generally is that which suggests the change in Prince Albert—the over-burdening of the city council. The cities now adopting the plan have the opportunity to avoid most of the difficulties found by the pioneers. In Edmonton the lack of a clear understanding of the commissioners' duties and powers. Given capable and honest commissioners and with their powers clearly defined, the system is admirably adapted to lighten the burden on the shoulders of the city council.

### ON THE SIDE.

An exchange announces: "Gas blowers eliminate strikes." Wouldn't extinguish be a better word?

Caid Maclean has escaped from Rainsville. It is suggested that Rainsville connived at the escape. You see, Caid plays the bag-pipes.

The Winnipeg Telegram is so touched by the recollection of Geo. W. Woods' hard luck in Manitoba that it won't print the story of his encounter with the laws of Minnesota.

Half the miners are said to have left the Cobalt country. If they are tired handling silver ore they might come west and try handling golden grain in a few weeks.

Socialists are trying to inflame the Cobalt miners. A country whose timber resources have been so thoroughly "sapped" should provide splendid fuel for this kind of conflagration.

The Calgary News amends the Scriptures in this fashion: "A city, upon which the everlasting hills eternally look is in no danger of being lost to view." That ought to be capable of proof.

The New Westminster Columbian announces the somewhat startling intelligence that the "Sockeye run is backward." Nature must be equipping the salmon with reversible propellers.

There will be no revision of the United States tariff until flying machines are invented. Complacent legislators refuse to trust themselves to flimsy scaffolding at that dizzy height.

Regina is in an uproar because the tower on the new city hall is not high enough. Reginaans consider that the altitude of the tower should indicate

something nearly the height of their city's ambitions.

Calgary Daily News: "The Calgary council should engage the services of the editor of the Edmonton Bulletin to take the census of this city." There have been too many editors monkeying with the job already.

An old gentleman appeared at the wicket of the Oyster Bar post office a few days ago and announced: "I am 'the devil, and am going to see President Roosevelt.'" And Mr. Harriman is thoroughly convinced there would be two of a kind at that conference.

Premier Roblin was invited at the exhibition opening to devote some attention to noxious weeds. Despite the gentle hint Colin Campbell continues to display his full-blown glory to the curious throng while Bob Rogers spreadeth himself like an acre of cabbage mustard.

Mail and Empire: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who will land in Quebec in a few days, is to be received by the 'influences now ruling the party with pomp and ceremony.' The reception tendered Sir Wilfrid were civic and non-political. The 'influences' therefore are presumed to mean the people generally. It is the boast of Liberalism that it is of the people, for the people, by the people. What would the Mail and Empire give to have its party ruled by similar 'influences' today?"

## A Spokesman Of The West

Vigorous Speech by Dr. McIntyre in Reply to Mr. Bourassa.

In reply to Mr. Bourassa's assault in Parliament, April 9th last, on the character of the inflow of new settlers into western Canada, which Mr. Bourassa repeated at Montigny a week ago, Dr. Wilbert McIntyre, M.P. for Strathcona, said (Hansard report):

"We have had some rather peculiar statistics placed before us to-day concerning the manner in which the immigration policy of the present government works out. I shall take a few moments of the time of the House then to discuss the conditions as they work out in the province of Alberta, as far as my practical experience goes. A great deal has been said that would lead one to believe that in the western provinces our population is made up mainly of the foreign elements with a small percentage of British and Canadian people to leaven the whole lump. I have in my hand statistics which I do not think can be questioned, which are based on a census taken no longer than June, 1906, which will show that nothing can be further from the truth than the statement made by an hon. member in this House, that in the western provinces four-fifths of the people are of foreign origin. Nothing could be further from the truth, and I resent with all the energy that is in me any imputation that my constituents and my fellow citizens in the province of Alberta constitute the scum of the earth."

"The exact words used are 'Canada is becoming the land of the scum of all other nations.' I resent any such statement; it has not one solitary foundation in fact. The much discussed Galician who is so often referred to in this House, has been a surprise to every man who is a citizen and takes an interest in public affairs in that country. He is a wonderful pioneer in the remote sections of the country, a man who has begun with the smallest amount of capital, and, working and earning as best he can to improve his surroundings, looks about him and sees his fellow countrymen improving, and whatever surplus money he acquires he invests in improvements. The Galician becomes one of the very best of the most industrious citizens we have. On his arrival in Canada he does not appear to be the most desirable person to look at; his social laws are somewhat different than ours, his habits are different from ours, but when you assimilate a class of people such as that and make them what they have become in the west, I say that they are a desirable class of citizens to have in the country, notwithstanding how they may appear on their arrival in this country."

"We have heard something of American immigration, it has been, so to speak, discounted greatly in this House this afternoon. I want to tell this House one fact, if they have not already learned it, that the great proportion of the American immigration that comes to this country consists of repatriated Canadians. Do you mean to tell me that a man who has had to live in exile ten, twenty or thirty years, will not retain the tenderest loyalty towards the country from which he was exiled? Do you mean to tell me that he will not raise his children with the tenderest loyalty to the land of his birth? That these men are annexationists? I deny it, and declare that there would be nothing further from the truth. Take the American born citizen, if you will. They are certainly not lawyers as stated by the hon. member for Lacombe (Mr. Bourassa), but they are men who look into the political machinery of government in a peculiar way, they are men who have been taught from their birth that they have the full right of manhood. Therefore they take upon themselves the duties of citizenship and the responsible of a citizen, and

enquire into all the machinery of government, and what do they think? They find that they have left a democratic country at home to come to a more democratic country here; they find that our institutions are better than their own, they find with us almost their ideal of responsible government in every particular, whether municipal or otherwise."

"I say it will become any citizen of Canada with the capital that has come into the western country to rise in this House and, so to speak, damn the whole population that comes from the United States. It will become us. I want to tell the House that the American farmer has done something for us in the west. He has taught us a great deal in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The American farmer, the dry farmer, as he is sometimes called, has taught us to bring under cultivation land that we had concluded was semi-arid, and with these facts before us it will become any loyal citizen of this country to stand up and with one sweeping phrase damn the whole population."

"In that census of Alberta, taken last June, we find that there is a population in the province of 185,412 souls. We have 11,138 British born people in the province of Alberta, out of a total of 185,000 disregarding the other immigrants. Take also into consideration the facts that there are an additional 43,000 immigrants coming in from the United States, which I have accounted for in the 184,000. Yet they tell us that the foreign invasion is upsetting us, they tell us that we must look out, or four-fifths of the population will be foreigners. I can see no justification for such fears. Now you must take out of the account of 30,000 those who came in from France and Belgium, these must be reserved as sacred, these are the ideal citizens, according to the hon. member who moved this motion (Mr. Armand Laverne). There are some 5,000 coming from Norway and Sweden who go to make up the so-called northern European immigration, which every hon. gentleman on both sides of this House will admit are the most desirable immigrants. From Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Belgium, Switzerland, are coming immigrants of a high type, whose civilization is as high as our own. I exclude those and I have a very small residuum of foreign population."

"Now with regard to the increase in population. Take the increase of population between 1901 and 1906 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which are the three provinces we are told will be four-fifths foreign born. The increase between these two years in each of which the census was taken, I find to be 38,351 of this increase 28,844 were British born, which is sixty-two per cent of the people in these three provinces. That is the way the foreign population is coming in. The foreign population showed an increase of 38 per cent, of which the United States furnished eight per cent, the British, Denmark, Holland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, France and Germany contributed seven and two-fifths per cent, leaving a small undesirable immigrants, so defined time and again by the hon. member for Lacombe, consisting of Montnagny, twelve and a half per cent. Do you think that with that percentage of good, loyal, law-abiding people, there is any danger from the so-called foreign population? Even if they were not assimilable, even if they were here in such numbers that there is any danger of a foreign invasion when there are only twelve and a half per cent of the whole population?"

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say that the fact that these people come from inferior surroundings, from a civilization perhaps inferior to ours, is no argument that they will not appreciate the better things of this country even stronger than we appreciate ourselves? I will cite one little circumstance that came to my own knowledge to illustrate what I mean. A certain Galician came to my office one day, and in speaking of his country of his adoption, and comparing it with the country of his birth, he said: 'Do you know that my little boy, two years of age can take up an English newspaper and read it so that we can all understand it in our own language? You may think that is a mere passing whim, you may think it does not amount to much. But when I heard him say my little boy of twelve years of age can read these books that have always been closed to me, he can read any of our English papers—he has almost overwhelmed, and tears of gratitude stood in his man's eyes. It is these little sentimental things that go to make up a strong national spirit; it is these things that tie the so-called foreigners to the country."

"Imagine the hon. member for Lacombe (Mr. Bourassa) telling us that this House would be dominated by a foreign population. Does not the hon. gentleman know that every man who comes into Canada and gets a homestead, must take the oath of allegiance? And I claim that no man who has taken the oath of allegiance should be termed a foreigner. What language which he used is that of the Highlands of Scotland, or of sunny France or of Galicia. If he is a good citizen, if he be an honest and industrious man, contributing to the wealth of this country he should have the sentimental protection of not being called a foreigner."

In conclusion Dr. McIntyre said: "When the time of this House is taken up with discussion as to whether the departments of the government have their proper quota of deputy ministers who speak French when the time of the House is taken up with discussing what kind of language shall be printed on a postage stamp, I say that when we are men of that class here, when we have men who will raise a question as to whether at the simultaneous moment a page of the French statutes shall be printed with a page of the English statutes; when we have men in this House who would have the time of parliament to that sort of thing, I say they need a proper national sentiment just as much as any Dunkinbor or Galician."

## THE

A short meeting devoted to the Macaulay was presided over by the Mayor.

The featured of the regular of the City Council. The was its brevity. The not journey was made at a o'clock. The meeting of Of the 41 meetings held every meeting has reached limit, 11 o'clock, and in number sessions an extra time has been necessary. sioner Kinnaird cannot, when any meeting of Co adjourned as early as the day. There was no business ticular moment, but what there was, was expedited. The Aldermen were ing to the point.

There was only one Alder sent, Ald. Smith. His presence was due to the fact is somewhere in the vicinity witnessing the antics of the various inhabitants of that town using the slipper on Korean of pulling feathers from erican eagle's tail. Ald. Smith, although present, took no discussions. He voted when demanded.

### The Communication

S. Edwards, manager of Telephone System, wrote a purchase from the city the line owned by the city. Strathcona and Leduc for offer was accepted.

Westward Ho Chapter, of the Empire, and the city with an ambulance. was gratefully accepted. G. strictions in the use of tance were included in the nouncing the gift. These no contagious disease s recovery was rapid. The patient in a condition to use other conveyance.

May Sharpe, Construct made application for a section of the J. Y. G. new packing plant. It was granted on condition applicants assume the cost stallation of the connection.

The residents of the Gr made a petition for a walk in that residential city. The original petition was signed by March was referred to the Com. This walk is an extension Jasper avenue walk up S street.

Ernest Fleischman drew the city's attention to the crying need for a new sidewalk on the east side of the road from Jasper avenue to the city hall. The sidewalk was for last year, and it was to be laid down in the spring. The communication referred to the Commissioners.

### St. Albert Trail Improv

The city will not under improvement of the road as suggested by the Council Improvement District 27-8. Commissioners reported, resing no action, and we are asked to be empowered to an outlet should the trail as be closed, by reason of it now runs through private. The report was as follows:

The graveling of the road Edmonton and St. Albert, duly considered and we are of opinion that it will be inadvisable the city of Edmonton to spend money in the improvement outside of the city, especially time, when we have the need to conserve the whole resources for civic improvement within the city. The Commission, however, that the city to provide a reasonably good connect with the surveyed point where it touches limits and after going ground we are satisfied the connection should be by way of avenue, St. James' street, Plain road and Park street. The streets are already opened a little expenditure would put a fairly good condition and purpose some of the work was originally intended for railway ballasting, might be good advantage.

If we are authorized to do this, as far as as our means and opportunity mit, we have no doubt that good road will thus be provided so far as this road lies within city limits.

Mr. Stocks, Deputy Municipal Works, informs us, Government will not under expenditure in graveling, probably the Local Improvement district and private enterprise the road in fairly good shape the city limits.

Ald. Daly gave the opinion, the report that the best trail was not in particular shape, and he was not in favour of it even within limits.

The Mayor stated that was, as a matter of fact, closed against the city, and consequently the opening of the trail might be required at the time, and with this in mind Commissioners recommended Jasper avenue, St. James' Street, Plain road and Park street.

Ald. Anderson advised the road to be gravelled between Albert trail and First street.

Ald. Garfield considered no immediate need for action the report was in favour of the Electric Power Supply. The Commissioners submit a report on the electric power supply and feasible methods of augmenting the report, which was approved, and the Commissioners empowered to make investigations and arrange-