

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN (SEMI-WEEKLY)

DAILY—Delivered in City, 5¢ per year. By mail, per year, \$3. By mail to United States, per year \$4. SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year \$1. Subscribers in the United States \$2. All subscriptions strictly in advance.

BULLFINCH CO., LTD., DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1908.

INVITING INFRINGEMENT OF PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

The British Columbia Government want the Federal Government to investigate the combine furnished to exist among the coal miners of British Columbia. The why of the request may be easily surmised, but how it will be given a front of seeming reason or justice is another matter. The British Columbia coal combine, if such exists, exists wholly within the Province of British Columbia, and its operations and their consequences are likewise confined. It is entirely within the right and powers of the British Columbia Government to investigate any Provincial trade organization that appears to work hardship to the public, and if such organization is suspected of the duty of overseeing it rests with the Provincial and not with the Federal authorities. If a combine extends over two or more Provinces its operations become properly subject to Federal supervision, for the reason that neither Provincial Government possesses jurisdiction over all the territory affected. But as long as it is confined to one Province the Federal Government cannot interfere without trespassing on the duties and disregarding the prerogatives of the Provincial authorities. The McBride Government now ask the Federal Government to disregard the Provincial authority and to discharge the functions of the Provincial Government, a more or less delicate confession that the McBride Government dare not or cannot discharge its own functions.

This is an invasion of Provincial rights which might well bring the Dominion more blame than thanks, even if undertaken at the request of the "timorous Provincial Ministers." These gentlemen saw any considerable measure of public approval in the task they would no doubt be only too happy to grapple with it, themselves. That they decline to touch it can only mean that they think an investigation would bring more disfavor from the mining interests than approval from the public. And unless Premier McBride and his colleagues have changed their spots in the past twelve-month the Federal Government who dare investigate the alleged grievances would have no more vigorous assailants than the Provincial Ministers who now request them to do so. The Federal authorities may very properly decline to interfere with the sovereign right of the British Columbia Government to administer the necessary agencies for the relief of the internal troubles of Provincial trade. The dominant party in the British Columbia Legislature has shown only too great readiness to incite hostility toward the Dominion for the sake of power; the Dominion may quite appropriately decline to provide them with an opportunity to howl about the invasion of Provincial rights. It is the unquestionable right and privilege of the Province to investigate and prosecute combines in restraint of trade—a right and privilege which there is no occasion to transgress even at the solicitude of Premier McBride. The National Government should not become a pot-walloper for Provincial Administrators who fear to soil their hands with necessary but unpleasant duties.

But if the British Columbia Government are insistent in the demand that the Federal Government investigate alleged trade combinations in that Province there is another suspected combination more deserving of their attention than that of the coal dealers. The Parliamentary committee found reason to believe last session that the lumber manufacturers of British Columbia had formed a trade organization whose operations should be subject to inquiry. Evidence adduced in the prosecution of the Alberta Retailers' Association went far to prove that behind the local dealers' association stood a combination of British Columbia mill-men who determined to whom lumber should and should not be sold, in what quantities it should be supplied, and at what prices. Indeed, without such supporting organization it is inconceivable how an organization of retail dealers could enforce the maintenance of uniform prices for British Columbia lumber and prevent men who desired to start lumber yards getting stock. If such combination exists its activities are not confined to

under contract may not always be efficient and economical, but a contractor would not require to perform portion of the eight hours. The effort of this was to reduce the actual working day to six hours or less. To this there could only be one result—the result sufficiently reflected in the fact that this department alone cost \$32,000 last year. It does not require a genius to discover that it is time for a change here and that the change cannot come too soon. Again the three cases of alleged small-pox discovered during the year cost the city in all \$2,350. It is sufficient comment on this point out that Calgary had five cases during the year, and the total cost to that city was some \$900. And after all our expensive maladies were found to be small-pox at all. Clearly there is urgent need of a change of some kind in our method of handling supposedly contagious diseases. Spurious small-pox at \$900 per case is too much of a luxury for even a city of our splendid financial status. Regarding the isolated hospital the committee recommended that the old buildings be fitted up for occupation by suspected cases, and that some arrangement be made for providing more nurses. These recommendations are suggestive. This institution has cost us some \$40,000 in two years. It has cost us \$5,000 since the first of December. Yet the buildings for accommodating of suspected cases are not in proper condition, the staff of nurses is insufficient, and in a specially prepared camp both nurse and patient were frost-bitten in a winter the mildness of which is phenomenal in the temperate zone. What would have been the expense had the buildings been made habitable, had a sufficient staff of nurses been engaged, and had the winter been as severe as the previous one, we can only surmise. But a surmise based on such experience is sufficiently convincing that the present system of mis-managing the institution cannot be abandoned too quickly for our financial welfare. Nor is it conceivable that any change likely to be made would conduce less to the comfort and restoration of the patients.

Whichever fault it may be, the uncomfortable fact remains that tuberculous milk was sold in the city during the past year. This is directly contrary to the letter and spirit of the by-laws, and the regulations of the Health Department. To prevent such a largely the reason we have Health Department. No further progress is necessary that either the system by which we have tried to evade the danger is inefficient or that it has been made inefficient by negligence or cupidity. Whichever the council shall determine to have been at fault, the expense of the institution might be under the circumstances it was built to serve can therefore only be conjectured. For the sake of the city's solvency it is to be hoped it remains a matter of conjecture. In view of these circumstances, the committee would have been justified in outlining some general plan for the reconstruction or enlargement of the building, and for a more economical management of it in future.

SOME POINTS OF IMPORTANCE. The special committee of the city council appear to have construed their commission as requiring a full inquiry into the general administration of the Health Department and to have governed themselves accordingly. Quite apparently the council the public are indebted to the committee for a vast amount of correct work on the side, but it has been suffering dry rot during the money stringency and the ingenious proprietor was merely taking a pull at the emotions of opulent auditors. Exiles have profited before now by libelling their native lands; why not an exiled Canadian by libelling Canada. Meantime if we are to maintain our reputation abroad either for national honesty or racial sense, we must improve the quality of our export produce. The portions of the report dealing with the conduct of certain officials are scarcely fair subjects for comment until the officials have been heard and the recommendations dealt with by the council. But quite apart from any implied censure on any employee the broad question of the general administration of the Department as set forth in the report is legitimate matter for public consideration as constituting the view of a committee of the public representatives who have given it special attention. Beside this the report touches incidentally on a few matters of very considerable public concern.

Whoever may have been to blame it is the opinion of the committee that the city did not get a dollar's worth of work last year for every dollar that went into the scavenging department. This appears to have been due to the short hours of work required of employees and the laudatory manner in which their operations were carried on. An hour and a half was found to be the time commonly occupied in emptying a load of garbage, which the foreman says should be emptied in half an hour. They unless the team considered he had time enough to take out and dump another load with

TOUCHING THE PUBLIC HEALTH. The renovating committee of the city council have been subjecting the scavenging department to a process of surgery, and the committee is designed to discharge in this scheme of municipal government. There was ample ground for the task in the fact that despite the fortunes we have put into sewers in the past five years it cost us \$32,000 last year to haul the refuse from our back yards. Admitting freely the altitude of cleanliness in the scale of public and private virtues it was still generally felt that cleanliness at this price was a trifling step for a city of some fifteen thousand people. The findings of the committee quite justify this conclusion, while their recommendation points the way to an order of things that cannot well be worse, and that ought to be very much better. A public expert performed

working more than eight hours in the day he simply went home and took a holiday for the unexpired portion of the eight hours. The effort of this was to reduce the actual working day to six hours or less. To this there could only be one result—the result sufficiently reflected in the fact that this department alone cost \$32,000 last year. It does not require a genius to discover that it is time for a change here and that the change cannot come too soon.

Again the three cases of alleged small-pox discovered during the year cost the city in all \$2,350. It is sufficient comment on this point out that Calgary had five cases during the year, and the total cost to that city was some \$900. And after all our expensive maladies were found to be small-pox at all. Clearly there is urgent need of a change of some kind in our method of handling supposedly contagious diseases. Spurious small-pox at \$900 per case is too much of a luxury for even a city of our splendid financial status.

Regarding the isolated hospital the committee recommended that the old buildings be fitted up for occupation by suspected cases, and that some arrangement be made for providing more nurses. These recommendations are suggestive. This institution has cost us some \$40,000 in two years. It has cost us \$5,000 since the first of December. Yet the buildings for accommodating of suspected cases are not in proper condition, the staff of nurses is insufficient, and in a specially prepared camp both nurse and patient were frost-bitten in a winter the mildness of which is phenomenal in the temperate zone.

Whichever fault it may be, the uncomfortable fact remains that tuberculous milk was sold in the city during the past year. This is directly contrary to the letter and spirit of the by-laws, and the regulations of the Health Department. To prevent such a largely the reason we have Health Department. No further progress is necessary that either the system by which we have tried to evade the danger is inefficient or that it has been made inefficient by negligence or cupidity.

SOME POINTS OF IMPORTANCE. The special committee of the city council appear to have construed their commission as requiring a full inquiry into the general administration of the Health Department and to have governed themselves accordingly. Quite apparently the council the public are indebted to the committee for a vast amount of correct work on the side, but it has been suffering dry rot during the money stringency and the ingenious proprietor was merely taking a pull at the emotions of opulent auditors.

TOUCHING THE PUBLIC HEALTH. The renovating committee of the city council have been subjecting the scavenging department to a process of surgery, and the committee is designed to discharge in this scheme of municipal government. There was ample ground for the task in the fact that despite the fortunes we have put into sewers in the past five years it cost us \$32,000 last year to haul the refuse from our back yards.

The important question is not how many repentant prisoners are released but how many unrepentant rascals are not imprisoned.

The Calgary city council want to know if prize-fights will be permitted in that city. The query is not understood to have any allusion to aldermanic contests.

It cost Britain \$100,000 to get Caid Maclean out of the hands of Russia. With no desire to unduly interfere with the gentleman's policy of action the British Government would be still quite justified in requesting the Caid to take a lengthy vacation and spend it at home.

According to the Mail "The Conservative" policy was designed for the "encouragement of the lumber industry, and for the conserving of the interests of the settlers." It "encouraged" the lumber industry to a three-fold increase in seventeen years, and "conserved" the timber resources by giving away 23,000 square miles for just two cents less than the price of a postage stamp.

Toronto News: "Certainly it should be plain that if political patronage is to enter into the case now commencing of the calling of Judge Kilham or Dr. Mills will not easily be obtained." Testimony none the less valuable that it was not intended, that appointments to the Railway Commission have not been made by the present Government from considerations of political attachment.

Mr. Hiebert should have prefaced his Dispensary Bill with a clause abolishing the rules of the House and suspending the British North America Act. Not having so equipped it the measure could only have been passed in defiance of both, and only discussed in splendid disregard of them. Naturally the members did not see their way clear to abrogate the fundamental provisions of the constitution to oblige Mr. Hiebert and his measure had to be dropped.

The important question is not how many repentant prisoners are released but how many unrepentant rascals are not imprisoned.

The Calgary city council want to know if prize-fights will be permitted in that city. The query is not understood to have any allusion to aldermanic contests.

It cost Britain \$100,000 to get Caid Maclean out of the hands of Russia. With no desire to unduly interfere with the gentleman's policy of action the British Government would be still quite justified in requesting the Caid to take a lengthy vacation and spend it at home.

According to the Mail "The Conservative" policy was designed for the "encouragement of the lumber industry, and for the conserving of the interests of the settlers." It "encouraged" the lumber industry to a three-fold increase in seventeen years, and "conserved" the timber resources by giving away 23,000 square miles for just two cents less than the price of a postage stamp.

Toronto News: "Certainly it should be plain that if political patronage is to enter into the case now commencing of the calling of Judge Kilham or Dr. Mills will not easily be obtained." Testimony none the less valuable that it was not intended, that appointments to the Railway Commission have not been made by the present Government from considerations of political attachment.

Mr. Hiebert should have prefaced his Dispensary Bill with a clause abolishing the rules of the House and suspending the British North America Act. Not having so equipped it the measure could only have been passed in defiance of both, and only discussed in splendid disregard of them. Naturally the members did not see their way clear to abrogate the fundamental provisions of the constitution to oblige Mr. Hiebert and his measure had to be dropped.

The important question is not how many repentant prisoners are released but how many unrepentant rascals are not imprisoned.

The Calgary city council want to know if prize-fights will be permitted in that city. The query is not understood to have any allusion to aldermanic contests.

It cost Britain \$100,000 to get Caid Maclean out of the hands of Russia. With no desire to unduly interfere with the gentleman's policy of action the British Government would be still quite justified in requesting the Caid to take a lengthy vacation and spend it at home.

According to the Mail "The Conservative" policy was designed for the "encouragement of the lumber industry, and for the conserving of the interests of the settlers." It "encouraged" the lumber industry to a three-fold increase in seventeen years, and "conserved" the timber resources by giving away 23,000 square miles for just two cents less than the price of a postage stamp.

Toronto News: "Certainly it should be plain that if political patronage is to enter into the case now commencing of the calling of Judge Kilham or Dr. Mills will not easily be obtained." Testimony none the less valuable that it was not intended, that appointments to the Railway Commission have not been made by the present Government from considerations of political attachment.

Mr. Hiebert should have prefaced his Dispensary Bill with a clause abolishing the rules of the House and suspending the British North America Act. Not having so equipped it the measure could only have been passed in defiance of both, and only discussed in splendid disregard of them. Naturally the members did not see their way clear to abrogate the fundamental provisions of the constitution to oblige Mr. Hiebert and his measure had to be dropped.

Jungle Firms, Fear German Bill. Berlin, Feb. 15.—Representatives of firm importing American canned goods into Germany are anxiously watching the fate of the measure proposed by Bundesrat, providing that all food commodities shall bear a label indicating their metric weight and contents. Radical alterations in the methods and expensive changes in the machinery used in preparing food for export may be necessitated.

FREE. Send in your passport address. Apply to nearest office. When sold under the B.I. 200 and are without one, two will send one free. We supply you with the latest and best in the line. Send us your name and address. STAR MFG. CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I., U. S. A.

A Real Comfort to know you always have Hirst's Pain Exterminator in the house. Tried and tested for over thirty years and admitted to be the sovereign remedy for all Toothache, Bruises, Wrenches and Lame Back. 25c at all dealers. Try Hirst's Little Liver Pills. They remove pimples from the face. They cure sallow skin. Ask your dealer or send us 25c direct. A handsome souvenir water color sketch free. THE F. F. DALEY CO., Limited Hamilton, Ont.

Monuments to American Soldiers. Pekin, Feb. 14.—Six bronze tablets for the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill. have been placed on monuments that have been erected at Mansfield in memory of American soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the Boxer outbreak in 1901.

EDMONTON'S HORSESHOE. Calgary News—There is an old Irish story which says "Never step on a horseshoe from door" and, doubtless inspired by the ill of the city and the luck of the horseshoe, the Edmonton public has adopted a horseshoe to illustrate the incoming of railways to the northern city, and using the analogy of a railway to represent each nail in the shoe. The idea is a good one and Mr. Harrison's public has adopted a horseshoe to illustrate the incoming of railways to the northern city, and using the analogy of a railway to represent each nail in the shoe.

WESTERN TIMBER POLICY. Toronto Globe—The reply of the minister of the interior that the present government is following the timber policy of its predecessors is not a you-are-another argument. That is the impression opposition speakers and writers try to create. They say Mr. Oliver excuses himself by declaring the administration of the present government to be quite as good as that of you had old Tory days. Mr. Oliver says nothing of the kind. He says that the policy of Sir John Macdonald with regard to western timber lands was well calculated to meet the conditions that existed then and until very recently.

You can make money raising chickens—I know you can. I want you to write me today and say, "Send me full particulars of how I can make money raising chickens." Then I will send you my 1908 booklet on the Chatham Incubator, which is full of valuable information. I will also send you a booklet giving the experience of Chatham users all over Canada—showing in actual figures what big success they have had. This will prove to you how easy it is to turn a very small amount of time into good money. In the same mail I will give you My special price, on time. I know that as soon as you get this information and my easy terms you'll want to start raising chickens at once. My booklet tells you how the Chatham Incubator is made—the sound lumber and honest workmanship—tells why it hatches more chickens than any other make. It also tells why it's guaranteed by its maker for five years, and the strength of the Company that is back of that guarantee. Sit right down now, while you have it in mind, and send me a post card asking my booklet and special price on time. To save time address my nearest office. The Manass Campbell Co., Limited, Brandon, Man. The Manass Campbell Co., Limited, Brandon, Man. The Manass Campbell Co., Limited, Brandon, Man. The Manass Campbell Co., Limited, Brandon, Man.

WITH THE PRIZES AT SEED FAIR. (From Friday's Bulletin.) The greater part of Thursday's noon was occupied at the seed fair by the judges who were awarding prizes for the grain exhibition. C. McKellican, of the Dominion branch at Calgary, and Geo. H. ... were the judges and they kept busy during the whole of afternoon in deciding regarding equality and estimating percentages. The following were prize winners in the different classes: 1906 Grain: Spring wheat, hard variety—F. H. Weir, Ellerslie, Red Field, percentage 84; second, S. S. Sims, spring wheat, percentage 82; third, F. H. Weir, C. Clare, Edmonton, percentage 81. Spring wheat, other variety—F. H. Weir, Ellerslie, Red Field, percentage 84; second, S. S. Sims, spring wheat, percentage 82; third, F. H. Weir, C. Clare, Edmonton, percentage 81.

1907 Grain: Spring wheat, hard variety—F. H. Weir, Ellerslie, Red Field, percentage 84; second, S. S. Sims, spring wheat, percentage 82; third, F. H. Weir, C. Clare, Edmonton, percentage 81. Spring wheat, other variety—F. H. Weir, Ellerslie, Red Field, percentage 84; second, S. S. Sims, spring wheat, percentage 82; third, F. H. Weir, C. Clare, Edmonton, percentage 81.

1908 Grain: Spring wheat, hard variety—F. H. Weir, Ellerslie, Red Field, percentage 84; second, S. S. Sims, spring wheat, percentage 82; third, F. H. Weir, C. Clare, Edmonton, percentage 81. Spring wheat, other variety—F. H. Weir, Ellerslie, Red Field, percentage 84; second, S. S. Sims, spring wheat, percentage 82; third, F. H. Weir, C. Clare, Edmonton, percentage 81.

Wheat, hard variety ... 4.00; Spring, hard variety ... 4.00; Spring, soft variety ... 4.00; White, long variety ... 2.10; White, short variety ... 2.40; Barley ... 2.00; Two-rowed ... 2.00; Six-rowed ... 2.00; Beardless ... 2.00; Flax ... 2.00.

Wheat, hard variety ... 4.00; Spring, hard variety ... 4.00; Spring, soft variety ... 4.00; White, long variety ... 2.10; White, short variety ... 2.40; Barley ... 2.00; Two-rowed ... 2.00; Six-rowed ... 2.00; Beardless ... 2.00; Flax ... 2.00.

GRAIN SELL HIGH. (From Friday's Bulletin.) A large crowd of interested farmers visited the Mechanics' Hall this morning to examine the seed grain exhibition at the annual seed fair, and amidst very many farmers to purchase seed grain for sowing this spring. The prices asked were high but considering the scarcity of seed grain in Western Canada and the excellent quality of the grain the prices were not too high. Oats sold at the hall this morning ranged in price from 50c to \$1.30 per bushel, according to quality; wheat from \$1 to \$1.15 and barley from 50c to \$1. The following were the average prices of the different kinds of grain.

Average price: Banner Oats ... \$1.00; Excelsior Oats80; Tartar King Oats65; Superior Oats75; Early Market Oats55; Big Four Oats70; Livestock Oats60; Clyde Oats75; Beardless Barley65; Two-rowed Barley75; Six-rowed Barley75; Winter Wheat ... \$1.25; Red Fife Wheat ... \$1.30; White Fife Wheat ... 1.00.