LETHBRIDGE HAS IMMENSE CROP

Even Last Year's Record Figures Will Be Outstripped This Year—Big Financial Returns.

By a Staff Correspondent.

Lethbridge, Aug. 10—Harvesting opened early in the Lethbridge district this year and opened with a rush. On July 23 cutting began on the farm of T. B. Dunham. This is thought to be a record for the district and probably for the province. W. H. Fairfield, director of the Lethbridge Experimental farm, set the binders to work on his winter wheat on July 25, the day of the visit of the Minnesota editors. Other farmers followed in quick succession and by this time nearly all the winter wheat has been cut. The cutting of spring wheat will begin about August 12, and so far advanced is this crop that much of the winter wheat will remain in stook until all the wheat is cut. C. R. Daniel will commence cutting oats on his farm tomorrow. Many of the smaller fields of oats have already been cut. The little barley in the district is being cut this week. Two threshing outfits set out for the scene of operations today and by the beginning of next week threshing will be quite general.

What of the Harvest.

Winter wheat is decidedly the crop of the Lethbridge district. In spite of high water and dry weather the yield this year will be a record breaker. In fact it is believed that the yield per acre will be greater than oats. The stooks of grain are standing so thick in the field that it requires a quiet horse and careful driving to make any progress over the stubble. The straw is long and clean, the heads are heavy and of good length, and the kernels are well filled. The yield is expected to average from 35 to 40 bushels per acre and the grade will be exceptionally first class.

The spring wheat stands well but will only be a fair crop. The seed did not get a chance to sprout before the rains of the month of June and this, followed by the continued dry weather and warm winds of July, forced the grain to ripen without sufficient moisture. Consequently the heads as a general rule are rather short. There are, however, some splendid samples of spring wheat where good farming has been practised, but there are painful instances where the seed was sown late on stubble that had been gone over with a disk and a good crop of grass is all the farmer gets for his pains.

The oat crop has a stunted growth owing to the prolonged wet weather of June and the subsequent drouth. In spite of this the heads seem well filled out and may yield very good samples of grain. Oats sown early on irrigated lands will be a good crop. Everywhere your correspondent hears the remark, "We cannot begin to grow oats here like you can in the Edmonton district."

Three Crops of Alfalfa.

The irrigated lands in the Lethbridge district have a luxuriant verdure at present, but this is no disparagement of the non-irrigated lands. The irrigation system has its drawbacks as well as its advantages. The spring wheat, for example, shows great growth, but the ripening process has been retarded and the grain runs a chance of being caught by the inevitable frost, which may be hushed into silence but cannot be avoided. There is one crop, however, which irrigation assists wonderfully. This is alfalfa. In the irrigated area the second crop is now being cut and prospects are good for a bountiful third crop. The large stacks of the first crop are standing in the fields and would appear to be sufficient for one year without harvesting two additional crops.

The potatoes in both the irrigated and non-irrigated districts are very backward this year and a very poor crop is expected. The Chinamen are having a fairly successful year for market gardening.

Scientific Farming.

This district seems to call for scientific farming and those who practise it year in and year out profit accordingly. The few who expect to merely tickle the soil for a crop are disappointed and move out. It is for this reason that this, of all districts in Alberta, is probably the least understood and the most slandered, both at home and abroad. Ample evidence of the results of good farming was afforded your correspondent today in the course of a drive through the country with A. L. Foster, a well known local farmer and grain buyer. Along the road southeast of Lethbridge W. S. Sherd has 400 acres of fall wheat standing in stooks. The stubble is as thick as a porcupine's bristles.

"See the size of those sheaves," said Mr. Foster, "the binder in that field took five pounds of twine to the acre. The yield will probably be from 40 to 45 bushels per acre."

On a field adjoining is 400 acres of spring wheat of splendid quality. Last year 9,000 bushels of volunteer wheat were taken off this field. The field is beyond the limits of the irrigated area and its fertility is due to the careful preparation which was given the seed bed for the primary crop. On Mr. Foster's farm which comprises 1,665 acres, 500 acres of winter wheat are in stook and 300 acres of spring wheat are ready to cut.

"My winter wheat never was better," said Mr. Foster, "but my spring wheat is not as good as last year because I neglected to work the soil immediately after plowing. You see I am a disciple of Prof. Campbell and when I depart from his system of 'dry farming' my crops do not do as well. Working the land with a drag or disk after plowing helps to conserve the moisture."

Mr. Foster pointed out fields in the district where every scientific principle seemed to have been eliminated and the result was painfully obvious.

In the Coaldale District.

The crops in the Coaldale district, some ten miles out from Lethbridge, are reported to be very good this year. C. R. Daniel who owns a large farm five miles northeast of the city says that 100 acres of winter wheat on his farm will easily go 40 bushels to the acre and 1,200 acres of spring wheat will yield 25 bushels to the acre. In the same district a great deal of alfalfa has been grown on non-irrigated land. R. Wheeler has 280 acres of this wonderful clover and Alex. Ross cut the second crop on his farm on August 5. He will have three good crops this year.

Breaking for Winter Wheat.

A feature of the Lethbridge district is the very considerable areas that are being broken for winter wheat. It is estimated that the acreage next year will be about 30 per cent. greater than what it was this year, and that the new breaking will form from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. of the land now under cultivation. The Wilson farm, which is worked by J. McGann, had 1,000 acres of winter wheat this year and considerable breaking is being done with a view to increasing this acreage. A. L. Foster has 1,000 acres prepared for winter wheat. Most of this was seeded by the first of August and when seen today the shoots were fully four inches high.

"In this field of 585 acres," said Mr. Foster, "I expect 25,000 bushels of grain next season if we get anything like a fair crop."

Mr. Foster will seed down 550 acres to spring wheat next year and will then have almost his entire farm under cultivation.

Early Delivery at Winnipeg.

Last year a total of 392,800 bushels of grain were shipped from the Lethbridge district according to the report of the station agent. This year the amount of grain available for shipment is expected to be increased by about 10 per cent. Owing to the very early harvest of this district a great deal of the grain will be shipped to Winnipeg in time to take advantage of the spring quotations. Later, when the rush of grain is at its height the usual slump in prices will occur and all grain which reaches the market then will be sold at a considerably lower figure. Lethbridge seems to have the "bull" by the horns this season.

Lethbridge Experimental Farm.

This article on the Lethbridge district would not be complete without some mention of the work of W. H. Fairfield is ably directing on the Lethbridge experimental farm. Of all the experimental stations established in Canada under the Dominion department of agriculture this one is unique in that on it are conducted experiments in two distinct systems of farming. On 100 acres of the farm the land is cultivated under the irrigation system and 300 acres under the system known as non-irrigating or "dry farming." This proportion is probably chosen because only about one-quarter of the farming lands in the district are irrigable. Experiments in duplicate are made in the leading varieties of winter wheat, spring wheat, oats and barley.

Special attention has been given on the farm to winter wheat. In Southern Alberta it has been grown successfully from July to December and with varying amounts of seed from a "volunteer" seeding to two bushels to the acre. It is the work of the experimental farm to determine the best time to sow and the proper amount of seed required per acre. Plots have been sown, two weeks apart, from the 15th of July to December. Last year the grain sown August 15 and 30 gave the best results. As to the rate of seeding per acre, a series of plots were planted beginning with fifteen pounds of seed per acre until two bushels of seed was reached. Most of the plots not only in wheat but in oats and barley have already been cut and on threshing will furnish some valuable data which will be a direct benefit to the cause of agriculture.

On the Irrigated Lands

On the irrigated lands data is being accumulated relative to the actual amount of water that is required to irrigate various crops. Connected with a measuring device known as a wier, there is an automatic register which records the depth of the water flowing over the wier at all times. These measurements will be made year after year and ultimately the actual amount of water that is required to irrigate farm lands under existing conditions of climate and soil will be determined.

Winter and spring wheat are also being grown on soil given various methods of cultivation. Thorough investigation is given to the Campbell system with various modifications entailing less work. One piece of land is being cultivated exactly as Prof. Campbell instructs, he having examined the field personally during the past month.

The large field of Alberta Red, along the roadside, where the grain is at present in stooks is attracting considerable attention. Mr. Fairfield made arrangements last summer with the Kansas Agricultural college to supply the farm with hand-selected seed from two strains of Turkey Red, more popularly known in Canada as Alberta Red. One of these varieties is known as Kharkof. Forty or fifty acres were planted with this special seed and when this is threshed the farmers of the province will be able to secure gratis small quantities of this pure seed for trial.—M.F.D.

ROCKS IN STRAITS.

Dominion Liner Southwark Hard Aground at Grassy.

Montreal, August 12.—Running aground during the dense fog which prevailed in the Straits of Belle Isle and the vicinity on Tuesday night, the Dominion liner Southwark, which left Montreal on Saturday morning, was, from advices of this evening, lying at Grassy Point, Forteau Bay, not far from the Point Armour signal station, slightly west of the entrance to the straits. The Dominion liner Ottawa, inward bound from Liverpool, was reported to be alongside her at 5 p.m., and it was stated tonight by the Dominion line officials that she would take on board the Southwark passengers and the week-end mails which the Southwark took aboard at Rimouski. The weather at Point Armour was reported to be clear with a strong west wind. It was stated that the Southwark was lying on a ledge in fourteen fathoms of water, ashore from the foremast forward, and afloat from the foremast aft. The forehold was full of water and No. 1 compartment was taking water slightly in No. 1 hold, which was under control.

ANOTHER FERNIE VICTIM.

Body of E. V. Lane Found in Well—Relief Fund $75,000.

Fernie, B.C., August 12.—The body of Ellis Vernon Lane has been found in a well near his late residence in West Fernie, thus clearing up all doubt as to his fate. Coroner Wilkes found papers upon the body which remove all doubts as to the identity. The body was brought across the river today. The relief fund has risen to more than seventy-five thousand dollars and is still growing.

CHINESE TROOPS MUTINY.

Murder Commander and Clerks, and Pillage Village, Then Join Rebels.

Hong Kong, Aug. 13—One thousand soldiers stationed at Kong Tan, near Wachow, mutinied yesterday because several of their number had been arrested for gambling. The mutineers murdered their commander, his clerk and secretary and attacked the camp of soldiers at Onyung. Loyal soldiers fled to the roofs of the houses of the village and the mutineers pillaged the village, securing one hundred thousand dollars in money. They then joined the rebels in Tsiking mountains. Troops have been dispatched to arrest mutineers.

FIERCE ELECTRICAL STORM.

Accompanied By a Small Hurricane Does Damage in London, Ont.

London, Ont., Aug. 12.—London and vicinity was visited this afternoon with a terrific lightning storm, which ended in a small hurricane, in which three people were hurt, and thousands of dollars damage done. The roof of the Southwestern Traction Company was partly destroyed, and a fireman and engineer slightly hurt. The home of G. Pepper was struck and partly demolished. His daughter, Lucile, was struck, the shoe of her left foot being torn off, and the member badly burned. Among the other places which also suffered more or less were the London street railway, several cars being burned out, London Electric Co., one of their machines burned out. The Bell Telephone Co. were unable to use a large number of their phones. Fences and trees galore in the city and the vicinity were torn up and scattered about the country.

THAW WILL BE FREE OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK

If he Goes to Pittsburg to Appear in Bankruptcy Proceedings he Need Not Return to Asylum—Trial Cost Him Half a Million Dollars.

New York, Aug. 11—Harry K. Thaw will become a free man if he is permitted to leave the state of New York to appear in the bankruptcy proceedings in Pittsburg August 21, according to Daniel O'Reilly, who twice defended the slayer of Stanford White, and who is now pressing a claim against him for thousands of dollars. But Thaw must become an exile from New York forever. Although the extradition laws cannot reach him he would be subject to incarceration in the home for the criminal insane under the commitment of Supreme Court Justice Dowling, should he ever set foot in the jurisdiction of the New York courts again.

Cost Him Half a Million.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Aug. 10—From his cell in the county jail here tonight Harry K. Thaw gave the following statement concerning the claims filed against him by various lawyers, which, he asserts, forced him into bankruptcy:—

"In this morning's papers I read that Mr. O'Reilly makes a claim for more money. That is a matter for Former Governor Stone, my counsel, in Pittsburg, to take charge of. There seems no reason for me to discuss the different claims, and therefore I have nothing more to say except regarding one fact.

"The sums already expended, and the names of the lawyers and others to whom I paid the money, were clearly stated in the newspapers. There is only this month to add: Besides the heavy total of about $417,500 that I myself and my mother paid our family physician and gave about $45,500 additional to Mr. Hartridge, making $105,000 received by this firm prior to April 16, 1907.

"My mother also made a present of $25,000 to Mr. Delmas. This made his actual sum paid by me $50,000 in all that he received for his able services. Mr. Delmas' bill for services was less than $1,000, and is included in the $20,150 item for detectives and sundries."

MILNER ON IMPERIALISM.

In Standard of Empire He Says Tie a Necessity of Future.

London, Aug. 12—Lord Milner, in the Standard of Empire, replying to Judge Longley says all his questions may be consolidated into one, whether when Canada's population and resources, already great, become greater, the colonial relation between Canada and Great Britain can, or ought to continue.

"I neither anticipate nor desire that Canada should remain," said Milner, "in any way whatever subordinate to the United Kingdom."

Milner's idea of the future union of the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies is a union of equals in status, for the amount of power and influence which any particular state may exercise in the common councils must vary and ought to vary from time to time in proportion to its relative greatness.

The existing constitutional links, with one exception, Milner regards as transient and only values them, slender and fragile as they are so far, as a help to bridge over the interval in which new bonds, more appropriate in altered circumstances and more lasting in their character, may come into existence. The one exception which he regards as essential and hopes to see permanent is the link of the crown.

HE NAILS THIS CAMPAIGN LIE

Tory Organizer In Saskatchewan Arrested For Libel On Information By Premier Scott.

Regina, August 12.—The latest sensation of the campaign is the arrest of J. G. MacDonald, the Haultain party organizer, for defamatory libel. The arrest was made by the city police, acting under information sworn out by Premier Scott. The libel complained of is the statement made in the following telegram sent all over the province from Regina:

"Have absolute proof of a certificate for ten thousand dollars worth of stock in the Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Company issued to Scott. Publish broadcast." (signed) J. G. MacDonald.

Premier Scott had already given the story a direct denial before MacDonald sent out the telegrams, but the Conservatives persisted in trying to discredit the Premier, hence the arrest. MacDonald was released on $800 bail, $400 of his own and $200 each from C. E. D. Wood and A. L. Gordon.

Putting the Screws On.

The Liberals are elated at the prompt action by the Premier to effectually stop the circulation of what they characterize as an absolutely false statement. The Premier, in deciding to have MacDonald arrested, merely followed out his decision and determination that in this campaign false statements made about any members of the cabinet would be nailed by effective means. MacDonald is to appear in court on Monday at 10 a.m. to answer the libel charge.

Another Conservative campaign misrepresentation to the effect that the government was giving aid for the construction of the Bethune bridge at the last moment has been flatly denied by Conservatives in the district as well as Liberals. James Slater, G. C. Archibald, Wm. E. Ewens and G. L. Ockie, prominent men in the district, have wired to say that the story is false and a direct falsehood reported to papers using it knowingly and maliciously.

IMPERIAL GEOGRAPHY.

Elaborate System to be Introduced in the Schools.

Ottawa, Aug. 12—The Imperial movement, started some years ago by representatives of the Colonial and Indian office to introduce into the schools of the empire a system of elaborately illustrated geography lessons dealing with various parts of His Majesty's dominions, has now reached Canada. The committee which was formed with Lord Meath as chairman, and which has the active support of the colonial office authorities, chose two years ago Mr. A. Hugh Fisher, a distinguished London artist, to take charge of the preparation of an elaborate series of lantern slides, photographs, etc., illustrative of the geographical, social and commercial features of all the component parts of the empire. These are to be published under the supervision of the central committee, of which Mr. H. A. MacKinder, a prominent British educationist, is chairman, and sold at the bare cost of reproduction to the schools of the empire. Mr. Fisher, after spending a year in India, where he has prepared a splendid collection of color sketches, photographs, etc., has now come to Canada to continue the work. During the past week he has been in the capital consulting with Mr. MacKinder, who is now on a visit to Canada. The plan of campaign for the preparation of a most comprehensive series of Canadian pictures, has been mapped out, and Mr. Fisher is now going to the west to portray for the benefit of the school children of the British Isles and other parts of the empire a graphic series of geography lessons on the resources, physical features and general characteristics of the "granary of the empire." In the autumn he will return east and continue his sketches in Eastern Canada. To illustrate the views a series of lectures is being prepared by Mr. MacKinder. Lantern slides and the accompanying lectures descriptive of the mother country will soon be published for distribution among the schools of Canada and the other colonies. A fund of $20,000 has been raised by private subscription, headed by the Princess of Wales, to cover the preliminary cost of publication.

DYNAMITED STATION.

Yeggmen During Storm Blew Open Safe in C.P.R. Station at Stonewall.

Winnipeg, August 13.—During the storm last night yeggmen dynamited part of the C.P.R. station at Stonewall, Manitoba, twenty miles from here, and secured one hundred dollars in cash and valuable express matter from the express office. The strong box of the safe was so twisted that it is not known whether it was looted. The people of the village heard two explosions, but did not realize what was going on, and the men made good their escape on a borrowed handcar. The explosion was so great that the end of the station was blown in. The yeggmen are supposed to be in this city. The burglars went to work carefully and apparently undisturbed, first taking the precaution to cut all 'phone and telegraph wires. The explosions took place about one in the morning. The Winnipeg police located the stolen handcar just beyond the city limits.

Keir Hardie's Mission in Canada.

London, Aug. 12.—Keir Hardie, who is going to Canada to attend the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, and address a series of labor demonstrations, addressing an Ayrshire meeting, said there was a growing desire on the part of organized labor here and in the colonies to come closer together, and he was going to Canada as a labor missionary of the Empire to try to draw closer the bonds of working-class organization.

IRRIGATION CONVENTION.

Lieut-Governor Bulyea Elected Honorary President of Association.

Vernon, B.C., Aug. 12.—The Western Canada Irrigation convention was able to finish all their business with last night's session. At noon Mr. Bennett had to leave and the Hon. C. Wilson was elected, as his successor, chairman of the session. Several resolutions were put through at the evening session one in favor of having the B.C. government give power to create water municipalities that could own their own water systems, and also asking the government that topographical and hydrophical surveys be made in the Province of British Columbia similar to what has already been done in the prairies to ascertain the amount of irrigable land.

After the resolutions had been disposed of, Prof. Carpenter addressed the convention. He began by expressing unqualified admiration for the district. The value of irrigable countries was entirely in the water, not in the land. Irrigation paid back a hundredfold. One can hardly form a fair conception of what can be taken off an acre of irrigated land.

With the close of this instructive address, W. H. Fairfield, of Lethbridge, proposed that city for next year's convention. The motion carried. The election of officers are as follows: Hon. President, Lieut.-Gov. Bulyea; president, J. S. Dennis, Calgary; first vice-president, P. L. Naismith, Lethbridge; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Fairfield, Lethbridge; executive committee, C. W. Rowley, Wm. Pearce and R. B. Bennett, Calgary; J. Bruce, Windermere, B.C.; W. C. Ricardo, Vernon, B.C.; T. W. Stirling, Kelowna, B.C.

Votes of thanks to the Minister of the Interior for having the association's report printed, to the press and to the city of Vernon were passed.

He May Be Made Arbitrator.

Montreal, August 13.—Though it is impossible to obtain anything authoritative regarding the statement that a movement is on foot to make Sir Thomas Shaughnessy sole arbitrator in the C.P.R. strike, it is stated by people usually in "the know" that the story has good foundation and that developments may be expected shortly.

AN OUTSIDER WRITES OF OUR FAIR PROVINCE

Alberta Will Have a Crop Says "Bruce" in the Vancouver Saturday Sunset—He Describes the Growth and Prospects of Various Towns in the Province.

In a recent issue of the Vancouver Saturday Sunset, the following article by "Bruce" appeared, which shows how this province appeals to people from other parts of Canada:

"The welfare and progress of our big sister province the other side of the mountains is yearly becoming of greater interest to British Columbia. Alberta's development and growth have a direct bearing upon ours, of this province. Alberta is our nearest market for lumber, fruit and minerals, fish and other products, while we will, undoubtedly, at no great distance of time, be an outlet for a large amount of Alberta's grain production. So it is quite natural that we in this province should evince a keen interest in Alberta's crop and prospects. The tangibility of this interest may be easily ascertained by discussing the crop outlook with any business man in this city. He will unhesitatingly declare that much depends upon the Northwest crop. From the beginning of the season the progress of the crop has been noted with intense interest in this province. It is understood that the success of the Northwest crop will in a large measure mean the restoration of commercial activity to its 10 per cent prosperous basis not only in British Columbia, but throughout the Dominion. Alberta's crop is of peculiar interest in British Columbia both on account of the contiguity of that province and because prosperity in it means increased demands for our natural products.

This week I travelled upwards of a thousand miles in Alberta and what I saw and heard of the crop prospects would make an optimist of a Chinese joss. I can advise the pessimist or the man with a defective liver to do nothing better than take such a trip within the next three or four weeks, while the grain is ripening and being harvested. The most coldly conservative estimator of this season's crop will find words difficult to express his enthusiasm. He will hear no pessimism in Alberta. Everybody there is confident. The crop is now practically assured. Everyone is preparing to take advantage of the results as a matter of course.

These results will mean, among other things, an immense influx of desirable immigration. It is generally conceded that the crop of the west will run 120,000,000 bushels. Such a tremendous return will set the tide of immigration running stronger than it has ever done before. Nothing attracts attention to the west like a bumper crop, and this year the west is now reasonably assured of a record breaker.

Wonderful Wheat Production.

One authority with whom I talked says the fall wheat yield in Southern Alberta will average forty-five bushels to the acre. A good deal of it, he assured me, will run fifty, fifty-five and even sixty-five bushels. Southern Alberta, it must be remembered, too, has only become known as being capable of wheat production in the last three or four years, for it was long regarded as a dry country and good only for cattle ranging. It is not so many years ago that even the C.P.R. advertised Southern Alberta as the great cattle ranging country, and the northern half as a wheat growing country of great promise.

But six or seven years ago some United States farmers who had been experienced in dry farming realized and demonstrated Southern Alberta's possibilities as a producer of fall wheat. As a result that portion of the province has sprung into a foremost place as a country not only of great possibilities, but as one now actually producing a considerable fraction of Canada's wheat crop.

The country is being settled by a most desirable class of farmers, mostly from the United States. These men come in with capital and what is even better, experience. They are the men who employ steam plows and all sorts of modern equipment, and the result is that they immediately become producers on a large scale. It is to this fact that Southern Alberta's production of wheat has so quickly assumed the important proportions which it has.

The great progress which has taken place in the last few years in Southern Alberta has, of course, had a reflex effect upon the city of Calgary, which has gone ahead with wonderful strides.

The City of Calgary.

Today it is an important wholesale centre, having sixty-five firms representing all the principal lines of merchandise. I am told that over thirty per cent. of the commercial travellers make their homes in that beautiful foothill city. Calgary presents a most substantial, prosperous appearance today, and conditions are as good as they look. The city is the most substantially built of its size in the west. Many of its business blocks and dwelling houses are built of cut sand stone, of which there is an unlimited supply close to the city. All the public school buildings are of the same material, and Vancouver could take a few pointers in school architecture from Calgary, for I have seen no better school buildings in any Canadian City than are to be seen in Calgary.

The Irrigated Lands.

There is in the block almost 30,000,000 acres of land, for all of which water is now available. By the system of intensive farming which irrigation makes possible, forty acres can be made almost as productive and certainly as profitable as 160 acres by the usual methods. This means that the irrigation belt will be three to four times as thickly populated as other portions of the prairies, thus assuring an immense rural population in immediate touch and support of Calgary. So well have the Dominion and provincial governments and the C.P.R. co-operated in the development of that gigantic scheme that land and water privileges can be secured on easier terms by intending settlers than has been the case in any other irrigated land opened on this continent, while the unrivalled fertility of the land makes it easily the most desirable from the settler's point of view that has ever been developed in America.

Although the land has been on the market only a short time, 30,000 acres have already been taken up in lots of 40 to 160 acres. The movement has only just begun, and if it is a conservative estimate that in five years a population of 10,000 may easily be expected, while complete settlement will mean an accession of anywhere from 250,000 to 500,000 in the population of the province. The C.P.R. is encouraging the good work by extending Liberal concessions in freight and passenger rates to intending settlers. These also lend to settlers all the advantages of a big staff of engineers and farm experts in locating desirable plots and otherwise assisting the settler.

Alberta's Cattle Business.

"How about the cattle business of this province?" I recently asked of H. C. McMullen, the C.P.R.'s export, who has for many years superintended this branch of the company's traffic in Alberta.

"Instead of this production of beef decreasing in this province," he answered, "Alberta will produce more than ever. Driving out the big cattle ranchers will have only a temporary effect. Of course there is a very considerable production from the ranges yet, and this will continue for some years, as there are some large areas of land held under leases from both the C.P.R. and the Dominion government, while there are large ranges owned by private ranchers. In time, of course, as the leases fall in and the land is demanded for grain raising, the leased land will cease to be cattle ranges, while in the case of the land owned by private companies or individuals they will become too valuable for use as ranges.

"The development of mixed farming, which is already important, will mean the production of beef on a large scale in the aggregate. Farmers will feed and fatten cattle individually, and the total will greatly exceed the aggregate from the old methods. We have seen enough already to justify us in that expectation. That evolution of the trade will have a steadying effect upon the supply, and a corresponding one on the prices. Instead of one or two large shipping seasons lasting a few weeks each, the shipments will be steady and regular the year round. Under the range system we have an abnormal demand for cars for a few months in the year, and none at all for the balance. This makes it a more difficult and expensive business for the company to handle than will be the case when shipments go on practically the year round. The country is losing nothing by the disappearance of the range fed cattle, and it will be an immense gainer under the system which is now replacing it."

Taking everything into consideration, its present prosperity and the brilliant future of its contributing territory, the people of Calgary are fully justified in their optimism of the future and their faith in their beautiful and progressive city.

Between Calgary and Edmonton.

It is nearly four years since I made my first trip over the line between Calgary and Edmonton. At that time there was but one train a day each way. Shortly before that there was a tri-weekly service. The trains then were of the rough and ready style, quite suggestive of the "wooly west." The passengers were nearly always all men. A woman was almost a curiosity. The towns were few and small between the two places. The train halted at Red Deer while the passengers ate at a hotel at mid-day. Edmonton itself was about half its present population.

The contrast between then and now is almost incredible. Two splendid, modern trains that would be a credit to any part of the country, equipped with parlors and dining cars or sleepers as the case may be, run daily between Calgary and Edmonton. You can now take a sleeper at Edmonton for Toronto or Montreal, and go through without change. This train service is, of course, only an index of the development of the country. Such a service could not have been supported four years ago because the people were not in the country to support it.

Four years ago, as I have said, the towns were few and small. Today there are half a dozen large towns where you will see every modern public utility except street cars. Where four years ago there were grass grown sidings are today big switch yards, huge elevators, warehouses crammed with goods, mostly farm implements and threshing machinery, while all about are activity and busy scenes of industry. The towns now boast of beautiful homes and modern business blocks.

But the most wonderful change is in the country. Four years ago the train rolled through long stretches of poplar and wolf willow, inhabited mostly by coyotes. Those dreary stretches have all but disappeared, in their room are cultivated fields, rolling pasture lands, big farm buildings and good roads, along which wind telephone pole and wires. The change is almost unbelievable, but there it is. It accounts for the busy towns, the modern trains, the marvellous growth of Calgary and Edmonton.

And the crop in this section is magnificent. Never have I seen a better stand of oats and wheat than is everywhere visible along that line. The hay cocks stand so thickly that one wonders how a wagon rack will pass through them. Peace, plenty and prosperity are shedding their blessings upon Alberta farmers in a very tangible manner today.

Edmonton, the Beautiful.

There are few townsites in Canada to compare in loveliness with that of Edmonton. I doubt if there is one other inland site which could be said to be an improvement. Edmonton's climate—in summer—is well nigh perfect; in winter it is clear, bracing, and often mild. Whether cold or mild, it is pleasant. Edmonton being the capital, is bound to become the social and educational centre, if not the commercial metropolis, of the province.

It will probably be the centre of a territory as large as that of Winnipeg, for it extends to the Arctic regions on one side and half way to Calgary on the south, until marked by the influence of Winnipeg, and west to the coast. This territory will of course be delimited to some extent by the manipulation of freight rates, but in any event Edmonton has a territory all its own equal to an empire in extent and natural wealth. Edmonton will be a queenly city, too, for its grand hills and majestic river contribute features unique in prairie cities. That Edmonton will be a railway centre second only to Winnipeg is also apparent. The C.N.R. is already in the city, the C.P.R. must come into it, and the G.T.P. will be there as soon as it can be constructed. The network of branch lines gridironing the country for 500 to 1,000 miles north, east and west which all these lines will build, will all lead to Edmonton. As a grain producer, the province of Alberta takes first rank in the world. It will soon be the greatest oat producer in the world. The Edmonton country has a record of 96 bushels to the acre. Sixty is common. Wheat is proportionately good. It grows 1,400 miles north. All the fur trade of the north will centre in Edmonton, as it has for threequarters of a century. The products of the far-off wilderness and those of the highest development of civilization will each contribute to the growth and wealth of Edmonton. Edmonton will surely be the prairie queen of Canadian cities.

NOTHING TO DISTURB SERENITY OF STRIKE

C.P.R. is Turning Away Applicants for Positions in Montreal Shops—Railwaymen's Passes Cancelled—Strike Settles Down to Contest of Endurance.

Montreal, August 11.—Not more than fifty men, all foreigners, applied for work at the Angus shops today, four being taken on. The strikers have twenty pickets out and they report that no strikers have returned to work as yet. The company has cancelled all passes issued to their men over the railway lines, so that those men who want to take a holiday during the strike will have to pay their own transportation. On Friday the men are to be paid off their wages due in a field near the shops. This afternoon a mass meeting of strikers is being held.

Winnipeg Aug. 10—The strike is developing but slowly. Vice-President Whyte says the company is not importing mechanics, but if idle men drift into the scene of action, why that is their affair.

Up to a late hour tonight nothing is reported. From Montreal comes a report that 140 additional mechanics from the car department have refused to work.

The situation here seems settling down to a contest of endurance, both parties maintaining their reserve. It is thought the C. P. R. is about to bring in strike-breakers as today it swore in a lot more special constables, bringing the total on duty to about two hundred.

These men, who, of course, are privileged to carry revolvers, have had little to do as yet, though the shops are carefully guarded, and none are permitted to enter without credentials. There is little sign of trouble, however, nor is any expected, even should the company fill the tented village with strike-breakers.

President James O'Connell, of the metal trades branch, of the American Federation of Labor, is expected from Washington in a day or two to join Chairman Bell Hardy in directing the strike.

The C. P. R. claim that general business is unaffected, but the men claim that freight trains are moving without inspection, the company handling all its energies to safeguard the prompt handling of passenger traffic.

TO GO INTO THE CONSTITUEN

Federal Cabinet Ministers S This Week—No Election nouncement Yet.

Ottawa, August 10.—The ministers will separate this w a fortnight or so, after a final of the cabinet council on T Hon. Messrs. Fielding and S erick Borden will go to Nova Hon. Dr. Pugsley to New Bru Hon. William Templeman to th fice Coast; Hon. Frank Oliver berta; and the Ontario and ministers will each visit their tive constituencies.

No Election Announceme

During their absence fro Capital it is probable each will be asked to address politic ings in their provinces. N nouncement has yet been m government circles as to whe not there will be a general this fall, and it is unlikely th thing definite in that respect known until next month while, however, the printing is busy printing the voters' l each constituency, and it will least six weeks to complete th Until these are ready and distr of course, no election can be he

Not an Infallible Sign.

The printing of the lists means a certain sign of pendin tion, as the law provides fo periodical printing and distri of voters' lists. In 1903, wh lists were got ready, an appeal country was put off until 1904 present parliament does not ex the effluxion of time until Fel 1910.

Are Revising the Lists.

In the unorganized districts tario, judges are now under instr to carry out the provisions of t passed at the last session, pro for the annual revision of the F voters' lists during August an tember. District Court judges unorganized districts of Nip Parry Sound, Algoma and Th Bay and Rainy River are left t carry out the provisions of th as amended without any speci struction from the government. Manitoba the county court have been similarly reminded duty imposed upon them of m an annual allocation of the prov lists to the federal constituenci the cases where overlapping oc

FERNIE'S NEED STILL GRE

Much Assistance Must be Give fore Winter Sets In.

Fernie, B.C., Aug. 10—A carefu alysis of the situation in rega relief in Fernie shows that cond continue urgent, and there is fu need for financial assistance fro side. The money which has been erously contributed has been t lieve the pressing necessities o moment, but the future gives cau deep concern.

In three months winter will be and by that time it will be nece to have the homes of some kind the whole population.

More than 96 per cent. of the p lation here last everything they sessed in the recent conflagration, while many of these will have i ance to enable them rebuild, there over 00 miners in addition to hands and other members of the ing population who will have abso ly no means immediately avai with which to make a beginning new home. It will be necessar make some provision for these at They must be assisted to buy clot bedding, kitchen utensils, and wh most important to build shacks kitchens in which to live during cold winter. Tents and even out spaces may answer for summer mo but when the wet and cold wi comes they must have roofs over t heads.

The needy ones comprise a big portion of homeless people, and t will be widespread suffering, especi among the women and children measures are not promptly taken house them.

There is no question of the m being needed at once. It is onl question of how quickly it can provided by kind hearted pe through the Dominion.

The policy of the city council of the committees working in junction with that body is well fined, and there is every assura that the contributions will be t to the best advantage. The fact no one has suffered acutely during past week has been due to the car manner in which the relief has b distributed, and this method will pursued up to the end of the chap Mayor Tuttle has issued an urg appeal to the people of Canada further financial assistance, and i hoped that there will be a liberal ponse. The city is also asking government of British Columbia fo cash grant, to be devoted to the sistance of the working people have lost their homes, and who n provide at least a portion of anot habitation before winter comes.

The measure of assistance to given by the Dominion governm has not yet been decided, but it is lieved that it will be generous.

The real danger in the present uation lies in the sanitary conditio There has been no rain in Fernie si the fire, and a large part of the peo living in tents and other tempor accommodations is bound to creat state of affairs inimical to the hea of the community. Every effort being made to minimize this dang but even the strenuous activity of t special committee of citizens appoi ed for the purpose can only delay t outbreak of a terrible epidemic unl means are provided for the installati of a better system. The sewers of t city are now of little use. Of cours while the water works have not s fered, it is almost impossible to mai tain satisfactory sanitation under t present conditions. A supply money to put the city out of the rea of an epidemic would be the greate investment which a philanthrop public could make.