

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN (SEMI-WEEKLY)

Delivered in City, 54 per cent. By mail, per year, \$2.00. By mail to United States per year \$2.00. SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year \$1. Subscribers in the United States \$2. All subscriptions strictly in advance.

BULLETIN CO., Ltd., DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1906.

WANTED—FACTORIES.

The opening of the new packing plant is an event of more than usual importance in the history of the city and district. We have had packing plants before of course, but the new one is of such dimensions as to be in another class, and to mark what we have reason to hope will be the opening of a broader era in our industrial and commercial development.

But there ought to be a broader significance than these immediate and direct benefits. The new plant is the largest west of Winnipeg. That means that for some reason or reasons Edmonton was selected as the most suitable point in the two Provinces for locating the enterprise. The reasons which induced the location of this industry here should attract others, others of the same kind and of different kinds. Industrial concerns are in a severe straits.

The conditions which favor the establishment of one or more of the same kind of different kinds. Industrial concerns are in a severe straits. The conditions which favor the establishment of one or more of the same kind of different kinds. Industrial concerns are in a severe straits.

Edmonton so far has been first and foremost a trading centre. It was founded by the opening of a trading post. It has continued a trading town. It is to-day little more than a trading town. It has grown because the volume of its trade has grown, perhaps at times faster than the growth of its trade warranted, but the reason there was any Edmonton was that trade was to be done here, and the reason it grew was that the opportunities of trade increased and multiplied. This condition cannot exist for ever if the city is to justify the expectations of those who have driven their stakes here. That our trade will grow is undoubted. The settlement of the country means at once the increase of business for our retail and wholesale houses. The importance of this element in the city's future must be by no means discounted. But neither must it be exaggerated.

There is a limit to the population which can be supported by the volume of trade we can develop, and that limit by no means satisfies our desires or expectations. Perhaps, too, there will be another side to the story of railway extension into the north country—viewed from Edmonton's standpoint. Somewhere, in that country, probably on the Peace, there will be another Edmonton, located three hundred miles or more nearer the heart of the fur country than we are. That Edmonton will capture the fur trade and do the business that accrues through the fur trade. That will mean an entry in our loss account. The growth of trading centres along the lines of railway in the country heretofore directly tributary to the city, will mean the loss of corresponding increase in our wholesale business. Plainly, if we are to reach the extension we hope for, and to maintain a firm footing both while we are reaching it and afterward, we must develop some other line than the one we have been following hitherto almost exclusively, and aspire to be something besides, and something more than, a trading centre.

That something else is illustrated in the opening of the new large packing plant. Edmonton must become a considerable manufacturing city if it is to become a considerable city. Unless it becomes this we must be satisfied to discount the future we expect and hope for. If it does so we will secure not only a broader basis of operation but a firmer foundation. An exclusively trading centre or an exclusively manufacturing community thoroughly loyal to the high tariff in

is like a one-legged stool, reliable enough while the forces counterbalance, but very liable to lose its equilibrium if struck by a trade depression, in the one instance or a labor dispute temporary of like faculty it has an enormous circulation, and its support and normally prosperous community, and the more diversified the better. Toward this desirable end the new packing establishment should help. Edmonton. Its location here is evidence that conditions are judged favorable for manufacturing purposes by those best qualified to judge. Its successful operation will be a standing advertisement to other manufacturers that the judgment has been substantiated by results.

The farming community have quite as much to hope from this line of development as the city. Directly the new plant should mean greater demand and better prices for stock. But if as is hoped, it induces or helps to encourage the starting of many large manufacturing concerns here, its indirect benefit will be greater still. Alberta is a long way from Britain and the distance can be no obstacle. Let Mr. Standfield's "wiped out" hide everywhere that the freight on the finished article is proportionately less than on the raw material. The smaller the volume of farm products we ship in the raw and the greater the volume shipped in the finished state the more money the farmer will get from his operations. There is economy all around in preparing the article for market where the raw material is produced. The farmers are producing the raw material. The aim of both city and country should be the establishment of factories to convert this into the ready-to-use article.

"THE UNKNOWN 'QUALITY.'" Huntingdon Gleazer: "Throughout the whole inquiry just concluded not a particle of evidence could be found in any way connect Mr. Standfield or his supporters with the offences alleged to have been committed. On the other hand, Mr. Standfield would not let the investigation proceed, so that the blame may be placed where it should rightfully be borne. That such evidence was not found is true. That it could not be found remains to be seen. The court did not permit any inquiry as to whose sins were laid on the scapegoat.

DEAF TO WARNINGS. The Opposition leaders were not without warnings that continued obstruction was likely to do them more harm than good—warnings from sources they had every reason to respect. This indeed they might have argued from the lukewarmness of a large section of their Parliamentary followers. For while an appearance of harmony was maintained, it was largely appearance and even so was maintained by the tact and prestige of the party whips rather than by mutual agreement on the wisdom of holding up the progress of public business.

As for the actual blockade—the fact which prevented business from being done—this was accomplished mainly by a score of voluble gentlemen who have appeared before the public in divers roles in recent years, some of them as land speculators operating with other people's money, some as the assailants of the reputation of their Parliamentary followers. For while an appearance of harmony was maintained, it was largely appearance and even so was maintained by the tact and prestige of the party whips rather than by mutual agreement on the wisdom of holding up the progress of public business.

From the country, too, came grumbles which to more astute leaders would have been suggestive. The party press generally of course stood for anything that differed from the Government's policies and proposals, and to that end endorsed anything that made it difficult or impossible for the Government to carry on business. But among the journals of less unwavering allegiance there was a marked lack of enthusiasm in the game, and in some cases an open expression of impatience with the peanut tactics.

One of the party organs spoke out plainly on the folly of employing what should be the last resort of an Opposition on occasions and in causes of little importance. This journal was concerned with anxiety for others as yet unknown. On the face of the thing suspiciously pointed in this direction which has been offered to quiet the money and the whiskey came from the Government into the hands of some one, and from some one, at possession of farmers in this country

forests and consistently opposes the Government on matters of general policy, though declining to emulate the hydrophobia of some of its contemporaries. It has an enormous circulation, and its support and normally prosperous community, and the more diversified the better. Toward this desirable end the new packing establishment should help. Edmonton. Its location here is evidence that conditions are judged favorable for manufacturing purposes by those best qualified to judge. Its successful operation will be a standing advertisement to other manufacturers that the judgment has been substantiated by results.

"So far as we can gather from the sleepy reports which the papers have been able to give us on the 'terrible struggle' which went on at Ottawa during the last three days of last week, it was a fight for more readiness to bring down information. Now an Opposition is certainly justified in demanding the fullest information. But the minister who was behind with his information explained that this Department was getting its ready as rapidly as it could, and that he would soon lay it on the table. He did not refuse to give a free Parliament; he promised to give it. The result was the Opposition kept Parliament sitting at great cost to the country, through three weary and empty days, while they protested against a minister who could not turn out information more than his clerks could work. Obstruction is the heaviest piece of siege artillery available to an Opposition. It is, moreover, a gun which can very easily blow itself to pieces. At Westminster it has blown itself to pieces, and that is a free Parliament. At Washington the very pieces have been barred out of sight, and the minister is helpless at the feet of the majority.

"If the minister positively refused information, then the situation would be changed. If the information, when it comes, is so scandalous and wasteful or worse, then we shall expect the Opposition to make the most of it. But it will only weaken its power to attract public attention to great wrongs, if it insists upon flagging the fast expenses of Parliament. The minister wants to ask a mild clerk why a letter has been delayed."

But warnings were wasted on the obstructionists. Neither the judgment of their fellow members nor the protests of the party whips deterred them. They persisted in employing the last weapon of an Opposition in a cause which their own friends hesitated to justify. Remembering who they were this is not strange. The blockade was the last stand of Mr. Foster and his allies fighting for a political existence they no longer deserved and which they desired to prolong by any means short of desperate. If their unjustified exercise of the power of obstruction costs the Opposition the power to obstruct the Conservative party will have paid one more instalment of the penalty imposed on them by a leader who lent his party to the defence of the indefensible.

"THE MAN BEHIND." The hat is being passed in Colchester, N. S., to raise money for Mr. Bayne's defence. If the recipients of his bounty could be prevailed upon to refund the collection would be ample. Just why anybody else should contribute is not very clear. As Mr. Bayne says a man who gets votes by the means Mr. Bayne employed is a true friend of the party, why should true friends of the party be invited to save him from the consequences? If, as Mr. Borden's friends of the press tried to allege, Bayne went into Colchester on one of his expeditions and dispersed hoards and hoze at his own expense, why should anybody care? If Bayne had wealth enough that he could afford to hand out money at the rate of \$45,000 per constituency and whiskey at the rate of \$5,000 millions per riding, surely he can scrape together a few hundred dollars to pay his lawyer's fees. And if as has been alleged, he did it all on his own hook, and, as is alleged, his doing it was detrimental to the party, then why should the party care whether he has any lawyer or not?

Taking up a subscription to defend him in court is the last link necessary to the Conservative party managers up to Mr. Bayne. If there is any doubt in the public mind, any doubt of their connection with him it is removed by the spectacle of their contributing to surround him with a legal bodyguard. If the honest member of the party entertained any shadow of hope that prudence had prevented the cause he avows deserving of sustaining the odium of the Colchester outrage that hope must now be dismissed. If it is hoped or expected a public endowed with intelligence will believe these men are putting their cash to defend a man whose offences are without their knowledge and against their wishes, there is a speedy disillusionment coming.

To the general public at least the determination to defend Mr. Bayne will be convincing proof that more than Mr. Bayne needs defence, and something over thirty years. In that time, up to November last of last year we had given away in homesteads and pre-emptions just about thirty million acres or something like a million acres a year. During the last two weeks therefore as much land has passed from the Government into the hands of some one, and from some one, at possession of farmers in this country

the preliminary hearing of the defence as in the average year in the past. Or, if the present rate were maintained we would place as much land in possession of settlers in sixty weeks as on the past thirty years. That is, from September 1st, 1905, until Christmas, 1906, the Government would transfer to settlers as many acres of land as were transferred to them by all successive Governments from the acquisition of the Northwest Territories until the beginning of the present month. And if this is not done it will be simply because there are not enough men willing to take the land offered to them.

From the purchase of the Northwest in 1875 up until 1896 the total amount of land given to settlers as homesteads and pre-emptions was seven million acres. In fourteen weeks at the present rate of disposal therefore, as much land would go into the farmers' control as in the twenty-one years that former Governments were giving it away or trying to give it away. To put it another way, the unoccupied land is being settled seventy-eight times as fast as the average rate of settlement up to 1896. One million acres equal 6,250 quarter sections. The late Conservative Government were in office from 1879 to 1896. During only four years out of the seventeen did they give away as many quarters to settlers in the whole twelve months as were given away during the past two weeks. In neither of the first two years of the present Government did the homestead entries for the year reach this figure, and those for the third year did not far exceed it. "The land for the settler" policy is putting the settlers on the land.

"ONTARIO'S DROUTH." After congratulating the Toronto Fair on not having been ruined by rain, the Mail and Empire adds in a different tone: "Unfortunately the weather that is most inviting to Exhibition crowds is not just now the best for the country. It is hoped that rain will soon fall over the greater part of the settled and productive area. The grass is withering for lack of rain and the hay-making is being delayed. The output of milk and butter and cheese declines. These dairy products are now one of the mainstays of agriculture. Corn and the root crops also show the need of rain. Wells are drying up, and the probability of a water shortage is embarrassing many farmers."

"This is unsatisfactory reading, but it demonstrates that no section of the Dominion is free from occasional drawbacks, or for that matter no section of the world. Of late years the Ontario papers have been confessing and lamenting pretty frequently weather conditions quite as adverse as those formerly held up as a bug-a-boo to the settlement of the West. Having made good our own standing it may be necessary one of these days to begin a campaign to establish Ontario's reputation as a field for profitable agricultural operations.

"THE LAND FOR THE SETTLER." POLICY BRINGS RESULTS. During the first half of the present month one million acres of land in the three prairie provinces passed directly from the ownership of the Government into the possession of farmers. This is the amount for which homestead and pre-emption entries were made and represents the net result of two weeks' operation of the new Land Act.

So far as the Government is concerned and so far as Government policy can effect, that land now belongs to the men who have entered for it as absolutely and irrevocably as though they carried the patents in their pockets. The acceptance of an entry is an undertaking on the part of the Government to give the entrant a deed to the land when he has fulfilled certain clearly defined conditions. If he does not fulfill them the fault is not with the Government. The land is given to him when his entry is accepted, and cannot be taken from him so long as he complies with the conditions of the grant. From the moment the land is given him he is entitled to and guaranteed the undisturbed possession of it and the exclusive use and cultivation of it forever if he will take it. True he does not get the title for three years, but his possession for all matters of use and cultivation is as secure before he gets the patent as after; and if he does not get the patent at the end of the three years it is because he has not exercised his rights to reside on the land and cultivate it. So far therefore as Government policy can go, this million acres has passed absolutely and forever from the possession of the crown directly into the ownership of the settlers.

These figures suggest some interesting comparisons. Canada has been giving land away to settlers for more than thirty years. In that time, up to November last of last year we had given away in homesteads and pre-emptions just about thirty million acres or something like a million acres a year. During the last two weeks therefore as much land has passed from the Government into the hands of some one, and from some one, at possession of farmers in this country

lieutenant with whom he does not dare appear in public he has himself to blame. A year ago the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto News signed up Mr. Foster's future usefulness or uselessness to the party in this language: "The fact is that the revelations before the insurance commission have shocked the public mind. Conservatives may find all the defences or palliations they please, but the fact remains that the public does not like the business methods disclosed. Henceforward, Mr. Foster's criticisms, skillful as they may be, powerfully as they may be presented, will lose nearly all of their real political value. The inarticulate voters who read them in the papers will say: 'Yes, all very clever; but—' and that 'but' will spell a big percentage of Conservative chances of victory."

"This is presuming that Mr. Foster's attack next session will be as sharp and persistent as it was last session. But all sorts of moral influences affect a man's work. Last session Mr. Sifton made a tremendous counter-attack—a masterpiece of scientific vituperation—upon Mr. Foster, and took a lot of steam out of his subsequent attacks. Think of the Liberal counter-attacks next session! Let Mr. Foster open his mouth to say, 'Saskatchewan Valley Land Company'—and we shall hear 'Carrot River lands' following from the back benches opposite. If the edge is not taken off his attacks the facts of human nature and last session's evidence as to Mr. Foster's temperament will have some violent consequences."

"Suppose that Mr. Borden took some step that for the present will show that Mr. Foster henceforward is not his lieutenant, is simply an ordinary member of Parliament, and for the future will be a guarantee that in any Borden cabinet the name of Foster will not be included. What then? "The Conservative party will stand clear of the injury done it by the insurance commission exposure. It will, instead, be strengthened. Mr. Borden will in effect say to the country: 'I have set my house in order; let the government do likewise.' The effect will be that the Conservative party can pursue its assaults on the government untrammelled."

Both the analysis and the conclusion were worthy of attention and were reiterated by scores of journals averring loyalty to both the leader and the party. But Mr. Borden declined to heed them. He rushed to Mr. Foster's defence, denounced the Commission, and called upon his followers to do likewise. Some responded and some did not. Those who did not may claim immunity from personal discredit, though they can scarcely escape sharing the odium which attaches to the party through the ill-considered or unadvised action of their leader and their colleagues. But for Mr. Borden there is no escape. He may bow to public opinion by avoiding the folly of appearing in public with Mr. Foster. But he stands sponsor personally and jointly for Mr. Foster's dealings with the funds of the Independent Order of Foresters, and for the consequences those dealings have brought upon the members of that Order. That he assumed the sponsorship against the advice of his friends and the protests of some of his followers is not likely to make his path smoother.

"DOUBLE-HEADED SEDITON." Dr. Goldwin Smith, a veteran lecturer who has won distinction by successively supporting and opposing almost everything in the calendars of religious faith and public policy, seems bound to win the title of consistency in one realm at least. Years ago he was characterized as a "retailer of stale edification." He testifies his claim to the title still by this intemperate libel on one-third of our population.

The Friendship, while it is held by a Frenchman, is inevitably under the influence of a foreign power. A foreign power the Papacy really is, though its political action is based on its religious pretension. The paragraph is quoted with approval by the Opposition newspaper published in the Capital of the Dominion.

At the same time the leading Conservative newspaper printed in the French language declares: "We have always said that in a country like ours, where the majority is Protestant and English, it is a misfortune for our race that the Prime Minister should be a Frenchman. An English Prime Minister, who would need the French group to keep himself in power, would always respect our rights more and defend our privileges more vigorously than a French Prime Minister could do, who must necessarily count upon the goodwill of the English to keep himself in power." Thus while English Opposition journals declare Laurier is too French to be an Englishman, the French Conservative press declares Laurier is too English to be a Frenchman. By one it is laid down that a French Canadian cannot be loyal to the national interests; by the other contended that the cannot be sufficiently disloyal to them. It is this not double-headed sediton, what is it?

"MR. FOSTER'S SPONSOR." If Mr. Borden now finds himself embarrassed by the possession of a

ers shall influence the tariff so as to ruin the business of the farmers. With all deference, the prairie farmer has not tried to "dominate" the tariff. That has been the role of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. For years they played the role up to the limit, and bled the farmers as they pleased. Of late years we have had a Government that declined to be "dominated" by the manufacturers and showed inclination to heed the interests and protests of the Western farmer. Yet the Western farmer has not carried his protests and demands beyond the actual defence of his own interests. Had he done so he would have taken the war-path long ago and whooped for free trade with the United States.

If the Canadian Manufacturers' Association had the rudiments of a tangible respect for the truth or a few grains of economic sense no such expression as quoted above would be permitted to go abroad as reflecting their attitude toward the West. They know, none better, that so far from attempting to injure their interests by dominating the tariff the farmer on the prairie has paid hard cash out of his pocket every day since he located here and is doing it yet in preference to demanding a tariff which would injure them. What benefit does the Western farmer get because there are factories in Toronto and Montreal? Let that farmer be seen buying from those factories for twenty years, and paying freight on goods over a three thousand mile railway haul which only for the tariff he could have bought cheaper a thousand miles from home. Yet he has not demanded and does not demand the abolition of the tariff. All he asks is that the tariff be kept low enough to prevent the Toronto and Montreal factory-owner strangling him. Yet because he does so he is labelled by those gentlemen as harboring a malicious desire to ruin them and impatiently aspiring to shape the whole fiscal policy of the country to his own ends. The Western farmer has sweetened his palate to preserve the integrity of Canadian industry and commerce and this is the thanks he gets from the men who have waxed arrogant and grown gony on the proceeds of his toil.

If the Western farmer is growing weary of bearing the whole burden of preserving Canadian trade in Canadian factories the manufacturers have themselves to blame. How have they rewarded his efforts save by insolence or what have they done to second them? While he has sent the proceeds of his season's labor to the Eastern landowner, the Eastern implement maker, the Eastern stocking maker, the Eastern grocery maker, what have they done in return but grumble that "The money of the East built the West," save to pray, petition and threaten the Government to allow them to demand still larger contributions from him? Where are the factories that under any system of reciprocal policy they ought to have built in the Western cities? Where is the "home market" that according to their trade theory and their eternal promises they were to create for his produce? How in any way, shape or form is the Western farmer benefited by trading with the Eastern provinces more than he would be by trading with Illinois, Ohio, Kansas and Wisconsin? Yet he pays his hard-earned money without grumbling to preserve the entity of Canadian commerce and to build up Canadian industries from which he gets no benefit and from whose owners he receives abuse.

If one of these days the Western farmer does undertake to "dominate" the tariff through a Parliamentary representation large enough to make and unmake governments the Canadian Manufacturers' Association may credit themselves with having killed the bird that laid the golden eggs. The weapons by which they are accomplishing that end are:

- 1. Their persistent neglect to establish factories in the Western country and give the farmer the benefit of the "home market" they talk so much about;
2. The equally persistent insult with which they revile as enemies the men who have made them rich and denounce as traitors to Canadian interests the men who pay more to maintain those interests to get other class or section of the Canadian people.

"SECOND BEST." Edmonton travels in good society in the London money market. For the current year five per cent, debentures of four Canadian cities have ranged thus: Toronto . . . . . 105% to 107% Edmonton . . . . . 103% to 107% Winnipeg . . . . . 101% to 105% Montreal . . . . . 99% to 101% Edmonton was second best, but second best in this class is pretty good.

"Scourge at Manila." Manila, Sept. 18.—During the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock this morning, twenty-five cases of cholera and six deaths have been reported. A great storm is now drenching Manila and it is believed that a typhoon is raging off the coast and fears are felt for shipping.

"THEY CAME, THEY SAILED." Mr. Ames told his audience up to 1900 the lands of the West were still in the hands of "nations." The speculator and conqueror, To-day "ator holds large areas of cultural lands, waiting for the only "area" of a land that Mr. Ames, as being held by the common and conqueror speculator alleged to have swopped deo in 1900 was the 250,000 acres of the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company with settlement come Mr. Ames admits. Then it until 1900 the last possession of the Crown was the following little table:

"A SAMPLE." The Mail and Empire "Government has given up of the timber area of 'politicians.' The present never 'gave' an to any man, politician was once a Government 20 million acres in a single 10,000 acres in a single cent, more than the present has sold in twenty. Altogether the present has sold 6,400 square mile to the highest bid represents 50 per cent. Western timber, how can former Government sold away 29,000 square mile amount sold by the present is just about one timber Mr. Ames says a by men to whom the present sold it or gave it. money, therefore, we have miles more in possession than we had twenty-five. And this is what the politics! What insufficient must take the elector's

"IS THIS ADOPT." At Liverpool, N.S., Mr. Hs Halifax platform had ed by the Conservative when, while and how the ed it, or when, where a manner they were given adopt, amend, or reject state for obvious reasons information is produced pardoned for respectfully 'accept the assurance.' As doing were still in the oldest and one of the most Conservative newspapers minion on the most import in the Halifax calendar. Gazette was fighting the Conservatism before Mr. born, and is fighting them is what the Eastern provinces Borden's flirtation with the ownership of telegraph lines:

"The telegraph and tele-Canada represent a heavy doing were still in the country they have on spread. Their purchase volve a heavy outlay of cap would have to be continuing expenditure on extensive country industry and commerce. There will be of the country, and especially Conservatives, those who that private enterprise as capital, which have provided ment with as efficient a and telegraph service as found in the world, can carry on a work that has been in, at least until the present, to do with less credit there is a general complaint services as now managed. It is the duty of a government's duty to which others are doing well

"ELEVATORS." In his speech at Niagara Mr. Ames told his audience up to 1900 the lands of the West were still in the hands of "nations." The speculator and conqueror, To-day "ator holds large areas of cultural lands, waiting for the only "area" of a land that Mr. Ames, as being held by the common and conqueror speculator alleged to have swopped deo in 1900 was the 250,000 acres of the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company with settlement come Mr. Ames admits. Then it until 1900 the last possession of the Crown was the following little table:

Table with 2 columns: City, Percentage Range. Toronto: 105% to 107%; Edmonton: 103% to 107%; Winnipeg: 101% to 105%; Montreal: 99% to 101%.

"ELEVATORS." In his speech at Niagara Mr. Ames told his audience up to 1900 the lands of the West were still in the hands of "nations." The speculator and conqueror, To-day "ator holds large areas of cultural lands, waiting for the only "area" of a land that Mr. Ames, as being held by the common and conqueror speculator alleged to have swopped deo in 1900 was the 250,000 acres of the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company with settlement come Mr. Ames admits. Then it until 1900 the last possession of the Crown was the following little table:

Table with 2 columns: City, Percentage Range. Toronto: 105% to 107%; Edmonton: 103% to 107%; Winnipeg: 101% to 105%; Montreal: 99% to 101%.

"ELEVATORS." In his speech at Niagara Mr. Ames told his audience up to 1900 the lands of the West were still in the hands of "nations." The speculator and conqueror, To-day "ator holds large areas of cultural lands, waiting for the only "area" of a land that Mr. Ames, as being held by the common and conqueror speculator alleged to have swopped deo in 1900 was the 250,000 acres of the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company with settlement come Mr. Ames admits. Then it until 1900 the last possession of the Crown was the following little table:

"ELEVATORS." In his speech at Niagara Mr. Ames told his audience up to 1900 the lands of the West were still in the hands of "nations." The speculator and conqueror, To-day "ator holds large areas of cultural lands, waiting for the only "area" of a land that Mr. Ames, as being held by the common and conqueror speculator alleged to have swopped deo in 1900 was the 250,000 acres of the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company with settlement come Mr. Ames admits. Then it until 1900 the last possession of the Crown was the following little table:

Table with 2 columns: City, Percentage Range. Toronto: 105% to 107%; Edmonton: 103% to 107%; Winnipeg: 101% to 105%; Montreal: 99% to 101%.

"ELEVATORS." In his speech at Niagara Mr. Ames told his audience up to 1900 the lands of the West were still in the hands of "nations." The speculator and conqueror, To-day "ator holds large areas of cultural lands, waiting for the only "area" of a land that Mr. Ames, as being held by the common and conqueror speculator alleged to have swopped deo in 1900 was the 250,000 acres of the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company with settlement come Mr. Ames admits. Then it until 1900 the last possession of the Crown was the following little table:

Table with 2 columns: City, Percentage Range. Toronto: 105% to 107%; Edmonton: 103% to 107%; Winnipeg: 101% to 105%; Montreal: 99% to 101%.

"ELEVATORS." In his speech at Niagara Mr. Ames told his audience up to 1900 the lands of the West were still in the hands of "nations." The speculator and conqueror, To-day "ator holds large areas of cultural lands, waiting for the only "area" of a land that Mr. Ames, as being held by the common and conqueror speculator alleged to have swopped deo in 1900 was the 250,000 acres of the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company with settlement come Mr. Ames admits. Then it until 1900 the last possession of the Crown was the following little table:

Table with 2 columns: City, Percentage Range. Toronto: 105% to 107%; Edmonton: 103% to 107%; Winnipeg: 101% to 105%; Montreal: 99% to 101%.

"ELEVATORS." In his speech at Niagara Mr. Ames told his audience up to 1900 the lands of the West were still in the hands of "nations." The speculator and conqueror, To-day "ator holds large areas of cultural lands, waiting for the only "area" of a land that Mr. Ames, as being held by the common and conqueror speculator alleged to have swopped deo in 1900 was the 250,000 acres of the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company with settlement come Mr. Ames admits. Then it until 1900 the last possession of the Crown was the following little table:

Table with 2 columns: City, Percentage Range. Toronto: 105% to 107%; Edmonton: 103% to 107%; Winnipeg: 101% to 105%; Montreal: 99% to 101%.