LIQUOR BILL HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN

Did Not Observe Provisions of British North America Act in Introducing Bill.

From Thursday's Bulletin.

The features of yesterday's sessions were the withdrawal of the resolution of W. F. Puffer, M.P.P., concerning property rights of maried women, and of the bill introduced by C. Hiebert, member for Rosebud, in respect to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The latter was found to be in itself out of order because of the provision contained in section 47 of the bill, stating that the funds for carrying out this Act should be provided out of the general revenues of the Province of Alberta.

Such a bill, it was pointed out by the member for Sturgeon, could, according to the provisions of the British North America Act, and of the Rules of the House, only be in order when first recommended by a message of the Lieutenant-Governor. The following section of the Rules of the House contains the ruling:

By the 54th and 90th sections of the Imperial Act, 30 Vic., Chap 3, The British North America Act, 1867, it is provided that the House shall not adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address or bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost, to any purpose that has not been first recommended by a message of the Lieutenant-Governor in the session in which such vote, resolution, address or bill is proposed.

Mr. Hiebert, in withdrawing his bill on a ruling of the Speaker, was informed that he may bring it again into the House, three correct modes of procedure being open to him.

Amusing features of the debate of Mr. Puffer's resolution to secure property rights of married women was the statement by one speaker a lawyer, that husbands with property were much more generous to their wives in the disposition of this property than women with money were. "The experience of legal men generally was," he said, "that a man would not only will his money and property to his wife, but would often make her sole executrix, while women with wealth, real or personal, always insisted upon bequeathing it to her children absolutely, seemingly afraid that her husband would marry again. She tells her lawyers frankly that she doesn't want any other women to have anything to do with her property.

"The extent of the rich woman's generosity to her husband is that if she has no children she may allow him the use of some of her wealth during his life, taking good care that it is so placed in trust that on his death it reverts to her own people."

Drainage Act.

Hon. Mr. Cushing's Act respecting drainage was given a first reading in the House yesterday, and comes up on Monday for its second reading. "An Act respecting the Caron Collieries Railway Company," introduced by Mr. Simmons, also received a first reading.

In committee of the whole the House reported progress on "An Act respecting the Alberta Industrial School for Boys," introduced by Hon. Mr. Cross. The Act and amendments passed its second reading, and will come up for its final reading on Friday. Mr. Simmon's Act respecting the Grand Lodge of Alberta, A. F. and A. M." was permitted to stand over. An Act to Amend the Lethbridge Charter was reported with amendments and will be given a final reading on Tuesday. Consideration of the Act respecting the Town of Magrath will be resumed to-morrow.

Debate on Resolution.

Mr. Hiebert, the member for Rosebud, who had moved the adjournment of the debate on Mr. Puffer's resolution, spoke briefly in favor of that resolution, stating that he gave his support to its effort to equalize property rights in marriage relations. If at times in Alberta hardships came to a wife because of her husband disposing of his property without her knowledge, or willing it away from her then something should be done to make these things impossible.

To change the system of title to property, he felt, would scarcely be a forward step. Yet something should be done to prevent a wrong being possibly done to married women in this province.

J. R. Boyle, member for Sturgeon, made a very capable and interesting address upon this subject, entering into the details of the case in a thorough way that held the attention of the audience throughout. The movers of the resolution, with whose views he quite coincided, had however not really asked for what they wanted. The women asking for the legislation were not sufficiently en rapport with the facts of the case either. What they wanted was really protection for a wife in cases when a man died intestate or willed his property away from his wife.

In other cases of trouble the complaint of the woman was actually against the husband, not the law. Last year the Legislature had provided that a woman who sues her husband for alimony may secure an injunction restraining him from disposing of his property, and if she get an order of the court he must pay her alimony.

Protection for a wife after the death of a husband was sometimes necessary though it was the experience of lawyers that men with property were much more generous to their wives in making wills than the women with money were to their husbands.

Mr. Boyle explained the origin of the right of dower for wives, dating from early days in which a wife's property passed on her marriage to her husband. There was in the English law with this right of dower a right of courtesy which gave a man a share in the enjoyment of a monied wife's property. Both were abolished however. Dower rights to women only pertained to real estate, not to personal property, and its only value is in case of her husband's death and his willing his property to others that she may claim her right.

Remedy Suggested.

A surer way to secure against trouble of this kind under present conditions was to impose restrictions upon absolute power of either consort in disposing of propety by will. Perhaps in case of intestacy a wife might be given a prior claim to the property to the extent of some specific sum. The legislation would be justified in interfering to prevent a husband or wife from absolutely dispossessing her or his consort by will.

Under the old Territorial Ordinance a wife had very full claims upon a man's personal property, which often amounted to much more than his real estate. Mr. Boyle moved in amendment to Mr. Puffer's resolution:

"That in the opinion of this House it would be in the interests of the general public if some restrictions were put upon married couples in the disposition of their property in making their wills."

This amendment was seconded by W. C. Simmons. A. S. Rosenroll then spoke against the resolution very much along the lines of his speech Tuesday night. He said the main complaint he heard through the country concerning wills was the cost of probate and administration.

Government Will Take It Up.

Hon. Mr. Rutherford rising, expressed the indebtedness of the House in bringing this matter of the married women's rights before the House. He recalled the measure introduced by Mr. Justice Stuart when a member of the House, but he had dropped it because of the many obstacles.

He would say that it would be unwise to interfere with the Torrens system of title as embodied in the Land Titles Act, but something might be done to limit the disposition of property. The resolution brought up had not satisfied the various members discussing it, but if any member wished to continue the legislation suggested by the resolution the Attorney-General's department would be at their service and before the next session a measure meeting all the needs of the case in hand could be brought before the House.

In consideration of this he favored the withdrawal both of the resolution and of the amendment. Mr. Puffer later asked the leave of the House to withdraw his resolution. Mr. Robertson of High River complimented the House upon the high tone of the debate during this session and particularly congratulated J. R. Boyle, the deputy speaker, upon his capable and interesting speech.

On motion of the premier the House adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

WILL BENEFIT WORKMEN.

Bill Brought in Manitoba House to Benefit Injured Workmen.

Winnipeg, Feb. 13. — J. F. Mitchell, North Winnipeg, moved in the legislature yesterday afternoon the second reading of the workmen's compensation bill which is designed to enable employees more easily to obtain compensation for injuries sustained while pursuing their employment. This is to be achieved by fixing the amounts of compensation for injuries. If in the case of death, the workman leaves any dependents, the employer has to pay a sum equal to the deceased earnings during the previous three years or $1,500, whichever of these sums is larger, but not to exceed $2,000.

Where total or partial incapacity has resulted the weekly payment of not more than fifty per cent. of his earnings is to be made to the workman during his incapacity. In case of dispute the matter to be referred to arbitration. Its second reading was agreed to. The bill repealing the wolf bounty was opposed by J. A. Campbell of Dauphin, and Glenn Campbell, and was practically killed, the measure being passed on to a committee to be formally cremated.

FINDLA YRIVER PLACERS.

Lure Two Veteran Prospectors, Who Will Go in Before Rush.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 12.—Henry Alles, a veteran prospector, is down from Prince Rupert outfitting for a flying trip to the alleged placer goldfields on Findlay River in the northern interior of British Columbia. He will be accompanied by his old partner, Mose Burns, who is expected daily from Phoenix, B.C., and Wm. P. Williams, a New Zealander.

Mr. Alles expects to be panning gold long before the big rush sets in with the opening of navigation on the Skeena river. He plans to start at the end of the month from Kitamaat and tramp over the mountain ranges to Hazelton. There his party will buy horses and journey inland over the government trail built last year. Mr. Alles is confident that he will be on the Findlay river before the snow starts to melt.

He has been a prospector for twenty-five years, having amde and lost half a dozen fortunes. With his old partner, Mose Burns, he has roughed it in the wilds of every mining state in the Union. They have fought Indians in Arizona, dug gold in Colorado, located silver mines in Idaho,

Barred from the U. S.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 12.—Three people in two weeks have been turned back by the United States officers at Niagara suspension bridge. The first was Perry, a man who went to get new legs at Buffalo, and the latest is a young girl who wanted to go to friends at Pittsburg. She has means but was warned at the station that she was not to cross the border. She returned to the hospital.

REMODELLING THE IMMIGRATION ACT

Minister Withdraws Government Amendment to Permit of Further Remodelling.

Ottawa, Feb. 12—In the Commons today Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, withdrew the government amendment to the Immigration act, explaining that it was proposed to introduce another measure later containing the further remodelling found necessary to meet western conditions.

An unusual incident was the resolution moved by A. K. McLean, Liberal, of Lunenburg, to amend the House rules to require two days' notice of the discussion of any issue on motion to go into supply. He supported the motion by citing a similar English rule, declaring that under the present practice members were often taken by surprise. The opposition leader objected to the resolution as a violation of the immemorial rules of the members of the House in England and Canada since confederation. Gilbert McIntyre, Liberal, South Perth, had formerly seconded this resolution, but later withdrew, declaring he would oppose it. The premier opposed the resolution. Under the present practice indifferent matters were often brought before the House, but that was better than interfering with rules of long standing. As it was, he asked McLean to be satisfied with calling attention to the question and to withdraw the motion. McLean accepted the premier's suggestion.

Dr. Shaffner, Conservative, Souris, inquired what action was proposed by the government regarding the committee's report of the existence of a lumber combine in the west. The premier replied that the provincial attorney generals were responsible and one had already taken action.

Marshall and Blain asked three questions regarding A. W. Fraser, K. C., whose name was prominent in the timber limits' debate. Hon. Mr. Aylesworth told Blain that Fraser had been paid by the department of justice $10,911.66 on behalf of all departments since 1896. As offset P. D. MacLean secured a reply that W. D. Hogg, K. C., (for several years president of the Ottawa Conservative association) and firms of which he was a member, received during the same period $20,903-55, and is now engaged as counsel regarding the disputed accounts between the Dominion, Quebec and Ontario.

Three orders of the House for original documents in connection with timber berths passed without discussion, the members giving reasons in the exact words of the premier and adopting the suggestion that the documents be restored as soon as examined.

Mr. Lancaster's bill to amend the Canada Shipping act by requiring that masters and mates of Canadian vessels be British citizens was given its second reading. Mr. Lancaster pointed out that the United States would not issue certificates or licenses except to American citizens. The bill was warmly supported on both sides of the House. Hon. Mr. Brodeur said he would consent to the second reading, though he feared the bill would clash with the British Merchant Shipping act of 1894. He would himself introduce a bill later to meet the question. R. L. Borden suggested that the British government be communicated with regarding Canada having the right to control inland water. | The House rose at six o'clock.

REGINA'S CHINESE CASE.

Charge Against Mayor Smith is Dismissed With Costs.

Regina, Feb. 12.—On the opening of the Supreme Court this morning, Judge Prendergast delivered a decision in the test case of Wing Chong Lung vs. J. W. Smith. He stated that there was no evidence produced connecting Mayor Smith in any way with the raid upon the Chinese, and therefore he dismissed the action with costs. By arrangement between counsel twelve similar actions for damages brought b ythe Chinese residents in the city against His Worship were aiso dismissed with costs in each case. The case of Mah Po against the Mayor still stands, the circumstances in that suit, it is alleged, being different from the other cases.

The test suit of Wing Chong Lung for $2,000 damages against Chief of City Police Harwood and Constables Gleadon and Hoggarth and Corporal Hogg, of the R.N.W.M.P., was then proceeded with. In the course of the day evidence was given by Corporal Hogg, Chief Harwood and Phil Francombe, who acted as interpreter for the police on the occasion of the now famous raid. The evidence of the police went to show that the search of the Chinese quarters was decided on as the only possible way of determining whether Charlie Mack, the Chinaman wanted on a charge of murder, was being hidden by his compatriots. The witnesses stated that the Chinamen were not placed under arrest, being merely detained for two or three hours in the City Hall while their residences were thoroughly searched. When the court rose this afternoon the evidence in the case was completed and an adjournment was made for eight days, when the counsel will deliver their addresses.

Assassin Had Competed With King.

Lisbon, Feb. 14—It is learned that a bomb was found under the stage where King Carlos landed on the day of the assassination, but it failed to explode because of a defective fuse. Several persons have called at the home of Buica, one of the dead assassins to give money to his mother-in-law for the support of his children. It has just been learned that shortly before the crime Buica competed with the king in a shooting match, beating his royal opponent by several points.

Montreal Man Attempts Suicide.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—W. H. Salmon, formerly of Montreal, attempted suicide here to-day by cutting his throat but he will recover.

N. S. LEGISLATURE OPENS.

Speech From Throne Forecasts Some Important Legislation.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 13—Lieut. Governor Fraser opened the second session of Nova Scotia's thirty-fourth legislature this afternoon in beautiful weather with all the brilliancy and impressiveness which has long marked this ceremony. A forecast of several important matters which will come before the House this session was made in the speech from the throne. Among them is a measure for the better payment of common school teachers, a measure for the better registration of vital statistics, and a measure dealing with old age pensions.

The speech expressed the hope that the financial situation may be sufficiently improved this year for the government to arrange for the Halifax and Guysboro railway construction; the establishment of a department of industries and immigration; a technical school system; an improved road act. The continued prosperity prevailing in the province and the adjustment of provincial subsidies were also referred to.

UNITED STATES HAS NO POWDER

Ex-Secretary Shaw Makes Sensational Statement Before Republican Club.

Marshall, Mich., Feb. 13.—In a remarkable address last night, before the Republican Club here, ex-Secretary Shaw, after eulogizing the policies of the present administration, pointed out the time had come for the restoration of confidence, in view of the fact that "over three hundred thousand freight cars are standing empty on the tracks, eight thousand locomotives out of business, ten per cent. of the population of the large cities idle, and, for the first time under the Republican administration, free soup kitchens have been established in every industrial centre." He therefore warns against Mr. Jennings Bryan, who has declared that he will out-Roosevelt, the president, in his onslaughts on wealth:

Speaking of the American navy, he depreciated the fact that the United States has practically no merchant marine. He said: "We have a navy of which American people are proud. It consists of battleships, a few torpedo boats, well trained and brave officers, peerless gunnery and well-disciplined and courageous seamen. A peaceful squadron has recently been sent to the Pacific Ocean, accompanied by twenty-seven colliers of foreign construction, floating alien flags. This imperative but hired service will cost millions of dollars every sixty days. Had a declaration of war preceded the expedition the foreign vessels could not have been hired nor could they have been purchased. Battleships without coal are as worthless as without guns. If all the powder mills in the United States were to work 24 hours every day for 30 days their product would last our navy about two hours. I am told on the best of authority that at least one of our European rivals can produce as much powder in one day as the United States can in twelve months. These facts are as well known to the naval authorities of Europe and Asia as to our navy department, and concerning them both are silent. We are deceiving no one but ourselves."

FOURTEEN YEAR SENTENCE.

Handed Out by Judge Winters to Horse Thief in Medicine Hat.

Medicine Hat, Alta., Feb. 13.—Isidore Le Framboise and Geo. Brown, asked for a speedy trial and were arraigned before Judge Winters in the District Court, where they pleaded guilty to stealing fifteen horses from Chief Porquipine, another from "Darknight," and one from Charles Evans. The horses were lifted within half a mile of the city and the act savored too much of grand-stand play to be taken seriously. La Framboise, however, bears a bad reputation for such foolhardy acts, and was taking desperate chances in trying to escape both before and after his arrest, and a sentence of fourteen years' penal servitude was imposed. His companion, Brown, being only sixteen, was sent up for three years.

THE MAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Shaw Names Morgan the Money King As the Man.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 13.—The Journal to-day prints an interview with former secretary of the treasury of the United States, Leslie M. Shaw, in which Mr. Shaw states that he would like to see J. Pierpont Morgan president of the United States.

"Of course, that remark might be, will be, I might say, misunderstood," continued Mr. Shaw, "but I will tell you this, Mr. Morgan is a much misunderstood man. If he was president he would give an administration that would rank with the best in the history of our executives."

Students Wanted Souvenirs.

Ottawa, Feb. 13—Five hundred students of the Laval university visited the Capital as the guests of Hon. Mr. Brodeur today. They had their meals at the Russell house. Shortly after they left a serious shortage of table silverware was discovered. The police yere notified and the students' special was held up and Hon. Mr. Brodeur, who was on the platform, advised the students to return the articles. Over two hundred silver knives, forks, spoons, pepper and salt boxes were recovered, these being taken as souvenirs, but much is still missing. The president of the Laval University association advised the proprietors of the hotel that the loss would be made good.

THE BIG QUESTION IS DISTRIBUTION

Representatives of Alberta and Saskatchewan Satisfied With Seed Grain Proposition.

Winnipeg, Feb. 12.—Hon. W. R. Motherwell, of Regina, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, and George Harcourt, of Edmonton, deputy minister of agriculture for Alberta, arrived in the city yesterday morning from the east. For several weeks they have been in Ottawa negotiating with the Dominion government in regard to the purchase of seed wheat for the West.

"We are quite satisfied with the result of our mission," said Mr. Motherwell, "for we got all we asked for, and if it is not enough the fault is ours. The amount of money which we, in Saskatchewan, will have at our disposal, is $1,825,000, while the total amount of the two provinces is $2,850,000.

"But the securing of money is the less tpart, and the big question is the distribution of the grain. The task of distributing the seed over that vast country is an enormous one. We have thus scarcely started upon the work of providing seed for the farmers. However the application forms were sent out all over the country from Ottawa a week ago, and are now in the hands of the postmasters, agricultural societies, the secretaries of local improvement districts and others. This will help us somewhat, as the time is short before the grain will be needed."

Mr. Motherwell and Mr. Harcourt left last night for the West.

First Application of New Act.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 15.—The first application of the Natal Act was made this morning on the arrival of the steamer Iroquois from Seattle. Two Japanese, one Hindu and two Frenchmen were examined and all admitted. The Hindu could speak good English and had two hundred dollars, and the Japanese also easily passed the educational test. Interest is growing in the new act in view of the expected arrival of the C.P.R. liner Arabia, which is reported to have two hundred Hindus aboard, when it is expected a deadlock is probable between the Federal and provincial authorities.

Senate Committee Passes Lancaster Bill.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—The Hamilton Radial Electric Railway bill passed this morning after nine days of obstinate resistance. Sub-amendments, regulating the grading conditions of the entrance into Toronto were added. The railway committee of the Senate this morning passed the Lancaster bill to force railways to protect crossings, adding, however an amendment which aims at empowering the Railway Commission to deal more freely with each crossing on its merits, and with the speed of trains.

Nova Scotia Legislature Opens To-day.

Halifax, Feb. 12.—The Provincial Legislature will open to-marrow. Among the measures forecasted is the establishment of a bureau of vital statistics, increasing the grants to school teachers and old age pensions for miners. It is reported that the prohibitionists will make another effort to have a provincial law introduced.

Banking Crisis Is Past.

Copenhagen, Feb. 13.—Folkething to-day authorized the state to guarantee the liabilities of the Freeholders' bank. The finance minister, Wilhelm Lassen, said the banking crisis could be regarded as past.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINARD'S LINIMENT

COCHRANE MAN ILL.

Dick Score of Score Bros., Toronto, Seriously Ill in Calgary.

Calgary, Alta., Feb. 15.—Dick Score, of Cochrane, a young man of good appearance, was found by the city police on Thursday evening apparently in an intoxicated condition and was removed to the station. Sergeant Mill who is in charge at night watched the man closely and he appeared to recover from the effects of the liquor but later was taken ill again and the sergeant called Dr. Crawford. The doctor gave him some medicine and left him but the sergeant noticed that he was not recovering and called for the doctor again. This time Score was removed to the hospital and is in a very serious condtion.

The hospital authorities when called up early this morning stated his condition was exactly the same as when brought in, and the unfortunate man was unconscious. Score is believed to be one of the firm of Score Bros., the well-known Toronto tailors. He was sent west for his health and has, up to the present time been ranching near Cochrane.

New Military Appointments.

Ottawa, Feb. 14—Several military appointments have been gazetted. They are: To be veterinary officer, with rank of lieutenant, Alexander McKay Brock; to be provisional lieutenant, Corporal A. T. Claxton, vice Lieut. Tucker transferred from corps Sixteenth M. R. to F squadron C. M. R. at Lloydminster on organization; to be provisional major, Geo. C. Hodgson; to be provisional captain, John C. M. Johns; to be provisional lieutenants, Robt. B. Thompson, Edward J. Ashton and F. A. Healy.

Country Roads Not For Autos.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—Dr. Clapp, M. L. A., of South Bruce, has a monster petition from his Brant constituents to be presented to the legislature, praying that that body should absolutely prohibit the use of automobiles on any roads except those of incorporated cities, towns and villages. The petitioners assert that the automobile has become a menace to life and property.

Constitution Day in Japan.

Tokio, Feb. 13.—The twentieth anniversary of Constitution Day was observed here to-day as a national holiday. The emperor entertained at luncheon the chiefs of foreign missions in the palace. Marquis Ito entertained 1500 distinguished guests in the new residence of Professor Omori to which has recently been attached the hall in which the emperor signed the constitution which was drawn by Ito.

Japs Want More Armament.

Tokio, Feb. 14.—After an exciting debate lasting six hours, which developed into a riot on the floor of the House by representatives, the financial budget was passed by a majority of 192. Impressive speeches were made, all making a point of the future and that more than one-half of the budget was expended in armament.

Will Not Enforce Natal Act.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 13.—The provincial authorities have decided not to enforce the Natal act against the 170 Japanese now in quarantine, although they hold that on the strict interpretation of it, the act would apply. They are anxious that a better case should reach the court, not one involving a technical point.

ABOR MEMBER INTRODUCES BILL

Alphonse Verville Wants Eight Hour Day on All Public Works in Dominion.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—In the House today, Alphonse Verville, of Montreal, introduced a bill to apply the eight-hour day to public works.

Alex. Martin, Conservative, Queen's, P.E.I., reintroduced the seed grain question, pointing out that Prince Edward Island had a large oat crop. He had heard that the government was buying oats in England. This, he said, was like carrying coals to Newcastle.

Hon. Mr. Oliver replied that the purchasing agent was already in communication with the dealers in that province, and negotiations regarding transportation was proceeding with the Intercolonial.

In answer to Dr. Roche, Mr. Oliver said that Mr. Leech was inspector of Dominion land agents, and as the land department would have to determine whether the applicants were homesteaders or patent holders it was thought well that Mr. Leech should be the head of the seed distribution branch.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux promised a statement shortly regarding the one cent drop letter rate in cities. David Henderson, Conservative, Hatton, pleaded for half that rate in rural post offices. Mr. Lemieux presented a statement regarding the recent changes in the postal agreement with the States. The changes are two, the first being that postage on daily newspapers is reduced from 4 to 1 cent per pound; and second, that the Canadian government obtains the right to use its own classification with regard to American periodicals, instead of the considerably less rigid American classification.

J. E. Armstrong, Conservative, Lambton, championed the cause of the weeklies, especially the religious weeklies.

"Why should they be charged more than the flatheaded dailies?" he asked.

"The hon member can have all the religious weeklies he wants," laughed Mr. Lemieux. "We will rebate them." R. S. Lake (Conservative), Qu'Appelle, urged that an exception be made in favor of the small rural weeklies. R. L. Borden approved generally, but thought the government should have foreseen this last May and avoided the changes by granting the dailies a lower rate then. He also criticized the reimbursement of Canadian publishers. It might be a dangerous precedent if applied to tariff changes.

Werner Thompson, Yukon, gave notice that next Friday he will discuss the right of Canada to have a special representative in the negotiations of any Imperial treaty affecting Canada.

Disposal of Sewage.

Toronto, Feb. 13—The provincial board of health today approved of the new water supply and sewage disposal scheme for the Blind river. The municipality will take water from the Blind river and empty the sewage into Lake Huron. Permission was refused the city of Niagara Falls to dispose of their garbage by throwing it into the Niagara river.

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FARMERS LISTEN TO SPECIALIS

Seed Grain Exhibit Closed by dresses From Hon. Mr. Finla and Others.

(Saturday's Daily.)

The annual seed fair of the St cona branch of the Alberta Farmer sociation was concluded yesterday noon by a very successful public ing held in Mechanics Hall, Third The large hall was well filled with mers and others interested in the tion of seed grain and the best me of selcting it. Interesting and prac addresses were delivered by F. H. bert, president of the Association, W. T. Finlay, minister of Agricul W. C. McKillican of the Dominion Branch at Calgary, and Geo. H. ton of the Dominion experimental at Lacombe.

F. H. Herbert, president of the St cona branch of the Alberta Farmers sociation, who acted as chairman the meeting, welcomed the large ience who attended to hear the spee and discussions on farm topics, par larly with reference to seed grain. Seed Fair this year had been fairly cessful and he hoped the exhib were well satisfied with the decisio the judges. He invited the farmers sent to look into the aims and obj of the Alberta Farmers' Association he believed it would be to their inte to join this Association.

Minister of Agriculture Speaks.

Hon. W. T. Finlay, Minister of A culture, expressed the pleasure he at being present at this annual seed of the Edmonton farmers. The clim conditions had been somewhat unfa able to the farmers during the past y but it was being counteracted by fine weather of the present winter.

Mr. Finlay touched the endeavors the government to provide the farm with a sufficient quantity of seed gra They had secured the co-operation of Dominion government in this work the latter had arranged to supply farmers of Alberta with seed. T might be obtained by the farmers app ing to the secretary of their local provement district who would forw the application to the central office Edmonton. Farmers might also ap for seed grain to their post master, l agent, the mounted police or homest agents. Each farmer could secure more than 50 bushels of seed barley not more than 200 bushels of any o grain.

The minister of Agriculture then m reference to the work done last year the Stock judging schools. Instead repeating these this year the Depa ment of Agriculture decided that would be more beneficial to have gr judging schools. This had proved v successful and had resulted in nu practical benefit to the farmers of t province. The school would be in E monton next week and he hoped the f mers would take advantage of the o portunities offered to gain informatio

The Government Creameries.

He also touched briefly on the work the government in connection with go ernment creameries. There were now government creameries in Alberta wi 1267 patrons. During the year 1907 the had been manufactured 653,208 poun of butter which were sold for $151,290. During the first four months of the ye the butter had been sold at 27 cen and 722 mills per pound. The price the next four months was 21 cents a 911 mills per pound. In the last fo months of the year the butter had so at 24 cents and 889 mills per poun The average selling price per pound the butter was 23 cents and 921 mills nearly 24 cents.

During the next year the Departme of Agriculture hoped for a large increa in the number of patrons of these go ernment creameries. They also expecte to realize more for their butter. We equipped cold storage plants had been e tablished in the province so that th butter might be stored when the pric was low. During the past year butte had been shipped to Japan, the Yukon United States and other places. In orde to aid the government creameries tha were laboring under a load of debts th government had made an appropriatio of $20,000.

Enquiring Into Packing Plant.

The Department of Agriculture were also enquiring into the matter of govern ment pork and beef packing plants. Thi was an important question and one i which it was necessary for them to mov carefully. If these plants were installe the best machinery possible would b used and the most competent and ex perienced men employed in order tha the government might successfully com pete with other packing plants.

In conclusion Mr. Finlay compliment ed the Strathcona branch of the A. F. A in the success of their Seed Fair and wished them all possible success in fu ture efforts along this line.

W. C. McKillican Speaks.

W. C. McKillican of the Dominion Seed Branch at Calgary stated that this was the third occasion that he had been present at a Seed Fair in Edmonton and he congratulated the Association on the uniform excellence of the fairs held here. The fair this year was no exception to that of former years in spite of the unfavorable weather conditions of the past summer. He commended the Strathcona branch of the Alberta Farmers' Association on the energetic and progressive spirit displayed in being the only branch of that organization to hold seed fairs.

One benefit of the seed fairs and one that was being taken advantage of more and more each year was the opportunity given to the farmers to buy and sell seed grain.

Referring to the seed grain judging Mr. McKillican gave reasons why the judges had arrived at the decisions announced. In the wheat, the grain in some cases was slightly smutty and contained some weed seed. In long oats there were some very good exhibits. Some exhibits were barred on account of their being mixed with wild oats. Barley and mustard seed was also mixed with some of the oats. In barley there were some very good samples. The 1907 exhibits here evidences of having been more or less frosted as was expected. Some of the grain that took first priz