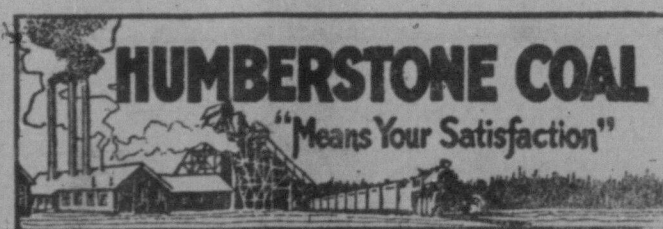


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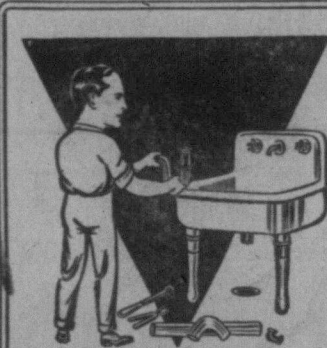
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COMPLETE REPORT OF DOMINION TRADES CONGRESS

(Continued from page 2.)

bers rising for its demand, the president was forced to allow it.

It is only fair, at this point, to explain: we were asked to vote on the principle of the resolution and your delegate was of the opinion that more notice should be taken of the Western Trades Union movement, and, as at the present time, it is practically impossible for one man to attend to all the duties absolutely necessary for the welfare of the west, as he should spend more time traveling amongst us, I, therefore, on vote and on roll call, voted nay, which was against the motion of concurrence and incidentally in favor of a paid secretary.

Secretary Draper addressed the meeting in French and English, explaining that if they were to decide on a paid secretary, it would be impossible for him to accept nomination. After that the ayes had it, and your delegate thinks with about a majority of 280.

At 3 p.m. the election of officers took place. President Tom Moore was elected by acclamation, as was also Secretary-Treasurer F. M. Draper. Vice-presidents were then nominated of which there were three to elect. The names were as follows: Martel, Halford, McAndrew, Rees, Baxter, Miss Gutteridge, McVethy, Trotter.

Martel and Halford were elected on the first ballot. On second ballot there was no election, and on third ballot McAndrew was elected.

While not wishing to cast any reflection on the western member, Mr. McAndrew, I think that had we been able to elect Miss Gutteridge, we would have had one of the best persons on the executive. Unfortunately she was not on the slate, so we could not elect her. In mentioning slate, I do so, on account of cards circulated amongst some with a list of officers desired, and the whole slate carried.

E. W. Odell of the Boot and Shoe Workers was elected by a substantial majority over Fred Bancroft, as fraternal delegate to the British Trades' Council.

McClelland of Montreal, machinists, was elected as fraternal delegate to the A.F. of L.

It was necessary to have an evening session again to complete the election for the next Convention city. It was at this time that Ben Tillet came into the hall and was given the chair. It was evidently too tame for him, or else he did not understand French songs, for he asked the convention if he sang a song would they join in the chorus. He started singing, and the chorus ran: "She Wheels a Wheel-barrow," etc. The crowd went simply wild. I mention this, to show how a great Labor leader can be a good mixer. By the way, Ben has a good voice too. He also sang Clementine, not exactly classic, but enough to make one appreciate it.

The cities named for the next Convention were Windsor, London, St. Thomas and Moose Jaw. First ballot no election, with St. Thomas dropping out. Second ballot, Windsor received it.

It was at this point that the adjournment was moved, but the Police Committee asked to be allowed to report, and a motion to reconvene was accepted and carried. The committee coupled with their duties resolution 14, respecting municipalities and their employees and the Industrial Disputes Act. It was now 11:30 p.m. and the resolution was put and adopted.

If I am correctly informed, this is a good move, for the minister of Labor is reported as being agreeable to amend the Act to include the employees referred to.

Another resolution protesting against the actions of the police chiefs at Calgary, was concurred in.

Also a resolution instructing the incoming executive, to grant a National Charter to a National Federation of Policemen, Jailers and Prison Workers and to give the preservers of law and order every assistance in their efforts to attain desirable economic conditions. This was concurred in.

Also, on the above mentioned line, in committee, a provisional National Executive was elected, consisting of president, secretary-treasurer, and vice-presidents from the provinces.

In this matter, your delegate was instructed by this council, to present resolution regarding Police Charter and this is the result. We have every reason to believe that this organization will be in full swing.

Saturday Morning Session.
The resolution regarding pooling expenses was reported, with non-concurrence. On question as to referring to special committee, the president ruled would have to vote down report. The committee's report carried.

Resolution 15 which your delegate thinks affects us, came up, which deals with one-man cars. It did not take long to convince the convention that they were dangerous and concurrence was decidedly voted.

Several other resolutions were adopted and a copy of the list can be seen at the secretary's office.

Before noon a frenzied finance move-

OFFICIAL RECORD CEASES PUBLICATION

The Canadian Official Record, a paper published at Ottawa, and designed to furnish official information to the public during the war and demobilization, has ceased to issue. The purpose of the publication has now been substantially realized and while the present usefulness of the "Official Record" is attested by an increasing demand for it and by many letters of appreciation it is felt that the more restricted services it will be able to render in future do not warrant its continuance.

The circulation of the "Official Record" has averaged 27,000 copies weekly. During the past six months over 5,000 names have been placed on the mailing list in response to specific requests from public officials and others participating in the work of demobilization and repatriation.

U. S. IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA ARE MOSTLY FARMERS

During July 2,053 settlers from the United States arrived in Western Canada, via the boundary ports, Port Arthur to Kingsgate, inclusive. Their occupation: 609 farmers, 191 farm and other laborers, 111 mechanics, 14 rail-roads, 58 clerks, 17 domestic servants, 9 miners, 24 professional, 927 women and children, 93 not classified. Their destination: 32 to Ontario, 309 to Manitoba, 502 to Saskatchewan, 1,059 to Alberta, 111 to British Columbia, 39 not stated. Wealth of settlers \$1,132,675, and effects valued at \$190,746. As compared with 1,372 arrivals in July, 1918, with wealth of \$560,831 and effects \$122,669, according to a report received by the Department of Immigration and Colonization from their Winnipeg office under date of August 15.

ment started, when the Ways and Means Committee reported on salaries and grants. Every motion was voted down and something added to the salaries from president to doorkeeper. It looked at one time as if the stenographer was about to beat the president, but the Convention was finally gotten under control again.

The financial report was very favorable and showed a big increase in membership, in fact, it shows an increase of over 50,000 above last year.

Expenses were \$27,187.41, including \$5,000 worth of Victory Bonds. Receipts were \$41,786.86, leaving a balance of \$14,599.45. This does not include \$10,000 in the reserve fund. Of the amount of per capita \$24,571.43 is paid by Internationals on 1667 members.

Province of British Columbia Federation of Labor, \$24,451.

Alberta Federation of Labor, \$282.74.

Saskatchewan Federation of Labor, \$132.91.

Manitoba Federation of Labor, \$347.70.

Ontario Federation of Labor, \$1237.14.

Quebec Federation of Labor, \$697.23.

New Brunswick Federation of Labor, \$74.46.

Nova Scotia Federation of Labor, \$1947.98.

Making total per capita, \$29,536.19.

In finishing your delegate would call attention to the fact of the organized control of the convention. You may call it a machine or not, but to my mind, it is perfectly legitimate, although it may not look exactly right from a sporting point of view. It has taught me that the West should wake up and that we should start now and organize for the next convention and advise every local affiliated to do the same. We are sure to get good results, as I believe good legislation can be obtained and will be obtained just as soon as we can show we are united and not East against West.

Your delegate thinks further that the president has done a great deal of good, and we should work with him all we can, as long as he holds that position. His report and that of the executive committee shows lots of work on their part, for which, in my mind, credit should be given.

In mentioning East and West, I do so, from the fact of hearing conversations of delegates from Quebec province, who said they were told they had to go up in a big body as the West was all O.B.U. and had to be voted down. They stated further that they were surprised at the mild tone of the West. I think, perhaps, these arguments are advanced more for machine ends rather than the good of Labor.

Further, in regard to the Congress, I feel satisfied, that with the changing sentiments of those now forming governments, that the Congress will form the Labor laws of this country in a near future.

In conclusion I would again suggest that a campaign be inaugurated to send a full representation to the next Trades Congress, and that we make every effort to have the president or secretary of the Congress make periodical tours through this province, as I think it will tend to better harmony.

Thanking this Council for the honor conferred on me, in sending me as your delegate.

HARRY CLARK.

The man who eats the most is not the fattest, neither is the man who does nothing but talk and promise, the wisest.

DREW LOTS FOR ENTRY TO NEW WESTERN LANDS

Drawing System For Homesteads Used For First Time In History of Canada

An unique feature of the opening of the Porcupine Reserve early in July was the system followed of establishing the order in which settlers were dealt with. On many previous occasions when free lands were to be allotted, there has been a wild rush of applicants, and many a story has been told of prospective settlers camping on the doorstep of the land office for days in advance of the opening. In the opening of the Porcupine the places in the line were won by drawing; it being the first occasion in which drawing for entry has been adopted in connection with Dominion land in Canada. The system worked very smoothly. The applicants were required to register at the office of the District Superintendent at Prairie River. Each applicant was required to produce an Attestation Certificate or a Qualification Certificate from the Soldier Settlement Board. Registration by proxy was not accepted. As each eligible applicant registered he was given a card which was placed in an envelope, sealed and dropped by the applicant into a churn.

Where more than one applicant, and not exceeding four, wished to settle together, they were registered as one unit and the name of each was placed on the card. On the day of the drawing the churn was closed. Forest Ranger McNab was chosen by the men themselves to operate the churn and to make the drawing. After the churn was turned vigorously and the envelopes well shaken up it was opened by McNab. The first place was drawn by J. Pinkstone of Winnipeg.

After the drawing the Prince Albert Loan Board, which was on hand, dealt with the applications for loans, and during the day the sum of \$13,000 was approved; and officials of the Board were on the spot to authorize the purchase of equipment, such as horses, wagons, and farm implements. The Qualification Committee also dealt with twenty cases which had not been previously qualified.

The opening of the Reserve was an unqualified success and the men are very enthusiastic about their prospects. The co-operation of the Provincial Government was shown when a wire was received to the effect that it had authorized a steel bridge over the Red Deer river and a timber bridge over the Copeau river; also a wagon road from the Prairie river to the Copeau.

SEED TESTING IMPORTANT TO GRAIN GROWERS

John R. Dymond, seed analyst at the Winnipeg Seed Testing Laboratory, states that seed testing is especially important to the western grain grower because the vitality of his grain is more impaired by frost than is that in other parts of Canada. About 85 per cent of the samples received at Calgary and Winnipeg are sent by farmers or agricultural organizations that chiefly consist of grain to be tested to determine its vitality. A considerable portion of the samples are tested for purity as well as vitality, and the sender is advised as to the kinds and numbers of weed seeds which his grain contains. From the samples of western oats examined last season, nearly 90 per cent contained noxious weed seeds of one or more kinds. About 80 per cent contained wild oats at the average rate of 65 per pound of grain. A very low percentage of the samples of oats received during the average season will make first-class seed.

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ORGANIC MATTER IN SOIL AFFECTED IN TWO WAYS

Through Process of Decay and By Addition of Stubble, Weeds and Roots

The organic matter in the soil is being affected in two ways: through the process of the decay on the one hand it is gradually disappearing; by the addition of stubble, weeds, and the roots of both weeds and the crops grown it is being increased. Which of these two processes is taking place the more rapidly is a question that will affect vitally the future productivity of the soil.

Where straight grain growing is practiced the vegetable matter is decaying and disappearing faster than it is being added. If this wasting of the resources of the soil is allowed to continue indefinitely the time will undoubtedly come when crop yields will be seriously reduced and farming will be unprofitable. While thorough cultivation of the summerfallow will result for a time, at least, in increased yields, it will also cause a more rapid decay in depletion of the organic matter.

Vegetable matter should be added at about the rate at which it decays. Good judgment is required to maintain this balance. The addition of vegetable matter too rapidly will cause one or two things to happen. If there is not sufficient moisture to cause the vegetable matter added to decay the soil will dry out rapidly.

If conditions are favorable for decomposition enough decay may take place to induce the crop to grow vigorously in the early part of the season and then burn when the soil moisture becomes exhausted. If, on the other hand, the supply of vegetable matter is allowed gradually to become low through the processes of decay, a soil condition will be reached eventually that will be most difficult to correct.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK DONE AT UNIVERSITY FARM

Committee on Field Crop Experiments Formed With Prof. G. H. Cutler as Chairman

Experimental work is carried on at the University Farm at Edmonton, and also at the different agricultural schools in Alberta. In order to co-ordinate the work so that there will be a minimum of duplication, and also in the hope of getting maximum returns from the expenditure, a committee, known as the Committee on Field Crop Experiments, has been formed. It consists of Professor G. H. Cutler, head of the department of field husbandry at the college, as chairman, together with the agronomists of the various schools. Each of these men is working on the problems of his own district. When information is secured on any subject, the committee gets together and puts the results of the experiments and experience together in the form of a pamphlet. This pamphlet is published under the imprimatur of the committee of field crop experiments. Several circulars have already been put out. They are distributed by the department of agriculture to the farmers of Alberta and are also used for instruction purposes in the various schools. The pamphlets are models of succinct and reliable information, and can be secured by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

EGGS A LA MARTINE

Four hard boiled eggs, 1 cup white sauce, 4 tablespoons grated cheese. Add the grated cheese to the sauce, stir until the cheese is melted, then add the chopped hard boiled eggs; serve on rounds of toast, garnish with sprigs of parsley, dust with paprika.

For this reason, the problem of maintaining the vegetable matter of the soil should receive due consideration.

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