# CLOSING SESSION OF RED DEER CONVENTION

**Butter and Cheese Men of Province Close Highly Profitable Conference—Prize-Winners in Competitions—Interesting Discussions.**

Bulletin Special.

Red Deer, April 9.—The second part of the afternoon meeting was held in the I.O.O.F. Hall, called to order at 5 o'clock. Each of these sessions seem to grow in interest at least they grow in attendance. Quite a number of resident farmers were in to-day to the stock judging school and a great many of them stayed for the meeting in the Hall.

Geo. Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, gave an address on Dairying and Dairy Stock. Mr. Harcourt said he was glad to be present and have the opportunity to speak with so many representative men, all the creamery districts in the province being represented. These men in convention were laying a foundation of a work of great benefit to the people of the province. He was glad to see the interest taken in the stock judging school and in the butter scoring class. This was good experience and meant better work next year. Each worker here would become on his return home a missionary, moulding public opinion and stirring up the patrons to their share of the work. Better cows, better care of milk, patrons and butter makers working together. True co-operation would mean great success for the creameries.

The speaker next said that in looking over the country one would find that every district that had progressed or forged to the front had for its foundation stock raising. Business men would tell you the ready money was in the stock districts. This northern part of Alberta was specially adapted by nature for dairying and he hoped to soon hear Central and Northern Alberta famed for its dairying.

### Beef and Dairy Cattle.

There were two lines in stock-raising—Beef and Dairy. It might not be possible to change at once, still if we wanted a dairy herd we must get rid of the beef bulls. "Build up your herd," he said. "Pick out the best dairy cows and keep track of what these cows do." Testing was very important. He would suggest weighing the milk night and morning, and thus it could be seen at once if the cow was keeping up her flow. Stick-to-it-iveners, was a most important point in a good dairy cow. Butter makers and cheese makers should try to get all their patrons to test their cows and better herds would soon result. They should get their patron to cull their calves, pick the ones from the best milkers and cut out the others and keep only the good.

### As To Feeding.

The speaker next dealt with the feed question. He said, "Feed is one half of breed. No pure bred stock develops but at the expense of feed. There are not many cows in Alberta that are fed to their capacity. People try to keep too many and do not feed to the limit. You must consider that cows are machines to convert raw food into milk. Get cows of good constitution. They have a large capacity, but it was economy in the long run."

By taking up the cow test at Chicago World's Fair he showed that the best cow made a profit of $72 for the season and the poorest a profit of $24, the cost of feed for the two animals was practically the same.

In connection with feeding, stabling was very important. Care and attention should be given every dairy cow. He likened a dairy cow to a racehorse. Each cow is tuned up to do a great deal of work and must be looked after. Warm stables were economy.

### The Question of Breed.

There was a big leverage in developing the herd. If, as had been said, the bull was half the herd, then we ought to get the best that money, time and experience can buy. The farmers here did not pay enough for their bulls. They thought the price of a cow or two was all a bull was worth. Good bulls were most important in building up a herd. They engraft on the land their mother's characteristics.

A great many people talk Shorthorns but Mr. Harcourt said that although some great dairy herds in England were called Shorthorn yet you could not register these cattle as Shorthorn in Canada. Moreover Shorthorns would never build up a dairy herd. They eventually run to beef.

The speaker would advise the directors or a few farmers in each district to club together and get in a good dairy bull.

"Swing from beef to dairy as soon as possible," he said.

In closing Mr. Harcourt said much depended on the men at the convention from all over the province to carry back the knowledge gained and to stir up the people to better things. These meetings were an excellent education. He hoped to see more of them. More meetings meant greater progress and greater success for the great industry. This section of the country would someday become known all over the world as a great dairy country.

### The Discussion.

In the discussion following this speech Mr. Craig said the question of breed was a wide one, but we ought to use pure bred sires. Many of the cows here were lacking in constitution hence we should choose sires of good strong constitution. In this connection he would like to say at the Dominion Fair in Calgary to be held June 29, they expected to have a fine cattle show of 150 pure bred cattle—Ayrshires, Halsteins, Jerseys and some Guernseys. Mr. Craig hoped that a great many of these would stay in Alberta.

A. H. Trimble, an old timer of this district and the most successful dairyman in the district, was asked to give his experience in Alberta.

Mr. Trimble said he came here to Red Deer, Alberta 17 years ago, and he had stayed with the cow ever since, except for four years when he sold most of his herd and went to town to live. But he soon got back to the farm, started again with a few head and now had the foundation for a good dairy herd of Ayrshires It paid well. His cows this winter were worth $100 a month to him. He fed green feed, oats and beardless barley. In the matter of feed he said he sowed oats on summer fallow, in July and when the grass dried up in the fall he turned his cattle onto that. This kept the flow of milk up to standard. Mr. Trimble said in his experience he found winter dairying ahead of summer dairying, he got better prices. It was an important thing to feed regularly and to milk regularly.

The question was brought up concerning butter running at large on the country. Mr. Harcourt said that in any township on a two-thirds vote the pound law could be enforced. The people should enforce this law for the protection of their herd.

### The Closing Session.

Red Deer, April 9.—The last session of the convention of Butter and Cheese makers of the province of Alberta was held this morning. Mr. Marker immediately after assembling declared the meeting open for discussion. H. S. Pearson made a short address on Economical firing, care of boilers and engines. He hoped this important matter would be well discussed. Some operators could run an engine on half the fuel that others could, and fuel was a large item in creamery expenses. He advised leaving the boiler with plenty of water at night. This water was warm in the morning and so saved fuel. Operators should watch the glass gauges. These might become clogged and so show more water than was in the boiler. He found that butter makers were often careless in taking ashes out of the furnace and in looking after the tubes. Steel was a good conductor of heat but dirt was not. What was wanted was the greatest amount of heat in the boiler with the smallest amount of fuel consumption.

Butter makers should look over their engines and boilers when they were not busy and not wait till a break occurred. Many operators put too much fuel on and then closed the draft.

He also advised that the buttermakers do all the work for which the machinery was needed when the steam was on for churning. Then the furnace could be shut off and the steam let down. This plan if followed would mean a great saving in fuel. Many butter makers kept steam up all day when it was not necessary.

Mr. Dangerfield, of Olds, said that it was a great advantage to have boilers of good capacity. There was no need to feed the boiler when churning operations were in progress. It was important to see that the valves were all in good working order. He had seen lots of creameries where much steam was lost at the valves.

Mr. Brodie of Ponoka, said he fed his boiler from the top through a half inch pipe down through the steam to the water. In this way the water was heated, while passing through the steam, and did not lower the temperature of the water in the boiler at all.

Mr. Markerberg, of Markerville, stated he used wood for fuel. White poplar was the best. He kept a year's supply ahead.

### The Question of Testing.

Mr. Marker next introduced the subject of "Testing". They had made extensive tests, both measurements and weights. He claimed it was not a correct method to measure cream sample when payment was made on butter fat. The temperature, he said, affected the test very much. There was frequently a difference of 2 per cent. on a test of the same sample taken at temperature of 130 degrees and 180 degrees. Samples to be tested should be weighed and should be at the same temperature.

### Dairy Butter Question.

It was rumored that some people in the province were engaged in mixing dairy butter with creamery product and selling it as creamery butter. The law on this point was very stringent. Under the Sominion Butter Act, "no person shall brand or make "Creamery" on any box, package or paper, unless the butter contained in said package is only Creamery Butter manufactured in one place." The question has been brought up by some farmers who said they could make more butter from their cream than the Creamery. Mr. Marker thought a Creamery could get as much butter out of cream as anyone. The farmers must remember that the law of Canada provided, "No person shall have for sale butter containing over 16 per cent. of water.

Business men, too, often told him that dairy butter was often short weight, ranging from 13 oz. up, yet it was sold for a pound. The consumer in consequence suffered. He would like to see the trade take up the question of short weight in dairy product.

The consumers should get a square deal. The government creameries allowed for shrinkage in every package of their product. They packed 57 lbs. for 56 lbs., 28 1-2 lbs. for 28 lbs., and 16 1-4 oz. for a 1 lb. print. If the creameries found this necessary all others ought to do it too.

J. G. Clark, of Calgary, who is a stock judge said the farmer did not know about the creameries' business. They ought to be shown the details of the management of the creameries. If the department could get their confidence they would get their patronage. Butter makers could make or break the business. They came in close contact with the farmer and if the makers were earnest and showed careful management, the farmers would have confidence in the work. If the factory did not look businesslike, if there appeared to be waste, the farmer became suspicious. In the course of his trip last winter he heard from the farmers many complimentary remarks on the creameries, but he was sorry to say, he also heard some very uncomplimentary remarks.

### An Annual Convention.

Mr. Marker congratulated the delegates on the splendid convention they had had. They would all go home with broader views and greater experience. The department hoped to repeat this convention every year. The scoring school should be better, and they hoped to include churners exhibits next year. The motto for the ensuing year should be: make everything as good as the best. If every creamery made all butter as good as the best what would that mean to the Province? They would be outside of competition. To do this the makers and creamery men must get after the farmer, make him toe the scratch, carry some of their enthusiasm home and introduce these ideas to the farmers. Dairying soon would be the main line instead of a side-line in the province of Alberta and would build up the country as nothing else could.

### EVENING SESSION.

Red Deer, April 9.—The evening session of the Convention of Butter and Cheese makers of the province was held in the I.O.O.F. hall and took the form of a public meeting. Hon. G. T. Finlay, minister of agriculture being in the chair.

G. W. Smith in greeting the delegates said it gave him great pleasure on behalf of the citizens of Red Deer to welcome so many representative men of the great industry of the province. He had attended the preceding sessions of the convention and was glad to see the interest the workers took in the discussions.

As a business man he could say he was heartily in sympathy with the great work the Department of Agriculture is doing. Business men realize the value of Creameries to the country. Before the government creameries were established the business men were overloaded with a poor quality of dairy butter. Now, instead of butter of all qualities coming from the farmers, the business men get the cream cheques. This helps both the business man and the farmers.

The speaker said he had had 21 years' experience in Alberta and he thought this country an ideal stock raising and dairying country. Money is to be made in dairying rather than in growing grain although we can grow the best grain in the world right here. Stock and dairying is surer. When a grain crop is frozen the cattle eat it and thus turn it into cash. As a stockman he could say one of the most important points in dairying is stabling. This matter unfortunately is much neglected. Farmers cannot milk cows and freeze them around straw stacks. In the matter of feed he found that it paid to put all the feed into the cows that they will take. In conclusion he said this creamery business is yet only in its infancy. Watch it grow.

L. M. Gaetz, Red Deer's popular soloist, favored the convention with a song, exceptionally well rendered. The boys encored him and he sang a most appropriate number, "Only a Dairymaid."

H. A. Craig, Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, by the aid of limelight views, showed the convention some fine types of cows, pointing out at the same time, the good points and also the weak points in the different animals shown. Some fine horses were shown, Champions Clydes, Shires, Percheron.

Mr. Craig in picture, took the members of convention through the Union stock yards in Chicago, also through Swift and Company's plant in the same city. The members of the convention appreciated this series of views and evinced great surprise at the rapidity with which stock is handled in these plants.

The Red Deer Male Quartette favored the convention with a well-rendered number. A vote of thanks was tendered the quartette and L. M. Gaetz.

### Presentation of Prizes.

In introducing the next part of the programme Mr. Finlay said it was perhaps the most interesting. It gave him a great deal of pleasure to present the butter making competition prizes.

The first prize to be awarded was the Cup presented by the Department of Agriculture for the best average scores during the season. This cup was won in 1907 by the Red Deer Creamery, operated by C. M. Stevenson. A gold medal accompanys the cup. The Creamery winning the cup twice is entitled to keep it.

The following makers are entitled to silver medals: L. M. McLean, Innisfail; D. W. MacGregor, Blackfalds; W. H. Morris, Wetaskiwin; J. A. Dangerfield, Olds; A. Pedersen, Evarts; B. Latain, Content; Fred H. Hunter, Didsbury; D. Markeberg, Markerville. All the above scored over 92 per cent.

The next prize presented was for the best butter exhibited at the Convention. The Cup for this event was the "C. Richardson Challenge Cup" presented by Ellis and Grogan, Calgary on behalf of the C. Richardson Company, Manufacturers of Butter and Cheese making machinery, St. Mary's, Ontario. The conditions attached to this Cup are the same as those attached to the Department Cup—must be won two years, when it becomes the property of the winner.

L. M. McLean, Innisfail, was the winner of this cup. He gets the Gold Medal as well. D. Markeberg, Markerville, was second, and J. Gustifson, Leduc, third.

In presenting these prizes, Mr. Finlay said he hopes that these cups and medals to be given every year would be an incentive to each maker to try to make each churning of butter the best he could. Mr. Marker said there was not a great deal of difference commercially in lots of the butter from different creameries. It was all good, but the prizes were all won by the extra touches. The Department next year would like to include all the Creameries in the province in the scoring contest. The Government is interested and deeply so, in private creameries also. They want Alberta to be the Dairy Province of Canada.

### Students' Scoring School.

The following is the standing secured by the students in the scoring school this morning. The students scored exhibits of butter once. Their exhibits were then changed, and the students scored again. The following list shows the difference in the scoring the same butter twice. (In decimals.)

| | |
|---|---|
| L. M. McLean, Innisfail, | .3 |
| J. J. Skakitzky, Spry Lake, | .7 |
| J. A. aDngerfield, Olds, | 1. |
| A. Passmore, Content, | 1. |
| Geo. A. Orr, Lakeview, | 1.2 |
| D. Markerberg, Markerville, | 1.5 |
| G. A. Anderson, Bowden, | 1.6 |
| W. W. MacGregor, Blackfalds, | 2.2 |

Mr. Marker advised the makers to practice the work of butter scoring. The attaining of expertness was all in practice.

Mr. Grogan, of Ellis & Grogan, thanked the department for the privilege of being present. The government men present in the stock-judging school and the butter scoring school seemed to know their business. He regretted that Mr. Richardson was unable to be present at the convention. He reviewed the growth of creameries from 1896 to the present. In 1896 there were none of any account, now they were on the top rung of success. He dwelt on the live stock show in connection with the Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, this year and declared every farmer should attend the fair.

In closing Mr. Marker said that on behalf of the Department of Agriculture he wished to acknowledge the generosity of C. Richardson, represented by Mr. Grogan for the handsome cup they had donated, and also of C. R. Dickson, of Calgary, for the handsome donation towards the prize list which would be applied on the purchase of 2nd and 3rd prizes for Butter show winners. The prizes will be of silver and suitably engraved.

### Votes of Thanks.

Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Pearson, moved a vote of thanks, on behalf of the Creamery Department, to the Butter and Cheese men who gave their time to addressing the convention.

Mr. Geddes, seconded by Mr. Markeberg, moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Marker and the Department of Agriculture for holding this convention and enabling the workers to get together and exchange views.

The thanks of the Department and of the convention was tendered Messrs A. W. G. Allan, A. H. Trimble, and C. A. J. Sharman, for their kindness in bringing in their cows yesterday for the stock judging school.

Mr. Marker on behalf of the department wished to extend their appreciation to the press for appearing at the convention and for the publicity they would give it.

He also moved a vote of thanks to all who took part in the discussion and to those who took part in the musical programs.

Thus closed a most successful convention, brimful of interest and enthusiasm all the time.

Great praise is due C. Marker and his hardworking assistants, Messrs. Scott and Pearson, for the way the convention was handled. Everyone went home with lots of enthusiasm and new ideas and all were determined to make the coming season the best ever.

# J. R. BOYLE, FAVORS CO-OPERATIVE PLANT

**This He claims Would Be Remedy For Monopoly of Beef Business in Alberta—Would Have Packing Plant Under Government Supervision—Address to Namao Electors.**

(From Friday's Bulletin.)

The establishment of Farmers' Co-Operative Packing plants in the province under government supervision, as the most successful method of combating the undesirable effect on the meat industry of having the trade all in the hands of one man, was the plan advocated by J. R. Boyle, M.P.P. for Sturgeon, who addressed a meeting last evening at Namao schoolhouse. Mr. Boyle discussed provincial affairs, outlining the work done by the Legislature at the last session, and the plans for future legislation, and was listened to with marked interest and attention.

The schoolhouse at Namao was packed to the doors by an interested audience. Harry Bell, of Namao, acted as chairman of the evening.

In dealing with the meat trade in Alberta, Mr. Boyle said that no matter how generous Mr. Pat Burns was he did not feel that the control of the meat industry in the province by one man was at all desirable.

### Favored Denmark System.

He favored the adoption of the system in vogue in Denmark, where two thirds of the export meat trade was in the hands of farmers' co-operative associations under government inspection and supervision. It had proven a great success in Denmark, and Danish bacon now commanded the highest price of any pork on the market. The Alberta creamery system was, in a measure, a copy of the Danish dairy system, only there was more government capital employed in the business. He believed the meat question should be solved in the same way.

The speaker said he was in favor of the government making provision by statute for the organization of Farmers' Co-Operative packing plants. There would be little difficulty met with in getting the farmers to subscribe sufficient in such institutions to supply the working capital necessary to carry on the business as the amount required would not be large. He suggested that the government should supply sufficient capital to erect and equip these packing plants. They could hold the plant as security for their investment, and donate sufficient to carry the interest on the investment during the organization stages, so that the plant might start operation with no charges against it except the actual cost. The farmers through their Board of Directors should manage this business in much the same way as the creameries are handled and the government would supply the necessary technical assistance and excessive supervision of the plant and assist in the marketing of the products.

### Government Investigation.

Mr. Boyle stated that he understood that the government were planning to combine the investigation of the meat business this year, and that an appropriation had been made by the Legislature for this purpose. He said he would like to see matters so arranged that those who were appointed to make these investigations might be sent to Denmark to investigate the system in operation there. It was necessary that this question should be solved in the near future, as it would soon become intolerable that one man should continue to have a monopoly of the meat trade in the province.

### Compensation Act Explained.

The next subject dealt with by the member for Sturgeon was the Workmen's Compensation Act passed at the last session. In dealing with this matter there were two ways in which he had regarded it. First, how it affected his own constituents, and second, its effect on the public at large. This act affected the farming population of the country indirectly. It might eventually have the effect of increasing the price of coal from 3c to 5c per ton in order to allow the mine operators to insure their employees. He thought, however, that this was preferable to the necessity of the province having to pay large sums out of the public revenues for the support of the wives and families of miners injured in mining accidents. From the humanitarian standpoint also, this act was desirable, for it had a tendency to reduce the number of accidents, and thus protect the lives of the miners. Under the new system brought about by this act there was a double check on coal mine operators that served to make them more careful of the lives of their employees. Not only did they have to pass government inspection, but it was also in the interests of the Insurance companies to see that the danger from mine accidents was reduced to the minimum.

### Irrigation and Drainage.

Mr. Boyles then referred to the new Drainage act passed at the last session of parliament. He had been working for this legislation for two years. Under the terms of the Autonomy Bill, the Dominion government had retained control over the irrigation system in the province. As the irrigation and drainage systems though opposite in object, were related in that they both involved the diverting of water, the difficulty experienced by the government was to get a drainage act that would not conflict with irrigation matters. It was, accordingly, necessary to make arrangements with the Dominion government so that an act might be passed which would not be held to be intra vires. The Dominion government retained their irrigation powers, as most of the country which required irrigation lay in Southern Alberta. This part of the country drained towards the Missouri river, and the streams from which water was obtained crossed and recrossed the border and were used by the people on both sides. The supply of water was limited, and controversies were constantly arising as to the rights of the users to cut off the water supply. This was a national question, and one more properly handled by the Dominion than the provincial government. Arrangements were now being completed between the governments at Ottawa and Washington to have this disputed question amicably adjusted.

The new provincial drainage act provided for two good results to the country. It provided for the reclaiming of swamp lands, and assisted in the work of making better roads. The land thus reclaimed was made to bear a portion of the cost. Provision was made for the assessment of these reclaimed lands, with the right to appeal. From the number of applications now pouring in on the department, there was every indication that the new drainage act was being taken advantage of by the people of the province. It would probably be necessary next year for the province to borrow money in order to carry out this proposed drainage scheme, the land owner to be given a period of ten years in which to repay the money spent on these improvements. The government bore the cost of the drainage to the extent of the improvements made to the roads by the installation of this drainage system.

Referring to educational matters, Mr. Boyle commended the action of the government in supplying public school readers to the pupils in the province free of charge. He touched on the question of the extension of this principle and advocated having the province bear the whole cost of the education of the children in the province who were destined to become the future citizens of Alberta. He expressed the hope that the government would shortly extend the work thus started, and supply all the public school text books free of charge, as well as making a more liberal provision for the suplpy of supplementary readers in the schools, and the establishment of school libraries in rural schools.

In connection with higher education, Mr. Boyle outlined the work of the establishment of a provincial university. This enabled the youth of this province to secure the special training necessary to place them on an equal basis with those coming in from outside places who had the advantage of university education. The Alberta university was to be supported by taxing corporations, land held by speculators and land outside the school districts.

At the conclusion of Mr. Boyle's address several local road matters were discussed by the farmers present and the need of certain expenditures by the government on the improvement of roads and bridges in that vicinity were brought to the attention of Mr. Boyle.

## MIKKLESON AT SEATTLE.

**Head of Arctic Expedition Secured Ocean Current Information.**

Seattle, April 9.—Captain Egnar Mikklesen, who jointly commanded the Anglo-Polar expedition, which sought an undiscovered continent in the Beaufort sea, arrived from the north yesterday on the Yucaton. Captain Mikklesen's vessel, the Duchess of Bedford, was lost in the ice pack near Flarman Island a year ago.

Ernest de Koven Feffingwell, who with Captain Mikklesen commanded the expedition, remained at Flarman Island to continue his scientific work. Captain Mikklesen started October 16 from Flarman Island, and made the journey along the northern shores of Alaska to Nome, arriving at the latter place January 3. He left Nome with a companion January 18, and journeyed with dog sledges up the Yukon river to Fort Gibson and came out by way of Fairbanks and Valdez.

Captain Mikklesen's expedition traced continental shelf in the Beaufort sea and ascertained that if land does lie beyond the sea, it is an independent continent. He has obtained information concerning ocean currents which will be valuable when he makes his next attempt to attain the unknown continent. Captain Mikklesen made use of a new sea in Polar travel, by which he will be able to save ninety pounds weight on his sledges.

In the tedious march over the ice hummocks, the party frequently came on water; Captain Mikklesen had none of the native Kakakas of which Dr. Nansen made such good use, but instead, when the occasion arose, strapped a waterproof tarpaulin beneath his sledges and improvised a raft. The expedition was selected by the Royal Geographical Society of London, and the American Geographical Society of New York.

### The Grain Conference.

Winnipeg, April 9.—F. W. Peters, of the C.P.R., returned to the city yesterday from Ottawa, where he attended a meeting of the western people interested in the grain trade. Being asked regarding the outcome of the meeting all that Mr. Peters would say was that the results secured were such as to justify fully the calling of it. A better understanding had been gained of the situation in connection with the handling of the wheat crop of western Canada, and steps might now be taken which would relieve the question of difficulty, and secure the best interests of all concerned. The western members of parliamnt had evinced great interest in the subject, and the minister had taken the utmost pains to arrive at a correct understanding of it.

# TO AWAIT CONFERENCE WITH GRAIN GROWERS

**Saskatchewan Legislature Refuses to Consider Motion to Secure Interior Elevators Until Conference With Premiers of Three Provinces is Held.**

Regina, April 9.—At yesterday's sitting of the Saskatchewan Legislature, a motion made by Mr. Ellis, requesting the government to make provision for enquiry into the question of government ownership and the control of interior elevators for the information of the House at its next session, was defeated. In moving it Mr. Ellis stated that the differences in price between the actual value of wheat, and the amount received by the farmers of Saskatchewan, would in three years be sufficient to buy every elevator in the province.

Geo. Langley appealed to Mr. Ellis to withdraw his motion, as he stated a deputation had been appointed at the Grain Growers Association at Saskatoon to wait upon the government of Saskatchewan. He thought it would be wanting in courtesy to take the matter up before the deputation spoke. It had also been suggested that the premiers of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan should confer with a deputation from the executives of the Grain Growers' associations of the three provinces, with a view to arriving at some practical and desirable conclusion.

### Courtesy To Grain Growers.

Mr. Ellis said he also was a member of the Grain Growers' association but he could not see his way to accede to Mr. Langley's request. Mr. Langley then moved an amendment that in the opinion of the House it would be undesirable to express any opinion until the conference asked for had been held. Mr. Stewart seconded the amendment. Hon. Mr. Motherwell supported the amendment saying the government desired to show proper courtesy to the Grain Growers' association, also to have the fullest possible information before making any move whatever. Mr. Langley believed the deputation would recommend a policy of government-owned and operated elevators. Mr. Haultain held there was no intention of showing discourtesy to the Grain Growers' association.

The amendment was carried on a strict party vote. The bill to amend the liquor license ordinance moved by Hon. Mr. Turgeon, was passed. The object of the bill is to allow those who held licenses prior to the license act coming into force to continue under the old conditions for another year in so far as the new act required them to provide enlarged hotel accommodations. Dr. Elliott agreed that the change proposed was in the right direction, but regretted that notice of it had not been given last year, as some hotel proprietors had gone to great expense in providing extra hotel accommodation.

## FAMOUS GERMAN SCIENTIST.

**Dr. Koch Will Be Elaborately Entertained While in America.**

New York, April 9.—Dr. Robert Koch, professor of the Berlin University, the eminent bacteriologist, who achieved world fame through the discovery of tuberculosis bacillus, arrived here today on the steamer Kron Prindessin Esil. After more than thirty years of arduous and continuous scientific labor he has decided to take a year's rest in visiting countries that far not known to him. His coming to America has created much interest in scientific circles of this country and many societies have elaborate plans for his entertainment. The first will be a banquet given by the German Medical Society next Saturday evening.

### Floods Along St. Lawrence.

Montreal, April 9.—The south shore of the St. Lawrence is threatened with a serious flood. The highway between St. Lambert and Montreal South was covered by four feet of water, and the floods are only beginning. The cellars are already flooded. It is several years since water was so high in this district.


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