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JOHN HOWEY, Managing Editor
C. F. HAYES, Business Manager.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1911.

A LIBEL FROM THE TELEGRAM.

In connection with the Lennox murder case the Winnipeg Telegram informs its readers that the Buffalo Lake district is: "The most lawless section of Alberta and here are gathered all the remnants of the bolder spirits of the old cowpunching days. And they live now much as they did two decades ago. There are many rumors of feuds and shootings in the district and all the settlers go about armed. Many of them are handy with their sixshooters and one or two have quite a reputation as gun-fighters." Considered as an achievement of the imagination, this deserves a place among the fictional literature of the age and country. Regarded as the product of a derelict intelligence, it constitutes an awful warning of the disastrous effects of the "penny dreadful" upon the impressionable mind of youth. Measured by the standard of veracity, it is a monstrous falsehood; a libel upon the law-abiding, respected and respectable settlers of a promising Alberta district. Fortunately, the Telegram, through ignorance or zeal, overdid the thing, and there is little danger of anyone being fool enough to believe it.

THE MANITOBA PUZZLE.

The Manitoba Liberal would like to know:

"Where on earth does the Provincial Government stand on the boundary question? During the session of the legislature they advocated that all the natural resources in the added territory be the terms of settlement in the agreement and the Liberals supported them in this.

"Since the House rose the Winnipeg Telegram has discovered that the Dominion Government's offer of $200,000 and swamp lands is all right and Premier Roblin switches right about and thinks the offer is a generous one.

"Even after this however, Hon. H. Armstrong a member of the Government comes out in his personal organ, the Review, and states why the offer which Mr. Roblin thinks so good should be refused and refers to its unfairness.

"Surely it is time for the local Government to come out of its trance on the question. The Provincial Treasurer rejects this offer and denounces it. His leader, Premier Robblin, says it is a good offer. The question arises therefore, will the Provincial Treasurer resign from the government if his leader accepts an important proposition which he rejects."

The curiosity of the Liberal is not strange. The antics of the Roblin Government on the boundary question have been out of the ordinary—even for the Roblin Government. From the distance, however, it looks as if the Government had taken the Manitoba Liberals into camp by a "carcumvention" worthy the aboriginal inhabitants of that Province. They first got the Opposition to vote with them against the terms offered by the Ottawa Government, then backed up, declared the terms perfectly satisfactory, and left the Opposition opposing both their enemies at Winnipeg and their friends at Ottawa. The Liberal members of the Legislature seem to have made the curious and fatal mistake of imagining that the Roblin Government would keep faith with them. They will not likely trifle with that foolish notion again. The puzzle is not why the Roblin Government backed down, but why the Manitoba Opposition members ever let themselves be deluded into the belief that the Government would hesitate to do so if it seemed politically profitable.

CANADA'S ASBESTOS INDUSTRY.

Canada produces 82 per cent. of the world's supply of asbestos. The companies operating asbestos quarries and factories in the Dominion are capitalized at $24,290,000. In 1880 only 380 tons of asbestos were produced, valued at $24,700; whereas in 1909, the production amounted to 62,300 tons, valued at $2,300,000. In 1909, 3,000 men were employed in the asbestos industry, and received wages amounting to $1,350,000. These facts and much valuable technical information of practical value to the general public, are contained in a finely printed and well illustrated volume, just issued by the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, Ottawa. This valuable addition to the series of monographs being issued under the direction of Dr. Haanel, was written by Fritz Cirkel, M.E., and treats the subject of asbestos from every viewpoint: history, geology, peculiarities of Canadian occurrences, quarrying and milling, together with statistics, cost of extraction, its occurrence in foreign countries, and its practical application in the arts and manufactures. To give an idea of the enormous reserves in some of the asbestos deposits, Mr. Cirkel mentions the case of one, the Black Lake quarries, Quebec, where there are some 45,000,000 tons of asbestos rock in sight. The author goes fully into the discussion of foreign asbestos occurrences, and considers Russia the only real rival as regards extent of asbestos resources. But inasmuch as the Russians are heavily handicapped by the excessive cost of transportation—$35 to $40 per ton to London—serious competition is not feared in the leading markets of the world. Dealing with the practical application of asbestos, Mr. Cirkel lays special emphasis on the prospective increased use of asbestos in the manufacture of slate. He says, on page 246:—

"It will not be long before the asbestos slate or shingle business, which is just commencing to be felt, will push its way more and more to the front. Indeed it is not too much to say that the time is not far distant when fully 75 per cent. of all asbestos produced in the world will be used in the manufacture of asbestos slate and shingles. The asbestos slate business is only four years old, but during the short space of time the demand for this article has increased to such an extent that factories for this purpose are being established all over the world."

The report covers over three hundred pages, contains 66 photo-engravings, 88 drawings and two maps of the Quebec asbestos districts. It is one of the handsomest, practical, technical reports that has been issued by the Dominion Government.

PRUDENCE CONDEMNED.

An Opposition paper is troubled about "the hole in the ground" at Strathcona into which it is the intention to put a large university building when such is needed. Its complaint is that the erection of the building is not being proceeded with now. That there is any need of proceeding with it at once is not said. That the students of the university are crowded or will be crowded for want of it, is not claimed. That the quality of the teaching provided is any less excellent than it would be if the main building were now in occupation is not hinted. The demand then, stands simply as a demand that a million or more dollars be spent at once just for the sake of spending them. Which amounts to one of two things; that the Province should borrow a million dollars for the sake of being able to spend it in presently unneeded work; or that a million dollars be subracted from the money available for the extension of roads, the construction of bridges and the erection of presently needed public buildings in order that it may be put into a building which nobody asserts to be immediately necessary. The more our Opposition friends explain what they would do if they were in power, the more cause the people of the Province have to be thankful that they kept them out.

NEARING THE LIMIT.

In connection with the failure of the Wilkinson Plow Company, "a well-known business man" of Toronto is quoted in a press despatch as saying:

"It has come that no Canadian firm can live in Canada and compete with a United States company. This company only sold their goods on the Canadian market which is being largely absorbed by the American companys. The more important of the Canadian firms rely on the export trade for their chief business, going to all parts of the world in quest of trade. The pressure of the West for lower duties and even free trade has accentuated these conditions and made it impossible for people to get help from financial quarters."

Meantime an officer of the unfortunate company declares that the failure of the concern was not brought about by the tariff or by the prospect of reciprocity, but from quite other causes. This officer would have no reason for not placing the blame on the tariff or on reciprocity if it belonged there. And if the fault lies at the door of the officers he would only have been following precedent in making the tariff the scapegoat for their sins. There is therefore no room to doubt that he both knew what he was talking about and told the truth. In view of this, the weeping of the "well-known business man" of Toronto into the Associated Press despatches is quite touching. One does not often find such feeling in this cold world. This sobbing sympathizer not only tenders his condolences but explains that the trouble lies where those who know say it does not lie. If there remains any extreme of absurdity to which the opponents of reciprocity can go they will doubtless get there as quickly as circumstances permit. They seem to have promptly occupied every ridiculous position which occurred to them and which enabled them to say anything that might lead the ignorant to dislike the agreement; and there is no sign that they have abandoned the policy.

HOPELESS.

The Calgary Albertan has it figured out that the Calgary Herald and the Edmonton Journal must be really bona fide Conservative papers because they reason like such. Thus, says the Albertan, while the Winnipeg Telegram declares daily that Sir Wilfrid Laurier "hates" the West, the Montreal Star and Toronto News declare quite as often and quite as vociferously that he has forgotten every interest in the country but that of the Western farmer. Similarly, says the Albertan, while the Calgary Herald is condemning Hon. Frank Oliver for doing everything possible for Edmonton, for never being able "to take his hands off the Edmonton town pump;" the Edmonton Journal is shouting itself black in the face that he is not doing anything at all for the place. The Albertan is right in its premises, but wrong in its logic. The "twin-brothers" of Alberta journalism show the family weakness of a supreme disregard for consistency, but that alone does not prove their good standing in the family to which they claim to belong. Hypocrits can be inconsistent. Admitting the kindliness of the Albertan's intentions, it is as well to tell it plainly at once that it has tackled too big a job. No one can persuade the public—least of all the Conservative section of the public—that the Herald and the Journal are other than tools employed for quite other purposes than the welfare of the Conservative party, though of course employed vigorously and steadily against Hon. Frank Oliver and Premier Sifton. The Albertan may as well give up the hopeless task. It cannot convince the public of the bona fides of the twins. Nobody believes it even when they proclaim it themselves.

BOUNTY-FED GRATITUDE.

Montreal Herald:—This is a horrible thing that Dr. A. S. Kendall has been and gone and done, as we gather from black type and large capital letters in the Sydney Daily Post. Dr. Kendall is member for Cape Breton in the Nova Scotia Assembly, and although we had never suspected it before he is the man who killed the steel bounties. When their fate hung in the balance, "Dr. Kendall leaped on to the hostile scale platform and even his political weight was sufficient to turn the trick." He "united his piping political tones with the Yankee Doodle strain that was coming down from Ottawa and the strident shouts of the free-traders of the West," and the result is "to deliver the Canadian steel rod markets over to the huge and voracious Yankee octopus." He and his friends have "capitualted to the boisterous, selfish, unpatriotic demands of the Americanized West," whose clamorous elements "have already succeeded in getting our National Anthem abolished from many of the public schools of Saskatchewan."

And all that poor Dr. Kendall did was to move a resolution calling on the Nova Scotia Government to induce the Dominion Iron and Steel Company to sell at one price to all purchasers, f.o.b., Sydney, and in event of failure, to ask the Dominion Government not to renew the bounties. A simple request, and at first blush rather reasonable ,and surely not calculated in any way to diminish the prestige of the National Anthem in Sydney or Saskatchewan or anywhere else. But it has stung the Sydney Post to two columns of capitalized black type eloquence.

It has given the farmers of the West the pleasant experience of being described as traitors and American spies by a leading newspaper of a city for the support of which they have paid out millions of dollars from their own pockets. And it has afforded one more delightful example of the state of mind produced by continued enjoyment of governmental favors, even when the recipient has been notified years in advance of the time when they are to terminate.

NORTHERN SETTLEMENT.

A map reproduced elsewhere in this issue indicates both the extent and the trend of settlement in the country north of Edmonton. The townships outlined are those which had been surveyed at the beginning of last year. Those etched in black contained five or more settlers each on that date.

From this it is seen that to the Northwest settlement was continuous to a point beyond the Athabasca river ,and that at the West end of Lesser Slave Lake, on Grande Prairie, at Spirit River, at Dunvegan, and at Peace River Crossing were from one to six townships respectively, each leaving the number of settlers indicated, or more. To the Northeast settlement was continuous for seven townships; and from that point eastward was a belt of settlement along the river, from two to six townships in width. Directly north there was a gap of only eighteen miles without settlement between the city and Athabasca Landing.

It is surely clear enough from this what part of the North Country most needs and warrants a railway. Directly North the C.N.R. line to the Landing is to be completed this year. The C.N.R. line from Morinville is to be built for a distance of a hundred miles Northeasterly, running a few miles from the river. These two lines will pretty well take care of the existing settlement to the North and Northeast. There remain the districts Northwest of the city, where as yet there has been no railway construction, but where settlement has spread over an enormous area and is steadily and rapidly advancing. Probably into none of the newer districts of Alberta are people flocking more rapidly; and the proven agricultural resources of the country are all the assurances needed that the movement thence will be heavier next year than this. In fairness to the pioneers, and in the logic of meeting first the most pressing necessity, that is the part of the North country which has first claim when railway projects are up for consideration.

Of that whole country, Edmonton is the logical and inevitable metropolis. Given railway communication to allow its settlement and development to proceed rapidly, and its trade to grow in proportion, Edmonton must feel the impetus of a newly-opened business area, and one certain of remarkable expansion. Its effect upon the city must be similar to that produced upon the city of Winnipeg, when the settlers began to pour into Saskatchewan and Alberta ten years ago. If the expectation is justified that in measurable time we will have on the banks of the Saskatchewan a city as large as Winnipeg has now become, the greatest factor in realizing that expectation will be the settlement of more than four hundred miles of farming land which lie between Edmonton and Fort St. John, a district the equal in soil and climate of any in the Canadian West, and whose trade must flow through Edmonton as the trade of the West flows through Winnipeg. That is the country which holds the future of Edmonton. Already the pioneers are pushing into it more rapidly than into any of the other "frontier" districts of the West. Its opening to the army of which these are the forerunners is the all-important thing for Edmonton.

ENCOURAGING THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

No branch of farming holds larger promise of a larger future development in Central Alberta than that of stock raising. Given a country with a climate which allows stock to winter out, with ample water supply, with excellent pasturage, and with enormous yields of coarse grains, the natural conditions are all provided for making this one of the leading stock-raising districts on the continent.

At the same time our distance from an export market for grain makes it advisable from the financial standpoint that as much of this as possible be sold on the hoof or exported as meat. In proportion to its value, the freight charges on grain to the markets of the Old Land are high. In proportion to its value the charges on stock or meat are much lower. The moral is that there ought to be more money for the farmer in feeding his grain to stock than in selling it as grain at prices fixed on an export basis.

In some respects we have not fully lived up to our opportunities. The rapid spread of settlement and the equally rapid growth of towns and cities, has made a demand for horses which it has been impossible to meet locally, and train loads of these have been brought in from the southern part of the Province and from the Northern States during recent years. Owing to conditions in no way associated with the natural aptitude of the country, the cattle and hog raising industry have fallen into unfortunate circumstances. But with the righting of the conditions must come a great opportunity to develop the stock-producing branch of farming, with profit to the individual concerned and to the community at large.

Quality counts in stock, under some circumstances more even than quantity. A thousand scrub steers may be actually unsaleable at a time when buyers are shouting vainly for prime beeves. In the horse and hog markets the same holds true. The animal of first quality is saleable if anything of its species can be sold, and except under altogether exceptional circumstances brings enough more money to pay for the trouble of raising it instead of nondescript. Whatever tends to encourage the betterment of the grade of stock is therefore closely associated with the expansion of the stock-raising branch of farming; for its effect is to make the business more stable and therefore more profitable.

In this connection , it is worthy of note by all who are concerned in the things, that are making our Province, that the first Provincial pure-bred stock show will be held in Edmonton on April 26th and 27th. There are really two events, combined. The Edmonton Exhibition Association will hold a show of pure-bred stallions, for which prizes aggregating $1,500 are being offered. At the same time the Alberta Provincial Cattle Breeders Association will hold a show and sale of pure-bred bulls. Entries for these events are said to be numerous, and the prospects are that the first pure-bred stock show held here will be an unqualified success. The object of the show being what it is, it deserves the good wishes and support not only of the farmer but of the townsman, who directly or indirectly benefits from what benefits the farmer.

At the same time a movement is on foot to bring about a betterment in the stock marketing conditions, of which the farmers have been long complaining. The city council is considering the establishment of stock-yards in Edmonton, operated on the lines of the famous Union stock yards of Chicago. The advantage of stock yards is that they give the farmer and the buyer a meeting place. The farmer who brings, or ships, beef cattle or hogs to the city does not have to consign them to one buyer or another. He takes or sends them to the stock yards, where they are penned and fed a day or so until they recover from the trip. Meantime the buyers of the various packing or exporting firms visit the yards and offer what they are willing to pay. The farmer and buyer are thus both accommodated in the matter of conducting their trading; and the farmer is given a chance to get the benefit of competition among the buyers. This arrangement is one which wherever tried has been found to work effectively for the development of the stock raising industry, and therefore for the growth and prosperity of the local stock-centre. It is to be hoped sincerely that the council will be able to establish such yards in Edmonton during the year.

HOPEFUL OF REPRIEVE.

Petitions for Commutation of Sentence Are Now Being Sent to the Minister of Justice.

Winnipeg, April 20.—Nikolai Bilowus, convicted of the murder of Michael Babii, on November 1, 1910, and sentenced at the last assizes to be hanged April 25, next Tuesday, at Winnipeg, has been granted a reprieve of one week to May 2nd.

An application for the reprieve was presented to Mr. Justice Richards today by Geo. Moody, setting forth that the petition, praying the minister of justice for a commutation of sentence were about to be sent to Ottawa and the time was short.

Mr. Justice Richards accordingly granted the reprieve. Mr. Moody wired the department of justice and Mr. Justice Richards also wired in confirmation of the message.

The petitions were forwarded tonight and the friends of the condemned man are hopeful of securing their request.

In cases of rheumatism relief from pain makes sleep and rest possible. This may be obtained by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. For sale by Dealers everywhere.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Several Interesting Addresses Delivered at the Afternoon Session Tuesday.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Alberta Educational Association resumed its session in the new Collegiate Institute building shortly after 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The minutes of the last convention held a year ago at Calgary were read and adopted.

A committee on resolutions was elected as follows—W. E. Hay, of Medicine Hat; Principal Andrews, of Lethbridge; W. Stanley, of Calgary; Principal Stapleton, of Wetaskiwin; Principal Lord, of Vegreville; Fuller, of Edmonton and Miss Bell, of Strathcona.

Chairman's Address.

The chairman's address was then given by W. A. Hamilton, superintendent of schools, Lethbridge. He explained how during the past year both the president and vice-president had left the teaching profession, thereby leaving the duties of chairman upon the second vice-presilent.

A re-arrangement of the program was made so as to allow both the elementary and secondary sections to hear both addresses on agricultural education on Wednesday morning.

The chairman suggested that better arrangements be made for comfortable boarding houses for the rural teachers. The Department of Education, he thought, give increased grants to school districts which provided better accommodation for their teachers. In Ontario it was proposed to increase the tax on railways so as to provide funds for increased salaries for teachers.

Reception.

Supt. McCaig announced a reception to be held Wednesday evening at 8.30, under the auspices of the school board and city council.

H. A. Sinnott.

H. A. Sinnott, of Calgary school board and a representative of the trustees association, spoke upon the invitation of the officers of the association. He returned the compliment by inviting a delegation of teachers to visit the trustees convention next January in Calgary. He referred to the high standard of education in Alberta and emphasized the importance of physical culture in Alberta. The greatest asset of any nation was its fathers and mothers.

He referred to the industrial training of the children of the cities and the question of the agricultural education in schools.

In other provinces the salaries of teachers are fixed, and he believes that Alberta could follow the example.

J. C. McTavish.

John C. McTavish, M.A., principal of the Grand Trunk Business College spoke on the commercial work in high schools on the topics, "What we say we do, what we do and what we should do."

The commercial subjects where properly taught are not easy. Accuracy in trial balances and shorthand notes are very important, and require a strong concentration of mind.

There is an education which spoils men for business. Yet some universities have a commercial course leading to degrees. Sometimes men of culture are sadly lacking in business methods. He told of a clergyman who wrote on the back of a cheque, "I do most heartily endorse this cheque."

Rapid and accurate calculation is important. Mental discipline is not as important as the power to add, subtract, multiply and divide rapidly and accurately, for these problems are plentiful in business life. In the study of the essentials of business arithmetic there is sufficient mental training. The commercial course should concentrate on the simple rules and the practical problems of interest, discount and percentage.

In a large department store in the east the firm have to send their salespeople to a salesmanship school, for it is found that many who have attended the public school still have to perfect themselves in the simple rules of arithmetic.

More Delegates Arrive.

About 150 more delegates were registered at the afternoon session, making a total in attendance of nearly 600 teachers.

Evening Session.

At the session of the Alberta Educational Association last evening the meeting was thrown open to the public and the teachers and their friends were treated to an entertaining literary and musical program, including an address by Dr. Tory, on "Some Present Day Problems in Education."

On the platform with acting president W. A. Hamilton, were W. Rea, B.A., former president of the association, Dr. Tory, president of the University of Alberta, D. S. MacKenzie, deputy minister of education, J. A. Fife, inspector of schools for the Edmonton district, J. A. McCaig, superintendent of schools of Edmonton, and P. E. Butchart, chairman of the Edmonton school board.

The following program was rendered—

1. Piano solo, Prelude in C sharp minor ..... Rachmaninoff
   Miss E. Blasdell.

   Encore

2. Vocal solo, "Toreador" .. Bizet
   Mr. E. Butterworth.

   Encore—"A Soldier's Song."

3. Reading, "A Modern Sermon."
   Mr. W. Radcliffe.

   Encore—"The Murder—of a Potato Bug."

4. Address, "Some Present Day Problems in Education."
   President Tory.
5. Reading, "For Dear Old Yale."
   Miss Hix, of Alberta College.

Mr. Radcliffe gave a humorous address on the text "Old Mother Hubbard," which was thoroughly enjoyed.

Dr. Tory.

Dr. Tory was greeted by the students present with the rallying cry of the university.

He spoke of the benefits of the convention in bringing teachers from the isolation of rural school districts to a large central convention.

"The educationists have to deal with many questions yet unsettled and undeveloped. Elsewhere as well as in Alberta the course of studies has been given careful reconsideration. The question in Old England is rather a difference of ideal. In America and Canada, social conditions and environment are different. Still here there is the industrial and vocational problem and we have also the ever present religious problem.

"Present day problems," he said, "naturally are divided into those of theory and practice. There is no comprehensive scheme of education that could be applied as a theorem. History teaches us many things and the science of applied psychology has taught us concerning habits and motives. Judgment on vital educational problems is not infallible. A practical theory of education is possible. A great forward movement has been made by the aid of practical common sense backed by the personal effort of the teacher. The next century will outstrip the last in the progress of educational matters.

In Alberta today in all departments the problem is "What shall we teach." In old times they settled this problem simply by educating a child for the caste in which he was born. But modern ideals are different, and in modern life there is a variety of problems unknown a century ago. A present day difficulty is to find time for all the aspects of education. Today provision has to be made for many vocational problems and time saved by correlating the various subjects.

Now a child can learn to read in a few months better than in a much longer time in the old days.

"There is a necessity for a solution of a permanent teaching body in our public schools. This can be solved by having a teaching profession on a better financial basis. The problem is to convince the taxpayer that he can not get the worth of his money unless he doubles the amount of money he is paying for it. a money problem and the government and the people have to face it on that basis before it is settled in anything like an adequate solution."

A reading by Miss Hix was listened to with rapt attention by an appreciative audience. The underlying thought of the selection was that an educationists a trustest success may be in developing character.

SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS FOR FORGERY

William McKinnon Goes to Prison on Twelve Charges of Forgery. Total Amount of Money Involved Was $302.60. Another Forger Sentenced To One Year.

Three years imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary for forgery was the sentence passed upon William McKinnon, in the District Court yesterday by His Honor Judge Taylor McKinnon, who is 24 years of age, and a carpenter by trade, pleaded guilty yesterday afternoon to each of twelve charges of forging and uttering cheques for amounts from $28.90 to 68.70. He was remanded for sentence until yesterday. The forgeries were all of cheques drawn on Foley, Welch and Stewart, by J. Roberts, attorney, on the Bank of Ottawa, payable to the order of Norman McKay, and were committed on March 8th last. The cheques bore various dates from 22nd March, 1910, to 1st March, 1911, and amounted in all to 302.60. They were secured from McKay by the prisoner, who was working on the grade west of Edmonton. McKinnon was sentenced to three years on each of the charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

Joseph J. Thomas, aged 20, was also sentenced in the R. N. W. M. P. barracks at Fort Saskatchewan. Thomas pleaded guilty to forging a cheque for $21.50 purporting to be drawn by Nash and Williams upon the Union Bank of Canada at Fort Saskatchewan, requiring the bank to pay J. M. Nelson, or bearer, and purporting to be endorsed by J. M. Nelson. The forgery was committed at Namao in January last

94 P. C. OF CANADA'S CROP MERCHANTABLE

Bulletin on Crops and Live Stock Issued by Census and Statistics Office of Dominion Government—Figures of Yields of Various Grains Given—Live Stock Conditions Improving.

Ottawa April 19.—The Census and British Columbia 52,413,000 bushels. In the preceding year the quantity in hand out of a harvest of 363,466,000 bushels was 141,499,000 bushels or 40.03 per cent; and there was a total of 321,190,000 bushels or 90.86 per cent. of merchantable oats.

The barley yield of 1910 was 45,147,000 bushels, and of this quantity there was in hand at the end of March 13,135,000 bushels, or 29 per cent. The merchantable yield was 41,505,000 bushels or 91.93 per cent. The barley crop of 1909 was 55,398,000 bushels and the quantity on hand at the end of March last year was 16,517,000 bushels 29.81 per cent. The merchantable quantity of that crop last year was 51,499,000 bushels, or 92.87 per cent. Ontario's crop last year was 20,727,000 bushels, and that of the three Northwest provinces 21,377,000 bushels.

The merchantable yield of corn last year was 83.63 per cent. of the whole crop, of buckwheat 88.66 per cent. of potatoes, 7731, of turnips and other roots 86.81 per cent and of hay and clover 88.72 per cent., which are nearly the same as the percentages of the same crops in the previous year. The Statistics office issues today a bulletin on crops and live stock.

The reports of correspondents show that out of a yield of 149,989,600 bushels wheat harvested last year, 141,096,000 bushels or 94 per cent. were merchantable, and that at the end of March 33,042,000 bushels or 22 per cent of the whole were yet in farmers' hands. The quantity held by farmers in the Maritime Provinces at that date was 468,000 bushels, in Quebec 477,000 bushels, in Ontario 5,002,000 bushels, and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta 27,095,000 busnels. At the same date last year the quantity in hand in all Canada was 30,484,000 bushels. At the same date last year the quantity in hand in all Canada was 30,484,000 bushels, or 18.28 per cent. of the total crop of 166,744,000 bushels of which 159,868,000 bushels or 95.87 per cent. was of merchantable quality.

Oats, which last year gave a yield of 323,449,000 bushels, was merchantable to the extent of 301,773,000 bushels or 93.19 per cent. and the quantity in hand at the end of March was 127,587,000 bushels or 39.44 per cent. In the Maritime Provinces there was in hand at that date 6,985,000 bushels, and in the Northwest Provinces exclusive of quantities of these crops on hand at the end of March were nearly the same in both years except that the supply of potatoes this year is 20,000,000 bushels less and the supply of hay and clover 2,494,000 tons more.

The per cent. condition of live stock on the farms ranges close to the same figures for both years, but is a little higher for all classes this year. For the respective years 1911 and 1910, horses are 95.37 to 93.98, milch cows, 93.29 to 91.42; other cattle 90.87 to 89.30, sheep 93.77 to 92.43, and swine 94.36 to 92.77. These proportions are closely maintained throughout all the provinces; they denote the condition of live stock as regards a healthy and thrifty state.

SELECTING CHAIRMAN.

Not Probable That Two Members of Conciliation Board Will Agree on Third.

Fernie, B.C., April 20—Colin MacLeod, appointed by the government as the second member of the conciliation board now being formed to make inquiry under the Lemieux Act into the labor dispute now pending between the mine workers and the operators of the coal mines in this district, is in town and in conference with Mr. Carter, the member upon the choice of the miners.

The first conference was held this morning and another is now in progress, but nothing has been given out as to the progress made. It is very probable that the two men will fail to agree upon a chairman which will put it up to the Labor Department at Ottawa to name the man for the place.

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MASS MEETING DECLARES AP

(Continued from Pag

barriers between the two
would increase the imm
the country, would conse
crease the influx of capit
vestment, would increase
this meant the enhanced
of the country. The trad
the Dominion would be ex
changed. Who imagined
transcontinental railway w
twisted from east and wes
and south. But even wer
creased north and south
thing would have been
were scarcely regrettable.

Increase of Canadian

As the result of giving
ence to Great Britain, ther
a great increase in Can
trade. The lowering of t
between Canada and ano
country, which in its turn
to let down the bars, coul
to another increase of tr
Liberal Government had
speak of trade conditions
for under its administr
trade of the Dominion h
increased from $224,000,0
to $710,000,000 last year.
spite decreases in several
years. It was complained
reciprocity arrangements
sult in the exhaustion of
try's natural resources. W
derful trade then Canada
The speaker did not im
Canadian people to be p
give away something for
It was objected by op
the agreement that the G
had undertaken to pass t
without a mandate from
What then was the mean
annual budget dealing wi
of taxation and trade. W
date of the people necessa
Government should tran
business which was to b
to as its first duty? Such
tion was absurd.
Was not the prediction
agreement would not stop
sent stage, a tariff adm
good would come of it, at
ple desire its extension.
should it stop. Canada w
to stop but to go ahead.

Dr. Clark concluded h
with an eloquent peroration
persuaded that the people
estimated their heritage
would refuse to stifle thei
ities to satisfy the greed
multi-millionaires.

Hon. F. Oliver.

Mr. Oliver, when calle
Chairman May, was given
thusiastic reception, and
to remain facing the aud
loud cheering for several
fore he was able to open
After a few brief remarks
ciation of the reception
been accorded him, Mr. O

"I come as the repres
this constituency to place
at the earliest opportunity
ment as I may of the po
Government in regard to
tion, and to place before y
derstanding of its purpose
effect. First let me draw a
the fact that, while from
Canada to the other it is
that this is a revolution
that it is something unhe
unexpected, let me emph
statement made by Dr.
this policy is simply a c
of the policy, which has
work of the Liberal
since that Government
office. If the Liberal pa
policy, if the Liberal gove
a principle, it is the polic
ciple of lower taxation
trade. Their first act up
into power was to reduce
and to introduce the Brit
ence, thereby securing
trade with Great Britain.
to time further changes
made of a similar chara
rangements have been m
Italy and Belgium, and t
after a continuous policy
tion of trade on the pa
neighbors to the south
themselves and Canada, t
has seen fit to adopt a po
to more favorable and f
this Government has sh
ready to enter into negot
them.

"I will not follow the
argument of Dr. Clark,
to emphasize the fact t
agreement is one-hundred
dangerous as its opponen
it to be, it must be of
material benefit to the pe
country. My contention
read danger to Canada
try which reaches from
the Pacific and which
population of eight mi
country which is as larg
and which has only a p
large as that of the sma
of Europe—is the dange
alism, of the exaggeratio
al interests, and the d
will come from the belief
lief is ever accepted, th
of the country is being
for the benefit of anothe
it is said that this arra
especially an arrangeme
benefit of the West, for
of the prairie West. A
is conveyed that becau
the benefit of the West
for the injury of the Ea
Western man and you
people. Our interests a
with the growth of the
I have had the pleasure
the people of the East
one here will endorse
say it, that we in this W
try do not want a policy
for the West against
(Cheers).

An "All Canada"

"And I want to say to
Liberal Government w
have undertaken this p
understood it to be of th
They believe it will be f
fit of the West, but they
that, just in the same p
it is for the benefit of
must be for the benefit
It is not a sectional po
'all Canada' policy. And
who are declaring that