A. F. A. were determined to together until they had solved ficulties under which the beef ry and the hog industry labored present time Two years of sue- agitation had shown the faith farmers in the hope of success. evens reviewed the history of sociation and noted its effect public opinion, which had con- the members of parliament to icy.

praised the minister of the in- for his efforts in the past that d in the establishment of the t government creamery system hough he was precluded now aking an active part in provin- fairs, he was sure that his sym- was still with them.

One of the Hard Workers.

Rice Sheppard, Strathcona, one hardest workers in the A. F ngratulated the branch at Clover on the growth of the associa- ince three or four farmers met ears ago in the east Edmonton house. He pointed to the tang- results of the association's pro- da in effecting the appointment Beef and Grain Commissions. ged every farmer in the district the association and strengthen use of the organized agriculture. the conclusion of the speaking a e of hours was given for supper which the sports were pulled off. ollowing are the results:

e—Girls under twelve years—1, Reynolds; 2, Ruby Atkinson.

efor boys under twelve—1, Ced- tewell; 2, Earl Dowling.

e for boys under sixteen—1, Daly; 2, Earl Dowling.

race—Ethel Reynolds; 2, Gladys w.

ee leggged race—1, Arthur Otte- nd Mark Tatam.

red Daly and Cyrus Wilkinson.

's open race—1, Wm. Wakeford; hur Ottewell.

igorous football match between oys of East Clover Bar and Clover Bar concluded the day. ame resulted in a win for West Bar by 1-0.

YED—To my premises N.E. 1-4 n 4, township 54, B. 24, 1 bay , weight about 1050; tips of ears n off; branded, and one gray about 1100 also branded on left Owner can have same by prov- property and paying expenses. G. Hutchins, Box 1571 Edmon- Alta.

SALE—Yoke of well broken oxen, ght about 3,400. See Rigby Bros. miles west of Morinville.

—On July 19th, on Lac Ste Anne a small trunk containing chil- s clothing. Finder will be suit- rewarded by leaving the same 5 Fourth street, Edmonton or municing with Mr. R. A. Chis- , Lac Ste Anne Hotel.

PILES

I thought I must go on suffering piles until I died; but Zam-Buk d me," says Mrs. E. Reed, of Steen- (Ont.), and adds:—"I was so weakened I could hardly move about, and a little caused me great agony. Then I heard is grand balm, and I am thankful to hat it has cured me."

Buk also cures cuts, burns, bruises, stiffness, s, ulcers, chafed places, sore feet, rough red skin , and all skin injuries and diseases. Druggists ores at 50c. a box, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 3 for $1.25.

Zam-Buk

rranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's

Caustic Balsam

Imitators But No Competitors.

Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for urb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, trained Tendons, Founder, Wind uffs, and all lameness from Spavin, ingbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all unches from Horses or Cattle.

a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, ia, Sore Throat, Sprains, etc., it is invaluable. very bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is anteed to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex- charges paid, with full directions for e. Send for descriptive circulars, monials, etc. Address

Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

To know the Martin-Orme piano you must see it. Send your name and address to-day and we'll mail you a descriptive catalogue showing photographs of the instrument and telling how it's manufactured.

Many styles and many prices, but only one quality—the best.

If the Martin-Orme Piano is not represented near you, we will ship a piano to your address, in any part of Canada.

Write for prices and terms. Old instruments exchanged at a liberal valuation.

ORME & SON, Limited
OTTAWA, ONT.

WITH THE FARMERS

ORGANIZE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR ST. ALBERT.

Morinville, July 29.—The first meeting of the shareholders of the St. Albert Agricultural Society was held at Morinville on Saturday evening, July 27th, for the purpose of organization. About one hundred and twenty-five farmers and others interested in agriculture were present. T. B. Henderson, of the department of agriculture, Edmonton, gave an address on the organization of an agricultural society, pointing out the necessity of having capable men as officers and laying stress on the importance of appointing an energetic secretary.

A. A. Ringuette, of the department of agriculture, through whose instrumentality the society was organized, was present and gave a similar address in the French language. The following officers were then elected: Patrons, Hon. W. T. Finlay, minister of agriculture, George Harcourt, deputy minister of agriculture; president, Paul Auve, Morinville; 1st vice-president, Angus McDonell, Ray; 2nd vice-president, Onesime Come, River Qui Barre; board of directors, James Kelly, Ray; George Ryan, Ray; Arthur Guilbault, St. Albert; Fleuri Perron, St. Albert; John Lafleur, St. Albert; Dennis Hebert, Villeneuve; J. Bte. Savoie, Savoie, Villeneuve; Patrick Kensella, River Qui Barre; George Timney, River Qui Barre; Phil Wollersheim, Morinville; Telesphore Meunier, Morinville; Louis Lagasse, Morinville; A. A. Ringuette, Morinville; auditors, H. B. Dawson, merchant, of St. Albert; B. Boissonnault, merchant, of Morinville.

After the election of officers the president took the chair and an institute meeting was held.

Wilfrid Gariepy Speaks.

Mr. W. Gariepy, of Edmonton, gave an excellent address on the importance of the farmer in an agricultural country, showing how all other industries and professions depended upon the prosperity of the farmer. When crops were good times were good, but when crops were poor, then the whole community suffered. He advised economy on the farm and said that in his profession the most painful thing he was called upon to do was to draft a mortgage on a farm for a farmer who wished to borrow money to pay off an old debt. He advised the farmers not to mortgage their farms, but finance their affairs in such a way that they would be able to pay their debts as they were contracted. He was pleased to see that an agricultural society was being organized in St. Albert, and thought that Morinville should be the place of meeting.

Advises Modern Methods.

Rev. J. E. Ethier, of Morinville, was the next speaker. He sanctioned the remarks of Mr. Gariepy and advised the farmers to spend their spare time improving their farms rather than waising it in the village. He pointed out the benefit of being organized as an agricultural society and related instances in the province of Quebec, showing that where farmers were organized they were more prosperous than in communities where they worked individually. He advised them to be up-to-date and become acquainted with all the new methods that were advanced in the interests of agriculture.

As To Poultry Raising.

Arthur Guilbault, who has had considerable experience in poultry raising, gave a short address on this branch of agriculture. He advised the farmers to procure a pure breed of fowl. Mr. Guilbault is an advocate of the white wyandotte variety. He stated that this spring he had made $52 out of a small flock of poultry and expected to have a good income from his chickens this fall.

The Pork Industry.

Angus Macdonnell, of Ray, gave an address on the pork industry. He criticised the department's judges for placing the awards on hogs of the bacon type at the fairs, rather than on the thick fat hog. The latter kind, he maintained, were easier fed, matured earlier, and brought higher prices on the market.

T. B. Henderson pointed out the objects of an agricultural society as given by the Agricultural Societies' Ordinance, explaining clearly the different things that were required from a society before it could procure the government grants. He stated that the departure of agriculture was for the benefit of the farmer, the motto of the department being "To help the man who helped himself." If the agricultural society took an interest in their work they could rest assured that the department would take an interest in the society and would aid it by sending efficient institute speakers to give them practical information on the cultivation of the soil, live stock and other topics related to agriculture, also by sending expert judges to judge at their fair, and in many other ways which time would not permit to tell.

At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was moved for Mr. A. A. Ringuette, who had been working for the past two years to have the society organized.

The society has at the present time some eighty-two members. The officers state that they will have no trouble in raising this to three hundred.

The first directors' meeting will be held on Saturday evening, August 3rd, at Morinville, when the subject of holding an exhibition will be discussed.

CROP CONDITIONS ALONG THE C. P. R.

Bulletin Special.

Calgary, July 30.—The following is a report of crop conditions along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway in Alberta and western Saskatchewan compiled by General Superintendent R. R. Jamieson, from reports received to-day from the railway company's agents at different points.

Swift Current—Wheat about all headed out. Weather rather dry.

Maple Creek—Crops close to town in need of rain. Good showers further out in country and crops doing well. Wheat cutting will probably start in a week or ten days.

Walsh—Crops still suffering from excessive heat.

Irvine—Crops in fairly good condition. Weather dry and warm.

Medicine Hat—Oats and barley suffering from hot winds. Wheat in fairly good shape, but requires rain.

Gleichen—Crops in good condition. Weather very favorable. No damage from any cause. Very good hay crop now being cut.

Strathmore—Weather fine and warm excellent for ripening of crops.

Langdon—Grains in good condition. Weather favorable. Haying will be general next week.

Airdrie—Crops all doing very well. All grains headed out. Weather very favorable.

Cressfield—All grain doing very well with weather favorable. No damage.

Carstairs—Grain looking fine, heading out and filling. Good prospects for large crops.

Didsbury—Crops show good growth. Weather fine and warm. No damage from any cause.

Olds—All crops growing rapidly. Weatrer warm. No damage.

Bowden—Crops doing nicely, and in fine condition. Weather warm, with a couple of showers of rain. No damage.

Innisfail—Crops progressing rapidly. Weather warm and showery. No damage.

Penhold—Crops in good condition. Good showers and plenty of sunshine. No damage.

Red Deer—All crops doing well. About forty-eight hours rain. No damage.

Blackfalds—Grain making good progress. Part of wheat crop headed and ripening.

Lacombe—Crops still doing well. Weather fine and warm. No damage of any kind.

Ponoka—Crops doing very well. No damage. Prospects bright.

Wetaskiwin—Crops doing very well. Plenty of sunshine and good rain. No damage.

Millet—Crops in excellent condition. Weather clear and warm.

Leduc—All grain doing well. Weather favorable. No damage. Good prospects.

Strathcona—Wheat heading and in good condition. Weather very favorable.

Stettler—All grain headed out. Wheat and barley ready to cut in a few days. Weather warm and showery. No damage.

Alix—Crops in excellent condition. Fall wheat beginning to turn. Showery weather first of the week. No damage.

Hardisty—Grain shows good growth heading out and in fine condition. No damage.

Sedgewick—All grain doing nicely. Wheat and oats out in head. Weather warm and showery.

Killam—All crops doing well, weather fine and warm. No damage.

Bawlf—Crops in fine shape, having received no setback.

Daysland—All grains growing rapidly. Oats and flax doing splendidly. Weather fine. No damage.

Camrose—Grain in good shape and heading out. Weather favorable.

Okotoks—All grain doing fine. Weather very favorable. No damage. Bumper crop expected.

High River—All crops developing rapidly. Cutting of fall wheat will likely begin in about two weeks. No damage from any cause.

Nanton—Crops in excellent condition. Wheat ripening rapidly. Ideal weather conditions.

Stavely—Crops doing fine. Weather favorable. Bumper crop expected.

Claresholm—Crops in fine condition. Weather conditions favorable. Harvesting expected to commence August 15th.

Leavings—All grain doing well. Light showers during week.

Taber—All crops doing well. Fall wheat turning. Weather favorable.

Lethbridge—Fall wheat turning, oats and barley heading. Weather very favorable.

Macleod—Crops ripening rapidly. Weather very warm. Should be good yield.

Brocket—Crops in good condition and very heavy. Weather warm and dry. Haying has commenced.

Pincher—All crops in good shape. Weather ideal.

Cowley—Winter wheat promises good yield. Spring crops making good progress. Weather favorable.

Lundbreck—Crops of all kinds doing nicely. Haying in full swing. Prospects for both hay and grain very bright.

A. M. CAMPBELL ON ALBERTA CROPS.

Winnipeg, July 27.—A. M. Campbell, in an interview today stated that in his opinion the crops in eastern Albtrta are good. The fall wheat crop is simply excellent. Throughout Alberta the crops generally are good. There has been an ample rainfall all over the province.

Mr. Campbell, who is well known writer on agricultural matters in the leading organs, is one of the members of the Beef Commission, which has recently been touring Alberta for the purpose of taking evidence.

On account of the severity of the winter there was a great loss of cattle, and consequently a scarcity of butchers stuff in the spring. That, however, is now righting itself, and the prospects for the coming winter are not too bad.

In the more remote portions of Alberta the railway facilities are altogether inadequate, both as to motive power and cars. Given all that is desired in this direction Alberta would pretty soon "hum."

There is a constant flow of immigrants into the province, but matters are not booming to the extent they were last year on account of the stringency in the money market. Nevertheless, land is being taken up freely. There is plenty of scope for agriculturists to go out there, and every prospect of making a comfortable home and living in a short time. There is a good demand for farm labor, which will increase as the crops ripen.

ARE IMMUNE FROM DISTRAINT.

The following case is one which will prove of interest to all school trustees, dealing, as it does, with the right of school trustees to tax a settler's homestead. It came recently before Judge Newland in Regina, whose decision is published in the Regina Leader.

The defendants, one Coltart and others, were sued as the trustees of Prospect School District No. 560 for $23 taxes and bailiff's fees, which they collected from a settler named Osler by distress of his goods and chattels. These taxes were assessed on Osler's homestead prior to entry by him and while the same was held by previous homesteaders, whose entries were afterwards cancelled. No patent has yet been issued for this land.

It was contended on behalf of the defendants that all land in rural school districts (the district above mentioned being a rural school district) is taxable, including land held by the crown. This contention was based on the fact that the school assessment ordinance does not exempt crown lands in the case of rural school districts, while it exempts crown lands in every other instance. To show the fallacy of this argument Judge Newland said he had only to point out that section 125 of the British North America act provides that no land or property belonging to Canada or any province shall be liable to taxation.

After the parties had argued this case, and he had come to the above conclusion, the attorney general for the province intervened, and the case was re-argued.

Mr. Ford, the deputy attorney general argued that there could be no doubt, but that the interest of the homesteader could be assessed, though until patent was issued by the crown that interest could not be sold. That the tax on the interest of a homesteader, although it would be in the nature of a personal tax would also have some of the incidents of a tax on land and would become a lien on the land for which the land could be sold after the crown parted with their title to it; that this tax having been properly levied at the time against the interest of the homesteader in the land it could be collected from the occupant of the land in any of the above methods prescribed by the ordinance, except the sale of the land itself, before the issue of the patent, and that the tax in this case was collected by distress of goods on this land for a tax that had been properly levied on the interest of a previous occupant.

His lordship could not see that this argument, however ingenious it might be, answered the objection that land belonging to Canada was thereby taxed. It was true that the interest of the occupant only was assessed, but if the tax became a lien on the land realizable from a subsequent occupant who derived his title from the crown he could see but that the property of the crown had been taxed.

A subsequent homesteader or purchaser would have to take into consideration the lien for tax that was against the land, and if a purchaser would give that much less for the land, which would mean that the crown paid the tax.

His lordship, he thought, the land was absolutely free from the tax in the hands of the Crown and that it cannot be revived on the Crown alienating the land to a private individual.

It therefore followed that the land not being liable to taxation while belonging to the Crown it could not be charged with taxes levied against the interest of the former homesteaders whose entries were cancelled, and whose interest reverted to the crown before Osler went into possession, and the school district would therefore have no right to recover the same from the plaintiff. Judgment would be for Osler for the amount claimed with costs.

ALBERTA CROPS BEST OF ALL.

Mr. James McGeorge returned yesterday from Winnipeg, where he has spent the last two weeks looking over the situation as it affects the fire underwriters of the west. Mr. McGeorge states that the city of Winnipeg has very imperfect fire protection. The water pressure is so low that water cannot be forced to the bathrooms on the third storey of the hotels. The pressure is only 63.

"There are no idle men in Winnipeg," said Mr. McGeorge, "and building is general in every part of that growing city."

In portions of Southern Manitoba he says the farmers are ploughing up their spring grain, and that a distinct improvement is to be noticed in the appearance of the crops as one comes west through Saskatchewan and Alberta.

INDIVIDUAL COW TESTING.

The importance of cow testing is becoming more and more recognized among dairymen. In view of the fact that a number of the patrons of the government and private creameries in Alberta are forming testing associations this season, the following results of experiments reported from the dairy branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa will be interesting:

In the Coaticook, (Que.) association June test, 128 cows gave a total yield of 3,412 lbs. of butter fat, but in the St. Prosper association, during the same period, 124 cows gave a total yield of 4,002 lbs. of fat, or 590 lbs. more. The average yield per cow at Coaticook was 26.6 lb. fat, and at St. Prosper, Que., 32.2 lb. of fat per cow in 30 days. This is equivalent to at least one hundred and forty dollars, representing the amount of hard cash that the 128 cows might easily have returned to their owners more than they did—and that just in 30 days. A simple word of advice that means thousands of dollars extra into the pockets of our farmers is just this: Get rid of the poor cows and feed the pretty good cows more liberally.

At Warsaw, Ont., 199 cows gave a total yield during the June test of 162,880 lb. milk, but at North Oxford, Ont., the same weight of milk within forty-five pounds was produced by 147 cows; in other words, 52 cows fewer need have been milked and cared for in the Warsaw association to bring as much return. What a distinct saving of energy this hot weather there might be if the general average production were better. The average yield increases quickly when the poor cows are disposed of. The poor cows can quickest be detected just as soon as a record is kept of the production of each cow in the herd. Cow testing associations are of immense benefit in this regard.

Some of the current records of the cow testing associations under the charge of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa, are:

Beaverton, Ont., 7th June—102 cows average 641 lbs. milk, 3.5 test, 22.6 lbs. fat. Highest yield 1,045 lbs. milk, testing 3.8.

Lorneville, Ont., 13th June — 87 cows average 580 lb. milk, 3.5 test, 20.4 lbs. fat. Best yield, 1,270 lbs. milk, testing 4.6.

Bagotville, Que., 19th June—127 cows average 734 lbs. milk, 3.7 test, 27.7 lbs. fat. Best cow 1,195 lbs. milk, testing 4.0.

Chicoutimi, Que., 26th June—103 cows average 728 lbs. milk, 4.0 test, 29.3 lbs. fat. Best yield, 1,150 lbs. milk, testing 4.3.

St. Armand, Que., 20th June—163 cows average 600 lbs. milk, 4.0 test, 24.2 lbs. fat. Best yield 1,100 lbs. milk, testing 4.1.

Warsaw, Ont., 20th June.—199 cows average 768 lbs. milk, 3.2 test, 25.1 lbs. fat. Highest individual yield of milk 1,250 lbs., testing 3.4 in the thirty days.

North Oxford, Ont., 21st June—147 cows average 1,039 lbs. milk, 3.2 test, 33.9 lbs. fat. Best yield 1,665 lbs. milk, testing 3.0.

A summary of the tests shows the average yield of 3,660 cows for the month of May to be 661 lbs. milk, 3.5 test, 23.1 lbs. fat. Of these cows 1,663 in Ontario had an average for May of 764 lbs. milk, 3.3 test, 25.4 lbs. fat; while 1,963 cows in Quebec averaged 574 lbs. milk, 3.7 test and 21.2 lbs. fat.

PADDLE RIVER CROPS GOOD.

Farmers in the Paddle and Pembina River sections are not worrying about the crops just at present, according to Government Land Guide H. B. Sutton, who returned to the city on Saturday from his weekly trip through to the Peavine prairie country. What is concerning the agriculturists there mostly now is where to get help to harvest the grain crop.

At Roy, Mr. C. Burley has a field of oats and already out in head, and all over the section barley and oats are heading out, and the yield promises to be heavy. In the Pembina country things look equally promising for grain, while new potatoes and green peas have been in general use for some time past.

Mr. Sutton, who was one of the guides into this same section in 1906, says there is fully forty per cent. more settlers going in this year than last. This side of the Paddle river there is scarcely a single quarter section that has not been taken, and squatters are numerous on the unsurveyed quarters further on. Around Zion there are not a dozen homesteads now available, and those not located are timbered and are passed by for some more open country. Across the Paddle the timbered land is also avoided for the same reason.

A new post office is being opened this week at Stirling's store, eight miles from Pembina, about half-way between that section and the Paddle River that will save the farmers several miles driving each week in order to get their mail.

JOURNALISTS AT CLOVER BAR.

The British journalists returned south yesterday afternoon after being entertained by the board of trade to luncheon at the King Edward hotel. The visitors spent the day at Clover Bar, where they met many of the farmers of that locality, including a number of old countrymen who spoke enthusiastically of the advantages of Alberta. The journalists were in conversation with D. W. Warner, W. F. Stevens and A. J. Ottewell from whom they were able to gather a mass of information based upon successful experience in the country. The visitors expressed their pleasure at the homelike appearance of this section of the west, which was a pleasing variety from the expansive prairies they had come through on their way from Winnipeg.

When the party returned to the King Edward hotel they were met by a number of the prominent members of the board of trade. The luncheon was a successful affair, Vice-President A. C. Fraser, of the board of trade, presided. Those in attendance included Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior; Hon. C. W. Cross, attorney general of Alberta; Hon. Senator Roy, Mayor Griesbach, ex-Mayor K. W. Mackenzie, Secretary Harrison of the board of trade, F. T. Fisher, T. M. Turnbull, George Stockand, J. C. Dowsett, Jos. McGeorge, George Manuel, Percy Hardisty, W. I. Crafts, Dan McGillicuddy, of the Daily News, Calgary.

Mr. Geo. Ham, who is in charge of the party during their trip in Canada, remained in the city during the time the visitors were at Clover Bar and joined them again at luncheon.

Mr. Kenneth Barnes, of the Westminster Gazette, spoke on behalf of the visitors, and said he and his friends had seen exactly what they desired to see and were exceedingly pleased with the farmers and country folk they had met.

Mr. Fraser acknowledged the tribute of the speaker and expressed the honor the board of trade felt in having the privilege of meeting the representative of the foremost newspapers of the world.

Hon. Frank Oliver, in the course of a few remarks, spoke of the high role Canadians were to take in the development of the British empire. In Canada, said Mr. Oliver, were present all the conditions that would permit and enforce the fullest development of the genius and ideals of the British race. Though Canadians boasted and took pride in the achievements of the empire, they believed that the British empire had not yet realized the great position it was destined to take. But here in Canada British institutions and British freedom would reach a fuller expansion than they have yet attained, and it was the duty and hope of every Canadian to make it so.

NEW YORK WHEAT.

New York, July 29.—The visible supply of grain Saturday, July 27, as compiled by the N. Y. Produce Exchange was as follows: Wheat 46,869,000 bushels, increase, 193,000; corn, 7,968,000 bushels, decrease 1,031,000; oats, 3,559,000 bushels, decrease 1,092,000. Rye, 639,000 bushels, decrease 351,000; barley, 539,000 bushels, decrease 217,000.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Much Fluctuation on Chicago Curb—Reports of Rust in Dakota—Failure Predicted in Minnesota.

Chicago, July 29.—Favorable weather for the crops in the northwest caused a sharp decline in the price of wheat here to-day. At the close the September delivery was off 1 1-8 cents. Corn was down 1-8 to 1-4c. Oats were up 3-8 to 1-2c. Provisions were 2 1-2c lower to 1 1-2c higher. The excellent weather in the spring wheat country resulted in lower prices for wheat on the Minneapolis curb and caused the local market to open weak.

On the decline commission houses became active buyers because of higher prices at Liverpool, wet weather in Kansas, and reports of black rust in South Dakota. This buying sent prices up more than one cent above the opening figures. Pit trade, however, continued to sell freely because of the weakness at Minneapolis which seemed to discredit the black rust stories. During the remainder of the session sentiment was bearish, and in the last half hour the market became decidedly weak. The close was weak and at the lowest point of the day. Sept. opened 1-2 to 7-8c lower at 92 1-2 to 92 7-8 advanced to 93 7-8, and then dropped to 92 1-4 where it closed. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 4,100,000 bushels, the amount of passage decreased 1,832,000 bushels, and the visible supply increased 192,000 bushels. Primary receipts, 1,892,000 against 1,276,000 bushels for the corresponding day last year. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 385 cars against 451 last week and 1,096 a year ago. The corn market was weak at the opening because of the favorable weather for the crops and because of the break in wheat. The rally in the wheat market caused a firmer tone in corn, and during the remainder of the day the market was firm and the close was steady. September opened 1-8 and 1-4 to 3-8 and 1-2c lower at 53 1-4 to 53 1-2, advanced to 53 7-8, and closed at 53 1-2. Local receipts were 205 cars, with 21 contract grade. Oats were strong, and liberal buying by bulls and free covering by shorts northeast reports were of a more serious character than heretofore. One expert saying the Minnesota crop will be almost a total failure. September opened unchanged 1-4c lower at 39 to 39 1-4 advanced to 40c.

Devilish Mosquitoes In North Ontario.

Ottawa, July 30.—A party returning from the Cobalt district states that at least 25 per cent. of the men employed in the mines about Larder Lake have been obliged to leave off work on account of the fearful plague of mosquitoes, black flies and deer flies, known in the north-west as "bull dogs." Lieut.-Col. Rogers has just returned from a visit to Dr. Reddick mine and reports that the prospectors almost without exception have been compelled to leave the bush and live for the time being in the clearings where the plague of insects is not so great. "Smudges" made by dumping green brush on fires are kept going all the time to drive away the flies. All the men have swollen faces and bites all over their bodies from the attacks of these little enemies. The men of the Dr. Reddick mine were provided with cheesecloth, with which they have constructed hoods over their beds to protect them during the night.

SILVER JUBILEE OF ARCHBISHOP.

Winnipeg, July 30.—Archbishop Langevin to-day celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration to the priesthood. Prbably a hundred clergymen were present, including the majority of the diocese of St. Boniface, who had come not only for this occasion, but also for their annual retreat.

A number of bishops and distinguished priests who had come from Montreal occupied prominent places. The cathedral was suitably decorated for the occasion, and there was a large attendance of the public. Among those who had seats in the sanctuary were Bishop Racicot, of Montreal, an uncle of the archbishop; Bishop Pascal, of Prince Albert, Sask., and Mgr. Dugas, Vicar-General of St. Boniface, and his cousin, Mgr. Dugas, of New York.

The archbishop of St. Boniface officiated at pontifical high mass with Rev. Father Cherrier as assisting priest. Rev. Father Magnan officiated as deacon of honor, and Rev. Father Dugas as sub-deacon; Rev. Father Vorst as deacon, and Rev. Father Bellvance as sub-deacon of office. Bishop Racicot delivered the sermon on the dignity and honor of the office of the priesthood, and addressed to Archbishop Langevin on the occasion of the silver jubilee celebration of his elevation to the priesthood. He chose for his text the words, "A priest forever."

After the services in the cathedral all the clergy were entertained at dinner at the palec and following the dinner some congratulatory addresses were made and a presentation from the clergy to His Grace for the new cathedral took place. This afternoon the clergy were engaged in the serner at the palace and following the college.

MINISTER OF INTERIOR EN ROUTE TO THE COAST

Is in City for Few Days. Goes West to Investigate Conditions in Railway Land Belt. Speaks of Recent Trip Through American States. The Crops.

Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, arrived in the city yesterday and will remain for some days, prior to proceeding to British Columbia, where he goes to secure information regarding Dominion lands in that province. Before going back to Ottawa he will visit various immigration headquarters in the Territories.

Speaking to a Bulletin representative this morning Mr. Oliver stated that when the arrangement for the land grant to the Canadian Pacific was made many years ago, a strip of land twenty miles on each side of the railway from the summit of the Rockies between Laggan and Fields to Port Moody passed from the province to the Dominion. This land was for years considered valueless. That impression has since been dissipated by reason of the gradual taking up of the prairie land and the turning of attention to the lands in certain portions of British Columbia for fruit growing purposes. This strip of land has, in consequence, risen in importance, and a demand for it has developed. Ranchers have become anxious to rent large tracts as grazing lands for cattle and sheep, and farmers and fruit growers have desired to homestead quarter sections, and to buy adjoining quarters or more. Occasionally there has been a clash between the rancher and the homesteader. The rancher pays two cents per acre as rental for the lands which he uses. The homesteader pays the market price for the lands which he buys. Part of the country is in the dry belt and there are many questions connected with irrigation, in reference to which information is sought by the government. Beyond the Cascades, part of the country is very wet and all the conditions are different. The number of immigrants entering the district is not excessive, but they are numerous enough to render it essential that the department of the interior should have exact information regarding the conditions prevailing in all parts of the province. The climate is attractive in the Sunset province, and in the years to come there will be an increasing movement into all portions of the country where there was arable land.

His Trip Through the States.

Asked regarding his recent trip through a large number of the American States where he visited the Canadian immigration agents in many cities, he said he undertook to secure the information which has been applied by the American authorities in solving several immigration questions, the most important of which has to do with the restriction of the flow of immigration into the country, and which Canada will have to meet in the near future.

At present agents are stationed at Boston, Syracuse, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, Waterton, Grand Forks, Great Falls and Spokane. Of these cities, Mr. Oliver visited Boston, Indianapolis, Detroit, Kansas City and Omoha. Canada has an agent at New York also to turn back all immigrants destined for Canada whom it is believed would be undesirable. He co-operates with the American authorities just the same as their agent at Quebec, who is stationed there for a similar purpose.

Advised Open Door.

"In Washington," said Mr. Oliver, "I met the Hon. Oscar Strauss, who is at the head of immigration affairs in the States. He advised that Canada should not adopt the stringent rules for the exclusion of immigrants that the United States has done, but, on the contrary that we should permit an open door policy to prevail on account of the vastness of our unoccupied territory and the small population which we have at preesnt.

"Notwithstanding the congestion in New York City and vicinity, caused by the constant stream of newcomers, there is a great demand in the southern states for European labor. In fact the demands from at least seven states have become so insistent that bureaus for the equitable distribution of immigrants have already been established at Charleston, Galveston and New Orleans.

"We have had considerable success for several years past in getting men to emigrate from Canada to the further western states, and this stream is still flowing in our direction, although in volume it has been slightly diminished this year. There are three reasons for this.

"The first reason is the unwonted severity of the past winter, which has scared a considerable number of people away who would otherwise have flocked northward. This year the seeding in several of the states as nearly six weeks ahead of that in Canada, and the people cannot be convinced that this is not the normal state of affairs.

Canada Holding Its Own.

"The second reason is this: The people who would emigrate to Canada from the states are those who have small farms, but would come here to invest the money secured by the sale of their farms in a greater number of acres than they could get elsewhere. The lure of the 160 free acres was also a strong one. Now, several people in the United States have taken advantage of this, and are booming the pan-handle of Texas for all they are worth and more than it's worth. They advertise that they can sell land there for $5 an acre, and that land in Canada will cost $10 an acre, and by this means they have managed to start quite a considerable southwest movement. This movement has assumed considerable proportions but many people say that it will not last long, as the Texas land is dry, and as for productiveness is not in it with the land for settling in Canada.

"The third reason is caused by the recent legislation which enforces two cent rates in many of the states, chiefly in the northern ones. They have decided that if they can't get over two cents a mile they won't give transportation for anything less than that price, and consequently that has put an end to our excursions from there to the Canadian west. In the majority of southern states the two cent law has not been passed, and so they still have cheap excursions to the pan-handle of Texas.

"So you see that we are getting hit all round, and it is most creditable that we are holding our own as well as we are with the three-fold cause hindering us. But I consider the prospects most encouraging, and am very well satisfied with the outlook."

As to the Crops.

Speaking of the crops, the minister of the interior gave it as his opinion that given favorable weather there will be an average crop. It is generally admitted the crops are somewhat better in Alberta and Saskatchewan than in Manitoba, but even in Manitoba they are for the most part good. Samples of wheat, barley and oats brought from the district around Cartwright show a fine growth. The crops are generally healthy but backward. There are occasional stretches of thin and weedy fields. The wheat is better and further advanced in Manitoba than oats.

BREAK IN LUMBER PRICES IN CALGARY.

Bulletin Special.

Calgary, July 30.—The early closing of stores and the mid-week half-holiday, which were the features in Calgary last year, have been abandoned. It was found on application to the courts that the early closing by-law was faulty in one minor respect, but though the court of appeal was very evenly divided in the matter neither the council nor the merchants will appeal. Last night, when the third reading for mid-week holiday by-law was brought up no alderman could be found to move it. For that reason it has been abandoned.

Plans for street cars have been prepared and tenders will be called for in a few days. The plans are for 10 1-2 miles of street railway.

The chairman of the Public Works Committee announces that if the tenders for building the city hall, which have been asked for a second time, are not down to the estimate of $150,000, the city will proceed to build it by day labor.

The British journalists, who went north yesterday to see Edmonton, returned tonight and left for the coast early this morning.

Lumber prices are beginning to break here. Already one Calgary firm is advertising reductions of from $3 to $5 in the prices of lumber.

TO FREE KAID MACLEAN.

Force of 1,270 Men Has Started For Raisuli's Lair.

Tangier, July 29.—The mission of Sheriff Quezzan to obtain the freedom of Kaid Sir Harry MacLean, who is a prisoner of the bandit Raisuli, has proved a complete failure. Consequently Kaid Mehalia, at the head of 1,270men, has started for the Elknes territory, where Raisuli is in hiding with his prisoner, to bring about his release by force. Another body of men, under the command of Kaid Bagdadi, has left Tetuan to co-operate with Kaid Mehalla.

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