

## Years Ago

May 11, 1883.

The model paper of is a little sheet, letter size—in nonparial, with no display ornaments, a model of neatness, clinging from that far-away out-  
 Edmonton, in the Northwest. It  
 "the Bulletin."

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... report for week ending  
 evening, May 11th, 1883. Re-  
 port by the bulletin by Mr. Alex-  
 Taylor, observer at Edmonton:  
 Max. Min.  
 50 22  
 60 27  
 70 29  
 78 30  
 84 34  
 91 35  
 96 32

... the survey party have  
 the Athabasca near the mouth  
 of the river, on their way north  
 to the 5th meridian. W. Macdon-  
 Noel Courtsette arrived at  
 Athabasca with W. T. Thomp-  
 son on the 29th of April. ...  
 ... were very poor and one  
 ... had to be pulled out of the  
 sea with ropes after having  
 crossed, as it was so weak. The  
 horses were towed across  
 by several times while on  
 the way out.

... R. select its land and  
 interests for it. There is a clause  
 in the charter which provides that on  
 passing from the possession  
 company it at once becomes  
 to taxation; otherwise, until  
 of the twenty-year pe-  
 C. P. R. land pays nothing  
 for purposes, or for roads,  
 or other municipal purposes,  
 the value of the land is con-  
 sidered to be the "country  
 price." Mr. J. C. Abbott, who  
 had perfected the C. P. R.  
 had it so framed that Mr.  
 Blake, with the assistance of  
 a legal talent that Canada  
 could produce, could not find a flaw  
 that did not always turn to the  
 advantage of the company.

**JOSHUA PETERS**  
 Manager of Record Foundry Co.  
 Joshua Peters, General Manager of  
 Record Foundry and Machine Co.,  
 Boston, N. B., and Montreal, P. Q.,  
 is the original incorporator of the  
 company when it was first organized  
 in Montreal. The Record Foundry  
 Machine Co., as manufacturers of the  
 "Admiral" furnaces and  
 "Cassidy" ranges, are recognized as  
 the largest stove manufacturing  
 concern in the British half of the North  
 American continent.



— BUT SEEING  
 COLD  
 YOUNG MAN POOR  
 BUT BECOMING BOLD.  
 A BOX OF  
**Board's**  
 CANDY.  
 TRUSTFULLY SENT,  
 NOW HE COLLECTS  
 HER PAPA'S RENT  
 W. J. BOYD  
 CANDY CO.  
 WINDSOR

## The Coal of Canada

A Growing Necessity—A Study in Tariff Legislation—The Effect on Imports and Exports—Coal Should be Free.

Coal is an interesting subject in many ways at the present time. What with the train blockade and strikes, the black fuel is the cause of much anxiety. Coal, too, owing to the disappearance of wood is fast assuming a greater place in the economy of Canadian life. Twenty years ago the per capita consumption of coal in the Dominion was about three-quarters of a ton per annum. In 1900 it exceeded eight and one-half tons, and now it is considerably over two tons per capita per annum.

The Development of the Native Mines  
 The development of the Canadian coal mines has just about kept pace with this increasing demand. For a long time Nova Scotia was the only coal producing province. Then British Columbia entered the field. Thirty years ago, in 1877, Nova Scotia produced 290,315 tons, and the Pacific province 156,455. With two such wide-separating sources of supply it is no wonder that central Canada looked to other forms of supply. Ten years later, however, in 1887 the west had begun to produce coal, the output that year being Nova Scotia 1,288,306; British Columbia, 486,142; Manitoba and the Territories, 74,152 tons. Today in spite of the great increase in the output of the western and British Columbia mines, little Nova Scotia still leads. The latest figures available, those for 1905, give the production as follows: Nova Scotia, 5,653,333 tons; British Columbia, 1,269,216 tons; Manitoba and territories, 614,445 tons; New Brunswick, 16,000 tons.

The Tariff on Coal  
 The protection of the coal mining industry has attracted necessarily the attention of tariff legislators. In 1870 and 1871 there was a duty on anthracite, but it was abolished, to be re-established in 1879. The national policy provided a duty on all coal coming into the country, but in 1887 another change was made, anthracite being put upon the free list. There still remains, however, a duty of 53 cents per ton on bituminous coal, which last year brought in a revenue of not less than \$2,379,000. That the tariff legislation has had any considerable influence in hastening the development of the coal mines of Canada is not apparent from the official statistics. The exploitation of the source of wealth seems to have depended a great deal more on conditions of settlement and transportation. The following tables, it will be noticed, have been prepared in periods of five years—the years preceding and following the changes in the tariff and the last five years, to show in so far as statistics will show, what effect the tariff had on the operation of the mines and on our foreign trade in coal.

Total production of coal in Canada:  
 Tons.  
 1877 ..... 1,036,670  
 1878 ..... 1,089,744  
 1879 ..... 1,138,457  
 1880 ..... 1,488,714  
 1881 ..... 1,537,106  
 1882 ..... 1,116,653  
 1883 ..... 2,429,330  
 1884 ..... 2,602,552  
 1885 ..... 2,655,393  
 1886 ..... 3,084,622  
 1887 ..... 7,193,142  
 1888 ..... 7,645,559  
 1889 ..... 7,830,869  
 1890 ..... 8,916,777

There has been other late springs besides this. And late springs have brought good crops. This weather is general throughout North America. Alberta has in corner of it. H. W. McKenney Tells of Other Winters in Last 30 Years.

Usually cold weather conditions have been prevailing over the continent this spring. Toronto and Ottawa and Montreal all saw a snowfall of five inches, necessitating street railway plows and sweepers to keep the tracks clear.

Down south in Missouri this week a blizzard and snowstorm caused much damage. And Alberta has not escaped either. Newcomers who have felt the attraction of the term "Sunny Alberta," look about them sceptically and speculate as to when the sun does shine in Alberta.

There is comfort, however, in the assurance of old-timers in Alberta that this spring Edmonton only suffers from the unusual weather conditions prevailing elsewhere, and for the farmers there is frequent assurance from old-timers that the exceptionally cold winters of the past have been invariably followed by good crops in the summer.

H. W. McKenney, M.P.P., in an interview with the Bulletin to-day said:  
 "During my life in the West—and I came to Manitoba over forty years ago and to Alberta over thirty—I have not experienced a winter so long and continuous cold, followed by such a slow springtime."

Followed by Good Crops.  
 "All the winters were fairly cold until the four or five mild winters preceding this last. But at intervals in the past we had exceptionally severe winters, but these were always followed by unusually good crops. I have a distinct memory of this."

"We held it as a saying that what put in before the 24th of May was sure to mature, for in the backward springs the ground was always more moist, and the germination of the wheat began within a few days of seeding."  
 "Have you any recollection of snowstorms in May before?"  
 "Yes; in 1885, in 1887 and in 1892. It is worth noting too that we harvested particularly good crops in each of those years. In 1885—the year of the rebellion—we had mild weather and bare ground almost two months

before this. Seeding began March 22nd at St. Albert. Snow and frost came in May about this time, but only stayed a couple of days. In 1887 two feet of snow fell in May, that was a very backward spring. In 1882 also summer was slow in coming. But in each of these years, as I said, we had good crops—very good."

When does spring usually come here?  
 "It does not come at any very definite time. It seems to have a sliding-scale of its own, and runs all the way from March to May. The leaves usually come out on the trees between May 14th and May 24th. I made a note once of the leaves opening on May 8th; that was pretty early." "As I said our winters in the past were usually less mild than they have been since we entered on the new century—excepting always last winter. In the winter of 1906-07 we had only one week of really cold weather, and very few days when there was enough snow for sleighing. We have just had, as formerly at intervals, a severe winter; this time it has been combined with a very late spring. But unless this present cold snap is quite prolonged I do not believe there will be any very bad results."

May Contest Palma Trophy.  
 Associated Press Despatch.  
 Ottawa, May 9.—Col. Tilton, of the Dominion Rifle association has received a telegram from the secretary of the National Rifle association, Biele, England, informing him that an English team will proceed to Australia in August to take part in rifle meetings there, and asking if it could not be arranged to have a contest with the United States and Canadian teams for the Palma trophy at the Rockcliffe range, Ottawa, during the first week in September. Col. Tilton has communicated with the President of the United States association, and there is little doubt that a match can be arranged.

Now that the coal strike is over we shall probably have warmer weather. The man who really does his best. Can trust the world for all the rest.

Coal Imports and Exports.

Year	Total	Per cent. imported.
1886	3,430,111	51.1
1887	4,940,625	54.3
1888	5,328,278	62.2
1889	4,483,919	56.6
1890	4,941,283	52.3
1902	9,837,433	48.2
1903	12,730,455	52.5
1904	11,493,917	51.1
1905	14,685,800	45.8

The English Coal Trade Killed.

Year	Value
1877	240,536
1880	344,694
1885	465,593
1888	563,341
1890	715,364
1902	1,317,534
1903	1,979,931
1904	1,646,505
1905	1,668,761
1906	1,927,650

Meanwhile the Americans made rapid headway in our markets, as the following table of imports of coal, coke, etc., from the United States shows:

Year	Dutiable	Free
1880	\$238,261	\$ 3,941
1889	142,178	9,794
1900	72,331	1,127
1902	87,818	52,787
1903	116,274	67,041
1904	339,956	416,484
1905	345,629	73,796
1906	120,551	89,996
1906	60,751	194,364

Coal Exchanges With the States.  
 Tables which follow will enable the reader better to understand the nature of this trade. It will be noted

From this table it will be seen that the tariff of 1879 on all coals did not have the effect of producing any unexpected increase in the production during the two years which followed. The increase which did occur is fully accounted for by the normal resumption of industrial activity which began in 1880. Again, the removal of the duty on anthracite in 1887 did not ruin our coal miners nor lessen their production.

The following table shows the total imports of coal into Canada for certain years since 1877:

Year	Anthra.	Bitu.
1879 free	429,019	513,970
1880 anthracite	616,729	457,049
1881 anthracite	572,092	587,024
1886 duty	1,935,235	329,546
1887 duty	1,069,165	1,149,792
1888 anthracite	2,138,627	1,231,234
1889 anthracite	1,291,705	1,248,540
1902 anthracite	1,201,336	1,409,382
1903 anthracite	1,632,451	3,047,302
1904 anthracite	1,456,713	3,511,412
1905 anthracite	2,275,018	4,063,900
1906 anthracite	2,604,137	4,176,274
1906 anthracite	3,200,863	4,495,550

This table shows very conclusively that tariffs have had very little influence in checking the imports of coal into the country, there being a decided increase after the duty of 1879 was established. The removal of the duty on anthracite in 1887 seems to have caused quite a little flurry; the imports the following year being abnormally large, but things soon returned to their ordinary level.

The following table shows the consumption of coal in Canada, with percentage of it imported:

Year	Total	Per cent. imported.
1886	3,430,111	51.1
1887	4,940,625	54.3
1888	5,328,278	62.2
1889	4,483,919	56.6
1890	4,941,283	52.3
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When all coals were subject to duty we consumed 54 per cent. of foreign coal, almost immediately after the removal of the duty on anthracite the proportion fell to 52 per cent., and in recent years it has been less than 50 per cent.

that while our purchases of American coal have considerably increased, the American demand for Canadian coal has not responded in the same manner. It is to be noted also that we have increased our imports of bituminous and dust, which are subject to duty, faster than our imports of anthracite, which is free, a sign of the urgent needs of our industries.

Canada's coal exports is nearly all bituminous. Nova Scotia, owing to the easy means of sea transportation to large consuming centers, will no doubt always export a large proportion of her output. In the strike year, 1903, out of a total production of 5,175,603 tons, not less than 1,146,124 went to the United States. In normal years since 1900 from 700,000 to 900,000 tons are sent abroad. The other customers of Nova Scotia are the province of Quebec, which takes from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 tons annually; New Brunswick, 350,000 to 500,000 tons; Prince Edward Island, 50,000 tons, and Newfoundland, 100,000 to 150,000 tons.

Distribution of British Columbia Coal

Year	Sold for export	Home consumption
1894	526,509	185,669
1895	837,094	210,951
1896	719,246	1,403,944
1897	694,244	325,146
1898	843,206	419,948
1899	841,916	539,186
1900	1,023,986	993,294
1901	1,023,863	636,653
1902	870,026	664,576
1903	615,282	744,834

The figures of increased domestic consumption bring forcibly home the fact that a cheap and abundant supply of coal will soon be one of the great problems of our industrial development.

Coal is such a bulky product that it must seek the nearest market and the easiest route. To Central Canada, from Smith's Falls to Manitoba, the lake water route offers an easy road for the importation of coal from Cleveland or Buffalo. The tariff is the real barrier.

The Duty and the Price.  
 How far the duty of 53 cents a ton on bituminous affects the price of Canadian coal to the Canadian consumer it would be difficult to say. Freight rates, combinations of dealers and producers, etc., have a great deal to do with the price. But the Canadian dealer would not be human if, where American coal carries on competition with his product, he did not take full advantage of the tariff. So hat it is probable that in addition to the \$2,300,000 of taxation which went into the coffers of the government last year, the duty also meant a considerable tribute from the consumer to the mine-owners. That means a very heavy tax, which is borne principally by the manufacturers of Central Canada, for coal is a raw material, if ever there was one.

Just as Montreal is the meeting point of the Nova Scotia with the Pennsylvania bituminous coal, so Winnipeg may be roughly the western limit of the fuel supplied from the Pennsylvania mines. Here Pennsylvania coal disputes the ground with Alberta and British Columbia coal, and still shares the-Judith's.90 e.krn and still holds the lion's share of the market. West of Winnipeg the ground is being occupied more and more by the output of the western mines, and naturally the native product may predominate in the markets of Winnipeg. The present volume of imported coal is indicated by the amount paid in customs' duties upon coal at Fort William and Winnipeg. The entries at Winnipeg are inconsiderable, only \$9,856 being paid in customs duties in the fiscal year 1906; but the payments at Fort William for the same period amounted to \$307,600. The two ports thus account for nearly 600,000 tons. The selling price of this coal includes the duty, and the duty is undoubtedly taken into account by fixing the selling price of Canadian coal in the Winnipeg market. It is clear that Winnipeg bears its share of the burden imposed for the protection of the Nova Scotia mines.

A leading coal merchant of the city said to the Free Press that Canadian coal from the west could not begin to compete with the American coal, and that far more of the imported article was consumed here than of the Canadian product. Yet the coal is brought from Pittsburg to the head of the lakes and then has to stand \$3 freight to reach here. This dealer had not the least doubt that the Canadian consumer pays the duty of 53 cents per ton, as they had to pay the full price in the American market.

In the absence of any evidence that it has stimulated in any way the development of our mining resources, may it not be asked: "Why this duty?"

## Make Them Canadians

Duty of Canadian Clubs in Relation to New Immigrants.

Mr. J. S. Dennis, the well known engineer and railway man, recently said some good things to the Canadian Club of Victoria, B.C. His advice is well worth considering by every young Canadian, and in part it is here given:  
 "My work, however, is to speak of the development of the country and the part the Canadian Club should take in it. Fifteen years ago there was no city of any size at Edmonton. In 1896 I assisted in founding the village of Saskatoon. Both of these are now great centres of trade. In a few years, with the present development, we shall be independent of the great country to the south, or of Europe. I estimate that there is now a population of 900,000 in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and it is increasing at the rate of a quarter of a million per annum. In these provinces there are 7,000 miles of railways in operation and 3,000 miles under construction. The bank clearings in the same district are \$15,000,000. We have finally a recognized position throughout the immigrating world as the greatest unoccupied area of land suitable for agriculture and horticulture, as well as the greatest natural resources in timber, coal, mining and fisheries in any portion of North America."

The New Era at Hand.  
 "We are now starting on what I think should be a new era of development. It is with reference to that that I should like to speak to you for a few minutes. We have not only disproved the erroneous idea that this great western country is unfit for cultivation and habitation, but we have proved that we can produce a larger

## CUT WORMS IN BEET FIELDS.

About the end of October last year the Department of Agriculture at Edmonton issued a newspaper article which contained a short life history of the cut worms and web worms, that were attacking the beet crop at that time. Some specimens of the cut worms were collected by the Department for experiment, and from these it has been learned that probably very many of the cut worms in the fields are doomed before spring. Two enemies are attacking them, a fungus disease, and a clear-winged fly. This fly lays its eggs in the body of the cut worm, in which the maggots which hatch out from them live till they are full grown and ready to enter the pupal stage, when they kill their host and come to the outside and spin their cocoons.

These insects and fungus enemies are the means which Nature provides for keeping cut worms, and creatures of that sort, in check, and in the history of all insect ravages this is found to be the case. In the economy of Nature every creature has some enemy, which preys upon it and ordinarily keeps it within bounds, but occasionally a time comes when, through an abundance of food or for some other reason they develop very rapidly and get away from the control of those agencies which keep them in check and they become a plague as they have been in this case. As the plague increases so do the parasites, which in a short time are able to regain the mastery, and we have a return to the normal conditions again.

It is gratifying to note that this is what is happening now and in a short time the cut-worm plague will be a thing of the past. However, many of the cut worms are left, and there are quite enough to destroy the young beet crop this spring unless something is done to prevent them.

The experience of last year ought to teach us the advisability of attending to this earlier, and if as soon as the beet sowers are sowing the green and bran mash is sown between the drills of beets, or either drilled between the rows or sown broadcast, there should be no trouble. No one who has not experienced it would believe how readily the cut worms eat this mixture and in every case where it has been tried it has been found an effective remedy.

The mash should consist of one pound of paris green to 50 pounds of bran, and it has even been found that a mixture of double the quantity of bran has been effective. The water used for mixing should be slightly sweetened and it is best always to mix the bran with the water before adding the poison, as unless this is done the paris green sinks to the bottom. The whole mixture should be moist enough to stick together, and yet dry enough to crumble easily through the fingers.

A sharp lookout should also be kept for cut worms in the gardens, and similar methods adopted to destroy them.

The worms come out to the surface at night and it is, therefore, not necessary to bury the bran mash. Some of the largest beet-growers, tried this remedy last year and found the material only cost them about 30 cents an acre. It is an effective remedy and is neither costly nor difficult of application and is well worth trying by every beet-grower if he would protect his crop and save himself trouble and annoyance and a deal of extra expense.

Spring.  
 Dad is beating carpets,  
 Mother's scrubbing floors,  
 Sister's raking up the yard,  
 Jim is painting doors,  
 Everybody's grouchy,  
 And mad enough to kill,  
 For all the family's eating,  
 Off a window sill!

## CHICAGO "EPICURES" PAID \$1.00 PER POUND FOR BUFFALO MEAT

From the Herd Which is to be Brought to Canada. Others Paid a Thousand Dollars to Shoot one. The Herd is the Finest in the World, and the Canadian Government is Being Everywhere Congratulated in Obtaining Possession of it.

The American citizens who come over to live in the Canadian west are treated with every consideration and the government is going to a great deal of trouble to make the enforced emigration of the Flathead buffalo herd as comfortable for the old timers as possible. They are to be brought on a special train and passenger time will be made from the starting point until they reach their new home in Alberta. The shipment takes place about the middle of this month.

Park Superintendent Douglas will give the bison the official welcome. Live Stock Agent McMullen, of the C. P. R., will give them a personally conducted tour over the company's lines. Dr. Wornock, of Pincher Creek, will attend to any cases of indisposition which may be found on the train and incidentally inspect the bison at the boundary.

The animals are to be loaded at Rapid, Mont., which is on the Northern Pacific, and from there they will be taken to Helena, Great Falls, Lethbridge, Macleod, Calgary, and on through to Strathcona, without any stops. There may be some difficulty in getting the buffalo to start on their trip for they are not accustomed to the up-to-date methods of travel. No doubt in the old days when some of the grandpas and grandmothers of the herd wanted to go up to Alberta they just started out and hiked. Nowadays things have changed for all old timers. Whether the bison will appreciate the care which will be taken of them is hard to say. But there are a lot of good "buffalo punchers" down in the Flathead and they will very likely get them started all right.

It is 741 miles from Rapid to Strathcona and Mr. McMullen says the train can be brought through in about 41 hours, which is going some. The old bulls will be penned up in the cars so that there will be no family squabbles to mar the enjoyment of the journey. The other stock will be loaded like ordinary cattle shipments, loose in the cars.

Mr. McMullen, who is going down to look after the loading and transportation of the herd, knows this particular bunch very well. He saw them first about seventeen years ago and several times since. He says they are without doubt the best buffalo herd in the world. They are nearly all pure bred, never having been crossed with domestic stock.

He says the former owners of the herd took an old buffalo bull down to Chicago and the meat was sold for a dollar a pound. The animal was a patriarch and his flesh was anything but palatable, but some of the top notchers in the windy city thought it was the whole thing to eat buffalo meat and paid the high price for it.

Parties of New Yorkers made trips out to Montana and paid the owners a thousand dollars to drive a buffalo out on to the prairie where they played "buffalo hunter" and potted the animal taking the head and hide back to the effete east as an evidence of their prowess.

Mr. McMullen considers it very remarkable that the American government should have allowed the Dominion authorities to obtain possession of the herd.

## CALEDONIAN CLUB.

The Caledonian club Thursday held very enjoyable concert in Hourston's hall, the proceeds of the concert going to the aid of the Caledonian Athletic club. The program was very much appreciated by the audience, which, however, was not as large as was expected.

A bagpipe trio was performed by Messrs. Craig, Combs and McAllan; Highland step dances by Messrs. DeFogers, McAllan and Harvie; mandolin selection by Misses Sadie and Fate McCrimmon; songs by Messrs. Wilson, Howatson, McLeod and Mitchell; and recitations and readings by Messrs. Mitchell, Todd and McLeod. Mr. Jas. Thompson filled the bill of pianist for the evening, aided by a specially fine piano very kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Graham, the local agent of the Bell Piano Co.

A blizzard and snowstorm in Nebraska and Missouri should make Canadians thankful that they live in a mild climate.

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