

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

DAILY—Delivered in City, \$4 per year. By mail, per year, \$3. SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year \$1. Subscriptions strictly in advance.

BULLETIN CO., LTD.
DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1907.

A COMPARISON OF LAND DEALS.

The Opposition at Ottawa in the session that has just closed, have borne the greatest testimony to their own discomfiture by the revelations of the Insurance Commission. The Opposition met parliament with some of its prominent members under a cloud. Neither the defiant ruffianism of Mr. Fowler, nor the whining of Mr. Foster and his attempted prostitution of the fiduciary relations that exist between trustees and their clients, nor the protracted series of counter-attacks carried by the party as a whole succeeded. The Opposition public opinion from themselves to their opponents and persuade the country that however dark and indefensible was their record, that of the administration was as bad.

Early in the session the watch dogs of the opposition went on the still hunt to gather up evidence to parry the blow that was sure to fall when the report of the insurance commission should be laid on the table. They determined to fight fire with fire.

The department of the interior was singled out for special attack. Against no phase of the government's policy did the opposition spend more strength than against the administration of western lands.

Assaults carefully planned and systematically delivered in the hope of raising distrust against this branch of the public service became a feature of the session. The department of the interior was put under the microscope. The land policy has been the foundation of the immigration policy with the resultant prosperity of western Canada. If public confidence could be shaken in the administration of the public lands, immigration hampered, and western development interrupted, prosperity would wane—and the insurance scandals would drop out of the public eye. Or, if some mal-administration could be discovered and some scandal fastened upon the action of some Liberal member, it would be a palliation of the scorn and disgust with which the names of the opposition chiefs were regarded.

These attacks have been laid mainly against two transactions sanctioned by the Department, the South Alberta Irrigation Company sale and the Saskatchewan Valley land sale. The former is of comparatively recent date, the latter sale occurred in 1902. The main point of the attack in both cases was the same—that the parties who acquired the land would eventually sell it for more than they gave for it. This was represented as essentially an iniquitous situation and one which the Government should not have permitted to be created. The settler, it was argued, would eventually pay more for the land than if he had purchased it at the present condition direct from the Crown; the facts being blantly disregarded, of course, that one area of land in question has been traversed by a railway for twenty years, and the other for seventeen years, and that during that time every Government has been trying to persuade the settler not to buy the land, but to take it for nothing; and that the settler has declined; that one railway company specifically and repeatedly refused to select land in one of the areas in satisfaction of its land grant, and that another railway company specifically declined to include the other area in its irrigation tract; that the land lay as useless and as unproductive agriculturally as when the buffalo roamed the prairies, and with no prospect apparent of its being brought under cultivation in the ordinary process and by the ordinary means of settlement.

These considerations aside, however, it may not be easy to make a few comparisons between the transactions so loudly condemned by the Opposition, and the other transactions designed to obscure. There will be and can be no disputing the apparent fact that if a man buys an unimproved farm and sells it again at a higher price he thereby increases the price which must ultimately be paid for the land by the settler. And if two men buy farms and sell again at

a higher price, the one after expending money or labor in developing and improving the farm, the other merely turning the land over as he got it, there can be no argument as to which has given the public the better value for his profit, or as to which has imposed the heavier burden on the settler. Between these two hypothetical cases lies all the difference between business and speculation; between legitimate enterprise and real-estate gambling; between the transaction of the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, or that sanctioned by the South Alberta Irrigation contract, and the manipulations of Hon. George E. Foster and his speculating syndicate—with this added difference, that Mr. Foster and his associates did their gambling with money that *is* not their own.

The South Alberta Land Company was given permission to purchase 390,000 acres of land in the "semi-arid" belt at \$1 per acre, provided they establish irrigation works to make the land agriculturally productive. They cannot purchase an acre of the land until construction of the works has begun and then only as the work progresses and in proportion as it is completed. The company is bound to expend \$1,000,000 in constructing the irrigation work equivalent to \$2.55 per acre. The Government retains the control of the water rates and thereby holds the power to prevent the company charging an exorbitant price for the land. And the land cannot be held indefinitely for speculative purposes, because all the land remaining unsold at the end of fifteen years reverts to the Crown. In other words, the company undertakes to put into the land \$3.55 cash and to settle the entire area in fifteen years, the Government meantime fixing the rates they may charge for water.

The Saskatchewan Valley Land Company were given permission to purchase 250,000 acres of land at \$1 per acre. The purchase was conditional upon the company purchasing also the right of the Qu'Appelle & Long Lake Railway Company to a land grant at the rate of \$1.75 per acre, selecting this land and closing out the claim. Before purchasing an acre of the land from the Government the company were required to place 32 settlers in any township in which they desired to purchase—twenty settlers on free homesteads and twelve on railway grant land. The purchase was permitted to progress only as this provision was fulfilled.

The Pope-Fowler-Bondett-Lefebvre syndicate purchased from the Canadian Pacific Railway 200,000 acres of land at \$3.50 per acre, they turned it over to the Foster-McMillan syndicate at \$4.50 per acre; and they passed it on to the Great West Land Company at \$5 per acre, and kept the controlling interest in the Great West Land Company. Thus by the successive manipulations of Mr. Foster and his associates the land was loaded with \$300,000 of profits without the expenditure of a cent in improvements, without bringing on any acre under cultivation and without placing one settler on the land. Add to this the \$750,000 due the Canadian Pacific Railway for the land and the land when it passed into the hands of the Great West Land Company carried a burden of \$1,050,000. But the Great West Land Company is not a philanthropic concern and will not likely be satisfied with less than \$1.50 per acre gross profit. This would bring the total up to \$1,300,000, or \$4.50 per acre, which the future settler on this land must pay to Mr. Foster and his friends, who have not spent one cent in improving the land, for, so far as is known, given the country the benefit of one dollar's worth of immigration effort.

This illustrates briefly the difference between the land transactions sanctioned by the Government and that engineered by Mr. Foster. The first were business transactions by which the land purchasers unlocked the settlement and guaranteed the cultivation and development of land hitherto unsettled and unproductive; the second was simply a gambling device, by which Mr. Foster and his friends loaded the future tiller of the soil with a burden of \$2 indebtedness where there should have been only one dollar, and in return did not expend one dollar in the improvement of the land or to enhance its value to the settler or the country in any shape or form.

This is the millstone which Mr. Foster has hung about the necks of Western settlers, and it was to divert attention from this fact that the Opposition turned the last session of Parliament into a slandering band.

SAME OLD ABUSE.

When the Tory newspapers run out of a subject for discussion they always fall back on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's imperialism, which they are pleased to call "weak and flabby." Canada's premier is too well known in imperial circles for any epithet of this kind to have any effect. It has ever been the policy of the Tory party to spread the opinion that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a weak man, but much to their chagrin he has proven himself by far the strongest man in public life in Canada to-day, and has made a place for himself among the statesmen of the world very close to the top.

Sir Wilfrid's imperialism is the same imperialism of the day, and if his opinions be endorsed by almost every front rank statesman of Great Britain. It is true that he has not played the demagogue and talked loudly of loyalty and the old flag and made impossible demands on Great Britain, which is the kind of frothy imperialism that the Tory party enjoys and thrives on. Canada's premier has preferred taking the manly independent stand. Canada is not begging from the mother country, nor is Great Britain likely to ask anything from us. The British preferential tariff is strong enough evidence of Canada's desire to promote trade within the empire.

Sir Wilfrid has been the commanding figure at the colonial conference; his utterances have been those of a man who thoroughly understands the whole situation and who has definite opinions upon all matters affecting Canada. This country has no need to be ashamed of its prime minister, but it has good reason to be ashamed of a small section of the press that prefers to attempt to traduce the premier personally rather than offer reasonable opposition to his splendid administration of Canadian affairs, and his able representation of Canada upon more than one occasion across the water. What would the Conservative party not give for a leader like Sir Wilfrid Laurier—or a leader of any kind?

A PROMISING YEAR.

Alberta need have no fears about the lateness of the spring. It is true that seeding has frequently been completed before this date, but usually although the seed was in the ground, there was very little if any growth before late in May or first of June, and the months of June, July and August have so much sunlight that growth in vegetation in this province is exceptionally rapid during that period.

Frequently when March and April have been very mild, it has been cold in May and the crops have grown but little. If the present is, any indication of what the weather is to be for the remainder of the month, there is no doubt about the arrival of Spring in real earnest and the present condition of vegetation in Alberta is away ahead of what it is in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Farmers need have no fears about getting in all the crop they possibly can, and the business outlook in the country is quite as bright as it was last year. The heavy snowfall of last winter will not be without its good effects and winter wheat gives every promise of being a record crop, in fact the backward spring will have much less effect in the West than in Ontario and the Eastern provinces, and the outlook for the homesteader in the new provinces is quite as promising as it ever was.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Railway accidents are receiving a good deal of attention by the press of both Canada and the United States at the present time. The past year has been a fruitful one in mishaps on railways on both sides of the line and many people have lost their lives through a broken rail or a mistake of an overworked railway employee. A somewhat severe sentence of four years in Kingston penitentiary was meted out to a conductor in Ontario recently for causing a fatal wreck by running contrary to his orders, and while it is necessary to emphasize the value of human life and the importance of those entrusted to positions like that of a conductor obeying instructions implicitly, it will usually be found that the condition of the roadbed or the rails is the cause of accidents.

This might be a proper question to refer to the railway commission as it is highly important that the public highways should be made as safe as possible for people to travel upon. While an occasional accident may be unavoidable, constantly recurring ones can surely be prevented and the day is passed when any corporation

should be allowed to sacrifice the lives of the very people who contribute to its revenue, by a policy of economy that impairs the safety of its system. The rights of the public are becoming better recognized in connection with the railways of the country and the railway commission has shown a strong disposition to protect the public in railway matters and the question is well worthy of their attention.

OUTLOOK IN WHEAT.

The reports of damage to the winter wheat crops in the United States and Eastern Canada are very persistent and apparently well grounded. Reports of serious damage even spread over the winter wheat areas of Europe. These conditions have been reflected in the gradual stiffening of wheat prices since the opening of spring. According to the present advice, the conditions of the growing plant in Europe indicates a short harvest. Bad weather and insect pests are said to have reduced the estimated yield in the United States by nearly 100,000,000 bushels.

The present bulge in the markets reported from Chicago and New York is undoubtedly genuine even after discounting the bullish romancing of the professional crop-killer.

The situation in winter wheat has a very direct bearing upon the outlook for spring wheat in the Canadian Northwest and in the whole spring wheat belt of North America. The continuance of winter with a late spring has interfered with early seeding and delayed farming operations from three to four weeks.

It is feared that the late spring will be responsible for a small acreage for 1907 and that farmers instead of sowing wheat will sow a greater quantity of the coarse grains, like oats and barley. Inquiry among the prominent farmers indicates such will be the course followed by the majority of local grain growers.

Farmers would do well to think this question over thoroughly. There is plenty of time yet to grow good crops of wheat. The great heat and sunlight renders the season very precocious in Alberta, and no hope of having a bumper crop should be given up yet. The increased acreage of the coarse grains will be certain to bring a large quantity of coarse grains to the market next winter and cause a sagging of prices even below those of last year.

From a consideration of these general facts it would seem to be wisdom to risk a larger seeding of wheat than is contemplated at present for there is every indication that Europe will have to draw largely from American's stocks for several months to come.

Meanwhile good luck seems to have attended the Western farmer even through the car blockade of last winter. A large percentage of last year's wheat is still on hand and will be sold at the advanced prices. Even though the season should prove too late for a large acreage, the high prices now practically assured for the remainder of last year's crop, and for the possible smaller yield for this year's crop will return to the Western farmer a handsome profit for his labor.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

If Ireland ever gets home rule what an emigration there would be from Philadelphia and New York "to the old sod."

The Mail and Empire blames Laurier for not getting a colonial preference. Mr. Balfour blames the Campbell-Bannerman Government. One speaks for the Tories in Canada and the other for the Tories in England. Thus we have that peculiar old brand of Tory consistency.

The Irish Nationalists are disappointed with Birrell's Irish Bill. Being Irishmen they were the wonted privilege of Sons of Erin to be dissatisfied with any Government legislation. But home rule is nearer than it was and is coming.

So long as the party papers in Canada lend themselves to the exchange of indiscriminate attacks upon the honor of public men, Canadians must be prepared to hear themselves described as a nation of "actual or potential boodlers."—Ottawa Journal.

Some ninety schools in Manitoba are reported to be without teachers, the scarcity being attributed to the small salaries offered. This and similar conditions illustrate the argument that since the pedagogical and missionary functions are so easily as-

The Manitoba Government has now a chance to show its colors in sticking to the prosecution of the bucket-shop exposures.

When George Tate Blockstock gave his address before the Canadian Club in Toronto on the deterioration of the personnel of the Canadian Parliament he must have been using George E. Foster and George Fowler as horrible examples.

An Italian laborer was convicted the other day in New York on the charge of murder in four days. The verdict was rendered in 68 minutes. But then he was not Harry Thaw, nor the son of a Pittsburgh millionaire.

Simulated, there is no use in trying to make two bits of the educational cherry. Certainly the missionary spirit it would need to be present in the case of a man or woman who would willingly teach school for lodging and board in a country where everyone else was laying the foundation of fortune. Manitoba is not alone in this respect. Such a condition is becoming pretty general from Ontario to the Pacific Coast.

The inalienable right possessed by every trust to refuse to sell to those who break its rules has been ruthlessly and cruelly denied by a federal judge in Indiana. The innocent and beneficent drug trust is the victim. It had a pleasant habit of cutting off supplies from any retail druggist who cut his prices. This harmless practice must now be given up. And so the little gas everywhere against the trusts.

This weather has put wheat to a dollar. Now the farmers will sell all they have, hurry back and put in a late crop and raise 100,000,000 bushels.

The Wall Street Gold Bugs are booming Grover Cleveland for the Democratic Presidential candidate. You can bet a silver dollar to a bond issue Bryan will bolt.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

In discussing the question of the cattle embargo before the colonial conference, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has rendered a distinctive service to Canada. He had no difficulty in establishing the fact that Canadian cattle can no longer be prevented from landing in Great Britain on account of any danger of the spreading of disease, and he made a strong plea against the unfairness of the present regulations, pointing out that after Canada had given Great Britain the preference under her present tariff, it was manifestly unjust that a trade barrier, especially of this kind, should be placed against us. In 1896, shortly after this embargo was established, Sir William Mullock, then Mr. Mullock, the member for North York, delivered an address in the House of Commons, in which he exposed the gross neglect of the inspection of Canadian cattle under the direction of the Dominion Government which was virtually made the cause, or the excuse, for the establishment of this embargo; but since that time the greatest possible care has been taken not only to eradicate any cattle diseases that might be in the country, but to prevent its spread into Canada from across the line, and for ten years Canadian cattle have been able to show a clean bill of health, so that now the only reason that can be assigned for the maintenance of this regulation is that it is used as a measure of protection to the British farmer who does not want Canadian beef to enter into competition with his home-grown article.

In a free trade country like England, we do not see what extra protection the British farmer should need other than the ocean which divides his country from ours and across which the cattle must be shipped in order to compete with him. Besides the fact that the embargo greatly reduces the profits of the cattle shipper it is also a stigma upon the health of Canadian cattle, as Great Britain through the embargo expresses the belief that she does not believe it safe for our cattle to be landed alive in that country. On the other hand, if they are maintaining the embargo simply as a measure of protection, they ought to abolish it and impose a duty instead.

The conditions as they now exist are very discouraging to the Canadian shipper. After the cattle have travelled upon the railway from Western Canada to Montreal, and there transhipped and undergo the hardships of the ocean voyage, they are in very poor condition for the butchers' block, yet they have to be slaughtered immediately upon landing in England and thus no proper time is given to get them in good condition. This means

that they have to be sold at a reduced price and that such a thing as prime beef is an impossibility in the British market unless the cattle are slaughtered in Canada and shipped in cold storage. If these cattle were allowed to be landed and fed into proper condition in the old land, the return to the shipper and, as a natural result, to the cattle raiser, would be a very considerable one.

The British farmer cannot begin to supply the meat demand of the old country and there does not seem to be any feasible reason why this very considerable export from Canada should be treated in the present fashion, and Canada's Premier had all the vital interests of the country in mind when he brought this matter up and when he so strongly urged it upon the notice of the Conference, and incidentally, the British Government.

There is a good deal of encouragement in Mr. Asquith's reply to Sir Wilfrid, as he practically gave his pledge that the matter should be taken up and given the consideration it deserved by the Board of Agriculture. Mr. Asquith is personally in favor of the abolition of the embargo and had already urged upon the British Government the necessity of removing this trade barrier, and in his future contentions he will be greatly strengthened by the representations of Canada's Prime Minister and if the embargo should be removed, it will be practically the greatest service that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will have rendered Canada at the conference.

INCREASED SALARIES.

The increase in the salaries of the city commissioners made at Tuesday's council meeting is only a proper one; the aldermen are to be commended for the spirit in which they made them. The position of Secretary-Treasurer of this city is important enough to command a salary of \$3,000 and the man who performs the duties well is easily worth that amount. The city should be willing to pay good salaries and then it has the right to ask for the best of service in return.

The position of Commissioner of Public Works, especially at this stage of laying the foundation as it were of all our civic utilities, is also a very important one and Mr. Pace's increase in salary to \$2,500 is certainly coming to the man who can give the city the service it requires in that capacity. The man who does the work well will earn it without any question.

The salary paid to the Mayor, \$1,200, is also inadequate. There is a danger in an elective position that a man may get in by some fluke who is not worth even a small salary, but the public can generally be trusted to remedy such a misfortune at the first opportunity and the Mayor who would do his whole duty by the city of Edmonton would easily earn a salary of \$3,000 a year and if he was paid such a sum the city would have the right to claim his whole time to public affairs, it would add importance and dignity to the position and would command the services of our most capable citizens. The men who occupy public positions either civic or political have usually to make sacrifices in order to attain them and sometimes greater sacrifices to maintain them, and frequently capable men are debared from public service for this reason. We can only obtain the best service by dealing fairly by our public servants.

THE MAN WITH A POLICY.

From the treeless prairies in the south to the wooded plains of the north, from the foothills of the majestic Rockies on the west to the rolling hills in the east, Albertans of all parties unite in their admiration of a Man and a Policy.

The man is William H. Cushing, Minister of Public Works in the Alberta government, and the policy is that of the government ownership of telephones. The Man is the father of the Policy. The Policy means the undertaking of a business and it could not be in better hands than those of Mr. Cushing, who has ranked for many years as one of the foremost and soundest business-men in the province.

As to the Man. He is a native of the county of Wellington in the province of Ontario. He went West in the early eighties and located at Calgary, then practically an outpost of civilization. Young Cushing's capital consisted of a good character and plenty of push. He started in business, and though he passed through the worst of the lean years in Calgary's history, he had a strong faith in the future of the Great West and of the city he had decided to make his home. That business grew steadily and today Mr.

Cushing is at the head of one of the largest manufacturing concerns west of Winnipeg.

Now as to the Policy. At the very first session of the first Parliament of Alberta, Mr. Cushing announced that the government was going to enter into competition with that great corporation, the Bell Telephone Company. Coming from Mr. Cushing, the public knew the statement wasn't a bluff. So they were not surprised that, in a little over a year's time, one branch of the government telephone system, that from Calgary to Banff, had been completed, and the construction of another line, from Coleman, in the Crow's Nest Pass, east to the historic town of Macleod, had been commenced. The Alberta Government telephone system is already a reality and apart from New Zealand and a couple of the provinces of the Australian Commonwealth, is the only government system in existence amongst the colonies of the British Empire. As for Canada, Alberta has set the pace for the other provinces.—Canadian Courier.

A FALSE ALARM.

The Journal makes "A prominent politician" do a foolish stunt for it for lack of something better to say against the Government. This time Hon. W. H. Cushing is the bad man and his crime is a plot to steal the capital. Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Cross are away and the Journal's nightmare is that Mr. Cushing cannot or will not do anything toward beginning work on the capital buildings, and something is then to turn up by which they will be transferred to Calgary.

The brilliant reasoning of the Journal article runs this way: "Nothing is being done this season, nothing may be done next season." Isn't this marvellous logic? The site for the buildings was procured too late last fall for work to begin and the fact has been such a delightful spring that it is surely logical to say if nothing is yet done that nothing will be done. Then, of course, nothing will be done next year and the whole affair is off.

The work of erecting the buildings is under the direction of the Public Works Department, so how can it possibly go ahead in the absence of the Attorney General and the Minister of Education? The Journal article says, "It is time something decisive was done to clinch this thing." What is the decisive thing? The Legislature of the province was asked to decide this question and they decided it once for all, nothing more is needed and nothing more could be done.

When the work of the landscape gardener is completed and the Parliament buildings the Journal will feel about as foolish as it must have when the Supreme Court of Canada had the temerity to contradict its opinion of Hon. Mr. Cross' "faulty" legislation, but the Tory organ here must be getting used to this kind of thing, as its principle business is that of putting up straw propositions for the political pleasure of demolishing them. It is marvellous how serious some people take themselves even when they are only romancing.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Since the price of flour has gone up it is said that it takes more dough to fill the bread box.

Birrell's Irish Council Bill is a prelude to Home Rule and a lot of high kicking by the Unionists and the Toronto Empire Club.

The Mail and Empire is now writing Liberal Conservative party with a hyphen. But it's no go. There's more than a hyphen separating the two.

Lord Minto should be well able to cope with the present disturbances in India. He came through the Dundoal mutiny in Canada.

It will be interesting to note if the citizens of Toronto, that high priestess of Imperial sentiment, will be able to reconcile their incandescent imperialism with the judgment of the Privy Council in the Toronto Street Railway suit.

The white man's burden has come home to the British Empire again. In 1837 we crushed the mutiny and sacrificed 100,000 human lives that we might lift the Hindu to a higher plane of moral and intellectual civilization. Half a century of beneficent rule in India has brought the Empire face to face with new conditions created by the success of that rule. It will be impossible to convince the brown man that he should not be governed by brown men.

STRAT

TO BEAUTIFY STRATHO

Landscape Architect To gets an Extensive S for City Beautifica

The scheme for the beautification of Strathcona, outlined by F. G. Todd, of Montreal, at the city last fall, was submitted to the council last week. It will be later discussed in the report is a voluminous one in a more general way the lar report presented to Edm.

Mr. Todd in his introduction out that as Strathcona is situated to Edmonton the some extent must be similar Strathcona is not so crowded or densely populated report must be more general so much in detail.

The report which he submitted, an excellent system and boulevard simply sufficient of a city of considerable size.

He congratulates Strathcona's beautiful location and great advantage to it as a city and share with Edmonton the prosperity of the west. Conspicuous if there is one thing another that the west is gratulated on it is its lessons can be taken from cities and it is well to learn and grasp the possibilities.

Mr. Todd recommends a considerable area east of Mount another in the east end of a bank, a third in the south fourth on the north slope, a small hill or "Butte" on the city east and the Calcutta This would be as unique a Royal in Montreal, although high, and will give a good view surrounding country.

Strathcona, as Edmonton, is particularly fortunate in having slopes are embellished with interesting woods. They are of little value for a park of great value as natural as could be made very attractive walks while driving on the make beautiful boulevards.

Mr. Todd advises the securing much as possible of this park in White Mud river ravine. Here a park has been secured.

North of the city on the particularly beautiful park drives may be laid out on the most beautiful spruce trees of cities.

Further west along the river are hilly slopes which should be secured and reserved.

These parks should be large parks, rather than small parks and playgrounds. For these purposes, now be procured in such cases in 10 or 12 years time and before wise to watch out for the secure land for two large parks.

Mr. Todd recommends a considerable area east of Mount another in the east end of a bank, a third in the south fourth on the north slope, a small hill or "Butte" on the city east and the Calcutta This would be as unique a Royal in Montreal, although high, and will give a good view surrounding country.

Strathcona, as Edmonton, is particularly fortunate in having slopes are embellished with interesting woods. They are of little value for a park of great value as natural as could be made very attractive walks while driving on the make beautiful boulevards.

Mr. Todd advises the securing much as possible of this park in White Mud river ravine. Here a park has been secured.

North of the city on the particularly beautiful park drives may be laid out on the most beautiful spruce trees of cities.

Further west along the river are hilly slopes which should be secured and reserved.

These parks should be large parks, rather than small parks and playgrounds. For these purposes, now be procured in such cases in 10 or 12 years time and before wise to watch out for the secure land for two large parks.

Mr. Todd recommends a considerable area east of Mount another in the east end of a bank, a third in the south fourth on the north slope, a small hill or "Butte" on the city east and the Calcutta This would be as unique a Royal in Montreal, although high, and will give a good view surrounding country.

Strathcona, as Edmonton, is particularly fortunate in having slopes are embellished with interesting woods. They are of little value for a park of great value as natural as could be made very attractive walks while driving on the make beautiful boulevards.