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SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

The Edmonton Bulletin.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

VOLUME V. EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1910 NUMBER 517

MINISTER OF INTERIOR SEES NORTH COUNTRY FOR HIMSELF

Hon. Frank Oliver Returns to Starting Point From Trip to Yukon via the Mackenzie River Route

MADE VERY FAST TIME, DOING LONG JOURNEY IN 2 MONTHS AND 2 DAYS

Declares It is Impossible to Define Line Beyond Which to Farm Successfully is Impracticable.

Climatic Conditions Do Not Change Rapidly as Further North the Traveller Goes—Minister's Party Had to Travel at Night Over Divide, Within the Arctic Circle, Owing to the Great Heat During the Day—Forest and Fisheries Resources Are Illimitable.

Hon. F. Oliver returned to the city Wednesday from a trip to the Yukon, via the Mackenzie river route, the return trip being made via the Coast. Mr. Oliver left Edmonton on June 2nd and travelling in turn by stage, canoe, steamer, scow and on foot, reached Dawson on July 19th. Leaving there on the 21st ult., he completed the round trip to Edmonton in two days over the two months.

Made Fast Trip.

Two days were occupied in getting to the Landing by wagon. After a day spent there, the minister, with his private secretary, and two boatmen, left in a canoe, reaching the Grand Rapids in two days. Here they overtook Inspector Tremaine, of the H. B. Co., who had left the Landing before them. The two canoes were [illegible] to an empty scow and the party ran the ra[illegible] McMurray, reaching th[illegible], and a half. From Fort McMurray Mr. Oliver's party proceeded by canoe to Fort Chipewyan, leaving Inspector Tremaine at McMurray. Three days were occupied in this part of the journey. At Fort Chipewyan the party caught Colin Fraser's steamer and reached Smith Landing in 13 days from Edmonton, [illegible] been spent at Grand Rapids and a day and a half at McMurray.

Down the Mackenzie.

Driving to Fort Smith, the party took Hislop & Nagle's steamer, Eva, to Fort Resolution, on Great Slave Lake. Here they transferred to the R. C. mission steamer, St. Marie, which took them to the Arctic Red River, the most northerly mission of that church. At the Red River a steam launch of the H. B. Co. was secured which towed the canoe down the Mackenzie and up the Peel to Fort McPherson.

Walked Across the Divide.

At Fort McPherson the canoe journey east of the mountains ended. Here were found two canoemen sent over by the Mounted police from Dawson to meet the party. Packers were engaged to carry the supplies and the tramp across the portage to Lapierre's house, on the Bell river, was made in 4 1-2 days. The distance is 60 miles. The mountains at this point are very low, the summit of the pass being only 2,400 feet above sea level. Travelling over the pass had to be done "at night"—that is when the sun was lowest in the sky—for there the party were in the land of the midnight sun. In the middle of the day the heat was great.

Canoed Down the Porcupine.

At Lapierre's house, two canoes were met and two more men who had come by gasolene launch from Dawson. The launch had returned, leaving the canoes and men to await Mr. Oliver's arrival. The party proceeded in canoes down the Peel and Porcupine rivers to Fort Yukon, at the junction of the Porcupine and Yukon. Missing a steamer here by two hours, the party were delayed there two days waiting for another up-bound from St. Michael's to Dawson. The capital of the Yukon was reached on July 19th.

Leaving Dawson on July 21, White Horse was reached on the 26th and Vancouver, on August 1st, a call at Prince Rupert being made. From Vancouver Mr. Oliver crossed to Victoria, and leaving Vancouver on the 2nd, reached Edmonton on the 3rd.

Wanted to Get Acquainted With the Great North Land.

Interviewed by the Bulletin, Mr. Oliver said there were two main reasons for the trip: One was that he might get personal and first-hand information as to the north country and its capabilities as a field for settlement. With the rush of settlement to the southern part of the Great West Land and the certainty that this rush will continue, it was only a matter of time till the free homestead land there available was exhausted. In view of that he deemed it well to familiarize himself with the country beyond the present area of settlement; to get a personal viewpoint as to how far north conditions would permit of profitable settlement, and to see for himself what there was there to offer as inducement for settlers when the time came that free land could not be offered in the tract now available.

There are two "north" countries: One is the district along the Peace; the other that in the Mackenzie basin. Both could not be visited in the time at his disposal. He had therefore taken the longer trip first.

Dominion Government Will Improve Athabasca River.

Another reason was that the Dominion government is about to make expenditures for the improvement of navigation on the Athabasca. He thought it well, therefore, to go north and see for himself what were the needs of improvement and the possibilities of the waterway as an artery of commerce.

Impossible to Fix the Limit of Settlement.

"Climatic conditions," said Mr. Oliver, "do not seem to change with the distance northward at all as rapidly as is ordinarily supposed. It is impossible, of course, to say how far north system of agriculture common in the West can be profitably carried on, but it is equally impossible to fix a line and say that beyond that it is not possible to farm successfully. Potatoes and garden produce are grown successfully as far as Fort Good Hope, just south of the Arctic circle, and oats and barley are cultivated as far north as Fort Simpson.

"Along the Athabasca as far as Lake Athabasca there seems to be practically no difference in climatic conditions from those prevailing at Edmonton. In fact Vermilion in the Peace River, which is established as a grain produting district, is in about the same latitude as Lake Athabasca.

Timber and Fish Resources.

"At present, of course, the great item of produce from the Mackenzie basin is fur. Agriculture aside, among the more immediate possibilities of the country are the development of its timber and fish resources. Though large forests of merchantable spruce are not frequently found, there is a great deal of this valuable timber in the country. Fires have tended to replace the spruce forests by poplar. Along the Athabasca river the charred remains of large spruce trees are found on land standing thick with a growth of young poplar. The necessity of active measures to prevent the further destruction of the spruce timber is evident.

"From Fort Good Hope to Fort Yukon our trip lay within the Arctic circle, a distance of 700 miles. Here on the upper part of the delta of the Mackenzie and along the Peel river there is a large quantity of excellent spruce. West of the divide, on the Porcupine, there is a good growth of spruce, though it is of pulpwood, rather than milling dimensions.

Salt and Tar Deposits.

"I saw the salt springs near Fort Smith. There salt of good quality is piled like banks of snow; the deposit left as the water from the springs has evaporated.

"West from Fort Norman there is said to be a large deposit of rock salt.

"Tar sand outcrops along the banks of the Athabasca both above and below Fort McMurray. Also at Fort Good Hope I saw liquid tar which had been dug out of the ground and brought in for use in caulking boats.

Waugh Party Coming Out.

"The Waugh party which last year took a stamp mill north to be operated on a claim on the Peel river, reached their destination all right. The men in the party, however, were not experienced miners. Mr. Waugh came out some time since, leaving the party there and intending to return with some miners. However, the police party which came in from Dawson to Fort McPherson brought word that he had suicided in Chicago. The party were, accordingly, preparing to leave and are likely now on the way out. The two Warren brothers were in the party.

Conditions in the Yukon.

"Conditions in the Yukon seem to have settled more into normal than was the case five years ago. Then there was an atmosphere of uncertainty as to the future. This seems to have been replaced to a considerable degree by confidence. Capital has gone into the country largely and has been put into large mining enterprises which show a fair profit. This has tended to establish confidence in the district as one of permanently successful operations, and the success already attained is expected to induce a still further generous investment.

"Many of the lesser placer mining fields are now being worked by improved methods with success.

"At White Horse an American company have bought a copper claim, paying some half million dollars for it. The White Pass railway has built a spur 12 miles long to the mine and the company has guaranteed the railway to ship out 200 tons of ore daily for a term of years. Preparations to begin shipment are now being made.

"The silver and lead mining operations near Carcross, midway between White Horse and Skagway, are progressing very well. Considerable ore has been shipped in the past and arrangements are under way to begin shipping again from the Venus mine.

Along the Coast.

"Skagway seems to have suffered something of a depression and business is not as active there as a few years ago.

"At Prince Rupert, where we called, a large number of good buildings have been erected, both residences and business blocks. The city is preparing to begin the permanent improvement of the streets. Steel has been laid for a hundred miles east and grading is being rushed beyond that point. It is expected 150 miles of track will be completed by the end of the year.

"Vancouver and Victoria seem to be prospering and making good headway."

WILL MEET LAURIER'S TRAIN AT LLOYDMINSTER

A special coach will be attached to the C. N. R. regular train which leaves on Sunday evening at nine o'clock, to convey the Hon. Mr. Oliver, the Hon. Mr. Sifton and the members of his cabinet, the Hon. C. W. Cross and other prominent Liberals of the city, to Lloydminster to meet the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party, and will return to the city in the premier's special train, arriving at the C. N. R. station at six o'clock Monday evening.

BOUGHT LAND IN PEACE RIVER FROM CATHOLICS

Montreal, Aug. 3.—Suit has been entered by Chandler Edwards, Vancouver, against the St. Mary's Demanoir Seminary, the priests of the seminary, and Bishop of St. Hyacinthe over titles to property he purchased from the religious community consisting of lands in the Peace River district, and for which he paid $100,000. At the time of the purchase, the seminary was a civil corporation. A decree by the Pope declares the civil corporation is at an end, and Edwards now claims the title is not regular, and asks that his money be refunded.

FAMILY ALMOST WIPED OUT.

Montreal Family Poisoned by Canned Corn—All Deadly Sick.

Montreal, Aug. 3.—Ptomaine poisoning nearly wiped out a family of seven yesterday, when Dr. Cyphiot discovered Mr. and Mrs. Champagne and five children suffering severely at their home, 228 Vallee lane, Maisonneuve.

The poisoning is attributed to a tin of canned corn that the family had for supper last night. The story told is that shortly after seven o'clock last evening the family complained of pains. Mrs. Champagne seemed the worst. Though her husband felt bad effects also, he was able to summon Dr. Cyphiot, who lives a short distance away. He immediately administered antidotes. As the children at that time did not complain, it was not thought that they were affected. This morning, however, another hurry call was sent to the doctor, and on his arrival he found the whole family laid up. Administration of antidotes saved all their lives.

MOST REMARKABLE FUNERAL

Obsequies of Belfast Minister Victim of Hotel Fire.

London, Aug. 3.—Rev. Mr. McCaughen's funeral was one of the most remarkable ever seen here. Belfast citizens crowded the memorial service in the May street chapel, the Lord Mayor being present. The moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland and several ministers conducted the services whereat eulogical speeches were delivered. The funeral procession was over a mile long, including 250 of the clergy of all denominations, members of the corporation and public bodies. The route to the cemetery was lined with sympathizers despite the incessant rain.

BEAT WIFE WITH CLUB.

Kenna, Sask., Farmer Sentenced for Brutal Assault.

Regina, Aug. 3.—Charged with brutally assaulting his wife, in the police court today, Henry Worth, a farmer near Kenna, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labor. The evidence showed that in a fit of jealousy Worth struck his wife repeatedly with a club and a thick leather halter and subsequently dragged her along by her hair.

INSURGENTS WIN KANSAS.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 3.—The insurgents won an almost complete victory at the Kansas primaries yesterday. Six out of the eight Insurgent Congressman have been nominated. Of the six "stand-pat" Congressmen, seeking renomination, only two are sure of being on the ticket this fall.

WIRELESS OFFICERS INDICTED

True Bills Returned in United Wireless Case.

New York August 3.—The grand jury, which has been probing the government's complaint against the United Wireless Company, charging the use of mails in the furtherance of a scheme to defraud investors in the company's stock, turned in a number of true bills today. It is said that six persons are named in the indictments including Christopher Columbus Wilson, president of the corporation; S. S. Bogart, vice-president, and W. W. Tompkins, president of the New York selling agency, a subsidiary of the United Company. These three men were taken before United States Commissioner Shields this afternoon.

EXCELLENT MATERIAL OF CANADIAN MILITIA

Sir John French Admires Physique of Men and Suitability of Officers That He Has Seen During His Recent Tour of Canada.

An article written by the chief Canadian correspondent of the London Times says:

It is no secret that the general was immensely struck by the excellence of the material in the Canadian militia, and by what he called the keenness, energy and spirit everywhere to be found in all ranks. He admired the physique of the men, the suitability of the officers for their work and the good relations existing between them and the men. He discerned on all sides a genuinely patriotic desire for efficiency and regarded these several qualities as the finest of foundations upon which to erect a defence force.

Efficient Artillery.

In eastern Canada he considered the artillery the most efficient arm of the service. To his mind the infantry came next and the cavalry behind. He spoke of the militia garrison artillery at Halifax as a well trained, reliable body. He regarded the sea defences at Halifax as excellent, but observed that the fortress was rather open to land raids. He was pleased with the horse artillery which he saw in Ontario. He found the men, though weak in numbers, thoroughly turned out and the horses in fine condition. The men rode and drove smartly and the officers showed a marked capacity. In the general's presence they carried out a manoeuvre over rough ground in fine style and at a great pace. After watching the brigades at work at Petewawa he spoke of their proficiency as quite wonderful.

On the Prairie.

In the defence of the West General French declares mounted troops to be chiefly necessary, i.e., mounted riflemen supported by light batteries. In case of war, some infantry would be needed to defend Winnipeg and other large cities, and to hold railway posts, but the plains country should run mostly to cavalry. For this reason he was particularly pleased with the fine bodies of mounted troops which he found at the Calgary and Sewell camps. For this reason also he may already have called the government's attention to the adaptability of the West for horse breeding and to the need of direct government encouragement in the raising of well bred riding animals. He believes that the prairie country could be made a fruitful source of cavalry mounts for the whole Empire.

Advice He May Give.

He regarded the mounted troops he saw at Calgary and Sewell as born horsemen and horse masters and as splendid material for a defence force. The artillery found there also had his good opinion. He would like to see the West provided with an adequate training ground, like Petewawa, at Sewell or elsewhere. At present the prairie troops are too weak in numbers. Sir John saw nothing but good in the cadet movement. He must have felt that those behind it were doing a great patriotic work and that some day it woud prove exceedingly valuable to the nation. At the Royal Military College he found what he termed a good lot of boys. Their efficiency in the gymnasium he characterized as extraordinary. The institution itself he found to be well organized and conducted, and it is said he believes the first step in developing the Canadian militia should be the extension of the operations and influence of the college. No doubt he has recommended the enlargement of the buildings and an increase in the number of pupils. It is probable that he would also like to see all graduates compelled to undergo further military training and to pass some new test every two or three years. Sir John may advise the establishment of another Royal Military College at Winnipeg or elsewhere in the West. Lastly, the general is known to see the necessity of a more vigorous organization of all the Canadian land forces with a view to possible emergencies. He may even advise the local application of the new British system of regular territorial forces.

Woman Shot Herself.

Leamington, Ont., Aug. 3.—The wife of Henry Dring, a local hotelkeeper, shot and killed herself yesterday afternoon while in a fit of despondency. Mrs. Dring, who was about middle age, had long been associated with the hotel business in South Essex.

TO IMPROVE RIVER

WILL COST ABOUT $15,000,000.

Edmonton-Winnipeg Waterway Being Surveyed and Appropriation May Be Voted Next Session.

Ottawa, August 3.—Preliminary reports received at the Public Works Department here indicate that surveying along the Saskatchewan river, for which a party was sent out some time ago, is going ahead, and that by the time Parliament assembles there will be available a preliminary estimate of the cost of the proposed waterway for grain and coal from Edmonton to Winnipeg.

While not officially stated, it is roughly estimated that the work necessary to open the navigation on the Saskatchewan can be done for about fifteen million dollars. This is exclusive of locks to overcome the Grand Rapids. In some places the river is six feet in depth and in others forty feet.

It will require much dredging. It seems to be a sure thing that the waterway will be built, and if the estimates are received in time and removed any doubts as to its feasibility and preliminary appropriation is expected to be made at next session.

Contract For Le Pas Bridge.

Ottawa, August 3.—Sir Richard Cartwright, acting premier, is in the city. A cabinet council is to be held today, at which routine matters preponderate. The contract for the Saskatchewan river bridge in connection with the Hudson Bay Railway is to be awarded.

PREMIER XTOLSE BRITAIN'S POLICY

Laurier Re-affirms Personal Adherence to British Ideal of Free Trade.

Weyburn, Sask., Aug. 3—President Sheppard of the Grain Growers' Association and a deputation met Sir Wilfrid Laurier and delivered a lengthy and detailed denunciation of protection, expressing gratitude for what the Premier had already done, but stating they had expected him to lay the axe at the root, and not merely lop off a few branches.

Holding up the British ideal of free trade they hoped in response to President Taft's request for closer trade relations that the government would secure this valuable market for them.

Promises Enquiry.

The Premier in reply reaffirmed his personal adherance to the free trade policy, and while the progress he had hoped for had not been made he would look into the claims of the grain growers. He stated that the government was willing to discuss reciprocity with the States on the latter's advance on a broader basis, and after a tribute to the British trade policy the Premier pointed out that it was the result of centuries of progress. She surpassed in results and permanency those who sought to effect reform by revolution. He promised that a tariff commission should go fully into the matter.

Conservative Presides.

The Premier had a busy day automobiling and attending a civic reception and civic luncheon whereat Dr. Smith, president of the Conservative Association extended a cordial non-partisan welcome to the distinguished guest.

At largely attended night meeting the Premier emphasized the immigration and naval policies while Hon. Mr. Graham dealt with transportation.

TO BEGIN LETHBRIDGE LINE.

New C.P.R. Branch to Be Finished by October.

Lethbridge, Aug. 3.—The contract for the twenty-six mile stretch of track to be constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway between Carmangay and Aldersyde, has been let to the Foley, Welch and Stewart Co. This company has been doing a lot of work for the C.N.R. The total distance of the new short-cut to Calgary from Lethbridge is fifty-six miles, but thirty miles of this have already been built. Work on the line will be completed about the middle of October. The work will be started within ten days.

AID FOR CAMPBELLTON, N.B.

Deputation from Stricken City Wait on Cabinet in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—A delegation from Campbellton, including Judge McLafchie, chairman of the relief committee, F. B. Carvel, M.P., Jas. Reid, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Malcolm, interviewed the Cabinet ministers who are at present in the city this afternoon. They received favorable consideration of the request that the government render the municipality aid. On the Premier's return it is expected the city will receive aid in the shape of the government assuming the $8,000 per year's interest on the bonded indebtedness of the municipality.

Drowned at Pincher Creek.

Lethbridge, August 3. — Samuel Wickliff, an Irishman, took a cramp and was drowned while bathing in the South Fork river near Pincher Creek. He had been in Canada four years and was working with the C.P.R. bridge gang.

KEPT THEIR BOY IN CAGE.

So That He Would Get Into No Bad Company.

New York, Aug. 3.—A despatch to The World from Frankfort, Ind., says: Charged with cruel treatment of their son, Ora Lewis and wife living near here, are in jail. They are accused not only of neglecting the boy, but of keeping him in a wire cage while they were away from home.

Probation officers who investigated the case say the child was placed in the cage and was almost starved.

Lewis says he is determined to rear the boy according to his ideas, and that he had him in the cage at times to keep him from associating with undesirable children. He and his wife were held under heavy bonds.

PROPOSED COLLEGE HAS ADVANCED STAGE

First Meeting of Board of Governors Held in Calgary—Rev. G. W. Kerby to be Acting Principal—College to be Undenominational.

Calgary, August 3.—Another step forward in the preliminary work of establishing a Methodist college in Calgary was taken last night at the first meeting of the provincial board of governors, by the selection of Rev. G. W. Kerby as temporary acting principal of the proposed college and by the appointment of a number of committees to deal with the details of the organization of the institution.

There were present at the meeting Rev. G. W. Kerby, W. G. Hunt, A. B. Cushing, Dr. A. M. Scott, F. C. Marwood, Arthur Bennett, Geo. Marfitt, O. S. Chapin, Dr. T. H. Crawford, C. F. Adams, of Calgary; T. W. Quayle, Claresholm; Rev. G. W. Weber, Okotoks; Rev. T. J. Johnston, Olds.

The other members of the provisional board who were unable to be present but who have consented to act on the board, are Hon. W. H. Cushing, A. J. Sayre, A. Price, E. H. Crandall, Hon. J. A. Lougheed, H. A. Sinnott, Rev. T. C. Buchanan, Rev. Dr. McDougall, Rev. A. S. Tuttle, Dr. Blow, Calgary; Rev. T. P. Perry, Lethbridge; W. J. Brotherton, Medicine Hat; Rev. R. Stanley, High River; E. Mitchener, M.P.P., Red Deer; Rev. C. H. Huestis, Red Deer. The remaining members of the board will be nominated by the general conference which meets in Victoria, B.C., on August 14.

Rev. G. W. Kerby, at the opening of the meeting, gave an outline of what had been done in regard to the establishment of the college by the annual conference of Alberta, and at the meeting of the special conference committee at Red Deer last week.

The proceedings so far were merely tentative, pending ratification by the general conference, but it was deemed advisable that such steps be taken in order to have preparations made for the opening of classes this fall. Besides there is now something definite to lay before the general conference.

Election of Officers.

The following officers of the provisional board of governors were elected:

Hon. W. H. Cushing, chairman; Dr. A. M. Scott, vice chairman; C. F. Adams, secretary; A. J. Sayre, treasurer.

Executive: O. S. Chapin, Rev. G. W. Kerby, W. G. Hunt, A. B. Cushing, Dr. T. H. Crawford, G. W. Morfitt, together with the officers of the board.

Committees Appointed.

Committee to select a college site: Dr. T. H. Crawford, R. J. Colgrove, A. Bennett and Rev. G. W. Kerby. Finance committee: A. J. Sayre, Rev. G. W. Kerby, O. S. Chapin, G. W. Morfitt and R. J. Colgrove. Committee to prepare a charter: C. F. Adams, E. Mitchener, W. G. Hunt and A. B. Cushing. Committee to select a principal and staff of teachers, arrange classes and departments of study: Rev. G. W. Kerby, Dr. A. M. Scott, Rev. T. J. Johnston, H. A. Sinnott, Rev. A. S. Tuttle, Rev. T. C. Buchanan, Rev. Dr. Riddell, Rev. C. H. Huestis.

In accepting the position of temporary acting principal Rev. G. W. Kerby said that he would do so only with the consent of the official board of the Central Methodist church. It was decided to leave the suggestion of a suitable name for the new college to the charter committee to report to a meeting of the board of governors. A hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was ordered to be tendered to Dr. Blow for his generous action in placing at the disposal of the board the required accommodation for classes, pending the erection of the new college building.

Aims and Objects of College.

In conversation with the newly appointed acting principal last night we were informed that the purpose of the college would be to provide an academic department, musical, elocution and physical culture departments and a thorough commercial and business department.

"We will endeavor to throw around the young life a healthy Christian influence, believing as we do that the most important part of the college life of a boy or girl is not what they learn from books alone, but in the association and atmosphere with which they are surrounded.

"I have no fear as to the success of the college when we once get it started," concluded Mr. Kerby.

THE CROPS HERE

ARE THE BEST IN THE WEST.

Dr. Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms, Visits City—Accompanied by Mr. Maroun, Horticulturist.

Dr. Wm. Saunders, superintendent of experimental farms for the Dominion, arrived in the city last night, accompanied by W. T. Macoun, horticulturalist of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

Dr. Saunders is making his annual trip of inspection to the various experimental farms throughout the Dominion, and will leave tomorrow for Lacombe, proceeding thence to the coast. Leaving Brandon on the 26th of July, Dr. Saunders came to Edmonton by way of Indian Head, Rosthern Saskatoon, Scott and Wainwright.

Difficult to Make Estimate.

"I do not feel that I am in a position to make any positive statement as to the yield for this year in the country through which I have passed," said Dr. Saunders to the Bulletin last night. "With the exception of the six places at which we stopped my conclusions are necessarily formed from what I was able to see from the train, and conditions vary so much in different parts even of the same district, that it is almost impossible to form a correct opinion as to the outcome. I think on the whole it might be safest to expect a crop considerably below the average. At Indian Head the crop is as good as we have ever had. The influence of the experimental farm there is quite noticeable, the farming in that district being excellent.

Disappointed in Saskatchewan.

"I was disappointed in the crops in that district about Weyburn, running from Regina to Saskatoon, after passing the Qu'Appelle Valley. Between this point and Saskatoon I saw many fairly good samples of average crops here and there, evidently the result of a different class of farming.

"From Saskatoon to Scott there were a good many good crops and some short ones. We drove out at Scott, and the impression I received there was that there would be about two-thirds of an average crop.

"After we entered Alberta there was a very considerable improvement. While here and there the grain was short the crops were more nearly up to the average, especially the wheat."

Dr. Saunders very strongly emphasized the value of good farming. "Everywhere where the land was well farmed the crops were very much superior to those growing under the influence of poor farming."

Completes 24th Year.

Dr. Saunders is accompanied on this trip by W. T. Macoun, who in future will relieve him of the work involved in the supervision of the horticultural work on the various experimental farms, the extension of the experimental farm work in the Dominion rendering the work of Dr. Saunders, who on the 24th of October of this year will have completed his twenty-fourth year in the service of the experimental farms, increasingly arduous.

Dr. C. E. Saunders, Dominion cerealist, and a son of Dr. Saunders, will in future look into the new varieties of grain and arrange for their propogation and dissemination in connection with the farm branch work.

Son of Famous Naturalist.

Mr. W. T. Macoun is a son of John Macoun, the famous naturalist, who was among the first to realize the possibilities of the Northwest as a grain-growing country. In 1872 John Macoun went through to the Pacific coast, passing through the Peace River country. A few years afterwards he wrote his book "Manitoba and the Great Northwest," in which he said: "The output of wheat in the Northwest will be limited only by the means of transportation."

"I saw a copy of my father's book on the table of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture when I was in Winnipeg a few days ago," said Mr. Macoun to the Bulletin yesterday.

"One can hardly grasp the possibilities of the West," he continued, "and I suppose no one who sees the West as it is today can doubt that my father's prediction is being fulfilled."

Much Impressed by Scenery.

Mr. Macoun expressed himself as very much impressed by what he had seen of the city and more particularly by the beauty of its situation.

"I have been endeavoring this evening to gather what information I could concerning the climate from the trees growing here. The impression I have received is that the climate must be the most moderate as compared with that of the other places through which I have passed. I think you should be able to grow a great variety of trees here.

"My opinion is that apples will be cultivated more successfully here than along the line of the C.P.R. in the south. The subsoil here is more suitable to the production of hardy growth."

Two Reports in G.T.R. Dispute.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—Majority and minority reports were presented by the board of conciliation in the Grand Trunk and brass workers dispute. The ywere received by the Labor Department today.