The Right Road To Europe

Via Vancouver Will Save Millions For Western Canada's Farmers

On December 26th, 1922, The Winnipeg Grain Exchange published an advertisement in the Edmonton Journal, setting out in detail the cost of handling a bushel of grain from Edmonton to Liverpool via Fort William and Buffalo. This cost amounts to 46.26 cents. From these figures The Vancouver Sun of January 5th, 1923, took occasion to show that the Vancouver route would save the Western farmers an enormous amount of money. Writes the Vancouver Sun:

These Grain Exchange figures, brought out in black, show that via Fort William and Buffalo it costs the farmer 46.26 cents per bushel to handle his grain from Edmonton to Liverpool.

The Vancouver Sun figures given below are of January 3rd, 1923. They are authentic and complete:

	Cents Per Bushel.
Freight rate Edmonton or Calgary to Vancouver	15.00
Elevation, government inspection, government weighing, interest, exchange, etc., at Vancouver	2.00
Ocean Insurance	.60
Insurance against loss in weight	.40
Ocean freight	20.25
Total Cost Handling a Bushel of Grain Edmonton or Calgary to Liverpool, via Vancouver	**38.25**

There are other major considerations which favor Vancouver, worth to the farmer not less than 3 cents per bushel, but on the above figures alone there is a clear profit to the farmer of 8 cents per bushel on the Vancouver route.

Also, it must be remembered that this profit of 8 cents is arrived at after paying rates which charge 15 cents per bushel for hauling grain 640 miles to Vancouver as against freight rates which charge 15½ cents for hauling grain some 1280 miles to Fort William. An adjustment of this discrimination will add another 6 cents in favor of Vancouver making a totol saving of 14 cents per bushel.

At present rates the grain grower as far East as Moose Jaw can ship via Vancouver as cheaply as via Fort William. Here are the figures:

	Cents Per Bushel.
Present total cost Edmonton to Liverpool via Vancouver	38.25
Add freight to Moose Jaw	3.25
Total cost Moose Jaw to Liverpool via Vancouver, at present rates	41.50
Present total cost, Edmonton to Liverpool, via Fort William, as per Grain Exchange figures	46.25
Deduct freight Edmonton to Moose Jaw	3.25
Total present cost, Moose Jaw to Liverpool, via Fort William	43.00

Here is what an adjustment of the present freight rate discriminations will mean to the west:

Present total rate, Edmonton or Calgary to Liverpool via Vancouver	38.25
Less adjustment discriminating freight rates	6.00
Will give a rate, Edmonton or Calgary to Liverpool, via Vancouver, of	32.25
Present rate, Moose Jaw to Liverpool, via Vancouver	41.25
Less adjustment discriminating freight rates against Vancouver	6.00
Will give a rate, Moose Jaw to Liverpool, via Vancouver, of	35.25

These figures show that by using the Vancouver route farmers in Edmonton and Calgary districts can today save 8 cents per bushel, and a proportionate saving can be made at points as far east as Moose Jaw, where even today's rates show 1½ cents per bushel in favor of Vancouver.

When freight rates are adjusted the saving to Edmonton and Calgary will be increased to 14 cents; Moose Jaw, 7 cents by using the Vancouver route.

The savings on the Vancouver route represented absolutely clear profit to the farmer, which he is not today receiving. It is safe to say that never in the history of Western Canada has there been such an opportunity for those interested in agriculture to actually accomplish results.

Today's Local Wheat Prices

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 3. — Wheat is trading here today, basis No. 1 northern, f.o.b. cars Vancouver, for export, at $1.17 per bushel for shipment from prairie points.

From points taking an export rate of 27 cents per 100 pounds to Vancouver this equals 8 cents per bushel over Fort William spot value today and represents the additional profit available to the grower who ships his wheat via Vancouver.

The abvove news item, with variations, has appeared daily in The Vancouver Sun for the past month. The price has varied and the premium has varied, but never has the premium gone below 6 cents per bushel. The existence of this premium proves our figures.

Six million bushels have moved via Vancouver during the past sixty days. Who received the premium on that grain? Who is entitled to that premium? If the farmer is entitled to, and did not, and cannot, even today, avail himself of the saving in shipping his grain via Vancouver, what can be done so that farmers themselves will receive this extra profit?

The answer is—build additional grainhandling facilities at Vancouver with the least possible delay. Time spent by grain growers discussing Councils of Agriculture, Wheat Boards or any conceivable manner of Board, is a waste of breath compared with the results which can be obtained for Western Canada by developing and using the Port of Vancouver.

The difference between the Eastern Grain Route costs and the costs via Vancouver show a saving to grain growers of 8 to 14 cents per bushel. On top we quote actual premium available on January 3rd, which, were it necessary, would be conclusive proof of that saving.

On these facts Vancouver rests its case. EDITOR.

Humboldt Flour Second To None

The following report shows general comparative baking tests made by the Milton Hersey Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. The **SECOND LINE** shows the test of the flour sent by the McNab Flour Mills, Ltd., Humboldt, Sask. This flour was tested along with eleven other different grades of flour produced in this Western country. No name or description of the sample was submitted, but it was MCNAB'S SUPERIOR FLOUR. It shows up equal to any other Mill's products manufactured in the Western provinces. The McNab Flour Mills have been sending their sample once a week for the past six months and have the reports on file which prove that their flour is fully up to the Standard, all grades included.

Color	Vol. of Loaf in C. C's	Wt. of Loaf in gms.	Percent of Water Used	Baking Strength
100	2620	550	65.6	100
100	**2600**	**550**	**62.2**	**100**
100	2700	560	61.2	100
99	2690	550	64.0	99
98	2760	560	65.6	98
98	2775	555	65.6	98
100	2720	560	64.5	100
100	2680	555	62.2	100
98	2750	555	63.4	98
100	2760	550	61.2	100
98	2740	560	65.0	98
100	2730	555	62.8	100

Sample Marked: No name; Doughing Test: Good live dough; Remarks on Loaf: Oven spring good; Odor normal; Texture and appearance good; Flour color 100.

The sample was submitted with no marks on the bag.

MILTON HERSEY Co., Ltd.

Rural Municipality of St. Peter

No. 369.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

The Sec.-Treas. requested that the Auditors Mowatt MacTavish & Co. be asked to come to the office for audit and advice. This request was granted.

A number of the school trustees were in attendance for the purpose of discussing ways and means of reducing expenditures, but nothing of a material nature was effected. Messrs. Hone and Pappenfus made some good suggestions. It was suggested that all the officials of the school districts within the Municipality meet at some future date.

C. A. Pappenfus was appointed returning officer for the election about to be held regarding the erection of a $2000.00 office.

On a motion of A. Stadelman the reeve and sec.-treas. were authorized to pay for a lot and the cost of registering same as soon as transfer is made out.

The reeve was also instructed that on the first day of the month he is authorized to sign a cheque in payment of the salary of the sec. - treas. for the previous month.

It was decided to buy no gopher poison and to pay no gopher bounty this year.

The sec.-treas. was instructed to write to the Health Officer asking him if he would undertake to inoculate for diptheria all persons wishing to be treated at each school house, and at what price per person so treated he would administer the Anti-Toxin.

Next meeting April 3rd at Annaheim.

After appointing deputy returning officers for each division the meeting adjourned.

MARTIN T. REYNOLDS, Sec.-Treas.

R. Municipality of Lake Lenore.

No. 399

Minutes of council meeting of the council of R. M. of Lake Lenore No 399.

The regular monthly meeting of the council of the Rural Municipality of Lake Lenore No. 399 was held at St. Brieux on March 3rd, the whole of the members being present.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and on a motion by councillor Quaid adopted.

A deputation from Div. 4 waited on the council with a petition asking that the blind line, North of Sec. 25-41-19-2nd be surveyed and opened as a road allowance. In view of the fact that on the road allowance South of this a school has been built and that the road North of it can he made passable just as cheap it was decided not to consider the petition in the meantime.

The following motion was put by councillor Moorman and carried: That before a petition is considered by the council for the opening of a new road or road diversion, proof must be given that "notice of application is to be made to the council for such new road or road diversion," has been posted in at least three widely separated conspicuous places in the division concerned, at least ten days before application is made. This it is considered will give the ratepayers concerned a chance of knowing what diversion it is intended to make and a chance of protesting if desired.

Moved by councillor Carfantan that Leo Franjeulle be allowed $25 per acre for land required for a new road North of Sec. 29-42-20-2nd, price to include moving fence.

Moved by J. J. Quaid that A. F. June be allowed $14 per acre for land required from the S. E. ¼ 32-42-20-2nd for a new road, as per his letter.

Moved by J. J. Quaid that Thos. Rowe be appointed weed inspector for the South half of the Municipality. Motion lost.

Moved by Geo. Krause that Sosmi Smith be appointed weed inspector for the South half of the Municipality. Carried.

Moved by F. Thebaud that Alex Murray be appointed weed inspector for the North half of the Municipality. Carried.

Moved by J. J. Carfantan that Fred Bishop be allowed 45c for roadwork, this being the amount omitted from the 1922 timesheets.

A letter was received from the Department of Education asking the council if in their opinion it would be advisable or possible to form two school districts by adding part of the district now being formed to the Lacombe district and part to the Virgil district, thus making two districts instead of three. This information was asked for on account of the debenture by-law being voted down by the ratepayers of the Virgil S. D., and an application being made by the trustees for an enquiry under Section 8 of the School Act.

The council considered that making two districts out of the three would leave them too large and make it impossible for some of the children to attend school; so it was decided to recommend that the boundaries of the districts be left as they are.

Moved by J. A. Carfantan that goods and chattels seized for taxes against the S. W. ¼ 32-42-21-2nd be released.

Moved by J. P. Hoffman that the account of J. H. Morgan, bailiff, be paid.

Moved by J. J. Quaid that we make a grant of $200 each to the Lady Minto Hospital, Melfort, and the St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Humboldt.

It was decided to ask for the following grants from the Department of Highways for assistance in building main highways: $1000 on road North of Sec. 32-39-19-2nd, $1000 on road East of 5-42-21-2nd and $1000 on road through Sections 4, 5 and 8-42-19-2nd.

Moved by F. Thebaud that J. Thomas be paid at the rate of $20 per acre for land taken from the N. W. ¼ 33-41-20 for a road diversion.

Secretary was instructed to write to the Bureau of Public Health for more information in connection with their letter regarding treatment of school children for diptheria.

Moved by J. J. Quaid that the reeve and councillor Carfantan be the official delegates to the Municipal convention.

Secretary was instructed to get information and draw up by-law to license hawkers and peddlers doing business in the Municipality.

Moved by J.J. Quaid that animals in division one be allowed to run at large from March 15th to June 1st of this year.

The accounts as presented were passed for payment and the meeting adjourned.

A. ARCHIBALD, Sec.-Treas.

NOTE: Reports of Council meetings should be reduced as far as possible for publication in the St. Peter's Bote. THE EDITOR.

On bravely through the sunshine and the showers. Time hath his work to do, and we have ours.
Emerson.

Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine per cent perspiration.

To grieve is a good thing, to repent is better, but to watch your steps and not do anything to bring on grief or repentance is the best.

Vices are easily taught and easily learned, but virtues must be grafted on the sprouting youth.

It is human to have a deep concern for everything that is our own. But is this the case wirh our faults?

COLLEGE COLUMN

A HAPPY RETURN.

Luis Caston was a young boy who was left to the world, and had come to a place which was not his own home. It was on his seventh birthday when he was sitting alone in the boys' play room of St. N. Hospital.

Before him lay a large book which he was musing over, and he was interested in the pictures it contained. The pictures showed the passion of Christ. He was eagerly studying these pictures when the door quietly opened and one of the Sisters, Mary by name, entered. Seeing our little boy in this quiet attitude, she softly stepped towards him and looked him into the face with such a smile as he had never heretofore noticed. Wondering what this expression on her countenance could mean, he seized Sister Mary by the hand and said with a voice full of happiness: "O good mother I feel so happy today." The Sister somewhat surprised asked the reason. "Oh," said Luis, "just look at some of these beautiful pictures. I wish I could be like Jesus."

"Ah!" sighed the Sister to herself, "this boy surely must have a calling to something high." Turning toward the window she tried to suppress her inward joy which she found it impossible to utter to the boy. Yes, Luis was a good boy and now that she had cared for him so long and loved him so tenderly, she felt lonesome to think that he must leave her today. For Luis was adopted by a kind couple who promised to be to him father and mother.

Luis was taken to his new home and remained there with his new parents whom he loved dearly and to whom he showed the tenderest devotion. Years went by and Luis was now a boy of fifteen. He had attended school regularly and had received a good education. There was now a question what vocation he should choose. He often reflected and thought of the pictures he had seen and the stories Sister Mary had told him. He longed to be a follower of Christ and become a priest. But in order to prepare himself for that state he needed money. When, by his guardian's help, he obtained a position and began to earn money, he saved it and deposited it in the bank.

Tor three years Luis worked hard and diligently and did all he could to earn money in order to carry out his intentions. One day a stranger called upon Luis' parents and asked them whether he could have Luis as a clerk in his bank. For he had been informed that the boy was so upright exact and trustworthy. The parents readily agreed and told Luis about the new position which he could obtain. He was at first somewhat afraid the new position might endanger his vocation. But he determined not to lose sight of his intentions and submitted to the wish of his benefactor. It was too soon to speak of his plans. As clerk in the bank Luis performed his work with such exactness and regularity that he soon gained the confidence of his employer. One evening he was kept overtime as a great amount of work had accumulated. It was already after 8 o'clock and still Luis was sitting at his desk. When he had at last finished his work he drew a long heavy sigh, put his head on his folded arms and began meditating. Suddenly he was startled by a noise in the basement and, expecting some intruder, he quickly reached for his master's revolver which lay in a drawer of his desk. Switching off the light and placing himself aside of his desk, he waited. Soon he heard cautious steps on the stairs and noiselessly the door opened. At first Luis thought he would wait and see whether the person had any intentions of committing robbery. But seeing the disadvantage to which he would expose himself, he fired toward the basement door, and the bullet hit its mark. Hearing a hoarse voice and a tumbling noise, he switched on the light and rushed to the basement.

Here he found the intruder cursing his luck. Luis immediatly summoned help and, after the man was removed to a hospital, he returned home with such a heavy heart as he had never experienced before.

The following day found the papers full of the doings of the night before. Luis was celebrated as the great hero of the tragedy. But, instead of feeling flattered and exalted, he became more disgusted with his surroundings and longed for the time when he could follow his cherished vocation. In due time the bank robber was restored to health and Luis was summoned to appear as witness in court. When the name of the criminal was called out — Harold Caston — Luis nearly fainted. Who could this man be? Was he any of his relations? The puzzle was soon explained. Harold Caston was Luis' own father. When his wife had died, he had turned Luis over to the orphanage.

Luis fell at his father's feet and begged for forgiveness, whilst the father, embracing his son, confessed that he was the only culprit that had to ask for forgiveness. All that were present in the courtroom were deeply touched by this unexpected scene. The banker who was also present stepped up to the judge and asked for mercy, promising that he would gurantee Harold Caston's future conduct. The court paroled the criminal, and in a few days Harold Caston occupied his son's place in the bank whilst Luis was sent to College to study for the priesthood.

IDEALS.

From experience many of us know of numeros human wrecks, men that are absolutely worthless to the world and to themselves. Why is this? The reason is plain. They lacked good ideals and never had any definite aim in their life.

What do we mean by an ideal? An ideal is a lofty conception which is proposed by the mind for imitation and attainment. A certain writer once said: "An ideal is the picture in which the serious and ambitious lad sees himself occupy the highest political position of the country, or wearing the sacred robes of ministry. It is the mirror in which the young lady sees her future happiness reflected."

An ideal may be compared to a sketch or an outline for a composition. The youth looks into the future and outlines all his actions. He determines what he will do when his desires are fulfilled.

It is necessary for every young man, especially for the student at school, to form good and practical ideals. From the age of 13 to 20 he should think about his future and form his ideals. He should make up his mind as to the choice of his vocation. If he wavers between one and another, he should pray, pray earnestly to God to enlighten him. Surely God will not refuse to give grace to the boy who prays fervently to be enlightened on his vocation.

Those in authority should not fail to instill noble and practical ideals into the minds of the youth, influence them for good and assist them with their advice.

A good ideal, like all other good things, has its good results. One result is that the youth, when he grows to be a man, will have a good character because he has acquired sound principles and knows that he is on the right track. He will be of great service to his fellowmen.

History has innumerable examples which show that great men knew what they wanted to be, when they were yet boys. To mention only one, St. Benedict, the founder of the Benedictine Order, desired from his early boyhood to imitate the examples of the holy monks and hermits. After he had recognized this to be the will of God, he overcame all difficulties and persevered in following his ideal with the result that he became one of the greatest and holiest monks of all times. B. H.