

Particulate Cents

Yen't much, but it will buy about the best pound of Java and Mocha Coffee to be had.

GARIEPY & LESSARD.

# The Edmonton Bulletin.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1907.

NUMBER 86.

## Mid-Summer Clearing Sale

at J. H. MORRIS & CO.'S Departmental Store  
270-76 Jasper Avenue, East, Edmonton

Goods in all parts of the Store selling at Big Reductions. A rare chance to save money.

**ACT QUICKLY**

## Builders and Contractors

Get our figures on your factory work and save money. We are in a position to quote right prices on special detail work.

**Store Fronts, Panelling, Partitions, Counters, Special Frames and Turnings prepared at shortest notice.**

**W. H. CLARK & CO., LTD.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SASH AND DOOR FACTORY  
NINTH STREET, W. Phone 37 EDMONTON, ALTA.

## National Trust Company, Ltd.

Capital \$1,000,000 - Reserve \$450,000

### MONEY TO LEND

On Improved Town Property at Lowest Current Rates.  
Lowest Expense. No Delay.  
No Commission Charged to Borrower.

**A. M. STEWART, Manager Edmonton Branch.**  
Corner of Jasper Ave. and First Street.

## Farmers Attention

We have cultivators for properly tilling your summerfallow which we invite you to call and inspect. Full line of carriages and farm implements.

**THE BELLAMY CO.**  
CORNER RICE AND HOWARD STS.

## TRADE MARK

# CALCIUM CARBIDE

By using this Carbide you can always depend upon having a pure, clear, steady light.

Packed in moisture-proof Steel Drums containing 100 lbs. each.

**SHAWINIGAN CARBIDE CO. - MONTREAL.**

## The Manchester House

(Established 1886)

Every Friday and Saturday are largain days with us. On these two days the customers—be they from the city or country—are given special reductions on many lines of merchandise.

At this particular season, we are clearing out the remainder of our summer stock to be in readiness for the immense influx of New Fall and Winter Goods already coming.

It's worth your while paying us a visit.

**W. Johnstone-Walker & Company**  
267 Jasper Avenue East.

## TRADE

We can supply you with an Article second to none in the market, in the use of Hare's Bacon, Lard, etc., Fresh Meat, Sausage, etc. At reasonable prices.

**THE VOGEL MEAT AND PACKING CO., LIMITED**

## FRUITS

Of The Season

Arriving Daily  
Strawberries Cherries  
Bananas Oranges  
Also Fresh Rhubarb  
Ripe Tomatoes

**Hallier & Aldridge's**  
Bakers and Confectioners

## MINISTER DISCUSSES JAPANESE QUESTION

Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, Investigates Conditions From Which Agitation on the Coast for Exclusion of Japs has Arisen. He Also Investigates the Conditions Connected With Administration of Railway Belt Lands.

Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, returned to the city Monday afternoon from British Columbia, where he went to investigate conditions connected with the administration of the lands in the railway belt, as well as to study the Japanese influx question. The Minister of the Interior visited Banff, Field, Golden, Revelstoke, Salmon Arm, Kamloops, Vancouver and New Westminster. In these different places he discussed with the boards of trade the conditions affecting the administration of lands in the railway belt, and secured valuable suggestions. To a Bulletin representative, Mr. Oliver yesterday gave a summary of the result of his investigations.

Hitherto, he said, the administration of the lands in the railway belt, which is a strip 20 miles wide on the side of the line of the C. P. R. has been practically under the same law applied to the prairie country. But as the different resources of the railway belt come into prominence it becomes apparent that the regulations applicable to the prairie are not applicable to the railway belt, and conditions in the railway belt differ so materially as to call for a marked difference in regulations applicable to the different parts.

The grazing interests in the dry interior are in conflict with those of the farmer, who proposes to raise grain without irrigation, and with the fruit and dairy farmer, who depends upon irrigation. In the coast region, and in the western valley of the Columbia, there is a conflict of interest between the timber grower and the fruit grower, while in the coast region the question of dyking the lowlands

## BRUTAL MURDER OF TWO WOMEN

Negro Bent on Robbery Attacked Women With Axe. Chopped Them to Death.

Camden, N.J., Aug. 20.—Mrs. Frances Horner, aged 67 years, wife of Edward Horner, a farmer on the Browning road, near Merchantville, and Mrs. Victoria Napoli, a servant, were chopped to death by a negro, who is charged by Charles Gilson, a negro, who was formerly employed on the farm. The assassin first set fire to the Horner barn, to attract the farmer's household. This enabled him to rob the place with freedom. But while Horner and Mrs. Napoli were in a pool of blood, Mrs. Napoli, still alive, was lying near by covered with blood. She died without regaining consciousness.

**Killed Them With an Axe.**  
The robber attacked the women with an axe, and practically hacked them to pieces. Mrs. Napoli's head was severed, and Mrs. Horner's head was crushed in, and her body covered with gashes. Horner and others who were at the time returned to the house in the act of robbing the house. Mrs. Napoli, still alive, was lying near by covered with blood. She died without regaining consciousness.

**Watches Led to Arrest.**  
An investigation showed that two gold watches and a sum of money had been taken and the police found the watches in a pawnshop in Philadelphia, where they had been pledged by a negro. The pawnbroker identified Gibson the negro who pawned the watches, and he was arrested. Tickets for the timepieces were found in his pockets. Stephen Dorsey, another negro, who was with Gibson when it is alleged he pawned the watches, was also arrested, although the police do not believe he had anything to do with the murder.

**Was Promised Work.**  
Gibson, who was discharged by Horner some time ago, applied for work at the farm yesterday, and was told he could sleep in the barn, and have work in the morning. Nothing further was seen of him until early this morning when the farmers who were running to the fire declare that they saw the negro fleeing to the Horner home. When taken into custody Gibson refused to make any statement, but when one of the watches recovered in the pawnshop, and which was marked with the name "Horner," was shown to him, and he was asked if he knew the owner, he is said to have replied: "Yes, I'm sorry for him."

**Marquis Ito Honored.**  
Tokio, Aug. 20.—Marquis Ito has been honored by the receipt of the following Imperial edicts: "We being solicitous of the maintenance of peace in the Far East, entrusted you with the management of Korean affairs and are satisfied with the convention which has been concluded by your earnest efforts."

## LOST IN ASCENT OF MOUNT BLANC

American Violinist of Note Reported to be Lost in the Alps.

New York, Aug. 20.—Francis Bea MacMillan, the American violinist, whose genius has attracted attention both in this country and abroad, is reported in cabled advices to be lost in the Alps. A brother, Samuel E. MacMillan, who was formerly city editor of the Chicago Journal, but is now a resident of this city, today received a cablegram from Marienbad, stating that Francis was lost three days ago while attempting the ascent of Mount Blanc. It was added that just before sailing he had seen his brother, who was searching for him. No further information was given in the message. A third brother, Chas. MacMillan, arrived here from abroad several days ago. He said tonight that just before sailing he had seen his brother. On that occasion Francis was in a party which included Yvette Guilbert, the French actress, the latter's husband, and a Madame Vandyk. These three, with Francis, announced their intention of ascending Mount Blanc.

The violinist is 22 years old, and is a native of Marietta, Ohio, where his father, S. M. MacMillan, was once engaged in newspaper work. Francis made his American debut in Carnegie hall, this city, on December 14th last, with the New York Symphony orchestra. Two weeks earlier he had arrived in this country after an absence of 11 years, which he had spent principally studying music in Brussels. He has the distinction of being the first American to win the annual competition at the Royal Conservatory of Belgium for the highest honors in violin playing. At that time he was but 16 years old.

**FINE ALBERTA CROPS.**  
Edmonton Business Man Says He Expects Bumper Crop.

Winnipeg, Man., August 20.—B. C. Swift, a business man from Edmonton, is a guest at the Corona, and he gives full confirmation to the excellent accounts received of the crop in Alberta. "Crop conditions were never better in Alberta," he says. "They are a little late, but if we get two more weeks of sun and rain we will have the greatest crop the province ever produced. We have a larger acreage, and it never looked better than it does at the present time. I saw some barley in the stock at Fort Saskatchewan lately. With regard to the Peace River country, it beats anything I have ever seen, and I have been in many parts of the United States and through Canada. There is everything imaginable in the country—timber, coal, oil, natural gas, and the soil is better than you will find anywhere. It is a rich black loam, and runs from two to twenty feet deep." Tent life was still going on in the Peace River country, and a few families stayed in those tents all last winter, he supposed others could do so during the coming winter.

**BANKS AND INSURANCE.**  
Mild Sentences Caused by Contrasting These Institutions.

Toronto, Aug. 20.—At a meeting of the Life Insurance Underwriters' Association of Canada, W. J. Bell, of Quebec, created a mild sensation by contrasting banks and insurance companies. He felt that the banking industry in need of amendment far more than did the insurance act. Twelve banks, or 25 percent had failed since 1880, as compared with the result of criminality. No insurance company had failed in the meantime and no insurance manager had gone to the penitentiary. Banks could invest where they pleased, and they were not inspected, but insurance companies were compelled by the government to invest in certain securities and the insurance department saw to it that assets were always on hand to protect the policyholders.

**Island Has Not Disappeared.**  
Honolulu, Aug. 20.—The Island of Laysan has not disappeared as reported recently by the captain of a schooner Orest. The island was visited on August 15th by the United States government tug Itoukahe, which was returning here from Guam.

**Old-Timer Dead at Winnipeg.**  
St. Laurent, Man., Aug. 20.—Daniel Devlin, who came to Fort Garry via York Factory, in 1857, died last night. He came to this country with his father who was one of a detachment of British soldiers sent at the request of the Hudson's Bay Co. The deceased was well and favorably known all over Manitoba and the two new provinces. He had a unique knowledge of the early days of this country's history. He leaves a wife and two children.

**Postal Car Robbery.**  
Amount Missing Not so Large as at Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 20.—According to reports made tonight to railway postal-officials in Lincoln, the amount of money stolen from the postal car on the Burlington last Thursday night was not \$20,000, as it was first rumored, or anything like that sum. But the authorities refuse to say just what the amount is. That some money is missing, and that it disappeared near Oxford, Neb., is not denied. The packages were sent from Dorset for Chicago, and their disappearance was first noticed when the checking up of the registered mail began just after the train left Oxford. It is denied tonight that there was any transfer of mails from one car to another at Oxford.

## CONSERVATIVE LEADER PRESENTS PLATFORM

Upon Which the Conservative Party will Contest Next General Elections—Deals With Electoral Purity, Civil Service, Treatment of Corporations, Public Control of Public Utilities, and Advocates Independent Railway Commission.

Halifax, August 20.—R. L. Borden inaugurated his campaign here by a meeting tonight in this city, the opposition leader meeting with a hearty reception. Senator MacEwen presided, and besides Mr. Borden, who spoke for an hour and a half, J. G. H. Borden also addressed the meeting.

**The Party Platform.**  
In his speech Mr. Borden laid down the platform upon which his party will fight the general elections. The first point upon which he dealt was the necessity of securing better laws to ensure purity of election. The present government had come into power on pledges of electoral purity, but since 1896 a series of electoral crimes have been brought to light, from time to time which were a disgrace to our political history, and the probability was that not a tenth part of the inquiry had been revealed.

**Prompt Dealing With Electoral Crime.**  
He proposed more effective provision to punish bribery and fraud at elections to ensure thorough publicity as to the expenses by political organizations to prevent the accumulation of campaign funds for corrupt purposes and to prohibit contributions thereto by corporations, contractors and promoters; to expedite the hearing of election petitions and to prevent collusive arrangements for the withdrawal or compromise thereof, to provide a thorough investigation of corrupt practices, and, if necessary, to appoint an independent prosecuting officer charged with that duty to simplify the procedure and to enforce the laws so amended.

**Commission For Service Appointments.**  
He likewise laid down a plank of the Conservative policy through and complete reformation of the laws regulating the civil service, so that future appointments shall be made by an independent commission, acting upon the report of examiners after competitive examination. "The form of the civil service is not mentioned, after which Mr. Borden passed into the subject of immigration. In regard to this he proposed a more careful selection of the sources from which immigration should be sought, a thorough inspection of immigrants and the abolition of the bonus system except under very special circumstances and for the purpose of obtaining particularly desirable classes of settlers.

**Treat Corporations Fairly.**  
"The tendency of the present day," continued Mr. Borden, "is to criticize and rail at corporations, especially those controlling or operating public utilities. Would it not be better both for the corporations and the people that franchises of a public character should be granted under such conditions that the capitalist will receive not only a fair, but a generous reward for his enterprise?"

Continuing, he said: "There will be no change in the policy we have steadily pursued, no let up in the effort to secure the honest observance of law, for this contest is to determine who shall rule this government, the people through their governmental agents or a few determined men whose wealth makes them particularly formidable because they hide behind the benevolence of corporations." The president said that the government would take no action of a vindictive nature and no action that would inflict great or unmerited suffering upon innocent stockholders and upon the public.

He said that the government's policy in its ultimate analysis meant: "Healthy and prosperous expansion of the business activities of honest business men and honest corporations." At one point President Roosevelt addressed for a moment from his address as originally prepared, to remark: "All that I have said as to desirable and undesirable citizens remains true." The monument which will rise to a height of 250 feet, will commemorate the first landing of the Pilgrims on American soil, their six weeks exploration of Cape Cod bay in search of an abiding place and the signing of the famous compact on board the Mayflower as she lay at anchor in this harbor.

Among the other speakers of the day was James Bryce, the British ambassador. He said: "It is fitting that the ancient mother land whence came the settlers whom you commemorate should be remembered here and should send you her greeting. Many things have come to pass both in England and here which these grave, grim ancestors of your might disapprove, good and necessary as you and we may think them. But one thing remains as true now as it was then. The fearless man who loves truth and obeys duty is the man who prevails and whose work endures. The state that has such men and to which such men are glad to render devoted service in war, as in peace, grows to be the great state. These men, bequeathed to you traditions that have been helpful to you every since in many an hour of need, are now, with wider powers and more extended jurisdiction, so as to establish

## ROOSEVELT AT PROVINCETOWN

Enunciates Government's Policy in Reference to Corporations. Ambassador Bryce Speaks.

Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 20.—The laying of the cornerstone of the Cape Cod Pilgrims' Memorial monument here today gave President Roosevelt his first opportunity of the summer to break silence upon public questions, and the forty minute speech that he delivered from a platform on top of Town Hill was one of vigor. The feature of his address was the advocacy of a national incorporation law and his criticism of violators of the law, especially corporations. He declared that the administration would not waver in its determination to punish certain offenders of great wealth.

Continuing, he said: "There will be no change in the policy we have steadily pursued, no let up in the effort to secure the honest observance of law, for this contest is to determine who shall rule this government, the people through their governmental agents or a few determined men whose wealth makes them particularly formidable because they hide behind the benevolence of corporations." The president said that the government would take no action of a vindictive nature and no action that would inflict great or unmerited suffering upon innocent stockholders and upon the public.

He said that the government's policy in its ultimate analysis meant: "Healthy and prosperous expansion of the business activities of honest business men and honest corporations." At one point President Roosevelt addressed for a moment from his address as originally prepared, to remark: "All that I have said as to desirable and undesirable citizens remains true." The monument which will rise to a height of 250 feet, will commemorate the first landing of the Pilgrims on American soil, their six weeks exploration of Cape Cod bay in search of an abiding place and the signing of the famous compact on board the Mayflower as she lay at anchor in this harbor.

Among the other speakers of the day was James Bryce, the British ambassador. He said: "It is fitting that the ancient mother land whence came the settlers whom you commemorate should be remembered here and should send you her greeting. Many things have come to pass both in England and here which these grave, grim ancestors of your might disapprove, good and necessary as you and we may think them. But one thing remains as true now as it was then. The fearless man who loves truth and obeys duty is the man who prevails and whose work endures. The state that has such men and to which such men are glad to render devoted service in war, as in peace, grows to be the great state. These men, bequeathed to you traditions that have been helpful to you every since in many an hour of need, are now, with wider powers and more extended jurisdiction, so as to establish





# THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

DAILY—Delivered in City, \$4 per year. By mail, per year, \$5.  
SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year \$1. Subscriptions strictly in advance.

BULLETIN CO., LTD.  
DUNCAN MARSHALL,  
Manager.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1907.

## THE FUEL QUESTION.

The winter's supply of fuel is not a serious problem in Central Alberta, where nature has provided ample stores of both wood and coal ready to hand. Nor should it be a matter of apprehension to any town or any family in this province. With coal areas larger than the fields of Pennsylvania no Alberta family should have to worry as to whether or not a supply of fuel can be obtained at reasonable prices. Our interests, as a whole, are in the coal fields of Alberta, not in the coal fields of Pennsylvania. That in certain districts of Alberta people should have had cause to fear a fuel shortage last winter was an anomaly and in itself the strongest possible arraignment of the railway companies to whose inefficiency it was due. Our problem should be not how to supply our own province but how to supply the great market open to us in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. While we are deeply interested in the prospect of the coming winter's fuel supply it is from the standpoint of the producer and seller, not that of the purchaser and consumer.

One thing is certain—that the fuel required will be in excess of last winter's demand. Even should the winter as hoped be decidedly milder, the increased population will probably require more fuel than last winter's, and to increase the aggregate requirements materially. Every new customer directly or indirectly a new customer for the coal dealer. Every new enterprise increases the demand for fuel. Thousands of settlers pouring into all three provinces during the summer months, and the fact that more coal will be required during the winter than had this population remained normal. New enterprises springing into being in every town mean an increased demand for fuel during the cold weather. Recollecting this it is reasonable to suppose that the winter's demand for fuel will be in excess of that of last winter, while an equally severe season would probably increase the total requirements fifty per cent.

Against this, the dealers generally have taken last winter's lesson to heart and placed a large order for coal than at corresponding dates in previous seasons. It is to be hoped the increased demand may exhaust even the larger supply early in the season and leave the country in as restricted and thwarted by the lack of funds. Projects which are badly needed and enterprises which have every prospect of being profitable are postponed simply because they cannot be financed. Corporations and municipalities alike improve the banks and the banks improve the banks; they have no funds to advance. This does not mean that there has been a cessation, nor even a lessening, of the production of wealth. Men still labor and nature still continues to reward their labor. Never were there more men working and accumulating their labor to supply the needs of humanity and never was this labor being better or more effectively directed. The shortage is not in the amount of commodities being produced, but in the medium with which we effect the exchange of these commodities. Canada is this year producing more food and clothing than ever before. Really we are wealthier than ever; but so far as money goes we are "hard up."

There is a vast difference between an industrial and commercial "depression" and a money scarcity. Canada has no such depression, really, except that which is directly traceable to the scarcity of money and has no prospect of such depression except it be brought about by this cause. Many explanations are offered for this scarcity of the circulating medium. One is that Canadian money is being sent abroad for investment and that the owners have not been able to recall it. For several years past Canadian capitalists, despite the opportunities at home, have been investing funds in foreign countries. Upwards of \$100,000,000 of Canadian money are said to have been loaned to New York financial concerns alone. Millions more have been invested in industrial and commercial enterprises in Mexico and Cuba. This money for the time being at any rate, is lost to the Canadian money market. True, although it had been destroyed, and means for the present at least just so much less money for circulation among the Canadian people. Had this money been invested at home it would have increased our productive power.

these towns the advice would appear to be good as elsewhere to "order early."

## A CURIOUS GREETING.

Opposition journals continue to prove their hostility to the All Red Steamship line project by manufacturing rumors that the proposal has fallen through. The denials of British parliamentarians are lightly dismissed and the exploded conjectures of the late Conservative government have gone back on the scheme. Not even the august approval of the Lord of the Admiralty has been able to quell the spirits that the project has met. Right or wrong they will have it dead and buried without hope of resurrection. Some even pursue it into its imaginary tomb, where it could never have amounted to anything anyway.

This is passing strange, or the scheme was scarcely launched in London a few weeks ago when the leaders among these journals laid claim to it as a revived project of the late Conservative government. The former administration we are informed had the plans well under way when the deluge came and their successors neglected it for the ensuing decade. If this be so the organs have surely adopted a strange method of welcoming an old friend. It is scarcely either common or popular to greet a former acquaintance with repeated assurances that he is a corpse, much less to go into details to prove that the demise was timely because it would never have been of any account.

## GOOD AVERAGE CROP PROBABLE.

Reports from all three provinces continue to promise a good average grain crop for Central Canada, this year. Certain districts in Manitoba are light and hail has done some local damage here and there both in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but these are more than balanced by the increased acreage and the generally promising conditions. Discounting therefore both the bull prophecies of optimists and the blue ruin stories of pessimists we appear to be justified in relying confidently on a good average total for grain of all kinds. Generally the remarkably rapid growth of July which caught up much of the delay in the spring had been followed by rapid maturing and the grain should all be safe before cold weather sets in. Cutting has already begun in parts of Southern Alberta, was expected to be in full swing on the Portage Plains of Manitoba this week and will be well advanced in the very many districts by the last of the month. Continued fine weather should see the harvest pretty well over by the middle of September. A Winnipeg grain dealer a day or so ago expressed the opinion that the cool weather by slowing down the ripening process would increase the proportion of No. 1 hard.

## THE SCARCITY OF MONEY.

Canada is confronted today with a "money stringency." Public and private enterprises in every province are restricted and thwarted by the lack of funds. Projects which are badly needed and enterprises which have every prospect of being profitable are postponed simply because they cannot be financed. Corporations and municipalities alike improve the banks and the banks improve the banks; they have no funds to advance. This does not mean that there has been a cessation, nor even a lessening, of the production of wealth. Men still labor and nature still continues to reward their labor. Never were there more men working and accumulating their labor to supply the needs of humanity and never was this labor being better or more effectively directed. The shortage is not in the amount of commodities being produced, but in the medium with which we effect the exchange of these commodities. Canada is this year producing more food and clothing than ever before. Really we are wealthier than ever; but so far as money goes we are "hard up."

There is a vast difference between an industrial and commercial "depression" and a money scarcity. Canada has no such depression, really, except that which is directly traceable to the scarcity of money and has no prospect of such depression except it be brought about by this cause. Many explanations are offered for this scarcity of the circulating medium. One is that Canadian money is being sent abroad for investment and that the owners have not been able to recall it. For several years past Canadian capitalists, despite the opportunities at home, have been investing funds in foreign countries. Upwards of \$100,000,000 of Canadian money are said to have been loaned to New York financial concerns alone. Millions more have been invested in industrial and commercial enterprises in Mexico and Cuba. This money for the time being at any rate, is lost to the Canadian money market. True, although it had been destroyed, and means for the present at least just so much less money for circulation among the Canadian people. Had this money been invested at home it would have increased our productive power.

and if it were readily available now it would relax the stringency in the needed commodity. But it was neither invested at home nor retained at home as a reserve from which capital could be drawn. In consequence we have neither the greater productive power it could have given nor the relief it should have afforded from the scarcity of capital.

A still more powerful agent has been the rapid and general investment of funds at home. Canadians from the Atlantic to the Pacific have been investing their accumulated money and also their earnings as rapidly as these were received—and very frequently before they were received. Not only so but they have been borrowing money wherever and whenever possible and investing this also. Instead of retaining our wealth in the form of money stored up in the banks we have transmitted it into farms, houses, mines and factories. We cannot eat our cake and have it, and having invested our money in other things, useful and ultimately profitable as they may be, we cannot not reasonably expect to not feel its loss immediately and temporarily. Very frequently this fever of investment has developed into speculation. Instead of trading the money he actually had for something he wanted, the buyer has undertaken to purchase the desired property with money he had not yet earned. What else can be expected but a "stringency" while he is working off the mortgage? And when thousands of buyers in every city have done this how can it be other than that the community shall feel the scarcity of "floating" money?

## THE "SHORT CUT."

Lawrence J. Burpee contributes to "Canada" an interesting article on the Hudson Bay route which contains much interesting information about the "short cut to the wheat fields." As to the necessity of using this route he points to the fact that the Hudson Bay ports last fall when three railways could not handle the eighty-five million bushel crop fast enough to prevent congestion. What would be the condition when that crop reaches three or four hundred million bushels, even with the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern all rail outlets to the Atlantic? Nature has provided a ready means to solve this problem of an outlet for the crops by thrusting the Hudson Bay into the very heart of the continent and almost to the very borders of the great grain-producing plains. The crucial point in the adoption of this route is the period of navigability of the Hudson Straits, which connect the Bay with the Atlantic. The Bay can be reached by rail or river and from the mouth of the Straits the sea offers a free outlet to Europe. The amount thus withdrawn from the railroads has been sent out by the Canadian government to examine the Straits and the consensus of evidence is that they are open for traffic from five to six months of the year. The commander of the expedition of 1884 to the Straits of the Hudson Bay, besides this is the circumstantial evidence that the Hudson Bay Company's vessels have traversed this route regularly for two hundred and fifty years. If old-fashioned sailing vessels could navigate here with safety, speed, and economy, our ships should learn wisdom from the ancients and adopt the chop-sticks?

Three forms of ice are met with in the Straits, bergs, floes which drift from the north, and the local ice. The former have not been found particularly troublesome even by sailing vessels. The Arctic floes are more serious than the bergs. But they are only found in the Straits for a limited time, and according to Dr. Robert Bell, they are only a period of about five years and are not again encountered for twenty years. The field ice being thinner than the floes is usually broken into pans with open water between and these present no serious obstacle to steam-driven vessels.

The following table indicates the saving in distance from Central Canadian and American shipping points via the Hudson Bay to Liverpool, as against the commonly travelled routes:

Churchill to Liverpool, via Hudson Bay	2,960
Montreal to Liverpool, via St. Lawrence	3,000
New York to Liverpool	3,040
Winnipeg to Liverpool, via Hudson Bay	3,620
Winnipeg to Liverpool, via Montreal	4,223
Duluth to Liverpool, via Hudson Bay	3,728
Duluth to Liverpool, via New York	4,301
St. Paul to Liverpool, via Hudson Bay	4,096
St. Paul to Liverpool, via New York	4,240

The advantage of the Hudson Bay route from Winnipeg is thus 600 miles; from Duluth 500 miles, and 120 miles from St. Paul and Minneapolis. From points further west on the coast of the line the economy is proportionately greater by the northerly route. The problem of the hour therefore is the provision of transportation routes to the navigable waters of the Bay, probably at Fort Churchill. This problem is now in process of solution, how not as the correspondence of "Canada" appears to think by the initiative and assistance of the provincial governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. A portion of the route

has already been constructed by the Canadian Northern railway and Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced last session that the Federal government was considering plans to secure the immediate completion of the project. While no more definite or recent statements have been made there is a very prevalent expectation that during the coming session an announcement will be made that the project has been put into tangible form and that the line is to be completed as rapidly as practicable.

his assistance the more prominent of his followers, as is always customary with party leaders engaged in such enterprises. It is to be hoped, however, that he will not forget that "selection rests with himself, and that this is an opportunity for him to show to the country the measure of confidence he places in the men who sit beside and behind him. For the presence of these men in Parliament, the electors are responsible; but for their presence upon Mr. Borden's platform, Mr. Borden should be responsible. There are several elements of the Opposition who might be named who should be conspicuous by their absence; and Mr. Borden's courage in passing them over will suggest the confidence felt in him by the public. Thus two members whom Mr. Borden should certainly leave at home are Hon. Mr. Foster, of Toronto, and Mr. Fowler, of New Brunswick. In the former, "the people have lost confidence; and the latter has no business to go before a popular audience as the representative of a great party until he makes good his insinuations uttered "on the floor of Parliament."

has already been constructed by the Canadian Northern railway and Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced last session that the Federal government was considering plans to secure the immediate completion of the project. While no more definite or recent statements have been made there is a very prevalent expectation that during the coming session an announcement will be made that the project has been put into tangible form and that the line is to be completed as rapidly as practicable.

Besides this railway there is the project of Mr. J. J. Hill, of deepening the Nelson river to form a waterway from Winnipeg to the Bay. Hill has announced that this scheme will be carried out, and that grain vessels will be navigating the route before the water is turned into the Panama canal.

The shortening of the route from Central Canada to Europe is not only our object to be accomplished by opening routes to the Bay. This would also offer opportunity for the development of great natural resources of the Hudson Bay region itself. The whale, porpoise and walrus fisheries of the Bay are very valuable. Commander Gordon estimated that during twenty-one years previous to 1884 New England whalers secured oil and bone valued at \$2,300,000, or an average of \$27,600 per trip. The rivers flowing into the Bay are reported to abound in salmon and other valuable fish. The mineral resources of the region are also known to be of immense value. Great deposits of iron have been found on both the east and west coasts. Gypsum has been found on the Moose river and petroleum bearing limestone on the Athabasca. Building stones, clays and limestones are found in abundance and soapstones, mica, plumbago and various ornamental stones and rare minerals have been discovered.

To western people who for years have advocated the "short cut" it is gratifying to note that the project has awakened interest even beyond the Dominion and has found favor in the Mother land. "Canada" is a British publication devoted to Canadian news and the exposition of Canadian resources.

## A CONDEMNED IMPLEMENT.

The inventor of a new and useful implement of civilized life, the fork, has discovered that the astute bacillus builder has not between the prongs and undisturbed by the careless dishwasher rear his family of germs. Wherefore the fork must go, unless, of course, the household and servants of this land can be impressed with the dangers of this lurking foe and taught to out him from his lair between the prongs. If the fork goes it will be succeeded presumably by an implement without prongs, crevices or hiding places—say, a spoon, or, if you prefer, a shall we learn wisdom from the ancients and adopt the chop-sticks?

## AN ELECTIVE COMMISSION.

Des Moines has followed the lead of Galveston and Houston and will adopt the commission form of city government. Five commissioners are to be elected for two years, the mayor being the head. No other council or governing body will be chosen and all appointments will be made by the commission. A commissioner may be removed by a popular vote, which can be demanded at any time by a petition signed by twenty-five per cent of the ratepayers. All civil servants except day laborers, must pass an examination as to qualifications. No ordinance can be passed and no contract made until open for public inspection for at least seven days. Expenditures must be published in the newspapers. Initiative in civil affairs may be introduced by referendum. The plan marks the growing tendency to simplify the machinery of city government.

## THE REAPPEARANCE OF SIR HIBBERT.

Sir Hibbert Tupper has made his reappearance in Nova Scotia and hinted rather more plainly than delicately that he is at the service of the party if the party wants him. This is truly Tupperine—both the announcement and the time. He comes of a sire always ready to devote himself to his country's service—for a suitable consideration, and has himself given ample testimony of inheriting the characteristic. Neither father nor son has ever shown undue modesty in advising the country to add their names to the pay roll, nor excessive delicacy when their own personal interests made it necessary to sweep away better but less greedy men than themselves. When calamity overtook them that this is counted on as the final act in Mr. Borden's leadership. Whether his end comes by agreement or by treason may be pretty well judged by Mr. Borden's attitude toward Sir Hibbert. If Mr. Borden declines the proffered assistance of the knight it is war to the knife; if he accepts it he will bear testimony that he is a consenting party to his own

abdication and has been merely a seat-warmer for the deposed dynasty.

## ON THE SIDE.

The Government is to plant lobsters on the Pacific coast. And not later than the Opposition will say this is carrying coals to Newcastle.

Sir Hibbert fled the province and went to British Columbia, leaving his comrades to fight the losing fight alone. After 1900 it was impossible to replace a Tupper by a Tupper. Supposedly the nearest possible thing was done when Sir Charles indicated Mr. Borden. Successive defeats were certain and successive defeats were certain to discredit the party leader. The re-appearance of Sir Hibbert indicates that another defeat is conceded and another defeat is conceded.

It is again announced that Raisuli has released Kaid MacLean. It would be more generally believed if Raisuli had a better reputation for fulfilling such announcements.

Chief Engineer Schreiber, of the railway department, announces that four hundred and fifty miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific will be completed and available for hauling grain this fall. Another spot is being added to the hopper.

A Vancouver despatch says: "The C. P. R. will immediately commence clearing ten acres of the farm lands on Vancouver Island." That's usually the way with greenhouses. Never content to begin in a small way, but must plunge right into operations on a stupendous and imposing scale.

Commenting on Rockefeller and the other white-headed monopolists an exchange argues that the spirit of youth is opposed to combines. And yet most people marry young.

## THE ALL-RED LINE.

It is understood that a committee appointed by the Imperial government is considering Sir W. Laurier's proposals, and its report is evidently being awaited with keen expectancy in Canada. The scheme, in fact, is one in which Canada's interest is too obvious to need demonstration, while the interests of the whole empire are likely to be promoted by it in a very great degree. Canadian sympathy with the project has got beyond the merely rhetorical stage. We hear now from Ottawa of a syndicate with Lord Strathcona's name at the head of it—essentially the best guarantee for the stability of any enterprise of the kind. It is not only a fast passenger service that Canada is anxious for. She wants also, as Mr. Borden, the leader of the Canadian opposition, has pointed out, a thorough and effective freight service at the lowest possible rate. These suggestions, apparently, are being adopted by those actively interested in the scheme. It is estimated that the cost of the Atlantic section of an all-red route would be \$225,000 for both the British and Canadian governments. There is every precedent for the serious consideration of such a subsidy by the Imperial government. We joined with Canada and the Australasian governments in subsidizing the Pacific cable; on the motion of a Liberal minister, Lord Rosebery, we financed the Uganda railway, and only five years ago, as Sir W. Laurier reminded the conference, we gave a subsidy to the Canada Company for the service to New York. The scheme of an all-red route is, perhaps, a stronger plan of inter-communication. It will require careful thought, and may have to be done piecemeal, but most certainly it is not a project to be unceremoniously set aside.

## PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments by the provincial government have been gazetted:

- Justices of the Peace: Percy Joseph Craddock, of Morinville, James Store, of Blackfoot Hills, Richard Bley, of Evars, Charles Louis Thomson, of Three Hills, Joseph Wm. Martin, of Killam, Henry Walter Bennett, of Brownfield, Robert Herbert Strathairn, of Bassano, Frederick Campbell, of Ferry Point, Commissioners for Taking Affidavits, Cecil Coleman Fielding, of High River, Andrew Wishart, of Edinburgh, Clement Anthony Nichols, of Beaumont, Alex. Cameron, of Coleman, Robert W. Manly, of Waskawilaw, Henry Kuhl, of Wexley, Peter Tomkins, of Lesser Slave Lake, Lionel Clare Charlesworth, of Edmonton, Robert Laughton, of Leavings, William Eden Kingston, of Calgary, John Ross Sutherland Black, of Calgary, John Douglas Reilly, of Calgary, Harold William Housfield Riley, of Edmonton, Frederick Ellis, of Innisfree, Samuel McCormick Armstrong, of Banff, Wilfred Gapper Ferry, of Ghost Pine Creek, John Edward Irvine, of Calgary, Chief Justice Reville, of Chicago, Provincial Analyst, Daniel Gaudet, of Pincher Creek, Notaries Public, John Gray Turgeon, of Hardisty, John Ebrillan Owen, of Eskine, John Francis McNamara, of Lloydminster, Ernest Gauntlett Pascoe, of Calgary, Chief License Inspector, William Aloysius Deyl, of Edmonton, License Inspector, John Auldrey, of Innisfail, for license district No. 3, License Commissioner, Robert Nimmions, of Lethbridge, for license district No. 4, Marriage Commissioner, Robert Telfer, of Paken, Issuance of Marriage Licenses, F. W. Lindey, of Pincher Creek, Lloyd Stonebocker, of Lavo, W. J. Breckenridge, of Pincher Creek, Oliver W. Playle, of Pincher Creek, Official Auditors, Alexander Thomas Kinnaird, of Vegreville, A. W. Walker, of Evars, Process Issuer, Dugald McInnes, of Pincher Creek, Poundkeepers, J. W. Hepburn, of Spring Coulee; the pound to be kept on the southeast corner of section 35 township 3 range 24 west of the fourth meridian, R. E. Brown, of Kitchey; the pound to be kept on section 26 township 50 range 3 west of the fourth meridian.

## Stock Inspector.

Wm. A. Robertson, of Millet, Bruce Thomson, of Hardisty, Game Guardian, F. Cosens, of Sion, Resignations and Retirements, John Alexander Mitchell, of Paken; Justice of the Peace, Arthur Skell, of Lloydminster; Justice of the Peace, James Hunter, of Innisfree; game guardian, G. H. Whitworth, of Bentley; game guardian, Griffin Fletcher, of Lacombe; justice of the peace, F. J. Taylor, of Lacombe; game guardian.

## GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE.

In Montreal, August 20.—There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

## MONTEAL, AUGUST 20.—

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

## THE SETTLEMENTS COME TO THE WEST.

It is an everyday occurrence to find the Western people, the school committee; then a number given them by the provincial government, and if they choose, they add a name recalling the old name they have left back east. The trend of Western politics is indicated by the fact that in the provincial parliament of Alberta, only twenty-five members, only two Conservatives are spelled in big letters, on every side, there are no longer British American people—strictly Canadian.

## THE ALBERTA COLLEGE HAS FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY STUDENTS.

With Mr. Alayne Jones of the Alberta Agencies, Limited, we visit Revillon Brothers, Limited, whose store, which would do credit to a city. There was an air of bustle about a million-dollar stock of goods such as one never could expect to see a thousand miles northwest of Edmonton. In addition to Oriental rugs, and all manner of summer draperies and lingerie, costly woollens. Merchandise brought to Edmonton in train and aggregates millions of dollars value. This establishment reveals the kind of people who reside in the

## THE AGENT NUMBER OF THE MAGAZINE FOR EDITOR JOE CHAPPLE.

Chapple, is mainly devoted to Canadian west. Even its cover of rushing emigrants and its cowboy is symbolic of our west.

## JOE CHAPPLE.

Editor of National Magazine shall an Array of

The August number of the magazine for editor Joe Chapple, is mainly devoted to Canadian west. Even its cover of rushing emigrants and its cowboy is symbolic of our west. One article, entitled "Deals with Edmonton and its surrounding district, and is the story of Mr. Chapple's recent visit to the west. The writer is well-qualified for western conditions, because himself a westerner, and some ago before his name was known in the angazine world he was a young wife located on a homestead in the Dakotas, and the patent for it.

Chapple writes: "Again running due north I had visions of pelts and bears at my Bay, as we were for Edmonton, the great city. The splendidly equipped train of the express between Boston and New York, and the magnificent in that off-hand name, son's Bay trading posts."

En route, we passed across a black loam on the rolling prairie with now and then a glimpse of brush land. No wonder the and Indiana farmers were faced when they looked over this country. The Chinoek wind flies the winter, which has no for the Alberta country. There are acres of new townships, everything is new, and new but new anticipations certainly a fashion that is not new.

Late at night on the south river, we arrived at Stratford, name for the president of the son's Bay Company. This city present terminus of the Canadian cific, and has been built up like in the past few years. The new province of Alberta created with appropriate exercise September 1, 1905, under the name of the former-General Earl Grey, Sir W. Laurier, and other distinguished sons, with an escort of 200 R. B. police. The census of the new province, which already has population of 300,000 people, the tributa centre of 3,000 miles of territory. Alberta is a big province large enough to put in the entire of Canada, without crowding and with its resources, equal to feeding America. They it "the land of sunshine."

It is not only a fast passenger service that Canada is anxious for. She wants also, as Mr. Borden, the leader of the Canadian opposition, has pointed out, a thorough and effective freight service at the lowest possible rate. These suggestions, apparently, are being adopted by those actively interested in the scheme. It is estimated that the cost of the Atlantic section of an all-red route would be \$225,000 for both the British and Canadian governments. There is every precedent for the serious consideration of such a subsidy by the Imperial government. We joined with Canada and the Australasian governments in subsidizing the Pacific cable; on the motion of a Liberal minister, Lord Rosebery, we financed the Uganda railway, and only five years ago, as Sir W. Laurier reminded the conference, we gave a subsidy to the Canada Company for the service to New York. The scheme of an all-red route is, perhaps, a stronger plan of inter-communication. It will require careful thought, and may have to be done piecemeal, but most certainly it is not a project to be unceremoniously set aside.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kellert & Co., St. James street; and the Montreal Water-tight Company. The cause of the strike is that the employees insisted on having shorter hours and weekly pay. The obligation of the piece system is also insisted upon.

There is a strike on among a number of members of the four local unions of the garment workers of America, the firms effected being Messrs. Ruben, St. Lawrence street; Levitt, Notre Dame street; Kell

# Joe Chapple's Opinion of Edmonton

Editor of National Magazine Impressed with the Illimitable Resources of the West—He Marshalls an Array of Facts Illustrating the Marvellous Growth of Edmonton, the First-while Trading Post, and the Edmonton District.

The August number of the National Magazine, edited by Joe Mitchell Chapple, is mainly devoted to the Canadian west. Even its cover-design of rushing emigrants and mounted cowboy is symbolic of our west.

One article, profusely illustrated, describes the surrounding district, and is the outcome of Mr. Chapple's recent visit here. The writer is well-qualified to write of western conditions, because he is himself a westerner, and some years ago before his name was known at all in the magazine he and his young wife located on a homestead in one of the Dakotas, and took out the patent for it.

Chapple writes: Again running due north from Calgary we had visions of pelts, and live bears at Hudson Bay, as we recalled by Edmonton, the great fur mart. The splendidly equipped train started the express between Boston and New York. There is something fascinating in that old-fashioned name, "Hudson's Bay trading post."

In route, we passed across the black bluffs on the rolling prairies, with now and then a glimpse of trees and brush land. No wonder the Iowa and Indiana farmers were fascinated when they looked across the wide expanse of country. The Chinook wind noddles the winter, which has no terrors for the Albertans. Along this route are acres of new towns, in fact, everything is new, and new buildings and new anticipations certainly have a fascinating quality.

Late at night, on the south side of the river, we arrived at Strathcona, named for the president of the Hudson's Bay Company. This city is the present terminus of the Canadian Pacific, and has been built up like magic in the past few years.

The new province of Alberta was founded with appropriate exercises on September 1, 1905. The first Governor-General Earl Grey, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and other distinguished persons, with an escort of 200 R. N. W. police. This ceremony inaugurated a new province, which already has a population of 300,000 people, the distributing centre of the entire province. Alberta is a big province, large enough to put in the entire population of Canada, without crowding, and with its resources developed is equal to feeding America. They call it "the land of sunshine."

Edmonton, the new capital of Alberta, has long been known as the great fur-trading post of the Northwest, where the chief supplies of raw furs are purchased. Many of the great fur-trading posts, with their broad main street and the peculiar "boom" and "bust" of the fur trade, are still to be seen. Today Edmonton has far surpassed the distinction of being a fur-trading post. It is the distributing centre for a vast area of thousands of miles, including the famous Peace River valley country which furnishes no less than 75 per cent of the fur trade of the world. It has a handsome depot, and has grown at a tremendous pace. When the citizens speak of territory tributary to Edmonton, they mean 2,000 miles to the north. It was but recently that a young society lady there made a trip to the north, down the Mackenzie river, as a summer tour.

Years ago a newspaper man located here, made a good fight and held out and waited for the railroad. He was the Honorable Frank Oliver, editor of Edmonton's first paper, and now Minister of the Interior for the Dominion of Canada, at Ottawa. Genial, blue-eyed, with a drooping gray moustache and firm lips, one readily sees that the editor of "The Bulletin" is capable of using emphatic language not easily forgotten. He was in the city when I was there, looking after his Edmonton interests. In his own printing office, I found that he was using a Monotype and Miehle press equipment similar to that which the National Magazine is printing in London. He was at once a man after my own heart.

It is an everyday occurrence to hear these Western people, and the first thing is to get an overseer, then a school committee; then a number is given them by the provincial government, and if they choose, they may add a name recalling the old name they have left back east.

The trend of Western politics is indicated by the fact that in the provincial parliament of Alberta, out of twenty-five members, only two Conservatives have seats. They assert on every side, there are no longer any British American people—they are strictly Canadian.

The Alberta College has four hundred and fifty students, under the management of Dr. Eddell, which indicates the character and progress of the people of that province.

With Mr. Allyn Jones of the Alberta Agencies, limited, wholesale store, which would do credit to any city, there was a fine display and a million-dollar stock of goods such as one never could expect to see a thousand miles northwest of Winnipeg. There was a fine display of Oriental rugs, and all manner of summer draperies and lingerie and woolen goods. Merchants have brought to Edmonton in trainloads, and aggregates millions of dollars in value. This establishment revealed the kind of people who reside in Ed-

monton and the province of Alberta. Revillon Brothers, of Paris, own this great business and purchase furs in exchange for merchandise, following the methods of the Hudson's Bay Co.; for up in the fur country more money does not count so much as flour and bacon.

The furs are brought in once a year to the city, and sent out in large shipments to Europe. A consignment valued at \$160,000 was dispatched in one day. The price of furs is rapidly advancing, and now even wild skins bring a good market price. On the floor of this business house were the pelts of mink, ermine and choice specimens silver fox, which bring prices ranging from \$1,000 upwards. This vast business is under the able management of Mr. J. J. Revillon, who presents the Revillon Brothers at Edmonton.

Near Edmonton is old Fort Saskatchewan, with its romantic memories of early days. The city is located on the crest or high bank back from the river, and the new single tax system has been adopted. The buildings of Edmonton are not taxed, only the houses. The city is a model of modernity. The vacant lot owners are to improve and build, instead of merely waiting for an advance in price of land. All the public utilities, light, gas, water and street railroads—are owned and operated by the city.

No assessments are made on personal property, in the way of a stock of goods or machinery. They are assessed on a basis of the square feet occupied by the owners, from lively stables to doctor, banker and butcher.

The complete list of business assessments I secured from D. M. McMullen, the sturdy Scotch assessor, who started his tax experiments in Brandon, Manitoba. Music halls are taxed three dollars, and workshops one dollar a foot, each assessment being based on the valuation per foot, taxes being simply a question of so much a square foot under roof. Doctors, lawyers, dentists, undertakers, every one has to pay on this same scale; hotels and ice cream parks pay double, and banks read the rate of seven dollars and a half per square foot. The necessity of variation in the schedule occurs each year. Real estate and loan companies pay a straight loan in the course of development. The rate of taxation was increased in 1906.

The inauguration of "this system" was interesting. Mr. Short, the former mayor, found the plan of the city was being carried out. The Edmonton makes no special academic claims in regard to the Henry George single tax, public ownership or utility idea, but the whole thing came about as a matter of necessity in the course of development. The city was growing rapidly; it was beyond the power of private capital to provide the necessities of the city. They take the chance and set to work with material at hand. Now they have an assessed value of \$1,000,000 in real money, and taxes of \$125,000 on incomes of \$2,000 per annum.

The secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. A. G. Harrison, was busy making abstracts of the figures showing the remarkable growth of the new capital. At his office was data in reference to Edmonton as a commercial centre. He was showing me a map of the city, and pointing out the fact that more than three-fourths of the area of Alberta is arable, also rich in natural resources. The buildings erected in the city in 1906 were valued at \$1,800,000, and it is estimated that the value of the buildings erected in 1907 will be about \$2,000,000. Twenty-three wholesale mills are now shipping goods out of Edmonton, and bank clearing run over \$1,000,000 per week.

This city was one of the first in Canada to take up advertising for a specific business purpose, with good results. When they began building their waterworks they were short of labor, so they advertised generally and particularly for labor, and secured it, which convinced them of the benefits derived from "letting people know about it."

The soil about Edmonton has an average of eighteen inches of rich black loam. The country around is partially timbered, and the light poplar and brush and willow scrub is easily cleared by fire for the large fields. Ploughing goes on late into November, and sleighing begins about Christmas, and continues until March.

A bushel of oats weighs from thirty-eight to forty-six pounds, and barley from fifty to fifty-six pounds, an order has been issued by the railroads not to load the cars to their full bushel capacity, as the weight is too heavy in proportion to the standard bulk. An agricultural fair held in Edmonton is a revelation as to the resources of the northland soil.

Looking out from Main street, one sees miles of buildings erected or going up, and the visitor has to pinch himself to be sure that he is not dreaming, when he is told that this is all the result of a few years, and that all these great resources lay dormant through the centuries, awaiting the magic touch of the westward trek to develop them.

A new Methodist church, costing \$60,000, is now being built. It has the unusual feature of providing lunch counters, to be kept open day and night, for the convenience of social hall for stenographers and clerks, who may desire to gather there at the noon hour in another part of the city. The municipal government consists of a council and mayor. Two commissioners, with the mayor, serve at a salary to look after all the affairs

of the city. The mayor takes care of the legislative departments, and Mr. Park is the commissioner who looks after all mechanical appliances for the city, such as waterworks and other public utilities. The other commissioner has charge of the varied financial interests of the city.

All through Canada are located "immigration halls," over which floats the Union Jack, and in these the settlers who come into the country without adequate provision are housed until they can be properly cared for elsewhere. One of the immigration agents remarked that Americans seldom come to the west, the immigrants who use them being generally foreigners, who seem to come from the old world, and are located in a new country.

Edmonton has thrown open her gates and eyes to the westward. In 25,000 new settlers within two years. With 3,000 Canadians, 200 Scotch, 200 Irish, 60 Swedes, 20 Fins, 20 Hollanders, 70 Saxons, 18 New Zealanders and 42 Australians arriving in one year, the population of Edmonton is growing rapidly. It is a decidedly cosmopolitan, as indicated. A large number of families came from Pasadena and other districts of California, and Californians have a discriminating appreciation of a good climate.

This ingress of people from all parts of the world is occasioned by the desire for free homes—free land in the language that conveys a sense of luxury to every ear is "free." When new families have sampled these gifts to the west, they are found to be so irresistibly valuable that when the news gets around in the upper strata of coal, there is a general stampede.

In addition to its wealth of agricultural resources, Edmonton is bordered with a lignite coal formation, that is being mined very extensively for fuel, while it burns as readily as wood, especially when used for locomotives, it is valuable as a substantial fuel. It is in reality a petroleum, and the upper strata of coal, the sparks from lignite coal are a dread of wheat field owners.

A large plant is being prepared for sinking petroleum oil wells, near Pincher Creek, and whether here or elsewhere in "Canada's West," "Booze, Booz, Booz!" The vigilance committee is after the "knockers" and the citizen with colic in his head is driving city and county. An effort is being made to older communities in Lower Canada single tax, public ownership or utility idea, but the whole thing came about as a matter of necessity in the course of development. The city was growing rapidly; it was beyond the power of private capital to provide the necessities of the city. They take the chance and set to work with material at hand. Now they have an assessed value of \$1,000,000 in real money, and taxes of \$125,000 on incomes of \$2,000 per annum.

The secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. A. G. Harrison, was busy making abstracts of the figures showing the remarkable growth of the new capital. At his office was data in reference to Edmonton as a commercial centre. He was showing me a map of the city, and pointing out the fact that more than three-fourths of the area of Alberta is arable, also rich in natural resources. The buildings erected in the city in 1906 were valued at \$1,800,000, and it is estimated that the value of the buildings erected in 1907 will be about \$2,000,000. Twenty-three wholesale mills are now shipping goods out of Edmonton, and bank clearing run over \$1,000,000 per week.

This city was one of the first in Canada to take up advertising for a specific business purpose, with good results. When they began building their waterworks they were short of labor, so they advertised generally and particularly for labor, and secured it, which convinced them of the benefits derived from "letting people know about it."

The soil about Edmonton has an average of eighteen inches of rich black loam. The country around is partially timbered, and the light poplar and brush and willow scrub is easily cleared by fire for the large fields. Ploughing goes on late into November, and sleighing begins about Christmas, and continues until March.

A bushel of oats weighs from thirty-eight to forty-six pounds, and barley from fifty to fifty-six pounds, an order has been issued by the railroads not to load the cars to their full bushel capacity, as the weight is too heavy in proportion to the standard bulk. An agricultural fair held in Edmonton is a revelation as to the resources of the northland soil.

Looking out from Main street, one sees miles of buildings erected or going up, and the visitor has to pinch himself to be sure that he is not dreaming, when he is told that this is all the result of a few years, and that all these great resources lay dormant through the centuries, awaiting the magic touch of the westward trek to develop them.

A new Methodist church, costing \$60,000, is now being built. It has the unusual feature of providing lunch counters, to be kept open day and night, for the convenience of social hall for stenographers and clerks, who may desire to gather there at the noon hour in another part of the city. The municipal government consists of a council and mayor. Two commissioners, with the mayor, serve at a salary to look after all the affairs

of the city. The mayor takes care of the legislative departments, and Mr. Park is the commissioner who looks after all mechanical appliances for the city, such as waterworks and other public utilities. The other commissioner has charge of the varied financial interests of the city.

All through Canada are located "immigration halls," over which floats the Union Jack, and in these the settlers who come into the country without adequate provision are housed until they can be properly cared for elsewhere. One of the immigration agents remarked that Americans seldom come to the west, the immigrants who use them being generally foreigners, who seem to come from the old world, and are located in a new country.

Edmonton has thrown open her gates and eyes to the westward. In 25,000 new settlers within two years. With 3,000 Canadians, 200 Scotch, 200 Irish, 60 Swedes, 20 Fins, 20 Hollanders, 70 Saxons, 18 New Zealanders and 42 Australians arriving in one year, the population of Edmonton is growing rapidly. It is a decidedly cosmopolitan, as indicated. A large number of families came from Pasadena and other districts of California, and Californians have a discriminating appreciation of a good climate.

This ingress of people from all parts of the world is occasioned by the desire for free homes—free land in the language that conveys a sense of luxury to every ear is "free." When new families have sampled these gifts to the west, they are found to be so irresistibly valuable that when the news gets around in the upper strata of coal, there is a general stampede.

In addition to its wealth of agricultural resources, Edmonton is bordered with a lignite coal formation, that is being mined very extensively for fuel, while it burns as readily as wood, especially when used for locomotives, it is valuable as a substantial fuel. It is in reality a petroleum, and the upper strata of coal, the sparks from lignite coal are a dread of wheat field owners.

A large plant is being prepared for sinking petroleum oil wells, near Pincher Creek, and whether here or elsewhere in "Canada's West," "Booze, Booz, Booz!" The vigilance committee is after the "knockers" and the citizen with colic in his head is driving city and county. An effort is being made to older communities in Lower Canada single tax, public ownership or utility idea, but the whole thing came about as a matter of necessity in the course of development. The city was growing rapidly; it was beyond the power of private capital to provide the necessities of the city. They take the chance and set to work with material at hand. Now they have an assessed value of \$1,000,000 in real money, and taxes of \$125,000 on incomes of \$2,000 per annum.

The secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. A. G. Harrison, was busy making abstracts of the figures showing the remarkable growth of the new capital. At his office was data in reference to Edmonton as a commercial centre. He was showing me a map of the city, and pointing out the fact that more than three-fourths of the area of Alberta is arable, also rich in natural resources. The buildings erected in the city in 1906 were valued at \$1,800,000, and it is estimated that the value of the buildings erected in 1907 will be about \$2,000,000. Twenty-three wholesale mills are now shipping goods out of Edmonton, and bank clearing run over \$1,000,000 per week.

This city was one of the first in Canada to take up advertising for a specific business purpose, with good results. When they began building their waterworks they were short of labor, so they advertised generally and particularly for labor, and secured it, which convinced them of the benefits derived from "letting people know about it."

The soil about Edmonton has an average of eighteen inches of rich black loam. The country around is partially timbered, and the light poplar and brush and willow scrub is easily cleared by fire for the large fields. Ploughing goes on late into November, and sleighing begins about Christmas, and continues until March.

A bushel of oats weighs from thirty-eight to forty-six pounds, and barley from fifty to fifty-six pounds, an order has been issued by the railroads not to load the cars to their full bushel capacity, as the weight is too heavy in proportion to the standard bulk. An agricultural fair held in Edmonton is a revelation as to the resources of the northland soil.

Looking out from Main street, one sees miles of buildings erected or going up, and the visitor has to pinch himself to be sure that he is not dreaming, when he is told that this is all the result of a few years, and that all these great resources lay dormant through the centuries, awaiting the magic touch of the westward trek to develop them.

A new Methodist church, costing \$60,000, is now being built. It has the unusual feature of providing lunch counters, to be kept open day and night, for the convenience of social hall for stenographers and clerks, who may desire to gather there at the noon hour in another part of the city. The municipal government consists of a council and mayor. Two commissioners, with the mayor, serve at a salary to look after all the affairs

of the city. The mayor takes care of the legislative departments, and Mr. Park is the commissioner who looks after all mechanical appliances for the city, such as waterworks and other public utilities. The other commissioner has charge of the varied financial interests of the city.

All through Canada are located "immigration halls," over which floats the Union Jack, and in these the settlers who come into the country without adequate provision are housed until they can be properly cared for elsewhere. One of the immigration agents remarked that Americans seldom come to the west, the immigrants who use them being generally foreigners, who seem to come from the old world, and are located in a new country.

Edmonton has thrown open her gates and eyes to the westward. In 25,000 new settlers within two years. With 3,000 Canadians, 200 Scotch, 200 Irish, 60 Swedes, 20 Fins, 20 Hollanders, 70 Saxons, 18 New Zealanders and 42 Australians arriving in one year, the population of Edmonton is growing rapidly. It is a decidedly cosmopolitan, as indicated. A large number of families came from Pasadena and other districts of California, and Californians have a discriminating appreciation of a good climate.

This ingress of people from all parts of the world is occasioned by the desire for free homes—free land in the language that conveys a sense of luxury to every ear is "free." When new families have sampled these gifts to the west, they are found to be so irresistibly valuable that when the news gets around in the upper strata of coal, there is a general stampede.

In addition to its wealth of agricultural resources, Edmonton is bordered with a lignite coal formation, that is being mined very extensively for fuel, while it burns as readily as wood, especially when used for locomotives, it is valuable as a substantial fuel. It is in reality a petroleum, and the upper strata of coal, the sparks from lignite coal are a dread of wheat field owners.

A large plant is being prepared for sinking petroleum oil wells, near Pincher Creek, and whether here or elsewhere in "Canada's West," "Booze, Booz, Booz!" The vigilance committee is after the "knockers" and the citizen with colic in his head is driving city and county. An effort is being made to older communities in Lower Canada single tax, public ownership or utility idea, but the whole thing came about as a matter of necessity in the course of development. The city was growing rapidly; it was beyond the power of private capital to provide the necessities of the city. They take the chance and set to work with material at hand. Now they have an assessed value of \$1,000,000 in real money, and taxes of \$125,000 on incomes of \$2,000 per annum.

The secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. A. G. Harrison, was busy making abstracts of the figures showing the remarkable growth of the new capital. At his office was data in reference to Edmonton as a commercial centre. He was showing me a map of the city, and pointing out the fact that more than three-fourths of the area of Alberta is arable, also rich in natural resources. The buildings erected in the city in 1906 were valued at \$1,800,000, and it is estimated that the value of the buildings erected in 1907 will be about \$2,000,000. Twenty-three wholesale mills are now shipping goods out of Edmonton, and bank clearing run over \$1,000,000 per week.

This city was one of the first in Canada to take up advertising for a specific business purpose, with good results. When they began building their waterworks they were short of labor, so they advertised generally and particularly for labor, and secured it, which convinced them of the benefits derived from "letting people know about it."

The soil about Edmonton has an average of eighteen inches of rich black loam. The country around is partially timbered, and the light poplar and brush and willow scrub is easily cleared by fire for the large fields. Ploughing goes on late into November, and sleighing begins about Christmas, and continues until March.

A bushel of oats weighs from thirty-eight to forty-six pounds, and barley from fifty to fifty-six pounds, an order has been issued by the railroads not to load the cars to their full bushel capacity, as the weight is too heavy in proportion to the standard bulk. An agricultural fair held in Edmonton is a revelation as to the resources of the northland soil.

Looking out from Main street, one sees miles of buildings erected or going up, and the visitor has to pinch himself to be sure that he is not dreaming, when he is told that this is all the result of a few years, and that all these great resources lay dormant through the centuries, awaiting the magic touch of the westward trek to develop them.

A new Methodist church, costing \$60,000, is now being built. It has the unusual feature of providing lunch counters, to be kept open day and night, for the convenience of social hall for stenographers and clerks, who may desire to gather there at the noon hour in another part of the city. The municipal government consists of a council and mayor. Two commissioners, with the mayor, serve at a salary to look after all the affairs

of the city. The mayor takes care of the legislative departments, and Mr. Park is the commissioner who looks after all mechanical appliances for the city, such as waterworks and other public utilities. The other commissioner has charge of the varied financial interests of the city.

All through Canada are located "immigration halls," over which floats the Union Jack, and in these the settlers who come into the country without adequate provision are housed until they can be properly cared for elsewhere. One of the immigration agents remarked that Americans seldom come to the west, the immigrants who use them being generally foreigners, who seem to come from the old world, and are located in a new country.

Edmonton has thrown open her gates and eyes to the westward. In 25,000 new settlers within two years. With 3,000 Canadians, 200 Scotch, 200 Irish, 60 Swedes, 20 Fins, 20 Hollanders, 70 Saxons, 18 New Zealanders and 42 Australians arriving in one year, the population of Edmonton is growing rapidly. It is a decidedly cosmopolitan, as indicated. A large number of families came from Pasadena and other districts of California, and Californians have a discriminating appreciation of a good climate.

This ingress of people from all parts of the world is occasioned by the desire for free homes—free land in the language that conveys a sense of luxury to every ear is "free." When new families have sampled these gifts to the west, they are found to be so irresistibly valuable that when the news gets around in the upper strata of coal, there is a general stampede.

In addition to its wealth of agricultural resources, Edmonton is bordered with a lignite coal formation, that is being mined very extensively for fuel, while it burns as readily as wood, especially when used for locomotives, it is valuable as a substantial fuel. It is in reality a petroleum, and the upper strata of coal, the sparks from lignite coal are a dread of wheat field owners.

A large plant is being prepared for sinking petroleum oil wells, near Pincher Creek, and whether here or elsewhere in "Canada's West," "Booze, Booz, Booz!" The vigilance committee is after the "knockers" and the citizen with colic in his head is driving city and county. An effort is being made to older communities in Lower Canada single tax, public ownership or utility idea, but the whole thing came about as a matter of necessity in the course of development. The city was growing rapidly; it was beyond the power of private capital to provide the necessities of the city. They take the chance and set to work with material at hand. Now they have an assessed value of \$1,000,000 in real money, and taxes of \$125,000 on incomes of \$2,000 per annum.

The secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. A. G. Harrison, was busy making abstracts of the figures showing the remarkable growth of the new capital. At his office was data in reference to Edmonton as a commercial centre. He was showing me a map of the city, and pointing out the fact that more than three-fourths of the area of Alberta is arable, also rich in natural resources. The buildings erected in the city in 1906 were valued at \$1,800,000, and it is estimated that the value of the buildings erected in 1907 will be about \$2,000,000. Twenty-three wholesale mills are now shipping goods out of Edmonton, and bank clearing run over \$1,000,000 per week.

This city was one of the first in Canada to take up advertising for a specific business purpose, with good results. When they began building their waterworks they were short of labor, so they advertised generally and particularly for labor, and secured it, which convinced them of the benefits derived from "letting people know about it."

The soil about Edmonton has an average of eighteen inches of rich black loam. The country around is partially timbered, and the light poplar and brush and willow scrub is easily cleared by fire for the large fields. Ploughing goes on late into November, and sleighing begins about Christmas, and continues until March.

A bushel of oats weighs from thirty-eight to forty-six pounds, and barley from fifty to fifty-six pounds, an order has been issued by the railroads not to load the cars to their full bushel capacity, as the weight is too heavy in proportion to the standard bulk. An agricultural fair held in Edmonton is a revelation as to the resources of the northland soil.

Looking out from Main street, one sees miles of buildings erected or going up, and the visitor has to pinch himself to be sure that he is not dreaming, when he is told that this is all the result of a few years, and that all these great resources lay dormant through the centuries, awaiting the magic touch of the westward trek to develop them.

A new Methodist church, costing \$60,000, is now being built. It has the unusual feature of providing lunch counters, to be kept open day and night, for the convenience of social hall for stenographers and clerks, who may desire to gather there at the noon hour in another part of the city. The municipal government consists of a council and mayor. Two commissioners, with the mayor, serve at a salary to look after all the affairs

of the city. The mayor takes care of the legislative departments, and Mr. Park is the commissioner who looks after all mechanical appliances for the city, such as waterworks and other public utilities. The other commissioner has charge of the varied financial interests of the city.

All through Canada are located "immigration halls," over which floats the Union Jack, and in these the settlers who come into the country without adequate provision are housed until they can be properly cared for elsewhere. One of the immigration agents remarked that Americans seldom come to the west, the immigrants who use them being generally foreigners, who seem to come from the old world, and are located in a new country.

Edmonton has thrown open her gates and eyes to the westward. In 25,000 new settlers within two years. With 3,000 Canadians, 200 Scotch, 200 Irish, 60 Swedes, 20 Fins, 20 Hollanders, 70 Saxons, 18 New Zealanders and 42 Australians arriving in one year, the population of Edmonton is growing rapidly. It is a decidedly cosmopolitan, as indicated. A large number of families came from Pasadena and other districts of California, and Californians have a discriminating appreciation of a good climate.

This ingress of people from all parts of the world is occasioned by the desire for free homes—free land in the language that conveys a sense of luxury to every ear is "free." When new families have sampled these gifts to the west, they are found to be so irresistibly valuable that when the news gets around in the upper strata of coal, there is a general stampede.

In addition to its wealth of agricultural resources, Edmonton is bordered with a lignite coal formation, that is being mined very extensively for fuel, while it burns as readily as wood, especially when used for locomotives, it is valuable as a substantial fuel. It is in reality a petroleum, and the upper strata of coal, the sparks from lignite coal are a dread of wheat field owners.

A large plant is being prepared for sinking petroleum oil wells, near Pincher Creek, and whether here or elsewhere in "Canada's West," "Booze, Booz, Booz!" The vigilance committee is after the "knockers" and the citizen with colic in his head is driving city and county. An effort is being made to older communities in Lower Canada single tax, public ownership or utility idea, but the whole thing came about as a matter of necessity in the course of development. The city was growing rapidly; it was beyond the power of private capital to provide the necessities of the city. They take the chance and set to work with material at hand. Now they have an assessed value of \$1,000,000 in real money, and taxes of \$125,000 on incomes of \$2,000 per annum.

The secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. A. G. Harrison, was busy making abstracts of the figures showing the remarkable growth of the new capital. At his office was data in reference to Edmonton as a commercial centre. He was showing me a map of the city, and pointing out the fact that more than three-fourths of the area of Alberta is arable, also rich in natural resources. The buildings erected in the city in 1906 were valued at \$1,800,000, and it is estimated that the value of the buildings erected in 1907 will be about \$2,000,000. Twenty-three wholesale mills are now shipping goods out of Edmonton, and bank clearing run over \$1,000,000 per week.

This city was one of the first in Canada to take up advertising for a specific business purpose, with good results. When they began building their waterworks they were short of labor, so they advertised generally and particularly for labor, and secured it, which convinced them of the benefits derived from "letting people know about it."

The soil about Edmonton has an average of eighteen inches of rich black loam. The country around is partially timbered, and the light poplar and brush and willow scrub is easily cleared by fire for the large fields. Ploughing goes on late into November, and sleighing begins about Christmas, and continues until March.

A bushel of oats weighs from thirty-eight to forty-six pounds, and barley from fifty to fifty-six pounds, an order has been issued by the railroads not to load the cars to their full bushel capacity, as the weight is too heavy in proportion to the standard bulk. An agricultural fair held in Edmonton is a revelation as to the resources of the northland soil.

Looking out from Main street, one sees miles of buildings erected or going up, and the visitor has to pinch himself to be sure that he is not dreaming, when he is told that this is all the result of a few years, and that all these great resources lay dormant through the centuries, awaiting the magic touch of the westward trek to develop them.

A new Methodist church, costing \$60,000, is now being built. It has the unusual feature of providing lunch counters, to be kept open day and night, for the convenience of social hall for stenographers and clerks, who may desire to gather there at the noon hour in another part of the city. The municipal government consists of a council and mayor. Two commissioners, with the mayor, serve at a salary to look after all the affairs

of the city. The mayor takes care of the legislative departments, and Mr. Park is the commissioner who looks after all mechanical appliances for the city, such as waterworks and other public utilities. The other commissioner has charge of the varied financial interests of the city.

All through Canada are located "immigration halls," over which floats the Union Jack, and in these the settlers who come into the country without adequate provision are housed until they can be properly cared for elsewhere. One of the immigration agents remarked that Americans seldom come to the west, the immigrants who use them being generally foreigners, who seem to come from the old world, and are located in a new country.

Edmonton has thrown open her gates and eyes to the westward. In 25,000 new settlers within two years. With 3,000 Canadians, 200 Scotch, 200 Irish, 60 Swedes, 20 Fins, 20 Hollanders, 70 Saxons, 18 New Zealanders and 42 Australians arriving in one year, the population of Edmonton is growing rapidly. It is a decidedly cosmopolitan, as indicated. A large number of families came from Pasadena and other districts of California, and Californians have a discriminating appreciation of a good climate.

This ingress of people from all parts of the world is occasioned by the desire for free homes—free land in the language that conveys a sense of luxury to every ear is "free." When new families have sampled these gifts to the west, they are found to be so irresistibly valuable that when the news gets around in the upper strata of coal, there is a general stampede.

In addition to its wealth of agricultural resources, Edmonton is bordered with a lignite coal formation, that is being mined very extensively for fuel, while it burns as readily as wood, especially when used for locomotives, it is valuable as a substantial fuel. It is in reality a petroleum, and the upper strata of coal, the sparks from lignite coal are a dread of wheat field owners.

A large plant is being prepared for sinking petroleum oil wells, near Pincher Creek, and whether here or elsewhere in "Canada's West," "Booze, Booz, Booz!" The vigilance committee is after the "knockers" and the citizen with colic in his head is driving city and county. An effort is being made to older communities in Lower Canada single tax, public ownership or utility idea, but the whole thing came about as a matter of necessity in the course of development. The city was growing rapidly; it was beyond the power of private capital to provide the necessities of the city. They take the chance and set to work with material at hand. Now they have an assessed value of \$1,000,000 in real money, and taxes of \$125,000 on incomes of \$2,000 per annum.

The secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. A. G. Harrison, was busy making abstracts of the figures showing the remarkable growth of the new capital. At his office was data in reference to Edmonton as a commercial centre. He was showing me a map of the city, and pointing out the fact that more than three-fourths of the area of Alberta is arable, also rich in natural resources. The buildings erected in the city in 1906 were valued at \$1,800,000, and it is estimated that the value of the buildings erected in 1907 will be about \$2,000,000. Twenty-three wholesale mills are now shipping goods out of Edmonton, and bank clearing run over \$1,000,000 per week.

This city was one of the first in Canada to take up advertising for a specific business purpose, with good results. When they began building their waterworks they were short of labor, so they advertised generally and particularly for labor, and secured it, which convinced them of the benefits derived from "letting people know about it."

The soil about Edmonton has an average of eighteen inches of rich black loam. The country around is partially timbered, and the light poplar and brush and willow scrub is easily cleared by fire for the large fields. Ploughing goes on late into November, and sleighing begins about Christmas, and continues until March.

A bushel of oats weighs from thirty-eight to forty-six pounds, and barley from fifty to fifty-six pounds, an order has been issued by the railroads not to load the cars to their full bushel capacity, as the weight is too heavy in proportion to the standard bulk. An agricultural fair held in Edmonton is a revelation as to the resources of the northland soil.

Looking out from Main street, one sees miles of buildings erected or going up, and the visitor has to pinch himself to be sure that he is not dreaming, when he is told that this is all the result of a few years, and that all these great resources lay dormant through the centuries, awaiting the magic touch of the westward trek to develop them.

A new Methodist church, costing \$60,000, is now being built. It has the unusual feature of providing lunch counters, to be kept open day and night, for the convenience of social hall for stenographers and clerks, who may

SPORTING NEWS

ERICKSON HEAVES TWO VICTORIES

Shutout in Afternoon—One Talley at Night—Allows but One Score in 36 Innings.

Edmonton took both games in yesterday's double header with Calgary getting the first by the easy margin of 8-0, but in the evening were closely pressed all the way in a contest that ended with a 2-1 score.

Kinnear and Erickson were the opposing pitchers in the afternoon, the former was given a very ragged support all over the lot, and his supporting score was not bigger.

In the evening Barnstead and Erickson were the pitchers, the latter things pretty nearly even up. Edmonton found Barnstead often than Calgary did Erickson, but only in the opening inning could they touch him and it was right at this section of the game that the victory was won.

Had the big Edmonton heavyer shut out the Chinooks in the second slash he would have hung up a sensational record for other Western League heavies to go after. Today's games make four he has pitched since the Legislature returned, and in this six innings he worked, only one run has been scored off him. A white-wash at night would have made it three dozen innings with no score.

It was a remarkable feat yet he finished his game by striking out such usually good hitters as Gouche and Sykes.

Afternoon Game. Erickson scored his third consecutive shutout in the first game of yesterday's double header which was never in doubt for Edmonton, the count at the close disclosing an 8-0 victory for the Legislators.

Kinnear twirled the first half dozen chapters, and given any kind of support would have made the margin very much closer. The Chinooks fielding, however, was a very bright yellow, a total of thirteen errors figuring in the score, two of which were against hitherto reliable Outergardener Russell.

In the seventh Manager Benjamin took Kinnear out of the box, replacing him with shortstop McClelland. Gouche was also retired, this time by Turner, and Rodoy filled McClelland's place in the infield. With a big lead the Chinooks had no chance to extend themselves and the new slab hand was only worked for one hit and a base on balls in the remaining three innings.

THE CITY COUNCIL

A Number of By-Laws Were Introduced and Given Various Readings

—Citrus License Fee Fixed at \$250—By-Laws to Cover Overdraft Amounting to \$400,000 Were Passed—Engineer Morrison's Resignation Accepted Without Discussion—Accounts Amounted to Over \$38,000 for the Week.

A list of by-laws occupied the major portion of the attention of the City Council at the regular meeting Tuesday evening. There was no business of particular moment. The attention of the council was attracted to get the agreement between the city and the Lorimer Telephone Company before the meeting, but the majority of the aldermen were disinclined to discuss the question and a motion to adjourn by Alderman Garipey carried.

A special meeting of the Council will be held Thursday afternoon to discuss the resignation of the Engineer Morrison and Special Legislation regarding the clauses in the proposed new by-law.

The twenty-fourth session of the Legislature was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

THE CITY COUNCIL

A Number of By-Laws Were Introduced and Given Various Readings

—Citrus License Fee Fixed at \$250—By-Laws to Cover Overdraft Amounting to \$400,000 Were Passed—Engineer Morrison's Resignation Accepted Without Discussion—Accounts Amounted to Over \$38,000 for the Week.

A list of by-laws occupied the major portion of the attention of the City Council at the regular meeting Tuesday evening. There was no business of particular moment. The attention of the council was attracted to get the agreement between the city and the Lorimer Telephone Company before the meeting, but the majority of the aldermen were disinclined to discuss the question and a motion to adjourn by Alderman Garipey carried.

A special meeting of the Council will be held Thursday afternoon to discuss the resignation of the Engineer Morrison and Special Legislation regarding the clauses in the proposed new by-law.

The twenty-fourth session of the Legislature was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

THE CITY COUNCIL

A Number of By-Laws Were Introduced and Given Various Readings

—Citrus License Fee Fixed at \$250—By-Laws to Cover Overdraft Amounting to \$400,000 Were Passed—Engineer Morrison's Resignation Accepted Without Discussion—Accounts Amounted to Over \$38,000 for the Week.

A list of by-laws occupied the major portion of the attention of the City Council at the regular meeting Tuesday evening. There was no business of particular moment. The attention of the council was attracted to get the agreement between the city and the Lorimer Telephone Company before the meeting, but the majority of the aldermen were disinclined to discuss the question and a motion to adjourn by Alderman Garipey carried.

A special meeting of the Council will be held Thursday afternoon to discuss the resignation of the Engineer Morrison and Special Legislation regarding the clauses in the proposed new by-law.

The twenty-fourth session of the Legislature was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

THE CITY COUNCIL

A Number of By-Laws Were Introduced and Given Various Readings

—Citrus License Fee Fixed at \$250—By-Laws to Cover Overdraft Amounting to \$400,000 Were Passed—Engineer Morrison's Resignation Accepted Without Discussion—Accounts Amounted to Over \$38,000 for the Week.

A list of by-laws occupied the major portion of the attention of the City Council at the regular meeting Tuesday evening. There was no business of particular moment. The attention of the council was attracted to get the agreement between the city and the Lorimer Telephone Company before the meeting, but the majority of the aldermen were disinclined to discuss the question and a motion to adjourn by Alderman Garipey carried.

A special meeting of the Council will be held Thursday afternoon to discuss the resignation of the Engineer Morrison and Special Legislation regarding the clauses in the proposed new by-law.

The twenty-fourth session of the Legislature was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

THE CITY COUNCIL

A Number of By-Laws Were Introduced and Given Various Readings

—Citrus License Fee Fixed at \$250—By-Laws to Cover Overdraft Amounting to \$400,000 Were Passed—Engineer Morrison's Resignation Accepted Without Discussion—Accounts Amounted to Over \$38,000 for the Week.

A list of by-laws occupied the major portion of the attention of the City Council at the regular meeting Tuesday evening. There was no business of particular moment. The attention of the council was attracted to get the agreement between the city and the Lorimer Telephone Company before the meeting, but the majority of the aldermen were disinclined to discuss the question and a motion to adjourn by Alderman Garipey carried.

A special meeting of the Council will be held Thursday afternoon to discuss the resignation of the Engineer Morrison and Special Legislation regarding the clauses in the proposed new by-law.

The twenty-fourth session of the Legislature was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

THE CITY COUNCIL

A Number of By-Laws Were Introduced and Given Various Readings

—Citrus License Fee Fixed at \$250—By-Laws to Cover Overdraft Amounting to \$400,000 Were Passed—Engineer Morrison's Resignation Accepted Without Discussion—Accounts Amounted to Over \$38,000 for the Week.

A list of by-laws occupied the major portion of the attention of the City Council at the regular meeting Tuesday evening. There was no business of particular moment. The attention of the council was attracted to get the agreement between the city and the Lorimer Telephone Company before the meeting, but the majority of the aldermen were disinclined to discuss the question and a motion to adjourn by Alderman Garipey carried.

A special meeting of the Council will be held Thursday afternoon to discuss the resignation of the Engineer Morrison and Special Legislation regarding the clauses in the proposed new by-law.

The twenty-fourth session of the Legislature was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

THE CITY COUNCIL

A Number of By-Laws Were Introduced and Given Various Readings

—Citrus License Fee Fixed at \$250—By-Laws to Cover Overdraft Amounting to \$400,000 Were Passed—Engineer Morrison's Resignation Accepted Without Discussion—Accounts Amounted to Over \$38,000 for the Week.

A list of by-laws occupied the major portion of the attention of the City Council at the regular meeting Tuesday evening. There was no business of particular moment. The attention of the council was attracted to get the agreement between the city and the Lorimer Telephone Company before the meeting, but the majority of the aldermen were disinclined to discuss the question and a motion to adjourn by Alderman Garipey carried.

A special meeting of the Council will be held Thursday afternoon to discuss the resignation of the Engineer Morrison and Special Legislation regarding the clauses in the proposed new by-law.

The twenty-fourth session of the Legislature was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

WITH THE

THE BULLETIN SPECIAL CROP REPORTS.

The Bulletin has a man of its staff, Mr. John H. making a complete tour of provinces inspecting and reporting the crop conditions.

Another thing that I intend to look into is your system of agriculture, which I have heard is one of the best in the world. The time of your harvest is approaching and I will visit several of the large farms and see the crop harvested.

What use will be made of your report by the French government? They will gather a fund of information which will be available for the use of any French citizen contemplating migration to this country.

Baron D'Ursal's mission to this country is of peculiar significance as he has been sent as an official investigator. About two months ago Countess Genevieve de Mohrens de Saest-Frere visited Winnipeg on a similar mission.

We have agreed as to the location of the station and of the passenger tracks, and our architects and engineers will go on with the plans. The investigation will be in accordance with the wishes of both parties concerned.

The new depot is to be of the latest and most approved type, and may be one of the finest on the continent. According to the present plans of the conferring officials, the approach to the station will necessitate the building of two double-track bridges.

The price paid for the Tartar and Athenian was not disclosed by Mr. D. B. Brown, general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific railway Pacific division, when he made the announcement regarding the sale today.

A by-law to borrow temporarily \$400,000 to be repaid by payment for works for which debentures are to be issued, but which have not yet been disposed of, was passed.

The session was opened in Edmonton about 4 a.m. Saturday and concluded its labors temporarily about the same time Sunday past.

Water Department 28.75, Pay Sheet Cummings 22.00, Pay Sheet Engineer's Dept. 150.00, Pay Sheet Morrison's 123.75, Pay Sheet Health 122.25, Pay Sheet Hibbins 442.70, Imperial Bank 3360.43, C.P.R. Co. 76.52, Laros & Bell 11.00, Pheasey & Batson 4000.00, \$36,351.86

WINNIPEG'S NEW STATION. The Plans are Being Prepared, Says Mr. D. D. Mann. Toronto, Aug. 13.—Speaking of the conference held recently between President C. M. Hays and General Manager F. W. Morse, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and Vice-President D. D. Mann, of the Canadian Northern railway, concerning the building of a union station at Winnipeg, Mr. Mann yesterday made the following statement: "We have agreed as to the location of the station and of the passenger tracks, and our architects and engineers will go on with the plans. The investigation will be in accordance with the wishes of both parties concerned."

JAPAN BUYS SHIPS FROM THE C.P.R. Vancouver, Aug. 13.—Japanese shipping interests have acquired the Canadian Pacific railway's Orient, Tartar and Athenian. The deal, which has just been closed, and the two big steamships will be delivered after they make one more passage to Vancouver. The Canadian Pacific fleet on the Pacific is to be materially improved by the addition of fast and modern freight carriers in the place of the craft disposed of, and a new Express liner is to be built. The aggressiveness of the Japanese merchant marine on the Pacific has been the subject of great remark of late months, and the acquisition of these two steamships in Japan is a further indication of shipping activity in that country. The price paid for the Tartar and Athenian was not disclosed by Mr. D. B. Brown, general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific railway Pacific division, when he made the announcement regarding the sale today. The Athenian is now en route from the Orient to Vancouver, and is due to arrive today. This will be his last appearance in this port, at least here last under the checkerboard house flag of the Canadian Pacific railway. She is scheduled to sail for Japan and Chinese ports on August 22, and after she discharges the last of her outward cargo at Hongkong she will return to Kobe, where she will be turned over to her new owners. The names of the new owners, and the steamers is unknown to Mr. Brown. All the negotiations for the sale were carried on in secret.

Once Ran to Skagway. The two steamers were brought to this coast from England during the Klondike rush of 1897. They were chartered by the Yukon Navigation Company and Capetown for some years. On arrival they were placed on the Skagway run from Vancouver. They were too big for the trade, even though they took the outside passage on their runs up and down the coast, and were taken off the run and chartered to the United States government by the Japanese Government, one of the engineers said, who were then in service for two years, and were then placed in the hands of the Canadian Pacific railway.

BARON D'URSAL IS COMING HERE. Winnipeg, Aug. 13.—Baron Georges d'Ursal, of Paris, France, arrived in Winnipeg this morning from the east. He is charged by the French minister of agriculture to investigate agricultural and immigration conditions in western Canada, and in order to do this adequately he will spend two months in the west. "The French government has delegated me to come to Canada for several reasons," said the Baron. "There are a great number of French people coming to this country, especially from Brittany and Normandy, and it is desirable to ascertain what class of people will prosper most in Canada. People from other countries have come out here and their reports they have sent back have been discouraging. On the other hand the letters from nearly all the country people have been most optimistic and are encouraging their friends to think of emigrating to Canada."

Visit French Settlements. "While out here I will visit all French settlements in the west and see how our countrymen have prospered under their

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

HAVERGAL COLLEGE WINNIPEG. PRINCIPAL—Miss E. L. Jones, L.L.A. St. Andrew's, Scotland, formerly Head of the Day School, Havergal College, Toronto, assisted by a large staff of resident and visiting Professors and Teachers. COURSE OF STUDY—Careful attention is given in every department to the individual training of pupils. The school course comprises English in all its branches, with Latin, French and German, Mathematics, Botany, Drawing and Class Singing. Pupils are prepared for Matriculation at the University of Manitoba. MUSIC—The College offers exceptional advantages for the study of Music, and present and past pupils have taken high honors in the examinations of the Toronto Conservatory and College of Music. PHYSICAL CULTURE—The physical education is supervised by a resident graduate of the Boston Normal School of Physical Culture, who is also in charge of the school games, tennis, basket ball and hockey on the school rink. KINDERGARTEN—A Kindergarten department leads into the High School. CALENDAR—For Calendar containing full information, apply to the Principal. School re-opens Tuesday, September 10, 1907.

Read a Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

FREE Book THE PEDLAR People. About better collages. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a roadside cottage. Get the book for 10 cents. The Pedlar People. Ontario, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

# WITH THE FARMERS

THE BULLETIN SPECIAL CROP REPORTS.

The Bulletin has a member of its staff, Mr. John Blue, who is making a complete tour of the provinces inspecting and reporting the crop conditions. He is driving through the country himself and reporting on conditions as he actually finds them. He has a practical knowledge of farming and his reports can be relied upon.

In today's issue will be found his letter written from Lethbridge. Yesterday his letter was from Pincher Creek, and the series of reports will continue from different sections for some time.

## A WHEAT CROP FAILURE IS UNKNOWN.

Pincher, Aug. 17.—It is the great hope of the wheat ranchers of the Pincher Creek district and of the citizens of the rapidly growing town that they have never lost a crop of fall wheat in twenty-four seasons. This year will be no exception. The crop has begun in some of the carter fields; in fact, has been going on all night, and by Monday, the 19th, harvesting will be general. Estimates of the yield are placed by reliable farmers all the way from 30 bushels to 50 bushels per acre. A few fields will undoubtedly run as high as 50 to 70 bushels per acre. The crop is a run of the district when the threshers is done with it. Many fields, however, will thresh less than 25 bushels, but a greater number will show evidence of a crop almost fully matured at this date that will easily hold up to the average of 30 bushels.

The instances of comparatively high crops for the Pincher Creek country are due to unseasonable conditions in some cases. The wheat is seeding. Fall wheat has been such a success here that the ranchers have gone into it with an extensive acreage. The fall wheat has frequently induced them to attempt more than they could properly handle. But even in these instances, the ranchers consider it is better to have a moderate crop than to let the land lie unproductive. The crop is becoming so valuable that every acre is required to return something for capital invested.

Good Harvest Means Much. Reports from all parts of the district are optimistic. A certain prospect of a good harvest, which they say means as much to Alberta this year as it did last year, is the faith of the country. East and west to the striking places, the ranchers are all in a happy mood. The wheat is in the field and the weather is just what is needed. The crop is becoming so valuable that every acre is required to return something for capital invested.

Wheat Sold For Seed. A great portion of the wheat grown in the Pincher Creek district is sold for seed. The Turkey Red wheat that grows in this district is highly valued and has steadily grown in the size of the sample and the vigor of growth it has shown here. The wheat is being sold for seed for a number of years and is being regarded as a nursery for pure and vigorous winter wheat seed for many of the states of the union.

Harvesters Needed At Pincher Creek. Staff Correspondence. Pincher Station, August 17.—The labor situation in the Pincher Creek district promises to be serious for the large wheat ranchers. It is estimated that from 250 to 300 men could be employed at once here in the harvest field and in threshing operations for the next two months. The greater acreage this year, coupled with the heavy crop, will more than tax the available labor supply. Last year the ranchers were able to obtain sufficient help on account of the lack of the miners, due to the protracted strike. Today the mines are running full blast, and there is no surplus labor. This part of the province is too far west to draw from the supply of harvesters from Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. There is talk of inducing harvest hands from Dakota and Minnesota, as the harvest there is comparatively light.

Lean Year For Ontario Farmers. Toronto, August 17.—There are nine million acres devoted to the various field crops grown in Ontario. Of this total, about three million acres are in hay, and two and three quarter millions in oats. Thus, well over two per cent. of the entire acreage given to field cultivation is in these two crops, and these two main crops are the poorest in many years. Hay

will not give over two thirds of the tonnage per acre this year that it has been harvested in recent years—probably not over half. The oats are likely to be nearly twenty-five per cent. below the average yield, and this is equivalent to cutting off twenty-five million bushels of this one crop alone.

Corn to the Rescue. On the other hand the hay, which has been harvested, has been exceptionally well saved and corn, which may be largely substituted for hay, has of late been making splendid progress. While the area in this crop is one-sixth the acreage of corn that there is in hay, the tonnage per acre is six times as great in one case as in the other.

Barley a Good Average Crop. Barley, of course, there will be probably 800,000 acres this year, so if it will go somewhere above the average. If the season had been a normal one for fall wheat Ontario would probably have had eight hundred thousand acres in the land intended for the production of fall wheat has been drilled in with barley, and this, which means a shortage in flour, will add considerably to the available supply of feed-stuffs. But after all allowances are made there will undoubtedly be a material shortage in feed in 1907 as compared with recent years.

No Grain For Export. So far as grain is concerned, Ontario will have practically none for export this year. The province's dependence in products for sale will have to be on butter and cheese, bacon and beef cattle, and the cost of making these will be higher than usual, because of the high price of feed-stuffs. On the whole, this will be a lean year for Ontario farmers.

No Serious Damage From Frost Sunday Night. Scouring clouds yesterday, brilliant sunshine at intervals, and enough blue to make a Dutchman's breeches. The crop of winter wheat that is now in the ground is in good shape. The frost of Sunday night, which was reported to be a severe one, did not do any damage to the crop. The weather is just what is needed for the crop to mature.

Wheat Bulletin. The forecast for Saskatchewan and Alberta today indicates a clear, cool weather, with danger of local frost tonight. But tomorrow is expected to be a clear, bright day, with a higher temperature. The weather bulletin is as follows: Forecast—Manitoba, west to north-west winds, clear and very cool, with danger of local frost tonight; Tuesday, fine and higher temperature. Edmonton registered 20 degrees, Calgary 34. All other points from Fortage to Prairie Regina (clear) . . . 50 30 Lethbridge (clear) . . . 50 40 Yorkton (clear) . . . 50 40 Mooseomin (cloudy) . . . 67 40 Morden (cloudy) . . . 72 42 Portage la Prairie (cloudy) 72 42 Regina (clear) . . . 60 40 Swift Current (cloudy) . . . 62 43 Prince Albert (clear) . . . 64 49 Swift Current (cloudy) . . . 55 50 Port Arthur (cloudy) . . . 68 49 West Selkirk (cloudy) . . . 77 47 Estevan (cloudy) . . . 65 42

At Clover Bar. Reports from the districts contiguous to Edmonton are to the effect that the frost did practically no damage. H. Horton, storekeeper at Clover Bar, was interviewed by telephone by the Bulletin this morning. He stated that in conversation with a number of the farmers in the district he had gathered that the grain crops escaped damage entirely. In some places grain was slightly blackened, but suffering the most, Dr. Colborn, of Strathcona, who drove into Clover Bar this morning, says that not even the potato vines were affected by the frost. The Clover Bar farmers say that unless there is a repetition of last night's frost, the damage will not be severe.

Kansas After Information. At this present time of writing, Prof. Ten Eyck, agricultural expert of the Kansas State Experimental Station, is in Lethbridge at the direction of the Kansas State Legislature, investigating the reasons for the prostration of the sample when grown in this province, and to report upon the feasibility of the importation into

the same report of no damage is made by Fort Saskatchewan farmers. Beaver Farm Crops Safe. The frost did no damage in the Beaver Hill section, according to Mr. Shoemaker, who arrived from that section this morning. He was a caller at the immigration hall in company with Rev. Mr. Hagar, pastor of the First Baptist church, both of whom were in quest of literature to send to friends in the old country who had written them for information concerning the agricultural resources of Alberta.

Mr. Shoemaker left Beaver Hill this morning, and stated that the cold dip had not affected either the grain or vegetables. In some of the gardens where tomatoes, almost ripe, were exposed to the elements, the frost had not the slightest effect on the most tender of all garden stuff. He says the grain in that locality is nearly all headed out, and with a week of scorching weather hot winds were at work on most of the farms.

Increased Acreage. The acreage is 25 per cent. above that of last year, and from the amount of breaking done this season it is probable that the increase will be 1908. Up to the present the wheat product of the district has been confined to the local market, and the Calgary mills. This year the Elliston Milling Co. are erecting a flour mill in this city, with a capacity of 500 barrels a day. Another smaller mill will have a capacity of 50 barrels a day in process of construction. These mills will occupy a prominent place in the office at the immigration hall, is pretty good evidence that the cold dip will be as serious in Edmonton as reported by some.

Crop Will Be Cut In Lethbridge in Ten Days. Staff Correspondence. Lethbridge, Aug. 19.—The harvest of 1907 in this district has passed the critical period, and is now a certainty. The Lethbridge farmers never fail to get their harvest off clear of the ground. That is a contingency that gives them absolutely no concern. The crop is now in the hands of the binder, and the oats will be ready as soon as the farmers are ready. The wheat will be ready for the binder, and the oats will be ready as soon as the farmers are ready.

Alfalfa Crop. Alfalfa is a splendid crop in this district this season. It is grown mostly on irrigated lands, though as much as this crop is concerned, the season was well enough to dispense with irrigation for the first crop. The alfalfa is now in the hands of the binder, and the oats will be ready as soon as the farmers are ready.

What Dun's and Bradstreet's Say. New York, Aug. 15.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Growing crops show further progress towards harvest and fall trade tends to expand at leading Western and Eastern jobbing centres. Currents are visible in different industries. There are reports of smaller and lower prices for cotton yarns. In woolen goods, while high grade wools and fine woolen fabrics have sold well, other grades are slower of sale and there is talk of accumulation in the leather trade there is more life of late and good quality leather and hides are on better sales are also high class shoes. Low grades are slower of sale and eastern shipments so far are four percent behind 1906. In iron and steel the lack of new buying is still notable and prices tend to ease as the mills and furnaces find deliveries easier to make. The influence of the slump in the money market was clearly shown in the decline in cotton prices offsetting what it did reports of continued hot weather in Texas with no rain. There is something like a general hardening on advance in time loans at leading cities, with a degree of repression noted by unfavourable weather prevailing during the corresponding period of the previous year. During July there were 30 trade orders in Canada related to the Department of Labor. The time lost in working days was approximately \$1,000,000, compared with \$7,710,000 July last year. For the first six months of the present calendar year there were 14,154 home-leased entries, compared with 94,190 for the first six months last year. The decrease is largely accounted for by unfavourable weather prevailing since April last up to the present, and the transportation facilities during winter.

Child Fell in Scalding Water. Bethune, Sask., Aug. 17.—Pearl Top, N. B.—The mother of a child, daughter of M. Topping, fell in a tub of boiling water and was badly scalded.

**U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR**

Compact, all the parts accurately made, finely adjusted and working together smoothly; and at the same time, strong, well built, easy to keep in order and find in a cream separator any one can want when you see it.

You would have to look any farther. It has them all. Durability is what the "cleans" separators lack, yet it is most important. We have received letters from many users of the U. S. separator who have been using it every day for 10 years and more with entire satisfaction. Our big, handsome, new catalogue shows plainly all about the U. S. separator. Free copy write us this way. "Send catalogue number A 110," addressing:

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY, Bellows Falls, Vt.**

Agents for the Dominion: Messrs. J. H. & W. G. Dun, Ltd., 100, Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont. Sole agents for the Dominion: Messrs. J. H. & W. G. Dun, Ltd., 100, Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont.

R. G. Dun's Review. New York, Aug. 16.—R. G. Dun and Co., weekly trade review will say tomorrow: The U. S. Railroad securities for any time since July 1904, and a greater stringency in the money market, have brought about a considerable amount of business. Some significance was given the Pope failure which has been the cause of a general depression in the money market. The money market in June, was caused by monetary pressure and lack of business. Reports from the money market are unanimous in telling of active current trade and bright prospects for fall and winter. Iron leading industries have orders coming in for months ahead, and new records for production are constantly noted. Much new business has appeared in the market for iron and steel during the week. Least favorable reports are received from tin plate mills in the case of the Milliken concern. By cancelling interest on pig iron furnaces also complain that the new contracts are not abundant. Some steel for five months ahead and the past week has brought the several hundred work while a large contract for specially made steel rails was a feature.

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK. Winnipeg, August 17.—Hogs—Livo 150 to 250 lbs., per cwt. \$6.50; 250 to 300 lbs., per cwt. \$6.00; over 300 lbs., per cwt. \$5.50; stags and sows taken at value. Cattle—Choice beef steers and heifers, per lb. 12 to 13; other grades in proportion; bulls, per lb. 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; market unsettled. Sheep—Choice sheep, per lb. 6 3/4; spring lambs, each \$8.00 to \$10.00. Calves—Live, choice, 125 to 200 lbs., per lb. 3 to 3 1/2; other grades in proportion; strictly fresh, per lb. 6 1/2 to 7c. Hides—Choice hides, per lb. 7 1/2c; No. 1, 6 1/2c; No. 2, 5 1/2c; No. 3, 4 1/2c; No. 4, 3 1/2c; No. 5, 3 1/2c; No. 6, 3 1/2c; No. 7, 3 1/2c; No. 8, 3 1/2c; No. 9, 3 1/2c; No. 10, 3 1/2c.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET. Chicago, Aug. 17.—The liquidation of September wheat and the unfolding of the market for iron and steel close to the market. At the close September wheat was 5-8 lower. Corn was unchanged. Provisions were unchanged. No reduction in lumber prices. Nelson, B.C., Aug. 19.—At the meeting of the Mountain Land and Cattle Association, the resignation of G. P. Wells, the former secretary, was accepted, and Assistant Secretary W. A. Anstie appointed in his stead. There was no other business transacted beyond formal business procedure. After the meeting A. E. Watts, of Wattleburg, speaking of the lumber situation, declared that it would be impossible to reduce the price of lumber in view of the price of supplies and the heavy rate of wages. On the other hand because of the stringency in the money market, orders were being ordered at all freely. Mr. Watts feared that logging operations during the fall and winter would therefore be greatly curtailed, and possibly some of the mills might close down. Mr. Watts admitted that there had been 30 trade orders in Canada related to the Department of Labor. The time lost in working days was approximately \$1,000,000, compared with \$7,710,000 July last year. For the first six months of the present calendar year there were 14,154 home-leased entries, compared with 94,190 for the first six months last year. The decrease is largely accounted for by unfavourable weather prevailing since April last up to the present, and the transportation facilities during winter.

WAGES HAVE GONE UP GENERALLY. Bulletin Special. Ottawa, August 15.—The Department of Labor has prepared a valuable statistical table showing the changes in the rates of wages and the hours of labor throughout Canada during the second quarter of the present calendar year. The upward tendency in wages has been more pronounced during last spring than during the corresponding period of the previous year. During July there were 30 trade orders in Canada related to the Department of Labor. The time lost in working days was approximately \$1,000,000, compared with \$7,710,000 July last year. For the first six months of the present calendar year there were 14,154 home-leased entries, compared with 94,190 for the first six months last year. The decrease is largely accounted for by unfavourable weather prevailing since April last up to the present, and the transportation facilities during winter.

WEST MINING REGULATIONS. Coal—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 per acre. Not more than 2,500 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined. Quarter—A person eighteen years of age, or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet. The fee for recording a claim is \$5. At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase one acre at \$1 per acre. The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 1 1/2 per cent. on the sale. Place mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5, renewable yearly. An applicant may obtain two leases to stave for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior. The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds \$500.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, N. B.—The mother of a child, daughter of M. Topping, fell in a tub of boiling water and was badly scalded.

**VERGAL COLLEGE WINNIPEG**

Miss E. L. Jones, A. St. Andrew's, Scotland, formerly Head of the School, Haverhill, Ontario, assisted by a staff of resident and visiting Professors and teachers.

OF STUDY—Careful attention is given in every department to the individual needs of the pupils. The school comprises English in its branches, with Latin, French and German, Mathematics, Botany, Drawing and Music. Pupils are prepared for Matriculation at the University of Manitoba.

The College offers exceptional advantages for the study of Music, and presents a full course of instruction in the past pupils have taken honors in the examinations of the Toronto Conservatory and College of Music.

CAL CULTURE—The physical development and training of the girls supervised by a resident graduate of the Normal School of Central Canada, who is also charge of the school games, basketball and hockey school rink.

GARTEN—A Kindergarten Department leads into the school.

For Calendar containing full information, apply to the Principal.

opens Tuesday, September 1, 1907.

