





THE INDUSTRIES OF EDMONTON

The Canadian Marble and Granite Works, An Industry Established in 1897. And Which Has Been Running to Capacity since. Factory Located Eighth Street and Peace Avenue. Plant Cost \$16,000, and is of the Most Modern Type. Staff of Twelve Men Employed.

Comparatively few people in Edmonton have any well-defined idea of the nature and extent of the work being carried on in the large factory erected last fall on the corner of Eighth street and Peace avenue.

It is a matter of fact that the building is the most remarkable piece of architecture in the city, and the eight or ten men employed were kept constantly busy.

The clever and artistic carvings in sand stone, granite and marble for use on buildings is a constant source of admiration and surprise to the initiated, but only the workman himself knows how many hours of trial and error are necessary to produce a single piece of work.

The industry in question is known as the Canadian Marble and Granite Works. Here skilled workmen ply their tools ceaselessly and turn out all the finely carved and smoothly dressed marble, granite and stone fronts that adorn the modern business blocks and public buildings being erected in this capital city of Alberta.

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Started Last October. The Canadian Marble and Granite Works is a joint stock company of capitalists from all parts of the country. They own extensive marble and granite quarries in the Kootenay valley and, recognizing the undoubted future of Edmonton, last year decided to erect a branch of their marble and granite works here.

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Stone and Marble Prepared for Buildings in the City. The stone and marble prepared for buildings in the city is all brought to the city in huge pieces, weighing from four to ten tons each.

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Received Large Orders. Almost as soon as the new plant was established came a large order for some 3,200 feet of granite marble for the new Strathcona Collegiate Institute, now being erected.

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SIX MURDERS LAID TO WOMAN'S DOOR

Paris, May 25.—No fewer than six ex-blooded murders by poisoning are laid to the charge of a young and handsome married woman named Jeanne Gilbert, who lives at St. Annand in the French department of the Cher.

The two-year-old baby died first and then Mme. Pallot, whose case was, perhaps, the most sensational of the six, expired in agony despite the seemingly affectionate care bestowed on her by her mother, who hastened to her bedside to nurse her on hearing of the occurrence.

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time, and my assistant, M. Dulet, served you. You bought some tannin, and you asked for six packets of arsenic. It is false, totally false," shouted Mme. Gilbert. "You are mistaken."

Not at all, madam," replied the chemist, calmly. "You forget that with each purchase of arsenic you signed my poison book, as I asked you. It is a formula imposed on us chemists by the law. You signed yourself, 'Gilbert Aury'."

Exactly," said M. Belliard, who had the register of tons of him and addressing the woman he said, "Look, here is your signature."

But she refused to look. M. Bouillot then ordered her to write her name on a sheet of paper in order to compare her signature with that in the book. She obeyed. If the least doubt had remained in the magistrate's mind, it vanished immediately. Two signatures had all the same characteristics.

The next examination Jeanne Gilbert, when asked by the magistrate why she refused to look at her own signature, entered into lengthy details. "Ah, well," replied the magistrate, "Do not refuse to look at your own signature. It is a matter of fact that you signed it."

On hearing this the woman wept bitterly. "It is terrible," she cried, "for the first time since her arrest her tears began to flow."

On the following night the two arrested persons who had shared her cell were removed, and she was allowed to have the room to herself. The reflection which came over her mind during her solitude resulted next morning in her sending a letter to the examining magistrate to the following effect:

"I shall be thankful if you will grant me an interview, for I have something to say to you. Do not refuse me this little favor, I beg of you."

Accordingly the magistrate, accompanied by an official shorthand writer, called on her at her home. She addressed him as follows: "Yesterday I led to you, and all night have I reflected on what I said. I am convinced that on several occasions I bought arsenic at M. Bouillot's shop."

Why did she commit these crimes upon her own child? The case of Jeanne Gilbert comes up as a topic of conversation. She speaks with a certain amount of ease and confidence, and she could expect no advantages from her death.

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FROM DAY TO DAY

Here to begin again, and start all over and swing into the circle of do and dare, fresh as a robin in spring!

Here to begin again, night and the past a blur— Only to begin again, with the bugle call and myriad wings astir!

Oh, to begin, begin! Give me your love and heart and dream, Morning and youth, and hope, my dear; love and the bloom of spring!

—Baltimore Sun.

SOCIAL

Mr. and Mrs. Mowat Biggar are expected in town next week and will reside on Sevanth street.

Mrs. Cautley has resumed her reception days, the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Mrs. Saunders has moved her cottage there for the season.

Mrs. Macleod, wife of the deputy provincial treasurer, has been invited to spend the summer months at her cottage there.

Mrs. Merrill received this week at the eighth street, and in spite of the threatening weather many visitors called.

Mrs. Merrill wore a pretty white dress, net gown with Val lace trimmings. Miss Beatrice Saunders assisted.

A PLEASANT RECEPTION.

The reception given on Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Hardisty in honor of Miss Kelly, of Winnipeg, was a pleasant and successful function.

Mrs. Hardisty, who greeted her guests in the first reception room, and Miss Winifred Perkins leave on June 4 for Prince Edward Island to spend the summer months.

Mrs. Hardisty wore a lovely blue dress, and Mrs. Kelly wore a lovely blue dress.

DOES THIS LAWYER LIVE IN CALGARY?

In a western court one woman was suing another for breach of promise. The plaintiff was put on the witness stand.

"Now, madam, just tell the court what the defendant said about you."

"Oh, I cannot," she hesitatingly replied. "But, madam, you must," the attorney insisted.

"The whole case hangs upon your testimony," said the judge. "But, it is not my duty to hear."

"Ab, in that case," answered the court. "Just tell the court what the defendant said about you."

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"FACE-DOES WEAR BEST"

Made of High Quality Wire—will prove it to you. CORROSION-RESISTANT. This makes it stronger in service. It stays true. Painted WHITE over heavy galvanizing—rust proof. Experienced workmen at all times. The oldest and largest fence manufacturers in Canada.

WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg

HORSES FROM FRISCO.

Edward, of Edmonton, secretary of the Canadian Turf Association, has written to W. H. Cooper, administrator of the meet, fifty horses from San Francisco, and the races were of the big California type.

NO MORE ENTRIES.

Entries came to halt yesterday. The races were of the big California type. The races were of the big California type.

WANTS MORE DAYLIGHT.

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THE EDMONTON BULLETIN (SEMI-WEEKLY) DAILY—By mail, per year, \$4. By mail to United States per year \$6. SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year \$1. Subscribers in the United States \$2. All subscriptions strictly in advance.

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MAKING WAR ON THE PEOPLE.

The blockade at Ottawa continues and is likely to continue. The appearance of Messrs. Roblin and Rogers on the scene is said to have stiffened the weakening knees of certain Opposition members who were coming to recognize the absurdity of fighting their own proposition and the danger of opposing a judicial revision of the franchise.

Their advent at Ottawa means that Messrs. Roblin and Rogers are in Federal politics; that they are in for the purpose of defeating the Liberal members of Manitoba; that to do so they are prepared to use means fair or foul; but that they prefer to use the foul. If they are not taking a part in Federal politics why should they display concern in the manner of preparing Federal election lists? And if the means they are employing are fair means, why should they display concern lest the judges are asked to look over their work?

The Liberal members are fighting both for their own political existence and for the rights of Manitoba Liberals to exercise their franchise. The Opposition are declared by the presence of Messrs. Roblin and Rogers to be fighting for the rights of the Manitoba Provincial Government through its agents to disfranchise Liberal electors, to enfranchise unqualified supporters of Conservative candidates, to irregularly naturalized foreign-born voters; for the power in brief to steal votes from Manitoba Liberals who are entitled to them and to give votes to men who are not entitled to them.

With the lines clearly drawn on such an issue a continuation of hostilities is to be expected. Least of all is it to be expected that the men who are fighting for their political lives and the rights of their constituents will be the men to offer peace. The appearance of Messrs. Roblin and Rogers at Ottawa lessens the chance of compromise, if any such chance existed before.

Unfortunately the shells drop mostly among the non-combatants. The supplies voted by Parliament have run out. The Opposition decline to void more. The civil servants were paid only part of the salaries due them last week, though compassion touched the Oppositionists a day or so later, and the balance was authorized. Or perhaps it was only a feeling that it was scarcely the proper thing to starve the stenographers when the belaguerers were sure of their own salaries before they began the war.

But a continuation of the blockade will soon make itself felt far beyond the civil service. If supplies are refused work on public buildings must be stopped, and the whole governmental operations throughout the country must be suspended. That the Opposition will persist to such lengths is scarcely credible, but they declare their intention of doing so.

One avenue of expenditure of course will not be stopped—the sessional expenses. The speech-makers will see that the Hansard men are paid, and that the army of messengers, and other invited dignitaries fall not in their station through the withholding of their wages. While the obstruction lasts the sessional expenses will keep on piling up at the rate of something like \$24,000 per day, at the minimum estimate.

Meantime the discharge of public business has ceased. The Land Act is held up. The bill for giving land grants to South African veterans is held up. The Hudson Bay railway project is held up. The Act to amend the Civil Service Act is held up. These are measures of importance. Some of them transcending importance. The Land Act and the Hudson Bay Railway project are two of the most important matters to the West that were ever considered by Parliament. Their suspension means the suspension of two new factors in Western progress. Their enactment would mean giving a new impulse to the development of the West, and therefore to the progress of all Canada.

Suspension of these measures does not of course mean their ultimate abandonment, but it does mean that the benefits to be received from them are postponed indefinitely. It means that instead of these benefits being secured this year, they will not be felt for another twelve months—or more. Now it all, or one tenth, Opposition

members have said about the depressing effects of the financial shortage is true, Canada needs this new impulse now more than at any time in the past decade. Their position is therefore that while appreciating and even over-estimating the need of the stimulus they are deliberately preventing the stimulus being given. The people of the country are the ones who must pay the piper for this suspension of Parliamentary business, in wasted money, in delayed opportunity and in postponed development of the West. The Opposition began the blockade, knowing that these measures were on the programme, and that the supplies voted were only sufficient for a few weeks. They have continued it knowing that continuance meant both the exhaustion of supplies and the postponement of the measures. They make war therefore knowing that the consequences fall on the people—and war in an indefensible cause at that.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mrs. Laing recalls that twelve years ago some Kansas "soft" fall wheat was sent to the Peace River for seed. It arrived too late for fall sowing but was seeded the following spring, and produced a harvest of from 25 to 60 bushels per acre of "hard" wheat. Two years ago some of the progeny of this wheat was sent to Kansas for seed, and again produced "soft" wheat. The changes were explained by a Minneapolis miller as due to the difference in sunlight. The northern season providing from fifteen to eighteen hours of brilliant sunshine in an atmosphere free from humidity had transformed the "soft" wheat to hard, and the lesser sunlight and more humid atmosphere of Kansas caused it to revert again to the "soft" type. The millers of course prefer the "hard" variety and exhibit their preference in a movement to permit the importation of Western Canadian wheat for grinding in the Twentieth century. Moralizing on these experiments the miller drew the conclusion that the farther north wheat can be grown to maturity, the better will be the quality and the larger the yield. How far north wheat can be grown with reasonable assurance of maturing is yet a matter of conjecture and must remain more or less of an uncertainty for many years. But this much is clear—wherever the limit may be it is in Canada, and the farther north, the more superior wheat land Canada contains. The three Prairie Provinces contain some 37,000,000 acres of land. He would be a venturesome prophet who declared that the wheat belt of the west would be ultimately less than this.

THE ACCOMPLICE OR THE DUPE?

The issue between the parties on the Election Bill is clearly drawn. The Government takes the stand that where abuses have been found they should be remedied, and that where abuses have not been found there is no necessity for any change in the existing laws. The Opposition take the stand that unless there is interference where no abuses exist there must be no interference where they do exist. The Government propose that where voters' lists are prepared by municipal authorities in Alberta in preparation of a revision should be made by county judges. The Opposition demand that there shall be no revision of such lists by the judges unless revision is also made where the lists are prepared by municipal bodies. From demanding a revision by judges in the territory in which the bill applied they turned to demand that no revision at all be made in that territory unless it were made elsewhere. That they did not contemplate this change of ground is made clear from a remark of Mr. Foster, speaking on Tuesday night, after the Premier had accepted Mr. Roche's proposal. Mr. Foster said: "We agree to accept the concession. It was our principle laid down at the first, and we congratulate the right hon. gentleman on acceding to the justice and reasonableness of the demand which has been made in that respect." But the next morning a caucus was held, and in the afternoon

Mr. Borden definitely announced that the bill if amended in accordance with this proposal would not be allowed to pass. Clearer evidence could scarcely be desired that the purpose behind the shifting of scenes was to prevent the revision of the Manitoba lists by any officials and at any cost. Having repudiated one contention to gain the purpose there is every reason to suppose they would as readily abandon the second position. Mr. Borden is on the defensive and with a very poor cause to defend. That the Manitoba lists ought to be revised by an impartial tribunal he surely will not undertake to argue. That the lists were prepared by municipal authorities require such revision he has not undertaken to establish. Yet he contravenes both these points by insisting that the partial lists shall not be revised unless the municipal lists are also similarly revised. That is to say a grievance found in one section of the country should not be remedied unless the same preventive regulations are enforced in the other sections, where the grievance does not exist. This is tantamount to saying that if smallpox broke out in Vancouver the school children of that city should not be vaccinated unless the children of Halifax were similarly treated. If Mr. Borden had established that judicial revision is necessary in Nova Scotia and Ontario his stand would be justified. Not having established that he occupies the ridiculous position of refusing to remedy grievances in Manitoba and British Columbia because similar grievances do not exist in Nova Scotia and Ontario.

SECESSION TALK IN ONTARIO.

Mr. Boyes, M.P. of Algoma, reminded the House the other day that a considerable movement for secession is under way in Northern Ontario. For years the settlers in these newer districts have been in a condition of perpetual complaint. In a country peculiarly difficult of settlement they have been unable to secure roads and bridges and the other primary necessities of settlement. In consequence their country has remained a wilderness while trainloads of desirable settlers have traversed it to reach the promise land in the west. The timber and mineral resources unsurpassed on the continent have been exploited to provide funds for provincial enterprise in the older and thickly populated portions of the Province. This double-barrelled policy of denuding the country of its resources while maintaining a wilderness has taxed the patience of the settlers to the point of exhaustion, and during the past year a pronounced sentiment has developed in favor of seceding from Ontario and establishing a new Province.

PRACTISING VERSUS PREACHING.

Hon. F. Cochrane, Minister of Ontario, in a speech in the House of Commons, expressed his views on the propriety of a non-partisan management of the civil service in this fashion: "Toronto, June 27th, 1905. 'Dear Mr. McNamara, Esq., President, Ontario Association, North Bay. 'You ask what is the policy of the Government with regard to the civil service and office-holders appointed by the Government. As to the office-holders in the northern districts, those of the southern portion passed long since into private hands, and from their revenue can be derived only by indirect methods or direct levy. Such methods, whether direct or indirect, fall of course on the settler. The northern districts, those of the thickly settled counties, but beside this the northern districts are drained annually of money to carry on the business of the whole Province, by the levying of tribute on the men who undertake the development of their dormant resources. 'For the people of southern Ontario there is no doubt a convenient arrangement to have a hinterland which may be bled when the treasury runs low. But to the pioneer who is trying to make a settled country of that hinterland, the arrangement simply means more taxes for the benefit of somebody else. To him is extended the patriotic privilege of sustaining the Government of the Province and paying the piper for those who are better able to pay for themselves. This done, he is at liberty to build roads and bridges for himself, and should anything be left, to devote it to the support of his family. For southern Ontario this is a splendid arrangement for the people of northern Ontario it is paralysis. Against its continuance the people of northern Ontario are protesting about as vigorously as peaceable means will permit. That they correctly judge the cause of their trouble is evident from the manner of their protest. They do not saddle the blame wholly on the Whitley Government. If so they would have only to elect opponents to that Government to the Legislature. But they are demanding separation from a Province whose financial arrangements with the Dominion induce it to maintain their country in a wilderness condition from which supplies may be drawn for the Provincial treasury. The movement for secession in northern Ontario is the last word as to the wisdom of administering the public domain for the purpose of securing revenue."

THE RECORDS.

Replying to questions by Mr. Wilbert McIntyre, M.P. for Strathcona, the Minister of the Interior a few days ago gave the following statistics of the areas of land disposed of previously to 1886, and since that time.

Table with 2 columns: Description of land disposal and Area in acres. Includes rows for total acreage in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1886, and subsequent years up to 1907.

Table with 2 columns: Description of land disposal and Area in acres. Includes rows for other lands, total acreage covered by home-steads, and acreage covered by half-breeds.

THE ALBERTA MARATHON RACE.

The first Alberta Marathon race is to be run from Edmonton to Fort Saskatchewan on Monday next. The winner secures the championship of the Province for long distance foot-

racing. He is also entitled to go east and compete with the high-footed gentry of the other Provinces, and should he show up well there, to become a competitor at the Olympic games in London, England, in July for the championship of the world. For this double reason Monday's race is an event worthy of the interest it is receiving. The Marathon race derives its name from the feat of an Athenian who carried the news of the battle of Marathon to the city, some twenty-six miles. During the St. Louis Fair a movement was inaugurated to revive the famed Olympic games and to make the prize of each event the championship of the world. All other there are twenty-five events, the Marathon race among them. The games are held every second year, and in different countries. In 1906 they took place in Athens, when Sir George Gifford, of Ontario, won the Marathon over the same course run by the ancient Greek. Incidentally he did the Greek one better, for the latter dropped dead at the conclusion of his run.

Provincial competitions are held in Canada as preliminary trials and the winners of these events meet later in competition. The winners of these second preliminaries or national competitions except the Marathon are held in Calgary on Saturday next. The winners from this Province will meet the winners of the other Provinces in Toronto and Montreal on June 6th to decide who shall go to England as Canada's representatives.

However the other competitors may terminate, Alberta should stand a fair chance of landing the Marathon on championship. In long distance running strength counts less than wind. The man with the leather lungs and the stout heart has a handicap that cannot be matched. For that reason the man who can trot twenty miles in the rate of his high altitude should run like the Limited in the heavier atmosphere of lower levels. Alberta should produce the swift and longest-winded runners in the Dominion.

Mr. Rogers declared that in the whole division of Marquette 1,919 Conservative voters were disfranchised. The reply is that the Conservative votes polled in the Dominion election of 1904 exceeded the Conservative votes of 1903 and 1907. The Hon. Robert Rogers said 147 Conservatives were disfranchised in the town of Hamilton. But in the provincial election of 1903, the total Conservative vote polled was 109 and in the Dominion election of 1904 it was 203, yet Mr. Rogers said 172 were disfranchised.

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The Edmonton Journal fears the Bulletin's memory is defective. In saying what it can for the refusal of the Opposition to accept the judicial revision of provincially prepared voters' lists, the Journal says "the Bulletin forgets to mention that after Sir Wilfrid had expressed this willingness to accept the proposal he went on to argue that the acceptance of the clause would defeat the bill before the House." With all deference, Sir Wilfrid argued nothing of the kind, and had he done so would have been talking manifest nonsense. Sir Wilfrid pointed out that after proposing the judicial revision Mr. Roche concluded by moving the absolute rejection of the clause which this proposal would have amended. If the clause were rejected according to Mr. Roche's motion, it certainly could not be amended according to Mr. Roche's proposal. The Government were prepared to accept the proposal, but could not do so until the motion was disposed of. If the motion carried the proposal could not be incorporated for the reason that the clause would be dead. If Mr. Roche wanted his proposal accepted, all he had to do was to withdraw his motion and substitute it with a motion to amend the clause along the line of the proposal, or allow some one else to do so. This Mr. Roche declined to do, and in declining put himself and his colleagues in the ludicrous position of blocking the adoption of their own suggestion.

The Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works, Manitoba, declared that 5,209 electors were disfranchised in 1904 by the "disfranchising" member for Marquette, Manitoba. What we object to is the singling out of Manitoba for special treatment. You cannot sing the praises of Quebec, Ontario, and other provinces, why not dissent from the Hon. Robert Rogers' view of the matter, entirely out of the hands of either party, and let the lists be wholly prepared by the judiciary. This the government proposes to do, and we intend the opposition to help us so to amend the Dominion elections bill as to enable us to satisfy both parties.

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end to which they right yobling. At the last Dominion election this work was done by the returning officers. A "thin red line," as described in the Manitoba act, was struck through names that had to be transferred to an adjoining constituency. The Dominion voters were thought it had provided for this in a clause of its own act; but it was held by the attorney general of Manitoba that the returning officers acted without legal authority. The returning officers and Mr. Leach, the Liberal organizer, whom they had innocently called in to help them, were accused of having fraudulently disfranchised voters, and proceeded. The cases were adjourned from assize to assize, from year to year; and in the end, were all dropped. Mr. Leach was un-avail until this year; and he had to demand to be brought to trial or released from jail. The attorney general then said he had no evidence to offer, and Mr. Leach was discharged. The government has to face this situation, said Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It will not be able to get respectable men to act as returning officers, if there is a prospect that, after the elections, they will be again subject to prosecution by the attorney general of Manitoba. More explicit evidence must be provided for the separation of the voters into their respective constituencies, and the polling stations have to be arranged as they stand to the shape and size of the constituencies, and with an eye to the convenience of voters in out-of-the-way places; and, moreover, there has to be classification within the constituencies themselves, so that the lists submitted to the Dominion polling divisions. This work necessitated the introduction of an election act in 1904, and the government, realizing that probably the Provincial lists, prepared under the act of 1904, would not be as complete as any fair-minded man would desire, resolved to give the returning officers authority to register, under a law that would make good the deficiencies under the provincial law.

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EDMONTON

There increased attention Far East has attracted Canada since the recent Vancouver, and the acute the threatened yellow fever Pacific coast, the attention of the people of the directly to those from across who live within our Edmonton has a large of the yellow people within but those are practically China. Japan has not of invaders in large number Capital city through a few yellow men of the outbreak is estimated by the by the Chinese, and the investigated the local of their own people that the two hundred and fifty hundred and seventy-five resident in Edmonton, a variety of occupations, a restaurant keeps a sort of men, domestics, gamblers, is due largely to the visit for the Celestials in the line. They are divided male divisions, the leader are Wong Fook, Mah Jim Sing.

The Chinese Quarter The Chinese of the city primarily in block 22, E. H. known as the section of the of French avenue and between Avenue and the end block in which the Albert located. There are of course first street, and discover well as in the vicinity of restaurants of the city. M. omnia are most interesting Bulletin reporter who visited and conversed with the last night, and found which is hidden in the end here. Several of the stores kind of Chinese merchant restaurants and saloons where the Chinese spend time. In the back room in their chop-see, and recline on chairs and tables cigarettes and talking to on Here are also tables where the game of fan-tan is played, and the playing which they slipped their sight when the white visit.

Sevally laundrymen grime another and kept stoically while the proprietor for his best to be polite and call on the way as possible. He supplied cigars of an order and the English lord shocked he was China boys would play cards. Yet the Chinese are quite were on sale, the long, curly Chinese boots, lacquered ory carvings, and other curious and unknown articles in the basement of the building is come end to end with mysterious messages.

The basement is fitted with

GLOWING PROSPECT FORECASTED IN RE

Of Seeding Conditions Along the Line of the C.P.R. - Growing Rain - Rain Does Much Good

Bulletin Special Calgary, May 19, 1908. The following is a report of conditions along the line of the division of the Canadian Pacific compiled by General Supt. Dr. Pasque favorable seeding prospects good.

Wheat - Wheat about two inches and barley six percent, so the prospect is very bright. Summer - Wheat three inches and barley six percent, so the prospect is very bright. Winter - Wheat four inches and barley six percent, so the prospect is very bright.

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# WITH THE FARMERS

## THE TREND OF THINGS

The non-appearance of the rancher to purchase his customary quota of bulls at the sale in Calgary this week would indicate that the chief support of the sale no longer is the rancher of the south but the farmer of the north. Fully 60 per cent. of the contributors to the sale were from the central Alberta districts with instalment falls as the southern boundary. A large percentage of the buyers were from central Alberta and it is not conceivable that the animals offered for sale should be shipped all the way to Calgary from northern points. It is true that a shipment can be made from Calgary to any point in Alberta and British Columbia for a uniform charge, but the point is, are the farmers along the C. N. R. line, are the farmers along the east of Edmonton going to Calgary to make a journey to Calgary when they want a bull for their herds? Several minor sales have been held in the vicinity of Lacombe and were reported successful. It is unlikely that the provincial sale will become extinct but men who have studied the trend of things believe that before many moons, an annual sale of pure bred bulls will be held at Edmonton.

## FAMILY LIVE STOCK PRICES

Mr. P. Burns has contributed greatly to the fat stock show in Calgary by paying liberally for all animals slaughtered for the dressed carcasses and competition. For the dressed carcasses he paid 12c per lb. for first prize, 11c for second, 10c for third and 8 1/2c per lb. for the balance. For dressed cows or heifers he paid 11c per lb. for the first prize carcasses, 10c for second, 9c for third and the balance at 7 1/2c. Sheep carcasses were bought for 10c per lb. for first prize, 9c for second and 8c per lb. for the balance. In the car-load lots of no less than six head, the weight was paid for the winners, 5c per lb. for carcasses and the market price for the balance. Wholesalers formerly the carcasses were expected to be sold at a sacrifice, this year a good price was obtained, however, to be solved, is whether this action on the part of Mr. Burns is merely an outburst of spontaneous liberality which has already subsided or does he show by this that he is always prepared to pay a high price for stock. His action is in prime condition. The opinion is that his action is tantamount to a possibility that the difference between the 5c per lb. which Mr. Burns paid for steers in Calgary this week and the 3 1/2c per lb. which he frequently pays for steers in the vicinity of Edmonton represents the difference between a properly fitted animal and the average steer in the Alberta herds.

## WHAT CHILLED BEEF MEANS FOR ALBERTA

Mr. E. G. Palmer, who has made an exhaustive study into the meat market in Alberta for twelve months, studying local conditions, is at present reaching the gospel of the chilled meat trade to the farmers and ranchers of Alberta.

Many have heard Mr. Palmer's views on this question, but there is some evidence that his gospel is misunderstood or not appreciated as it should be. Mr. Palmer realizes, as everyone else does, that the stockmen of this province are up against a blank wall when it comes to disposing of their beef cattle. The prospect of a chilled beef trade development like a great break in the wall and merit attention.

Briefly the subject is this. Chilled beef is best produced to the lowest possible temperature without freezing. As such it may be shipped to the markets of Great Britain in a perfectly fresh condition, provided the distance is not too great. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Argentina are from the British market and necessitates that all their shipments be frozen. This, of course, depreciates their value. The United States and Canada are within proper range and the former enjoys chilled beef trade with Great Britain to the tune of \$200,000,000 annually. The United States captured 90 per cent. of the British cheese imports, and why could not do the same with chilled meat?

There is nothing futuristic about this, says Mr. Palmer, it being a mere question of time. Herein lies Alberta's opportunity. This province has every facility for raising beef cattle, and what is wanted is a packing plant. The farmers cannot be expected to erect these plants themselves, and when the matter is left entirely to private enterprise the markets fluctuate as badly as ever and the producer is at the mercy of the packer. What Mr. Palmer suggests is that the plants be erected by private capital, but that there be a government supervision with the prime object that the producer be always worked to his full capacity and assured of the highest prices, thus restoring him to that confidence in the live stock industry which is sorely lacking at present. Government inspection could also extend to seeing that the export beef be labeled as "Canadian," which would warrant it being given a preference in the British market.

Mr. Palmer says the time when Great Britain will be giving a tariff preference to her colonies, and then Canada will have the most advantageous market for chilled beef of any country in the world.

## RING-SIDE NOTES

Hon. W. T. Findlay, minister of agriculture, officially opened the sale and complimented the association on the proportions to which it has attained.

Mr. G. H. Greig, representative of the Dominion live stock commission for the western provinces, with headquarters at Winnipeg, was present throughout the event and showed his keen interest in the live stock industry.

Mr. W. F. Stevens, of Clover Bar, recently appointed live stock commissioner for the province, was present in his official capacity.

Lacombe's success at the provincial sale was judged to be a record in the Shorthorn and Hereford entries of eight firsts, thirteen seconds, eight thirds, three fourths and three fifths.

Bryce Wright's prize steer was the animal among the contestants in the stock judging school. Mr. Wright secured him a year ago at \$35, showed him immediately after, securing a \$25 cash prize, showed him on various occasions since, winning prizes to the value of \$80; sold his carcass after being dressed for competition for nearly \$100, and in all has made \$170 on the steer.

Mr. Henry Talbot's champion Alberta-bred shorthorn sold for \$105. On a live market \$200 would easily have been paid for this animal.

The buildings at the Calgary Exhibition grounds are rapidly nearing completion for the Dominion Fair, to be held next month. Every preparation is being made for a record crowd.

J. A. Turner, late owner of Baron Robson which sold for \$400, was kept busy for a time getting his bull in position for the camera boys to practice.

About 65 per cent. of the contributors to the sale at Calgary lived north of Innisfail, and they carried off most of the prizes at the show.

Winter wheat is said to be 22 inches in height at Lethbridge and spring wheat at the Lacombe experimental farm.

The annual bull sale, held in conjunction with the stock show in Calgary this week, cannot be said to have been a success. There is no use mincing matters as to why it was not a success because of the conditions, every farmer to know how the cattle industry stands in Alberta. In the face of the present conditions, as the third week in May made it impossible to hold the horse show at the same time as the stock show. At previous sales, horse breeders who came to purchase horses would buy a few bulls as well.

the session advanced and closed with Chicago May higher, but July and September 3/4 lower. Minneapolis May was not quoted, July was 1/4 and September 1/2 lower. Winnipeg prices were 1/2 lower for May and July and October 2 cents lower. The weather map was still wet, but with rising temperatures.

Winnipeg cash wheat—No. 1 Northern, 1.11; No. 2 Northern, 1.06; No. 3 Northern, 1.03; No. 4, 97%; No. 5, 83%; No. 6, 75%; No. 7, 65%; No. 8, 58%; No. 9, 50%; No. 10, 44%; No. 11, 38%; No. 12, 32%; No. 13, 26%; No. 14, 20%; No. 15, 14%; No. 16, 8%; No. 17, 2%; No. 18, 1%; No. 19, 1%; No. 20, 1%; No. 21, 1%; No. 22, 1%; No. 23, 1%; No. 24, 1%; No. 25, 1%; No. 26, 1%; No. 27, 1%; No. 28, 1%; No. 29, 1%; No. 30, 1%; No. 31, 1%; No. 32, 1%; No. 33, 1%; No. 34, 1%; No. 35, 1%; No. 36, 1%; No. 37, 1%; No. 38, 1%; No. 39, 1%; No. 40, 1%; No. 41, 1%; No. 42, 1%; No. 43, 1%; No. 44, 1%; No. 45, 1%; No. 46, 1%; No. 47, 1%; No. 48, 1%; No. 49, 1%; No. 50, 1%; No. 51, 1%; No. 52, 1%; No. 53, 1%; No. 54, 1%; No. 55, 1%; No. 56, 1%; No. 57, 1%; No. 58, 1%; No. 59, 1%; No. 60, 1%; No. 61, 1%; No. 62, 1%; No. 63, 1%; No. 64, 1%; No. 65, 1%; No. 66, 1%; No. 67, 1%; No. 68, 1%; No. 69, 1%; No. 70, 1%; No. 71, 1%; No. 72, 1%; No. 73, 1%; No. 74, 1%; No. 75, 1%; No. 76, 1%; No. 77, 1%; No. 78, 1%; No. 79, 1%; No. 80, 1%; No. 81, 1%; No. 82, 1%; No. 83, 1%; No. 84, 1%; No. 85, 1%; No. 86, 1%; No. 87, 1%; No. 88, 1%; No. 89, 1%; No. 90, 1%; No. 91, 1%; No. 92, 1%; No. 93, 1%; No. 94, 1%; No. 95, 1%; No. 96, 1%; No. 97, 1%; No. 98, 1%; No. 99, 1%; No. 100, 1%; No. 101, 1%; No. 102, 1%; No. 103, 1%; No. 104, 1%; No. 105, 1%; No. 106, 1%; No. 107, 1%; No. 108, 1%; No. 109, 1%; No. 110, 1%; No. 111, 1%; No. 112, 1%; No. 113, 1%; No. 114, 1%; No. 115, 1%; No. 116, 1%; No. 117, 1%; No. 118, 1%; No. 119, 1%; No. 120, 1%; No. 121, 1%; No. 122, 1%; No. 123, 1%; No. 124, 1%; No. 125, 1%; No. 126, 1%; No. 127, 1%; No. 128, 1%; No. 129, 1%; No. 130, 1%; No. 131, 1%; No. 132, 1%; No. 133, 1%; No. 134, 1%; No. 135, 1%; No. 136, 1%; No. 137, 1%; No. 138, 1%; No. 139, 1%; No. 140, 1%; No. 141, 1%; No. 142, 1%; No. 143, 1%; No. 144, 1%; No. 145, 1%; No. 146, 1%; No. 147, 1%; No. 148, 1%; No. 149, 1%; No. 150, 1%; No. 151, 1%; No. 152, 1%; No. 153, 1%; No. 154, 1%; No. 155, 1%; No. 156, 1%; No. 157, 1%; No. 158, 1%; No. 159, 1%; No. 160, 1%; No. 161, 1%; No. 162, 1%; No. 163, 1%; No. 164, 1%; No. 165, 1%; No. 166, 1%; No. 167, 1%; No. 168, 1%; No. 169, 1%; No. 170, 1%; No. 171, 1%; No. 172, 1%; No. 173, 1%; No. 174, 1%; No. 175, 1%; No. 176, 1%; No. 177, 1%; No. 178, 1%; No. 179, 1%; No. 180, 1%; No. 181, 1%; No. 182, 1%; No. 183, 1%; No. 184, 1%; No. 185, 1%; No. 186, 1%; No. 187, 1%; No. 188, 1%; No. 189, 1%; No. 190, 1%; No. 191, 1%; No. 192, 1%; No. 193, 1%; No. 194, 1%; No. 195, 1%; No. 196, 1%; No. 197, 1%; No. 198, 1%; No. 199, 1%; No. 200, 1%; No. 201, 1%; No. 202, 1%; No. 203, 1%; No. 204, 1%; No. 205, 1%; No. 206, 1%; No. 207, 1%; No. 208, 1%; No. 209, 1%; No. 210, 1%; No. 211, 1%; No. 212, 1%; No. 213, 1%; No. 214, 1%; No. 215, 1%; No. 216, 1%; No. 217, 1%; No. 218, 1%; No. 219, 1%; No. 220, 1%; No. 221, 1%; No. 222, 1%; No. 223, 1%; No. 224, 1%; No. 225, 1%; No. 226, 1%; No. 227, 1%; No. 228, 1%; No. 229, 1%; No. 230, 1%; No. 231, 1%; No. 232, 1%; No. 233, 1%; No. 234, 1%; No. 235, 1%; 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No. 621, 1%; No. 622, 1%; No. 623, 1%; No. 624, 1%; No. 625, 1%; No. 626, 1%; No. 627, 1%; No. 628, 1%; No. 629, 1%; No. 630, 1%; No. 631, 1%; No. 632, 1%; No. 633, 1%; No. 634, 1%; No. 635, 1%; No. 636, 1%; No. 637, 1%; No. 638, 1%; No. 639, 1%; No. 640, 1%; No. 641, 1%; No. 642, 1%; No. 643, 1%; No. 644, 1%; No. 645, 1%; No. 646, 1%; No. 647, 1%; No. 648, 1%; No. 649, 1%; No. 650, 1%; No. 651, 1%; No. 652, 1%; No. 653, 1%; No. 654, 1%; No. 655, 1%; No. 656, 1%; No. 657, 1%; No. 658, 1%; No. 659, 1%; No. 660, 1%; No. 661, 1%; No. 662, 1%; No. 663, 1%; No. 664, 1%; No. 665, 1%; No. 666, 1%; No. 667, 1%; No. 668, 1%; No. 669, 1%; No. 670, 1%; No. 671, 1%; No. 672, 1%; No. 673, 1%; No. 674, 1%; No. 675, 1%; No. 676, 1%; No. 677, 1%; No. 678, 1%; No. 679, 1%; No. 680, 1%; No. 681, 1%; No. 682, 1%; No. 683, 1%; No. 684, 1%; No. 685, 1%; No. 686, 1%; No. 687, 1%; No. 688, 1%; No. 689, 1%; No. 690, 1%; No. 691, 1%; No. 692, 1%; No. 693, 1%; No. 694, 1%; No. 695, 1%; No. 696, 1%; No. 697, 1%; No. 698, 1%; No. 699, 1%; No. 700, 1%; No. 701, 1%; No. 702, 1%; No. 703, 1%; No. 704, 1%; No. 705, 1%; No. 706, 1%; No. 707, 1%; No. 708, 1%; No. 709, 1%; No. 710, 1%; No. 711, 1%; No. 712, 1%; No. 713, 1%; No. 714, 1%; No. 715, 1%; No. 716, 1%; No. 717, 1%; No. 718, 1%; No. 719, 1%; No. 720, 1%; No. 721, 1%; No. 722, 1%; No. 723, 1%; No. 724, 1%; No. 725, 1%; No. 726, 1%; No. 727, 1%; No. 728, 1%; No. 729, 1%; No. 730, 1%; No. 731, 1%; No. 732, 1%; No. 733, 1%; No. 734, 1%; No. 735, 1%; No. 736, 1%; No. 737, 1%; No. 738, 1%; No. 739, 1%; No. 740, 1%; No. 741, 1%; No. 742, 1%; No. 743, 1%; No. 744, 1%; No. 745, 1%; No. 746, 1%; No. 747, 1%; No. 748, 1%; No. 749, 1%; No. 750, 1%; No. 751, 1%; No. 752, 1%; No. 753, 1%; No. 754, 1%; No. 755, 1%; No. 756, 1%; No. 757, 1%; No. 758, 1%; No. 759, 1%; No. 760, 1%; No. 761, 1%; No. 762, 1%; No. 763, 1%; No. 764, 1%; No. 765, 1%; No. 766, 1%; No. 767, 1%; No. 768, 1%; No. 769, 1%; No. 770, 1%; No. 771, 1%; No. 772, 1%; No. 773, 1%; No. 774, 1%; No. 775, 1%; No. 776, 1%; No. 777, 1%; No. 778, 1%; No. 779, 1%; No. 780, 1%; No. 781, 1%; No. 782, 1%; No. 783, 1%; No. 784, 1%; No. 785, 1%; No. 786, 1%; No. 787, 1%; No. 788, 1%; No. 789, 1%; No. 790, 1%; No. 791, 1%; No. 792, 1%; No. 793, 1%; No. 794, 1%; No. 795, 1%; No. 796, 1%; No. 797, 1%; No. 798, 1%; No. 799, 1%; No. 800, 1%; No. 801, 1%; No. 802, 1%; No. 803, 1%; No. 804, 1%; No. 805, 1%; No. 806, 1%; No. 807, 1%; No. 808, 1%; No. 809, 1%; No. 810, 1%; No. 811, 1%; No. 812, 1%; No. 813, 1%; No. 814, 1%; No. 815, 1%; No. 816, 1%; No. 817, 1%; No. 818, 1%; No. 819, 1%; No. 820, 1%; No. 821, 1%; No. 822, 1%; No. 823, 1%; No. 824, 1%; No. 825, 1%; No. 826, 1%; No. 827, 1%; No. 828, 1%; No. 829, 1%; No. 830, 1%; No. 831, 1%; No. 832, 1%; No. 833, 1%; No. 834, 1%; No. 835, 1%; No. 836, 1%; No. 837, 1%; No. 838, 1%; No. 839, 1%; No. 840, 1%; No. 841, 1%; No. 842, 1%; No. 843, 1%; No. 844, 1%; No. 845, 1%; No. 846, 1%; No. 847, 1%; No. 848, 1%; No. 849, 1%; No. 850, 1%; No. 851, 1%; No. 852, 1%; No. 853, 1%; No. 854, 1%; No. 855, 1%; No. 856, 1%; No. 857, 1%; No. 858, 1%; No. 859, 1%; No. 860, 1%; No. 861, 1%; No. 862, 1%; No. 863, 1%; No. 864, 1%; No. 865, 1%; No. 866, 1%; No. 867, 1%; No. 868, 1%; No. 869, 1%; No. 870, 1%; No. 871, 1%; No. 872, 1%; No. 873, 1%; No. 874, 1%; No. 875, 1%; No. 876, 1%; No. 877, 1%; No. 878, 1%; No. 879, 1%; No. 880, 1%; No. 881, 1%; No. 882, 1%; No. 883, 1%; No. 884, 1%; No. 885, 1%; No. 886, 1%; No. 887, 1%; No. 888, 1%; No. 889, 1%; No. 890, 1%; No. 891, 1%; No. 892, 1%; No. 893, 1%; No. 894, 1%; No. 895, 1%; No. 896, 1%; No. 897, 1%; No. 898, 1%; No. 899, 1%; No. 900, 1%; No. 901, 1%; No. 902, 1%; No. 903, 1%; No. 904, 1%; No. 905, 1%; No. 906, 1%; No. 907, 1%; No. 908, 1%; No. 909, 1%; No. 910, 1%; No. 911, 1%; No. 912, 1%; No. 913, 1%; No. 914, 1%; No. 915, 1%; No. 916, 1%; No. 917, 1%; No. 918, 1%; No. 919, 1%; No. 920, 1%; No. 921, 1%; No. 922, 1%; No. 923, 1%; No. 924, 1%; No. 925, 1%; No. 926, 1%; No. 927, 1%; No. 928, 1%; 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No. 1006, 1%; No. 1007, 1%; No. 1008, 1%; No. 1009, 1%; No. 1010, 1%; No. 1011, 1%; No. 1012, 1%; No. 1013, 1%; No. 1014, 1%; No. 1015, 1%; No. 1016, 1%; No. 1017, 1%; No. 1018, 1%; No. 1019, 1%; No.



