





## SECOND ANNUAL

The address given by R. C. Brock at the meeting in the court house on Friday evening of the Kootenai Fruit Growers' association, was admittedly of so high a character, and contained so much of general interest to the community at large, that The Daily News obtained a verbatim report and this morning places the same before its readers.

Mr. Brock has been appointed secretary of the K. F. G. A., and his first public utterance has made a deep impression.

C. W. Busk, Esq., Chairman.  
D. C. McMorris, Esq., Secretary.  
About 45 members present.  
The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Chairman stated that the meeting had been called to introduce the newly appointed Manager, Mr. Brock, to the members, and to present a scheme with regard to finances that had been drawn up by the Directors.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Ford of which notice was given at the last meeting, to amend the provisions of the constitution relating to the election of Directors, was read by the secretary.

Mr. Ford—The idea is to avoid the possibility of an entirely new board being appointed at any time, which may not be conversant with the business of the preceding year.

Mr. Johnston—The arrangement proposed at least half of the Directors will be familiar with what has been done in the previous year; it assures a stability which is not otherwise obtainable.

Mr. Hulbert—I do not see the advantage of the plan proposed. If you have elections annually you choose the most suitable men.

Mr. Johnston—It sometimes happens however, that the man who receives the most votes is found to be inefficient in practice. Under the system proposed you can select the men who have proved to be most capable.

With the permission of the meeting, Mr. Ford amended his motion to read as follows:

"That at each annual meeting six of the members composing the Board of Directors for the last preceding year, be elected to serve for the coming year and after that elections be held to replace the retiring directors, who shall also be eligible for re-election."

Seconded by James Johnstone, Esq., and carried unanimously.

A resolution proposed by Capt. McMorris, of which notice had been given at the previous meeting, was read, as follows:

"That the date of the annual meeting be fixed for the first Wednesday in February in each and every year, and that the financial year end on the 31st of December in each and every year."

Seconded by Capt. Paddon.

Mr. Ford—What the date of the annual meeting was the first Wednesday in March it brought the election of directors on in the midst of negotiations regarding the coming season's business. It might be that the newly elected Directors chose to adopt a policy entirely different from that of their predecessors, in which case it was necessary to start negotiations all over again.

Mr. Johnston—One reason we wish the Board of Directors elected as early as possible, is in order that boxes, etc., could be arranged for early and members could work on them during the winter. I think the solution of this difficulty would be for the Directors to consider that the date proposed overcomes both these difficulties and is most suitable.

Mr. Brock—I think December 31st is the most convenient date that can be found for the closing of the financial year.

Mr. Johnston—One reason we wish the Board of Directors elected as early as possible, is in order that boxes, etc., could be arranged for early and members could work on them during the winter. I think the solution of this difficulty would be for the Directors to consider that the date proposed overcomes both these difficulties and is most suitable.

Resolution proposed by Capt. Paddon, of which notice was given at the last meeting, was then read as follows:

"That the Directors may refuse for shipment any fruit not considered prime for any cause. They may also refuse to receive fruit for shipment from any person who has not shipped with the Association regularly during the shipping season for such fruit, when in their judgment the receiving and shipping of same would be detrimental to the interests of the regular shippers of the Association."

Seconded by J. J. Campbell. Carried unanimously.

Resolution proposed by Capt. Paddon, of which notice was given at the last meeting, was read, as follows:

"All shareholders in the Association shall be held to ship all fruit and produce by the Association only. Violation of this rule renders the member liable to suspension from the privilege of buying and selling through the association for a period within the discretion of the directors. Any member so disposing of fruits and produce other than through the Association shall be held liable for the regular commission on the amount of sales so made prior to his suspension."

Mr. Hulbert—Would this apply to one who like Mr. Johnstone, for example, was acting as manager or representative of someone else who was not a member of the Association?

Mr. Johnston—I think if one were representing anyone not a member of the Association it would not apply, so far as that non-member was concerned; but they ought to be a member.

Mr. Russell—If it is to apply to jams and preserves I should like to see it plainly understood so that people may not go into it except with their eyes open.

Mr. Russell—Does it conflict with the obligation of the members of the Farmers' Association to ship their garden truck through the Farmers' Association?

Mr. Johnston—I am a member of the Farmers' Association but I did not know there was any such obligation.

Mr. Brock—I do not think this Association can take into consideration the rules of any other society.

Mr. Johnston—We shall have to drop the Farmers' Association, that is all.

Mr. Russell—If you do not belong to the Farmers' Association, you do not get the bulletins.

Mr. Ford—I strongly favor the motion. What the Association has suffered from hitherto has been lack of support, members would sell privately at the back door all they could, and what they could not sell they would try to sell through the Association.

Motion carried.

Resolution proposed by D. A. Boyd, of which notice was given at last meeting:

"That Directors and delegates of this Association be paid their travelling and hotel expenses incurred while attending to the business of the Association; hotel expenses to be limited to \$2 per day, to take effect on and from the date of the last election, November 6, 1907."

Mr. Boyd—The present action of the Directors who live outside of Nelson has to pay from \$50 to \$100 a year to come down and attend to the business of the Association. The Directors give freely their experience and knowledge and time and to expect them to pay their own expenses as well as a charity organization.

Mr. Johnston—I second the motion. The motion was then put to the meeting, when about ten voted for it and one (Mr. Hulbert) against.

Mr. Johnston—I do not think the affairs of the Association are in a shape that we can afford to pay the Directors' expenses, and I think it would be well to leave this matter over for 12 months.

Mr. Brock—I may say, that some of the Directors have pledged their own credit for the benefit of the Association for the sum of \$85 each; that is a hint of what the Directors are doing for the Association for nothing.

Mr. Hulbert—I oppose this resolution for the reason Mr. Appleton has advanced. The Directors accepted their office with their eyes open. It involves a considerable expense, which, if for one cannot well afford, at the same time we have an association heavy expenses to meet, we want to make it a success, and it is no use riding the horse to death at the start. Let the Association get fairly started, then, if after this year things are in better shape and there is something to share out, the Directors will be willing to accept their part.

Capt. Paddon—I absolutely agree with Mr. Hulbert's remarks.

Mr. Brock—As to the expense, some of the Directors who live in or close to the city would have no expenses, except perhaps meals, but some of your most efficient directors might be men who work on the land, who are far out of town, who have been working on the land for years and are not men of means and are not in a position to spend this money. Take the delegates to the convention at Revelstoke, the expenses were over \$102 each for that. I think the Association should pay the expenses incurred by Directors in connection with their business.

Mr. Russell—I think the matter might be met by a special vote; in cases, for example, where they have an all-night meeting and have to stay over.

Mr. Brock—I do not think payment of Directors is a usual thing in such Associations as this. Possibly at the end of the year, if the condition of the finances warrant it, an honorarium is voted to the directors for their services with us. In the case of delegates it is usual to do so, because they go right away from home, have to leave their own business entirely for perhaps some days; that may happen to be the case with us. In the case of delegates it is usual to do so, because they go right away from home, have to leave their own business entirely for perhaps some days; that may happen to be the case with us.

Motion lost.

The Chairman—The Directors have a financial statement which Mr. Campbell will present to you.

Mr. Campbell—This arises in connection with the duties delegated to your committee practically beginning at the last general meeting, when it was decided to try and put the Association on a proper basis to fulfill the work it should do and be an Association in fact as well as in name. With that in view, the bylaws have been amended so that we have heard this evening, following the lines of the Hood River Association, and on the same lines the committee has been successful in securing Mr. Brock as an expert manager more than to provide for Mr. Brock's salary and his expenses to enable him to go about and visit the ranches and advise as to the best methods of planting, pruning,

cultivation, packing and so on, especially perhaps packing, which I do not think any of us really know thoroughly. We have set out to follow the example of people who have been successful in other places, and we have taken Hood River as our model. To take an example and determine to follow it, is more satisfactory than constant arguing as to what methods are the best. But we are in this position, that whereas older associations have a large product to ship and it only requires a light tax on shipments to provide for the expenses, many of us are chiefly interested at present in getting started on right lines, so that our ranches will be profitable in future, than in selling the product now. At present selling is not difficult with us, on account of our good local market and the quality of our fruit. The matter of chief importance at present is, to correct any mistakes we may have made and start right, and our idea is that a great part of Mr. Brock's salary will be earned by the advice he is able to give us on this point.

Therefore, in devising a system to pay him, we must take into consideration that it shall not bear too heavily on shipments and so discourage people from joining the Association and that those who have a large acreage under cultivation derive great benefit from Mr. Brock's services in other ways, may contribute fairly to the expenses, this scheme is proposed. As I suggested the scheme, I thought it was a safeguard which I proposed to you, and so the more easily it shall be in the class that will be more heavily taxed this way than by the other method. (Applause.)

Mr. Johnston—The idea that there shall be an assessment on the acreage that is either under cultivation, or that it is planned to bring under cultivation during the coming season, is a fair one.

There will also be a percentage tax on sales and purchases.

We have made a rough estimate of the expenses, including Mr. Brock's salary for travelling, etc., and we should aim at a revenue in excess of the estimate. We shall, of course, have expenses for several months before there is any income from shipments. The following outline may need amendment when we have further information as to acreage and are able to make a better estimate of the value of shipments, but at present we think it is a fair one.

1. Acreage tax to make up about \$1500 per annum.

2. Percentage on fruit and vegetables sold through the Association, \$2000 per annum.

3. Percentage on estimated purchases of provisions, fertilizer, boxes, etc., \$1000.

4. Allowment for special advisory visits of manager at the rate of \$10 a day and expenses, said visits to be such as may not be considered reasonably covered by the acreage tax.

5. The following outline may need amendment when we have further information as to acreage and are able to make a better estimate of the value of shipments, but at present we think it is a fair one.

1. Acreage tax to make up about \$1500 per annum.

2. Percentage on fruit and vegetables sold through the Association, \$2000 per annum.

3. Percentage on estimated purchases of provisions, fertilizer, boxes, etc., \$1000.

4. Allowment for special advisory visits of manager at the rate of \$10 a day and expenses, said visits to be such as may not be considered reasonably covered by the acreage tax.

5. The following outline may need amendment when we have further information as to acreage and are able to make a better estimate of the value of shipments, but at present we think it is a fair one.

1. Acreage tax to make up about \$1500 per annum.

2. Percentage on fruit and vegetables sold through the Association, \$2000 per annum.

3. Percentage on estimated purchases of provisions, fertilizer, boxes, etc., \$1000.

4. Allowment for special advisory visits of manager at the rate of \$10 a day and expenses, said visits to be such as may not be considered reasonably covered by the acreage tax.

5. The following outline may need amendment when we have further information as to acreage and are able to make a better estimate of the value of shipments, but at present we think it is a fair one.

1. Acreage tax to make up about \$1500 per annum.

2. Percentage on fruit and vegetables sold through the Association, \$2000 per annum.

3. Percentage on estimated purchases of provisions, fertilizer, boxes, etc., \$1000.

4. Allowment for special advisory visits of manager at the rate of \$10 a day and expenses, said visits to be such as may not be considered reasonably covered by the acreage tax.

5. The following outline may need amendment when we have further information as to acreage and are able to make a better estimate of the value of shipments, but at present we think it is a fair one.

1. Acreage tax to make up about \$1500 per annum.

2. Percentage on fruit and vegetables sold through the Association, \$2000 per annum.

3. Percentage on estimated purchases of provisions, fertilizer, boxes, etc., \$1000.

4. Allowment for special advisory visits of manager at the rate of \$10 a day and expenses, said visits to be such as may not be considered reasonably covered by the acreage tax.

5. The following outline may need amendment when we have further information as to acreage and are able to make a better estimate of the value of shipments, but at present we think it is a fair one.

1. Acreage tax to make up about \$1500 per annum.

2. Percentage on fruit and vegetables sold through the Association, \$2000 per annum.

3. Percentage on estimated purchases of provisions, fertilizer, boxes, etc., \$1000.

4. Allowment for special advisory visits of manager at the rate of \$10 a day and expenses, said visits to be such as may not be considered reasonably covered by the acreage tax.

5. The following outline may need amendment when we have further information as to acreage and are able to make a better estimate of the value of shipments, but at present we think it is a fair one.

1. Acreage tax to make up about \$1500 per annum.

2. Percentage on fruit and vegetables sold through the Association, \$2000 per annum.

3. Percentage on estimated purchases of provisions, fertilizer, boxes, etc., \$1000.

4. Allowment for special advisory visits of manager at the rate of \$10 a day and expenses, said visits to be such as may not be considered reasonably covered by the acreage tax.

5. The following outline may need amendment when we have further information as to acreage and are able to make a better estimate of the value of shipments, but at present we think it is a fair one.

Mr. Ford—I am heartily in favor of the plan proposed. It is so arranged that the cost will not fall unduly on any class, those who are not shipping but who have a large acreage under cultivation and need advice, and those who are purchasing supplies will all bear their share. The plan provides for an income of about \$4500, which will be sufficient to pay Mr. Brock's salary and expenses and leave about \$1000 for incidentals.

A Member—More than that.

Mr. Russell—I do not think we can improve on Mr. Campbell's proposal except in one respect. Some of us, I am one, a black sheep I suppose, are holding a lot of land, of which we hope to sell a portion. I can ask Mr. Brock to come and tell me what to do with it, and I can use his report. Don't you think I am getting an unfair advantage?

A Member—You can pay for the advice.

Mr. Russell—Ten dollars a day; that is very cheap.

Mr. Astley—I am a member of the Association; Mr. Brock, I understand, will be here for some time, and while whenever possible, and give me the benefit of his advice. I pay my acreage tax of course, but I understand that so long as I do not monopolize the market, the exclusion of other members I am not required to pay the \$10 a day; is that correct?

Mr. Campbell—No; the idea is that if you are a member, and you are the manager and directorate can use in their discretion to prevent anyone running the thing into the ground, making an unfair use of Mr. Brock's services.

Mr. Boyd—The idea is to prevent anyone running the thing into the ground, making an unfair use of Mr. Brock's services.

Mr. Johnston—The idea is to prevent anyone running the thing into the ground, making an unfair use of Mr. Brock's services.

Mr. Brock—I am not certain; I think they paid it a hallock and the packers the same. During the early part of the season they pack them from the bottom to the top. But during the rush they put them in loose and only pack the top layer. But in doing so they make the top tier a fair representation of what is beneath or very often the larger berries are put at the bottom and the box faced with a average size.

Mr. Boyd—I understand Mr. Wigen does not even face the top during the busy season?

Mr. Brock—So I understand.

Mr. Boyd—What will the B.C. Exchange have to say about that?

Mr. Johnston—I think they will adopt the method recommended by our secretary.

Mr. Smith was asked his idea as to the number of pickers required per acre.

Mr. Smith—I am not certain, we have never really cleaned up.

Mr. Johnston—I have about three acres; I think I had three pickers and myself last year. We picked about 225 crates, when they got too ripe we did not pick any more.

Mr. Russell—I had about four acres; 975 crates; we had eight pickers, six Chinamen and two white men.

Mr. Campbell—I think at Bonington we had ten pickers to four acres. That is about the average.

Mr. Boyd—An average crop of Kootenai berries will be about 350 crates to the acre. You have to ship them within about four weeks' time; that is 24 working days. Divide 350 by 24 and that will give the number of crates to be picked per day.

Mr. Campbell—That would not work out well because they are not distributed uniformly over the shipping season you would need more during the busy season.

Mr. Boyd—My own idea is six or eight to the acre, with a good crop. Of course it depends on the closeness of planting.

Mr. Campbell—I think about four; then you must have your packer and foreman extra.

Mr. Appleton—I should say about four. You can't work too many to advantage.

Last season we had about 18 Indians to three acres. They were doing very well. Because this man's whole family depended on the berry crop.

Five and four and three years ago I paid all the way from 10 to 25 cents, certainly not more than 30 cents.

Mr. Johnston—I think we can use the figures that have been given here as a basis on which to form a conclusion in time for Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Campbell—We have paid 35c. mostly; we have paid 40c. part of the time we had some green young fellows just from the old country, and I think they made \$2.50 a day and they were not working steadily. I think that 35c. is a very good price, from the fact that these men were able to make that much although they were entirely green and had no experience at all.

Mr. Greenwood—I paid 40c. I had a little boy; he would pick about eight crates a day during the best time, at other times about six. I think 35c. is about what I would like to pay.

Capt. Paddon—They paid 35c. and 40c. at Crawford bay, then they got stuck and hired Chinamen at \$50 a month.

Mr. Brock—I think we can use the figures that have been given here as a basis on which to form a conclusion in time for Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Campbell—We have paid 35c. mostly; we have paid 40c. part of the time we had some green young fellows just from the old country, and I think they made \$2.50 a day and they were not working steadily. I think that 35c. is a very good price, from the fact that these men were able to make that much although they were entirely green and had no experience at all.

Mr. Greenwood—I paid 40c. I had a little boy; he would pick about eight crates a day during the best time, at other times about six. I think 35c. is about what I would like to pay.

Capt. Paddon—They paid 35c. and 40c. at Crawford bay, then they got stuck and hired Chinamen at \$50 a month.

Mr. Brock—I think we can use the figures that have been given here as a basis on which to form a conclusion in time for Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Campbell—We have paid 35c. mostly; we have paid 40c. part of the time we had some green young fellows just from the old country, and I think they made \$2.50 a day and they were not working steadily. I think that 35c. is a very good price, from the fact that these men were able to make that much although they were entirely green and had no experience at all.

Mr. Greenwood—I paid 40c. I had a little boy; he would pick about eight crates a day during the best time, at other times about six. I think 35c. is about what I would like to pay.

Capt. Paddon—They paid 35c. and 40c. at Crawford bay, then they got stuck and hired Chinamen at \$50 a month.

Mr. Brock—I think we can use the figures that have been given here as a basis on which to form a conclusion in time for Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Campbell—We have paid 35c. mostly; we have paid 40c. part of the time we had some green young fellows just from the old country, and I think they made \$2.50 a day and they were not working steadily. I think that 35c. is a very good price, from the fact that these men were able to make that much although they were entirely green and had no experience at all.

Mr. Greenwood—I paid 40c. I had a little boy; he would pick about eight crates a day during the best time, at other times about six. I think 35c. is about what I would like to pay.

Capt. Paddon—They paid 35c. and 40c. at Crawford bay, then they got stuck and hired Chinamen at \$50 a month.

someone taking the boxes into the packing shed and during the early part of the season they are shaken down and faced. Later on when the rush comes, that is not done. He made his price \$2.50 for the first six or eight days, then for the next week or so \$3.25 and for the balance of the season \$2.75. At that time he did not spend the extra trouble facing. He made \$1 difference between his first grade and the softer, over-ripe grade. He also has a number of varieties which he is testing and he finds the Warfield the best shipper among them all. One thing he does not like about the Magoon is its large size, it does not pack conveniently. Soft berries he has no use for as shippers; he considers it difficult enough to pack berries well and ship to reach Winnipeg in good condition at the best.

Mr. Hulbert—Can Mr. Brock enlighten us as to the methods adopted at Hood River and the kind of labor they employ?

Mr. Brock—Up to the last few years it has been principally Indians, but lately the railways have followed the plan mentioned by Mr. Johnston of bringing people out from the Cities. Whole families come and they with the Indians have picked the strawberry crop. In Hood River it is very heavy, from 100,000 to 150,000 crates in a season. They have no trouble in getting plenty of pickers and packers.

Mr. Brock—I am not certain; I think they paid it a hallock and the packers the same. During the early part of the season they pack them from the bottom to the top. But during the rush they put them in loose and only pack the top layer. But in doing so they make the top tier a fair representation of what is beneath or very often the larger berries are put at the bottom and the box faced with a average size.

Mr. Boyd—I understand Mr. Wigen does not even face the top during the busy season?

Mr. Brock—So I understand.

Mr. Boyd—What will the B.C. Exchange have to say about that?

Mr. Johnston—I think they will adopt the method recommended by our secretary.

Mr. Smith was asked his idea as to the number of pickers required per acre.

Mr. Smith—I am not certain, we have never really cleaned up.

Mr. Johnston—I have about three acres; I think I had three pickers and myself last year. We picked about 225 crates, when they got too ripe we did not pick any more.

Mr. Russell—I had about four acres; 975 crates; we had eight pickers, six Chinamen and two white men.

Mr. Campbell—I think at Bonington we had ten pickers to four acres. That is about the average.

Mr. Boyd—An average crop of Kootenai berries will be about 350 crates to the acre. You have to ship them within about four weeks' time; that is 24 working days. Divide 350 by 24 and that will give the number of crates to be picked per day.

Mr. Campbell—That would not work out well because they are not distributed uniformly over the shipping season you would need more during the busy season.

Mr. Boyd—My own idea is six or eight to the acre, with a good crop. Of course it depends on the closeness of planting.

Mr. Campbell—I think about four; then you must have your packer and foreman extra.

Mr. Appleton—I should say about four. You can't work too many to advantage.

Last season we had about 18 Indians to three acres. They were doing very well. Because this man's whole family depended on the berry crop.

Five and four and three years ago I paid all the way from 10 to 25 cents, certainly not more than 30 cents.

Mr. Johnston—I think we can use the figures that have been given here as a basis on which to form a conclusion in time for Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Campbell—We have paid 35c. mostly; we have paid 40c. part of the time we had some green young fellows just from the old country, and I think they made \$2.50 a day and they were not working steadily. I think that 35c. is a very good price, from the fact that these men were able to make that much although they were entirely green and had no experience at all.

Mr. Greenwood—I paid 40c. I had a little boy; he would pick about eight crates a day during the best time, at other times about six. I think 35c. is about what I would like to pay.

Capt. Paddon—They paid 35c. and 40c. at Crawford bay, then they got stuck and hired Chinamen at \$50 a month.

Mr. Brock—I think we can use the figures that have been given here as a basis on which to form a conclusion in time for Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Campbell—We have paid 35c. mostly; we have paid 40c. part of the time we had some green young fellows just from the old country, and I think they made \$2.50 a day and they were not working steadily. I think that 35c. is a very good price, from the fact that these men were able to make that much although they were entirely green and had no experience at all.

Mr. Greenwood—I paid 40c. I had a little boy; he would pick about eight crates a day during the best time, at other times about six. I think 35c. is about what I would like to pay.

Capt. Paddon—They paid 35c. and 40c. at Crawford bay, then they got stuck and hired Chinamen at \$50 a month.







## STANDING PAT

Ottawa, March 24.—This afternoon in the commons Dr. Sproule, East Grey, quoted a Canadian Associated Press despatch to the effect that when interviewed J. Obed. Smith, assistant commissioner of immigration in London, stated that it was not the intention to exclude any but the worst class of immigrants. Had Mr. Smith correctly stated the attitude of the department?

Hon. Frank Oliver said that he assumed Mr. Smith was misquoted, as the despatch does not correctly describe the attitude of the department as to assisted immigration. Hon. George E. Foster called attention to the cable protest to the Rt. Hon. John Morley of a mass meeting of Hindus on the Pacific coast, protesting against the treatment they were receiving. The matter was exciting a good deal of interest outside of Canada and the government should make a clear statement of policy.

The premier said the matter was very easily explained. In order to avoid complications in returning undesirable to the land of their birth, it was necessary that should come direct. Consequently new regulations were framed, which were not directed against the Hindus, but against all nationalities. The Hindus were treated no worse than other people.

Three government bills passed, one permitting, bonds, debentures and other securities to be issued in terms of English, French and German currency. The gold-silver marking act was amended to defer enforcement till March 13, 1909; as also was Hon. A. B. Aylesworth's bill amending the Supreme Court act, providing that appeals be divided and heard in order: 1. Election cases; 2. Western cases; 3. maritime cases; 4. Quebec cases; 5. Ontario cases.

The house went into committee of supply on the justice department estimates. In supply Hon. W. S. Fielding said that as the beginning of the new fiscal year had already been passed should be commenced in and one-eighth of the total of the remaining sum should be voted and incorporated in the supply bill.

R. L. Borden said that the understanding was the same as in former years. It would leave the house free in regard to all of the remaining votes.

The total amount of the items passed is \$1,000,000, with one-eighth, and the 1907 supplementary, will make a supply bill of twenty millions. Among the supplementary votes the sum of \$5,000 to encourage the production and use of silver seeds on farms and for the enforcement of the seed control act.

At this evening's session after a further discussion on Duncan Ross bill to incorporate the Shuswap and Thompson River boom company, was given a third reading and the house again went into supply on the I.C.R. estimates.

The debate on the budget will be resumed on Wednesday. Senator McDonald of British Columbia. In the upper house today gave notice of a resolution against the purchase of government supplies through middlemen and expending over competition for all purchases of over \$1000.

Hon. R. W. Scott moved the second reading of the act respecting co-operation, explaining that it was to authorize people to organize for mutual benefit. He pointed out that in England and other countries farmers and other classes had organized these societies with great benefit to themselves.

Loughed wanted to hear evidence on the bill before the commons committee. It was there only that it could be accepted whether the bill would accomplish the objects aimed at.

The bill was given a second reading and was referred to the banking and commerce committee.

The governor general has received a cable from Lord Northcote, retiring governor general of Australia, regarding the ability of the commonwealth's ministers at the Quebec tercentenary celebration. They have asked the governor general to designate the Earl of Dudley to represent the commonwealth on his way to assume office.

Ottawa, March 24.—The civil service commission's report is ready for parliament. It lays stress on the increased cost of living in Ottawa which practically means a recommendation for increased salaries.

Richard Wilkinson, manager of the Owen Sound Dredging company of which A. G. Mackay, leader of the liberals in the Ontario legislature is president, was before the commons public accounts committee this morning regarding dredging done in the morning dredging in the summer of 1906. The witness had certified to work done by various dredges after statements had been signed by government inspectors and as far as he knew the accounts were correct, but W. H. Bennett, East Simcoe, wanted to know how inspectors could certify to work carried on at the same time by two dredges which were a mile and a half apart. Bennett questioned the witness regarding visits he made to Ottawa in 1905 and 1906 to tender for dredging work and the evidence of colly.

The witness denied the Owen Sound Dredging Co., but the witness denied all collusion.

Premier Scott, accompanied by Mrs. Scott and daughter left yesterday for Regina. He had an interview with Laurier before leaving. Asked to correct the report that he contemplated returning to federal politics, Scott replied:

"I have not seen any newspapers since I went away but you can state that there is nothing in the rumor as far as I am concerned. I am anxious to continue my energies to the province of Saskatchewan, where there is plenty of room for work and where the prospects of the liberal party are still bright. Mr. Scott has recovered his health and will re-enter on his official duties in full vigor."

The second reading has been given to bills referring to the Western Railway, R. G. Macdonald and Occidental Fire Insurance company, Dunsan Ross.

## NELSON ROWING CLUB

Well Attended and Harmonious Annual Meeting Last Night

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Dr. G. A. B. Hall, M.P.P., was the chairman at the annual meeting of the Nelson

rowing club last night in the court house. There was a good attendance and the gathering was enthusiastic and harmonious and a good season is looked for as a result of the rowing men and their friends all pulling together for the good of the sport and the welfare of the club. It was decided to strictly enforce the rules this year that all club dues shall be paid up by June 1.

The finances of the club were shown to be in a fairly satisfactory condition but a debt of \$300 remains to be liquidated. It is hoped that among the many new arrivals coming here this year some good additions may be got for the fours and singles. All rowing men are cordially invited to join the club at the earliest possible moment.

The good work of the crews sent to Seattle last year when the junior four won, was referred to in glowing terms and the regatta this year at Seattle is looked forward to, and the general feeling of the meeting last night was that Nelson would be creditably represented. Arrangements will be made to hold the regular home regatta during the summer.

The following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year: Hon. president, Dr. G. A. B. Hall, M.P.P.; president, E. C. Wragg; vice-president, W. F. Mawdsley; captain, P. Nott; vice-captain, A. Pool; secretary-treasurer, J. Teague; executive committee, T. D. Macpherson, R. Sharp, C. A. Lee, H. W. Robertson and W. Pearce.

## BUDGET FROM HARROP

A MOST SUCCESSFUL SEASON IS ANTICIPATED

MANY NEW ARRIVALS AND STILL MORE COMING

Harrop March 24.—The fact that this season will be the most successful ever known among ranchers in this settlement is already and taking up land while the older residents are making all necessary preparations for the busiest season they have as yet had.

James Thompson, who recently purchased a tract of orchard land here has offered to donate five acres for the B.C. university to encourage its creation. Harrop is taking the matter up with the authorities at the coast.

Don Phares was here this week looking over several properties with a view to being rapidly approaching it was important that a portion of supply for carrying on the public service should be voted as early as possible. He proposed that all items which had already been passed should be commenced in and one-eighth of the total of the remaining sum should be voted and incorporated in the supply bill.

R. L. Borden said that the understanding was the same as in former years. It would leave the house free in regard to all of the remaining votes.

The total amount of the items passed is \$1,000,000, with one-eighth, and the 1907 supplementary, will make a supply bill of twenty millions. Among the supplementary votes the sum of \$5,000 to encourage the production and use of silver seeds on farms and for the enforcement of the seed control act.

At this evening's session after a further discussion on Duncan Ross bill to incorporate the Shuswap and Thompson River boom company, was given a third reading and the house again went into supply on the I.C.R. estimates.

The debate on the budget will be resumed on Wednesday. Senator McDonald of British Columbia. In the upper house today gave notice of a resolution against the purchase of government supplies through middlemen and expending over competition for all purchases of over \$1000.

Hon. R. W. Scott moved the second reading of the act respecting co-operation, explaining that it was to authorize people to organize for mutual benefit. He pointed out that in England and other countries farmers and other classes had organized these societies with great benefit to themselves.

Loughed wanted to hear evidence on the bill before the commons committee. It was there only that it could be accepted whether the bill would accomplish the objects aimed at.

The bill was given a second reading and was referred to the banking and commerce committee.

The governor general has received a cable from Lord Northcote, retiring governor general of Australia, regarding the ability of the commonwealth's ministers at the Quebec tercentenary celebration. They have asked the governor general to designate the Earl of Dudley to represent the commonwealth on his way to assume office.

Ottawa, March 24.—The civil service commission's report is ready for parliament. It lays stress on the increased cost of living in Ottawa which practically means a recommendation for increased salaries.

Richard Wilkinson, manager of the Owen Sound Dredging company of which A. G. Mackay, leader of the liberals in the Ontario legislature is president, was before the commons public accounts committee this morning regarding dredging done in the morning dredging in the summer of 1906. The witness had certified to work done by various dredges after statements had been signed by government inspectors and as far as he knew the accounts were correct, but W. H. Bennett, East Simcoe, wanted to know how inspectors could certify to work carried on at the same time by two dredges which were a mile and a half apart. Bennett questioned the witness regarding visits he made to Ottawa in 1905 and 1906 to tender for dredging work and the evidence of colly.

The witness denied the Owen Sound Dredging Co., but the witness denied all collusion.

Premier Scott, accompanied by Mrs. Scott and daughter left yesterday for Regina. He had an interview with Laurier before leaving. Asked to correct the report that he contemplated returning to federal politics, Scott replied:

"I have not seen any newspapers since I went away but you can state that there is nothing in the rumor as far as I am concerned. I am anxious to continue my energies to the province of Saskatchewan, where there is plenty of room for work and where the prospects of the liberal party are still bright. Mr. Scott has recovered his health and will re-enter on his official duties in full vigor."

The second reading has been given to bills referring to the Western Railway, R. G. Macdonald and Occidental Fire Insurance company, Dunsan Ross.

## SLOCAN NOTES

(Special to The Daily News)

Slocan, March 22.—The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hicks died at the home of his parents of pneumonia. The interment was made in the Slocan cemetery.

The Slocan fire chief, Mr. McPhee of the Patrick Lumber company, have arrived here from Pembroke and will live in Slocan.

The Slocan rifle club, N. Morrison, captain, used the new Ross rifle for the first time at last Saturday's practice. The club has lately enlisted several new members.

The Slocan band has been reorganized. A steady rain has been falling since early last night.

## RIGID ENQUIRY

(From Tuesday's Daily)

The council meeting last night was fully attended and a good deal of city business was transacted. The chief points taken up were the safety of public buildings and the sale of the school debentures.

After the reading of the minutes the report of the finance committee recommending the payment of sundry accounts and the payroll was adopted.

Mayor Taylor objected to paying \$5.50 a cord for wood for the power plant buildings and instructed that bids be procured for the supply of this wood. Furthermore, ascertaining that there was no real check on groceries being sent down to Bonington, the mayor ordered that such a check be instituted in future.

It transpired that the payroll had not been properly checked up and a resolution was passed that in future payrolls would not be considered by the council unless in order.

A legacy from the old council came up. This was an unsettled bill against the city by Judge P. E. Wilson for legal services rendered the city when city solicitor. The matter was turned over to the present city solicitor for settlement and the treasurer was instructed to pay the bill.

The fire chief Deary reported on the condition of various public buildings in the city. As to the opera house the furnace room was directly under the stairway. It was not in charge of a person in attendance during the season. The stairway did not run straight out of the building. The exits were not lighted, nor marked with red lights. There was no fire proof curtain, neither any sprinklers on the stage.

City engineer Lawrence reported the building "fairly structurally strong," but as far as the exits, passages, heating and lighting were concerned, the place was as bad as a death trap.

The council on a general discussion suggested more exits, the moving of the furnace room, the placing of fire escapes, the alteration of the stairways and other minor points.

The fire, water and light committee was instructed to make a thorough investigation and submit a report to the council as to the condition of the building.

As to the central school the fire chief reported the furnace room unsafe and recommended the substitution of stoves in all rooms. The high school was not provided with fire escapes. The Baptist hall was fairly safe, as was Fraternity hall.

This matter was left to the same committee to report on.

The convent school was in good shape. The churches were also fairly safe. The Congregational church an additional exit was suggested.

The fire, water and light committee was instructed to investigate these buildings also.

The roller rink was in good order but the windows should never be covered with inflammable materials such as bunting. In conclusion chief Deary recommended that the fire chief and building inspector prepare a consolidated bylaw covering the whole subject.

Mayor Taylor thought a consolidated bylaw might be advantageous and a resolution was carried asking the fire chief and building inspector to submit the bylaw.

The sanitation inspector made a request for an extra team of horses.

Ald. Procter asked what had been paid last year for hired teams.

Chief clerk Watson was not prepared to answer the question off hand.

The tramway and health committees were instructed to report at the next meeting.

There being some complaint as to the team charges, the city clerk was instructed to pay no more than \$1 for a double horse a day and \$1 for a single horse.

Reporting on the progress of the work at the power plant, the mayor said the weir had been completed and the wheel pit was being filled up and the masonry had now reached a height where it would be possible shortly to fill around the form for the construction of the weir cross-walls owing to the foundations not being as expected.

Ald. Procter said electrical engineer Mackay had stated at the last council meeting that the draught tube would be completed by March 25; yet it had not even been started.

Mr. Taylor said that all despatch was being used and that the man really in charge, W. Shackleton, was a first class workman and the city was lucky in having his services. Delay was owing to the large amount of work to be done.

Mr. Brown was only nominally in charge, the man really in that position being Mr. Shackleton.

Mr. claim of G. F. Motion on a water pipe bursting, city collector Macdonald advised that the city was not responsible.

Mrs. Hoskins wrote saying that she was in a position to put in a sewer this year. The matter was laid over for future consideration.

Ald. Hale asked if the sewers had been flushed.

City engineer said this would be done in a fortnight's time. In the meantime the catch basins, etc., had been cleared. The extension of the sewer across the flats was being done.

Ald. Procter pointed out that it would soon be too late as the water was coming up rapidly.

The Canada Zinc company's contract had been cancelled. This was a question of the due performance of the contract for the proper construction of the pole line within a certain definite time. The pole line was not completed by the time specified. The company was offered \$2000. The council considered to be sufficient and the city solicitor was accordingly instructed to accept the offer.

Readers of The Daily News will be interested to know that the company has increased Australia's national obligation without providing corresponding returns.

regulate in the case of city employees. No notice was required.

Ald. McKinnon remarked that the matter had been three times threatened out and this was the first he had heard of the overtime charge. He moved the application be filed. Ald. Procter seconded and the motion was unanimously adopted.

The mayor suggested that the fire, water and light committee take up the question of the management of the power plant, consider what applications might be made and present a report on April 6, after consulting with the city engineer. This course was adopted.

The mayor reported that he had met the school trustees that evening at 7:30 and a resolution had been passed authorizing Aemilius Jarvis to sell the school debentures in \$5000 and \$10000 blocks, that he should be given until April 15 to complete the sale and that if half of the amount were sold by that date a further extension of ten days be given. Nelson is not yet on the debenture market.

Ald. McKinnon brought to the attention of the council the tacking of signs on telephone and other poles.

It was decided to call all city officials to tear down any such signs. Complaint was made by Ald. McKinnon as to chickens running at large.

Mayor Taylor thought that this nuisance was not confined to chickens. The chief of police was instructed to issue proper warnings.

Mayor Taylor said the police had instructed their men without fear or favour to clean up any such nuisances.

The council then adjourned.

## REAL SURPLUS

Ottawa, March 25.—When the house met this afternoon, D. W. Bole (Winnipeg) explained that the government contract secured by his firm amounted to \$142 and consisted of drugs for the penitentiaries. Neither before nor since being in parliament had he permitted solicitation on a government business. This was the first he had heard of the occurrence and the government officer must have collected the business or it would not have been so.

The premier made a statement that "up to March, including the Chaudiere bridge and the railway approaches, the Quebec bridge had cost \$2,393,000, to which the high school was added, \$200,000, making a total of \$2,593,000. The balance of the contract was \$1,000,000, which was to be paid in advance, for which bonds of compliance were pledged, amounting to half a million."

H. H. Miller (South Grey) continued the budget debate, reviewing at length what the liberals had accomplished for agricultural interests, particularly claiming food storage. He defended the Bole's Marks act and the purchase of the Ross rifles, and ridiculed the claim that Laurier had ever stated that the Transcontinental railway would cost only thirteen millions.

R. L. Lake (Yukon) replied. The government claimed a surplus of \$19,000,000, but to enable the government to make a \$5,000,000 loan to the banks to assist in moving the western crops, they had to borrow \$10,000,000 from the banks. They would have been wise to have set aside a reserve during the days of prosperity. Mr. Lake remarked that although the banks had secured the loan, they had not been able to get on with the business. He said that the government had neglected to take steps for the construction of the Hudson's Bay railroad and were making slow progress. He said that the government had done nothing to place the grain trade of the west on a better footing. Drastic steps should be taken to secure the transportation of grain to the coast and the establishment of a navigation. Westerners were not satisfied with the kind of tinkering recommendations of a royal grain commission. Lake said that the system of terminal and transfer elevators was necessary to free the grain trade from corporation control. He concluded by saying that the farmers were not anxious for preference.

M. S. Schell, liberal, (Oxford) replied that in 1907, under the preference, Canadian exports to Britain exceeded by twelve millions the exports to the United States. The matter was still speaking when the house rose for recess.

In the senate today senator Power resumed the debate on senatorial reform. The bill was not in the interest of Canada. He pointed out that the progress of the world was the result of individual effort and in Europe, where corporate monopolies prevailed during the middle ages, individual effort was destroyed and the abolition of guilds and monopolies promoted progress, notably in Berlin. Parliamentary and municipal legislation did not make the progress individual effort did. He cited Russia, where the state operated mines, railways and steel works and great progress was made in commerce. He said that the government was not providing corresponding returns.

He said that the government was not providing corresponding returns.

He said that the government was not providing corresponding returns.

He said that the government was not providing corresponding returns.

He said that the government was not providing corresponding returns.

He said that the government was not providing corresponding returns.

He said that the government was not providing corresponding returns.

He said that the government was not providing corresponding returns.

He said that the government was not providing corresponding returns.

He said that the government was not providing corresponding returns.

He said that the government was not providing corresponding returns.

He said that the government was not providing corresponding returns.

He said that the government was not providing corresponding returns.

He said that the government was not providing corresponding returns.

He said that the government was not providing corresponding returns.

He said that the government was not providing corresponding returns.

He said that the government was not providing corresponding returns.

He said that the government was not providing corresponding returns.

## GOD PROTECTS

At the annual meeting in London of the shareholders of the Mill Mining and Smelting company, Limited, held on March 12, the directors submitted the following report:

"At the last annual general meeting, shareholders were informed that it had been decided to adopt the Huntington-Heberlein process. The new plant was finally completed, and operations commenced on the accumulated lead ores in November, 1906. The result of the first month's operations was most disappointing, the cost of working being about \$3 per ton in excess of that under the old conditions. In December, the smelter manager, Mr. R. R. Hedley, having entirely failed to justify his estimates of working costs, tendered his resignation, which was accepted."

"The Huntington-Heberlein process, having been a success at other smelters in the same district, and considerable stocks of ore remaining to be treated, the services of Mr. Blaylock, who was familiar with the new process, was secured. The costs were at once reduced by about \$4 per ton, but as the accumulated ores were being gradually worked up, it became evident that a grave error had been made by the late smelter manager in largely over-estimating the metallurgical contents, the values and quantities of the stock on hand. Subsequent enquiries showed that the furnaces had been fed with far larger charges of ore than had been reported."

"The board had relied upon the figures supplied by Mr. Hedley, and especially as the company's bankers had made large advances on the strength of them. When these circumstances were disclosed, all further advances by the bank were stopped, and instructions were given by the board to treat and sell every available ton of ore, so that the actual amount of the deficit might be ascertained. Seeing that without further advances from the bank it was impossible for the company to carry on smelting operations, negotiations were opened, and were progressing favorably for leasing the plant, when the financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."

"The realization of all metallurgical material was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but, chiefly owing to insufficient roasting power, it was not until October that the work was completed; meantime the continued financial crisis in America, the influence of which extended to Canada, put an end to any dealings of the kind."