

speaking provinces when we are ripe to do so. A spirit of unity where the population is by the French-Canadian party press which enjoys the French-Canadian appeals to the English-speaking in order to suppress their rights in order to protect the French-Canadian. It is intended to ally any distrust that might be the schemes of the this movement may be the silence that is maintaining it.

that it is a dangerous air when twenty-five per population of a country by a desire for its dis- National unity must with in the aspirations of If they aspire to separate, how can there be anything like national English speaking people treat the matter altogether. They refuse to admit of the achievement of this movement. The wisest be to recognize it, to op- to, to denounce those te it, and to raise the is part of the Dominion. use trying to fight a sep- by maintaining an attitude regarding it. It is apparent from the is discussed by some It is important that this movement should be considered in the English- provinces of Canada.

#### ians Increasing.

Sept. 23.—A steady do- numbers which for more ury has marked the In- of Canada is now a thing according to a report of ment of Indian affairs is- The paternal guardian- Indians by government- yarded by a steady im- in their conditions and an increase in their un-

the last fiscal year the adian children outnumbered 1,791 and the total Indian increased from 110,205 to

et notes that while infan- and tuberculosis shall a considerable degree adians of the Dominion, ation, and an increase of as to sanitation are hav- effect. The wigwam and living place to comfortable, bed houses, equipped with conveniences of present day

Industrial side of Indian life progress is reported. year the Indians of Can- 52,899 acres of land, from 35,477,937 s. This was an increase of \$198,866 in the val- s produced. Trapping of ht the Indians in 1905, fishing produced slightly a million dollars.

hounced in the report that ment is considering the ad- of establishing an improv- system, and a further de- of day schools for Indians the country.

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## CANADA'S RELATION TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Address Delivered in Halifax by Hon. Geo. E. Foster  
—National Development—Magnificent Outlook.

An address was recently delivered at Halifax by the Hon. George E. Foster on "Some aspects of Canadian Nationality and Canada's Relation to the Empire." It is published in full herewith:  
On rising Mr. Foster was given a very hearty greeting. He said:  
I did not come here tonight to face this audience with any idea that I had the duty laid upon me of teaching the citizens of Halifax loyalty. That, of course, I know was unnecessary. Nor have I the slightest idea that when I converse with you—for this shall be a simple conversation between friends on some phases of our country's development—that I am giving out to you chunks of new and solid wisdom. In all this speaking that takes place on public platforms, the really successful speaker to my mind, is the man who is successful in interpreting the thoughts of the people who sit before him. There is not much difference in average men as to their inner thoughts. There are different methods of expression, and some are more gifted with the means of expression than others, but the basic feelings of average men are pretty well on a level. There is, perhaps nothing in the wide world that is so engrossing as the development of life. If you took that out of this world of ours there would be little left. It has a strange, mysterious, ever interesting influence on humanity. Its mystery never palls upon you; every time you think of it it strikes with added force. Take the municipality, the country, the nation or the empire, they are all varied forms of the same mysterious development of life. So I say there is nothing more fascinating than the study of history, which is the record of life and its development. I wish I could cause to vanish from our land nine-teen-twentieths of the light literature, so-called, and could bring into its place, history, graphically and well written, the strange and ever-wonderful story of life and its development in every form.

And so there is an interest in the course of a tribe or a small people growing gradually up into form and nationality. That interest we have had as contemporaries to large extent in our young country in Canada. We have men among us not so old, but yet old enough to follow in their own personal memories the larger part of the development of this young nation of Canada. Few of us who have left boyhood behind us have not been spectators of this development. Forty-two years ago four of the oldest and disjointed provinces banded themselves together in confederation. Inside of six years from that date two other old provinces had joined, the great west had been acquired, and a small province was carved out of a portion of it, and added to the other ones. To go back only that far, we stand as it were upon the threshold of the development of the tiny seed of nationality. I think I am stating only truth when I say that if you compare period in growth the most delicate and critical period is the initial one. Afterwards when strength develops, we rejoice to battle with the elements.

So I want to curb, just for a little, the pride of some of us. In the last ten years or so, after the perilous period of infancy had been passed, we have been a great development of Canadian national life, and we are apt to think we have made all our progress within the past ten or fifteen years. In the first place in the union of the provinces the first thing necessary to be done was to give form and consistency to what was really a paper contract in 1867. We had one difficult process to go through, a process which required time. Look at the extent of our territory, 3,000 miles from east to west. Look at the state of our transportation. While there were Canadians from the Rockies to Cape Breton, we were isolated. What was then the first thing we had to do? It was to be introduced to each other. It takes time to introduce people to each other over areas like that. It takes time for introduction to ripen into acquaintance and friendship. We had but the bare skeleton of a country; we had to construct the arteries and veins. We laid horizontal lines of steel from the Pacific to the Atlantic with transverse lines crossing them. We had to fill them with the red blood of commerce. That was a long process. It was a progress requiring courage and far-sighted patience. But the blood in our arteries and veins exhausts itself. We had to develop granaries and mines and fisheries and factories. We had thousands of complex activities to produce and give vitality to the blood that flows in our national veins. We had to round out our physical proportions. We did this by discovering our own territory, discovering its capabilities and possibilities. But even now we have no adequate conception of the form, size, strength and might Canada will assume in the future.

Our relations, internal and external

have changed since 1867. Your neighbor in 1867 was the New Brunswick. Your neighbor today is not to be found within the borders of Canada. My neighbor in 1867 was the Prince Edward Islander and the Nova Scotian. Today neither they nor any of them are neighbors of mine—they are my brethren, fellow citizens of this great country, and when we look for neighbors, we have to travel to the 49th parallel of latitude and look to the United States, or we have to stand on the Atlantic coast, or we have to look over the ocean, or we have to look over the broad Pacific and see our neighbors in China and Japan and the countries of the east. Today we envisage on the Pacific ocean the mighty civilization of Japan, and the old civilization of China with its three hundred millions of people, its latent strength and possibilities. To the south we envisage a nation of eighty millions of people; the most enterprising, strenuous and progressive people of this age, while on our Atlantic coast we envisage the multiplex life of Europe, full of tremendous power and activity. Never in the history of the earth did a country occupy a stage such as is occupied by Canada today—a stage 3,000 miles wide in front of us, to the south one of the greatest nations of the world, at our back the eternal solitude of the Arctic circle, to the east the great countries of Europe, and to the west the mighty old and new civilizations. On such a stage Canada has taken her position. Will she play her part rightly? Never was such an opportunity given to any people.

We should be proud of our position, but our first thought should be of responsibility. In reading history we have seen the work of our fathers. Take the history of the loyalists. For their principles they left position, power and wealth and everything but their self-respect and their principles and came to this country to begin a new life. These men measured up to their responsibilities. Are we, their sons, as strong in fiber and as stern in principle?

In 1867 we could not nationally see far ahead of us. A dark mist clouded the future, our course was uncertain, our walk was timid; our path was discernible only for short distances. There were forces and currents and troubles that confused us. But we have settled and placed behind us many of them.

First the bogey of geography and distance. We all remember that Men of spirit and loyalty looking upon this country with its space and sparseness of population, were haunted by the doubt as to whether we could overcome the obstacles of geography and distance—a space and distance as lonely as the solitudes of the desert—transportation inchoate in every respect. No wonder that even our strong men were haunted with the fear that distance would prevent the development of the nationality of Canada. But the strong enterprising spirit of our people have laughed at geography. Distance has been filled in by village and town and cultivated field, until we begin to think that the longer the distance the greater the possibilities for development.

Another bogey was that of disintegration—different races, different religions, different sectional requirements. It was feared by many of our best men that in the end these would become insuperable, and that one by one parts of this country would drop off and become no longer a part of the confederation. I think that in this respect the centripetal forces have conquered over the centrifugal forces. The bogey of disintegration is forever laid.

Some of our people wandered whether in the end we would not find ourselves absorbed in whole or in part, by our great neighbor to the south. Strong men were haunted for years by the fear that in the end Canada would be absorbed by the United States. Who fears that today? No one in the United States desires it.

I think we have got pretty well over that old fetish worship reciprocity. We were all sinners in that respect, because at one time or another we have all bowed down to this Moloch. No longer do we see Canadian pilgrims making their way to Washington asking to be allowed to use their natural markets. If there are any pilgrimages in future they will be pilgrimages from Washington to the Washington of the north. But the worship of that fetish for 25 years or more in this country retarded our progress more than we can estimate. Whatever was proposed the cry was: "Wait, next year we may have reciprocity with the United States." The launching out upon new lines of trade and commerce was interdicted and we came to the conclusion which we have come to ten years ago, this country would be even more prosperous than it is today. But we are free from this delusion now. Fair trade between us and the United States will be welcome to the greatest extent that we can possibly have it, but a one-sided reciprocity, or any reciprocity implying discrimination against

the mother country and the sister nations will not be tolerated by this country. (Loud applause.)

Then take the idea of independence. It is a grand word, but interdependence is better. Independence! What more independence does the Canadian want than he has today? Contrary to what many men even in Wall St. think, he pays tribute to the mother country, he makes his tariff to suit himself, he makes his own laws, and misgoverns himself to his heart's content. (Laughter.) What greater freedom and independence can he have? Independence would give to us no more freedom, but would expose us to greater burdens and perils. Today we sit under our own vine and fig tree, none daring to make us afraid. Make us independent with our sparse population and our enormously rich country and a quiver of apprehension, of suspicion of danger, would be always with us.

But there are two lines that stretch out bright and shining before us as far as the eye can reach, the lines upon which today and for many days past has been traveling the car of Canadian progress. They are the well ballasted lines of co-operation with the mother country, and the co-partnership with the great empire to which we belong. It would take me a long while to enumerate the instances of co-operation in the last fifteen years. Today the Pacific is traversed by steady steamships. Canada pays part of the subsidy. Great Britain pays part. Today a Pacific cable takes messages under that vast ocean that lies between us and Australia, and of the cost of that great cable Great Britain bears her share; Australia bears her share; Canada bears her share. The field of co-operation is constantly enlarging, and today we can say it is by no means John Bull alone, or Canada alone, or Australia alone, but the colonies and the old country make up the established firm of John Bull and company.

I say to doubters, wait till we get up. Fifty million people in Canada, forty millions in Australia, twenty-five millions in South Africa, and with the accretions to the mother country, think what that will mean in enterprise, spirit and pride. For the great inspiration of history past, and the greater inspiration of history to be made.

Let us look at the situation as it is at present. Canada has not done everything by herself in the development of the Canadian nation. Let us not be too proud. Remember the sturdy instance of the old king, who looking about him, and seeing the glories of his empire, said, "Is not this great Babylon, which I have built?" But the hand of the Lord fell upon him, and he went out into the pasture and ate grass as an ox. Let us not imitate this enormity of pride.

We have done our work—on the whole we have done it well. I am here to say that few countries in the world have done their political work with less political training and less equipment for political work than Canada. We have no leisure class here. One man comes out of the shop, another from the bank, another from the field and so on. Their business is pressing upon them. They have little leisure for the work of legislation. It is a wonder we have done as well as we have. On the whole it is a splendid piece of work and history will give us due credit.

But we have not done all this unaided. Who won this rich heritage we now enjoy? The British sailor and the British soldier. Who paid the price? The mothers and fathers of old England in blood, and the treasury expended went. Who rocked the cradle in our infancy, and made us the peaceful home of our boyhood years? Who in the last forty-two years has kept peace within our borders and given us the uninterrupted power to work and the facilities for work? The angel of peace, say some. Yes, the angel of peace, but the angel of peace commissioned by the angel of might—Britain's might in her army and navy. This heritage of peace and plenty, handed over to us as priceless values, handed over to us as a challenge without a cash payment, without a mortgage. When you talk about this mighty heritage of ours, think of the splendid work of the mother that bore you, her trials of long wars, and expenditure of treasure and blood, that this finest part of North America might be handed to you and your descendants as a free gift forever. (Applause.)

There have been some misgivings in the Canadian hearts for several years as to whether we have had all the self-respect that we should have. Gradually it has filtered into our minds that after all we may be had some duty and some financial burden to bear with reference to this great country of ours. The burdens of Great Britain, the tremendous responsibilities of British statesmen never for a moment have relaxed. India with its three hundred millions, Egypt with its destiny in their hands, in Africa the millions of the black races for which they are the trustees—a world wide empire open to attack on every side, to be defended day and night by ceaseless energy and watchfulness. The crushing burden of the taxpayer—the man in the mine, at the counter, bearing on the rich and poor alike—everywhere men putting their hands in their pockets, everywhere paying into the British treasury, and paying for our wealth, security, prosperity and progress. Have we nothing to

give in return? So I think we have begun to suspect we were losing our self-respect by not paying out share in the defence of the empire.

Last year a resolution was passed in Parliament affirming that it was Canada's duty to undertake something adequate for the defence of our own coasts, and that it was also her duty to do something for the defence of the empire in general. This is the greatest step forward we have ever made in Canada. But a resolution in Parliament never settles anything. There are objectors in Canada. We must meet their objections.

The first is that this is an age of peace; we must avoid militarism, war is hell. And when they have said that they expect you to just cover back. Who told them that this is an age of peace? I venture to say that in no other fifty years of the world's history have there been so destructive wars to property and life, such great devastating wars as the wars that have taken place in the last 50 years. Yet these men tell you this is an age of peace! In fifty years there has been the Crimean war, long, bloody and costly; in the United States the civil war; longer, bloodier, costlier; wars in Europe in which Austria, Italy, Greece were involved from time to time; the Franco-Prussian war, with its tremendous slaughter, the Spanish-American war, the Boer war, the Russo-Japanese war. All these wars with their great crushing weight of financial burden have paid the price of the last fifty years of this age of peace. People should weigh their words before they use them. In this year of the Christian era, this age of peace, there are the most costly and burdensome equipments for war ever known in the wide world. Then these knowing ones tell you that militarism must be avoided. How? The only way is to submit to it, or be trampled out by it. If you avoid it you become a child and plaything. Deplore it as much as you will, we cannot expose ourselves and our future to the whim or even the fine sentiments of peace. We must be prepared to defend ourselves.

War is hell. Yes, but if both nations are armed both get a taste of it. The nation that is not armed gets it all the same, and loses its identity as well. They tell you that it is a scare, deliberately planned to get Canada and the other colonies to contribute to the defence of the empire. This is absurd, yet wise men tell you that Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Rosebery, and Mr. Balfour, four of the sanest statesmen of today—may be as able and sane statesmen as Great Britain has ever produced—have uttered the words that caused the scare.

May I read you one short statement made by Sir Edward Grey on the 29th of March this year in the house of commons: "The new situation is caused by German program. When this is completed, Germany, a great country, close to our shores, will have twenty three Dreadnaughts, and that fleet will be the most powerful the world has ever seen. This imposes upon us the necessity of re-building our fleet."

Are these scare words? We know better. We know the responsibility and accuracy of our British foreign ministers. These are the weightiest words I have ever heard in a great national crisis delivered in any parliament by any statesman.

We have decided to do something. Just what we do not yet know. One plan is to make a contribution to the British admiralty. Australia gave such a contribution. Another is a combination of that with Canada's own naval armaments. There are reasons why Canada herself should build or cause to be built ships that will be used to strengthen the empire. One thing I am permitted to say, I hope that when the plan comes out it will be void of any small carpenter's distrust with reference to Great Britain on our part, or with reference to us on her part. Canada and Great Britain may hardly trust each other. And in time of war the control should be transferred to the central navy authority which acts for the empire.

Now let me say one thing. Canada may have been possessed of the idea of development along the lines of agriculture. Let me say to you that I believe that one of Canada's main lines of destiny is along the pathway of the ocean, the lakes and the rivers. Canada has a mighty future before her as a maritime power. Our land first dazzled us with its extent and fertility. We have established our industrial life. In course of time it will become our ambition that our produce shall be carried by Canadian sailors in Canadian vessels built in Canadian ports. We have all that is necessary for maritime power. So I believe that the trend of the next twenty years will be towards the up-building of Canada as a maritime power. We have the stuff out of which sailors are made. With the help of John Bull and company, why in the near future should steel ships and steel shipbuilding not take the place that wooden ships once did? I believe it will be so, and cities like Halifax and Sydney and St. John, and the Pacific and Atlantic will be alive to capture the carrying trade of Canada. It is a fair ambition.

One effect of Canada's making a navy will be to give an impetus to steel shipbuilding in this country, of ours, which will make immense employment and cause immense development in this country. One navy for the whole empire, though you may

have several fleets; one flag, one history in the past, one grand mission. In twenty-five or thirty years you will see an army and navy, a power which will guarantee the peace of the world, and cause that "war which is hell" to hide its face. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

## SUOREME COURT FALL SITTING

Judge Prendergast Now Presiding at the Court House—The Docket is a Large One—Several Criminal Cases.

The fall sittings of the supreme court have begun at the court house, Judge Prendergast presiding. The following are the cases on the list:

**CRIMINAL**  
The King vs. W. A. Peeble, theft, on bail.  
The King vs. William Leeking, theft.  
The King vs. J. Smith, theft, on bail.  
The King vs. John Machaloon, attempted rape.  
The King vs. J. C. Harrison, false pretences, on bail.  
The King vs. Albert Hockley, perjury, on bail.  
The King vs. H. M. Roper, murder.  
J. P. APPEAL  
The King vs. Boni.

**CIVIL**  
Chas. H. Chatterton vs. H. J. Dutton, (lease) \$738.15.  
William Warnick vs. R. H. Hemstreet (foreign), \$2,427.99, judgment.  
D. L. Scott vs. City of Regina, (specific performance).  
American Soda Fountain Co., vs. J. K. McInnis (defection) \$1,062.90, (damages).  
Joe. Askhead vs. James McMillan (lien note), \$459.00.  
Tudhope, Anderson, et al. vs. Gadd et al. (declaration and conveyance).  
Toma Doodits vs. Paul Krainean, (goods sold and delivered), \$426 damages.  
Leslie Ghanque vs. W. H. McInnis, agreement in \$952.50 (declaration).  
A. J. Wells vs. S. F. Bolster, promissory note, \$475.55.  
J. D. Eadie vs. A. Hamilton (on prom. note) \$899.60.  
Edward Middleton vs. R. T. Grant (money advanced) \$350, damages.  
Pioneer Fruit Co. vs. Fred Litschak (wrongful conversion) \$457.50.  
Calgary Brewing Co., vs. Thos. Watt (goods sold and delivered), \$2,923.96.  
Greg McVintion vs. Colin McDougal (contract), spec. perf.  
F. W. Gwillim vs. H. A. Lott, (agreement in writing), spec. perf.  
Phillip Gross vs. George Roth, (commission) \$320.  
May Hickin vs. Thos. Hickin alimony.  
W. F. Mahoney vs. Amelia Mahoney (declaration, order and inj.).  
City of Regina vs. J. A. H. Garrett (agreement in writing), \$989.05.  
Henry Wirth vs. Bank of Montreal (damages, etc.).  
Katie Debert vs. Adam Debert, (alimony).  
F. Reinholz vs. E. H. Cornell et al (agreement in writing) \$794.25.  
J. A. Milligan vs. J. A. McCals, (commission) \$480.  
Bank of Hamilton vs. J. M. Thomson, (prom. note) \$1,558.55.  
International Harvester Co., vs. G. H. Lyser et al. (agreement in writing) \$1,875.97.  
Smith and Bray vs. Geo. Schaker, (commission) \$320.  
J. G. Coe et al. vs. Wm. H. Carter (trespas, damages).  
Canadian White Co. vs. Andrew Shannon (debt) \$1,389.15.  
Warran McKinstry vs. James Venard (seduction), \$6,000.  
Margaret Anne Gore vs. Jacob Hubich (seduction) \$7,500.  
William H. McMaster vs. A. Hawkey et al (debt) \$1,780.  
F. Gathereole vs. H. McMillivray, (spec. perf. or damages).  
Geo. S. Gamble vs. F. G. Arnold, et al. (prom. note) \$1,128.44.

**New Inventions.**  
Below will be found a list of Canadian patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.  
Any information on the subject will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm.  
Frederick A. Rodgers, of Glen Ewen, Sask., combined harrow and seed-er.  
Peter B. Schrevesande, Montreal, Que., pin book.  
Joseph E. Villiers, Montreal, Que., burner attachment.  
Malcolm U. Wikstrom, Storfors, Sweden, piercing machine for producing metal tubes.  
A. R. Frank & M. Voigt, Berlin, Germany, apparatus for manufacturing nitrocellulose compounds.  
Isaac Berthelot, Montreal, Que., a ventilated shoe.  
James Dool, London, Eng., filtering oils, fats, waxes and their products and apparatus used for that purpose.  
Zemin Strasbourg, Montreal, Que., medical compound.

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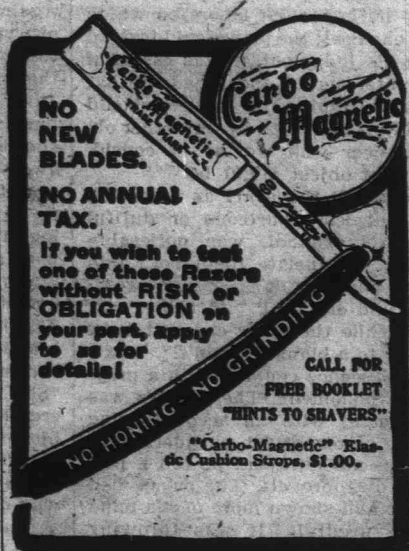


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