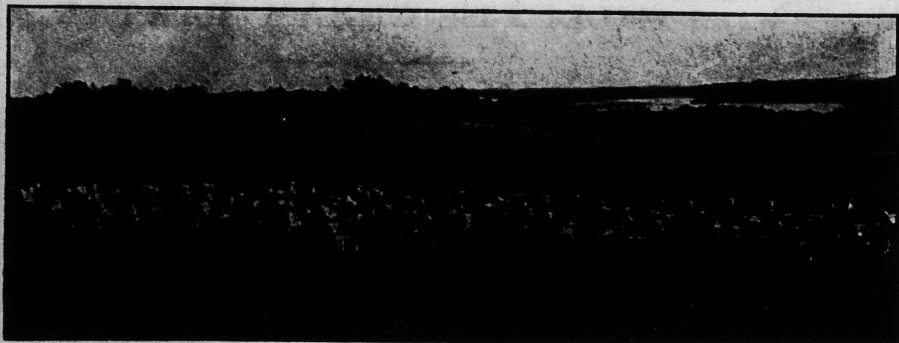


## WILD LANDS IN THE CARROT RIVER AND BATTLEFORD DISTRICTS, FOR SALE ON THE CROP PAYMENT SYSTEM



### BATTLEFORD

19,520 acres along main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, East and West of Battleford, all choice selected prairie lands.

### CARROT RIVER VALLEY

6,000 acres located from 1½ to 12 miles from the thriving town of Tisdale, on the Prince Albert line of the Canadian Northern Railway. Some sections are nearly clean open prairie, while others are well timbered. An abundance of good water, fuel and building material convenient. To actual farmers we will make terms to suit on all the above lands. Low interest.

### IMPROVED FARMS

Some very choice well located quarters, half or whole sections close to good thriving towns in Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan. Prices reasonable, terms easy.

Write us regarding purchase of land upon any reasonable terms.

**Western Canadian Land Co.**

DEPT. "H."

258½ PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG.

## 'Way Back in '51

people first began to use Eddy's Matches,—and the "SULPHUR" was the brand then made.

## To-day

half a century and seven years later, people still are using Eddy's and more than ever.

## Eddy's "Telegraph"

are the surest and most speedy SULPHUR Matches manufactured. They are now put up in neat and attractive slide boxes, holding about 500 matches. Three boxes to a Package.

Always, Everywhere in Canada, Ask for Eddy's Matches

## STUBBORN DYSPEPSIA REMOVED BY

Rev. Arthur Goulding, B. D.

Chaplain, The Penitentiary, Stony Mountain, Manitoba, writes:—"It affords me very great pleasure in testifying to the merits of your invaluable medicine—K. D. C., which, if taken together with the pills is warranted to remove the most stubborn case of dyspepsia. I cannot say that I arrived at that stage when the disease had become chronic—but I have suffered intensely nevertheless. I had been under medical treatment for some time, with but little relief—when my attention was directed to your cure I tried it, and it has most effectually cured me.



## ENTERTAINING MISCELLANY

VARIOUS SUBJECTS CLEVERLY TREATED

### The False Oracle.

She picked a little daisy flower  
With fringe of snow and heart of gold;  
All pure without, and warm within—  
And stood to have her fortune told.

"He loves me," low she musing said,  
And plucked the border leaf by leaf;  
"A little—too much—not at all—  
With truest heart—beyond belief."

"A little—too much—not at all—  
So rang the changes o'er and o'er;  
The tiny leaflets fluttered down  
And strewed the meadow's grassy floor.

"A little—too much—not at all—  
With truest heart"—oh, magic brief!  
Ah, foolish task, to measure out  
Love's value on a daisy leaf!

For as she pulled the latest left  
With "not at all," I heard her say  
"Ah, much you know, you silly flower,  
He'll love me till his dying day."  
—Madeline S. Bridges.

### Facts and Figures.

It is estimated that Great Britain spends \$150,000 a day on theatres.

About 750,000 barrels of American apples are exported annually to England.

Britain owns 7,900 of 14,100 large steamers belonging to the 12 leading nations of the world.

The blood thrown out by the heart travels 7 miles an hour, or 4,292,000 miles in a lifetime of 70 years.

About 18 cents a square yard is spent a year to keep the streets of Paris clean. Berlin spends 4 cents for this.

The origin of the Great Banks of Newfoundland is said to have been in the boulders carried down by icebergs. The bank is 600 miles long and 120 broad.

The sperm whale can remain below the surface for about 20 minutes at a time. Then it comes to the surface and breathes 30 or 60 times, taking about ten minutes to do so.

Wages are low in France and living expenses high. Common laborers receive from 40 to 50 cents a day, and dressmakers and milliners 40 cents. High-grade mechanics get from \$1 to \$1.20 a day.

Contrary to general belief, the Sahara is not a barren and worthless waste. Some time ago there were 9,000,000 sheep in the Algerian Sahara alone, besides 2,000,000 goats and 260,000 camels. On the oases there are 1,500,000 date palms.

The manufacture of tobacco in this country is largely for domestic use. There was produced in the United States in 1905, \$198,186,372 worth of cigars, of which only \$59,653 were exported. About an eighth of the cigarettes produced are shipped out of the country.

According to the rate of growth, the average time taken for each finger-nail to grow its full length is about four and a half months, and at this rate a man 70 years old would have renewed his nails 186 times. Taking the length of each nail as half an inch, he would have grown 7 feet 9 inches of nail on each finger, and on all his fingers and thumbs an aggregate length of 77½ feet.

Sicily boasts the largest tree in the world. It is known as "The Chestnut Tree of a Hundred Horses," and is situated at the foot of Mount Etna. It has five enormous branches, each as large as an ordinary tree, issuing from a trunk which is 212 feet in circumference. A large hollow in the trunk is capacious enough to contain a flock of sheep. Its name originated in the story that Queen Joan of Aragon with her nobility and their retinues once took refuge from a violent storm under its spreading branches.

The United States Weather Bureau says an average of 800 people are killed by lightning in the United States each year. This is about one person in each 10,000 of population. The region of greatest danger from lightning strokes does not coincide with the zone of greatest thunderstorm frequency, but includes a lesser or greater part of many States east of the Mississippi River, where there are five deaths to each 10,000 square miles. Three to five deaths in 10,000 is the rule in the zone, including St. Louis, Chicago, Memphis, St. Paul, Des Moines, Atlanta and Norfolk.

England has surrendered 524 square miles of her territory to the waves within the last thousand years. More

recently the advance of the waters has been much more rapid, averaging for the last 40 years 1.523 acres a year. The ravages of the sea in 1903 were almost unprecedented. Many historical towns, such as Ravensburgh, where Henry IV. landed in 1339, have been submerged. Off the Yorkshire coast there are 12 submerged towns and villages. Between Flamborough Head and Kilnsea an area equal to that of London has been devoured since the Roman invasion.

Germany has been doing some figuring on the annual profit to Europe from the American tourist invasion. It is assumed that 300,000 persons make a flying trip across the Atlantic each year, and their expenditures, exclusive of steamship tickets, are averaged at \$700 a head, or a total of \$228,000,000. The sum is mostly divided among the railroads, hotels and boarding houses, tailors and dressmakers and art dealers. It is estimated that 30,000 American women buy more or less clothing in Paris every year, and that they leave \$8,000,000 as a minimum with the dressmakers and \$1,500,000 with the milliners.

Mars possesses about one-half the earth's diameter, and one-seventh its volume. It is some 140,000,000 miles from the sun and consequently at a mean distance of nearly 50,000,000 miles from us. It receives less than one-half the sunlight and heat the square foot that we do; has an atmosphere less dense than ours, and possesses water and ice. The planet exhibits two ice caps at its poles and orange and greenish tints between these poles. Those peculiar lines of markings—the "canals"—concerning which there has arisen much discussion, form a sort of faint, inextinguishable network over the surface of ruddy Mars.

It is thought that the old Caylloma silver mines in Peru are probably situated at a greater elevation than any other considerable mines in the world. Their altitude varies between 14,000 and 17,000 feet. They were worked by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, and before that, it is believed, by the Incas. An English company is now preparing a hydro-electric plant for them. This plant will be situated at an altitude of between 15,000 and 16,000 feet. It will derive its power from a waterfall on the Santiago River, and in a dry season from Lake Huaillocho, one of the sources of the Amazon. The power will be transmitted by cable about 3 miles.

Great Britain's growing dependence upon foreign nations for food is strikingly illustrated by the statistics issued by the Board of Agriculture. Twenty years ago the foreign food bill for a year reached a total approximately of \$500,000,000. In 1906 it amounted to \$1,000,000,000, an increase far greater than is accountable by the growth of population. Detailed tables compared the imports of food per head in 1886 and 1906. The most notable is wheat, the figures for which stand at 146 pounds and 239 pounds, respectively. Butter and its substitutes stand at 7½ and 13½ pounds, respectively. Sugar, 69 and 86 pounds, respectively, and, above all, meat at 20½ and 47½ pounds.

### Items of Interest.

Sheep in time of famine eat the wool from one another's backs.

There are no prisons or police in Iceland—the people are so honest.

The dome of the Palace of Justice in Brussels is made of papier mache and weighs sixteen tons.

The town of Orson, Sweden, is without taxes. The necessary revenues are derived from a forest reservation.

A most peculiar problem, and one which has much puzzled scientists to account for, is the fact that no giddiness is felt in balloon ascents.

An elephant works from the age of twelve to the age of eighty. He can haul fifteen tons, lift half a ton, and carry three tons on his back without any trouble.

People who live in vast and barren lands have the best eyesight. Eskimos will detect a white fox on the snow at a great distance, while Arabs can pick out objects on the desert that are invisible to others.

Amputating a horse's leg at the fetlock joint, Prof. Udriski, of the veterinary school at Bucharest, has replaced the lost portion with a leather artificial leg that enables the animal to walk about and take exercise.

The largest quill toothpick factory in the world is near Paris, where there is an annual product of twenty million quills. The factory was started to make quill pens, but when these went out of general use it was converted into a toothpick mill.