CANADA CATTLE INDUSTRY

Naturally an agricultural commission coming from such a place as Scotland, where live stock raising and feeding has reached its very highest development and forms the most important part of the farming practice, would be particularly interested in the amount of prominence given to live stock raising in Canada, the character of our pure bred herds and of the common run of stock, and the suitability of the country to the requirements of the livestock industry. When, in addition to this natural interest as stockmen is added the additional fact that Scotland contributes more largely than any other country—not excluding England—to the foundation stock of Canadian herds, a further strong cause for interest in this branch of Canadian agriculture is evident.

The importance of the industry itself warranted the expenditure of considerable attention upon it by the Scottish agricultural commission in their investigations last fall, so in the face of these three strong reasons it is not surprising to find one quarter of their report devoted to the treatment of this branch of their subject. It is well to remember, too, that although the live-stock interests are largely overshadowed in the west by the cereal growing interests such is not the case throughout Canada and in some parts the commission found fully as much emphasis placed upon beef production, dairying and kindred subjects as upon any other branch of agriculture.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Attention is first paid in the report to cattle and they are discussed province by province in the order in which these were visited by the commissioners in their itinerary. The Maritime provinces may be lumped together as the commissioners found no essential difference in conditions as between one province and another. As all enjoy an annual rainfall of about 35 inches and vegetation of all kinds is plentiful, luxuriant and succulent, it is not at all surprising to find the emphasis placed upon dairying in these three provinces. It is universal experience that there is a very vital relation between rainfall and butter production. They found that the farmers of these provinces do not pay much attention to beef conformation and all cattle incline to the dairy type. There is, however, not as much breeding in evidence as there should be, and a lot of cows of the old brindle type were seen. In Prince Edward Island, particularly, the beef industry is not as flourishing now as it was a number of years ago when most farmers finished from four to six steers each season; many now do not finish any but confine themselves exclusively to dairying. In Nova Scotia Shorthorns were found to predominate which would point to the ultimate development in that province of a class of cattle suited to the requirements of a system of mixed farming in which both beef production and dairying were given attention. In New Brunswick the number of cattle is smaller, but the proportion of beef animals is greater, and in all provinces the farmers are receiving help from their local governments towards the improvement of their herds through the introduction of pure bred sires of proper type to replace the too prevalent "scub sire."

In the province of Quebec the commissioners noticed a different style of farming and a different atmosphere about the farm life to that found in any other province in the Dominion. They characterized this atmosphere as "domestic" and commented upon the fact that many of the French Canadian farmers have no ambition to produce beyond the requirements of their home. The commercial instinct is dormant and there is consequently less push and energy displayed and more time and thought expended on the home-making side of farming.

Ontario they characterize as preeminently the mixed farming province and the cattle seen there conformed more largely to the dual purpose type. Pure bred herds of all the principal beef and dairy breeds abound and of their quality the commissioners say, with particular reference to the beef breeds:

QUEBEC AND ONTARIO.

"Of the breeds, pure Shorthorns of a good class, replenished from time to time by the best the old country can produce, are most frequently met with, and the breeders of these, along with those who favor Herefords and Polled Angus, are in many ways nothing behind breeders of the same class at home." Commenting upon the well known fact that Canada exports her best and tenderest beef while reserving that of poorest quality for home consumption the commissioners say: "It may be presumption to suggest that much of the beef consumed in Canada might be improved. But the fact remains that even in the best hotels both the beef and the mutton are not of first-class quality."

MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

Passing to the consideration of the cattle industry in Manitoba the fact is recognized that with the progression westward the emphasis upon cattle raising as an adjunct of farming is less noticeable. But the reason for this is also apparent to these observant Scotchmen. "The dry, sunny summer, which is so good for the grain grower, is not altogether in favor of the stock raiser on the barer regions; * * * * there are many parts of the world, with a greater or at least a more evenly divided rainfall, and milder winters, where cattle can be raised under more favorable conditions than on the plains of Manitoba." Of the pure bred herds in this province two were visited by some members of the commission—that of John Barron, of Carberry, and Sir William Van Horne, at East Selkirk—both of which the visitors characterized as being "well known to Shorthorn fanciers all over the world."

Saskatchewan and Alberta are considered together and this appears to be a somewhat superficial policy, as there is no comparison between the two provinces from the standpoint of dairying, for instance. While dairying in Alberta has been steadily on the increase during recent years, in Saskatchewan it has been almost at a standstill. The commissioners note that such conditions as the want of shelter and running water, the summer drought, high wages of farm help, lack of fences, ignorance of live stock on the part of many farmers who never farmed elsewhere and know no other be to the advantage of the industry in Canada, some think it would result in cattle being shipped to England even more unfinished than at present instead of the cheap and plentiful coarse feeds now at our disposal being consumed in this country, while others again are indifferent.

CHAPTER ON DAIRYING.

Canada has three millions of cows and nearly two-thirds of them are in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, especially the former. Thus the dairying industry is important enough to deserve a chapter to itself, and the commissioners system than that of wheat raising; the difficulty of providing a succulent diet for a number of cattle for so many months, all tend to keep the industry from developing as rapidly as many would like and the requirements of the land call for. An improvement both in numbers and in quality of the cattle on the western plains is, however, noted and in the scrub areas many herds of Shorthorn grades were seen grazing. With regard to the breed most suitable to the conditions existing in the west, the commission is in accord with the judgment of most of our breeders. "Attention to the production of good milking strains of Shorthorns would seem to the outsider to be a better policy to adopt in a country where dairying may require time and many changes for its full development. These provinces do not strike one as being specially suited for dairying, whereas the beef producing breeds are there at present in considerable numbers and might be largely increased. In the course of our drives through various parts of these provinces many good cattle were seen."

AT CRANE LAKE RANCH.

The passing of the big ranches and the cowboy of romance is also noted, as is an interesting visit to the Crane Lake ranch of the Canadian Land & Cattle Co., Ltd., "At first sight we could not help comparing the green, hedge-girt fields and shady pastures of the old country with the apparently boundless stretches of level or rolling prairie covered with short bent-like grass over which the ranch stock roam. But we soon forgot the difference, and were lost in admiration of the feeding qualities of the prairie grass, which is capable of rearing and finishing cattle, and has done much to make the prairie regions a factor to be reckoned with in the meat markets of the world."

On the subject of the cattle embargo the members of the commission are evidently not a unit, so they content themselves with a statement of the facts rather than an expression of opinion. These facts are four in number. As far as infectious diseases are concerned they report Canadian cattle as being absolutely free from any traces of them. The onus of reporting the existence of infectious diseases lies on the owner of the stock, but many settlers are ignorant of the wants of cattle and their diseases, and it is difficult to obtain a really reliable knowledge of the state of health of the live stock generally, however ably and actively the duties of the officials of the health of animals department may be attended to. The precautions against the importation of diseases from the United States and other countries are strong, and the probabilities are greatly against its introduction. Sentiment in this country on the subject was found to vary greatly. Some believe it would have given it one. Here is their comment on Canada from this standpoint: "Dairying owes its outstanding position in the Dominion largely to the fact that it is ubiquitous. There is no district in the whole land where the cow will not thrive and give a good return for the care bestowed upon her; and there is no province where you will not find cheese factories and creameries. It is well for Canada that this is so. Wheat growing as practised is far to exhausting and one-sided to last forever even on the deepest and richest of virgin loams. In the dairyman there is already being recognized the fitting and necessary successor to the wheat grower. As yet in the wheat belts this tendency is just beginning to be noticeable; in the end it will prevail, and Canada will be the first dairying country in the world. In anticipation of such a destiny, any survey of the industry to-day should be especially interesting." The commissioners marvel at the low average production of Canadian cows. The average per cow is about 300 gallons per annum. They wonder how the dairyman makes a living at all from such cows, and they reflect upon the great profits there must be in the business for the man who by care and selection and breeding doubles that production, as can readily be done. "Indeed, to speak the truth, a conjecture might be hazarded that if the Canadian dairyman had to pay our rents and work under our restrictions, they would either have to make their cows give 200 gallons more or else quit the business. A 500 gallon record is not beyond anyone's reach even in Canada." If will be news to many that there are at present 4,304 cheese factories and creameries in Canada. Says the report: "In connection with the spread of these factories it is impossible to praise too highly the work of the governments." Much might be said further of the various branches of the dairying industry which are all discussed in detail. Much was found deserving of criticism, but much also worthy of praise, especially when the newness of the country was taken into consideration, as it almost invariably was. A strong desire to give the facts in an unbiased way is the outstanding feature of the report, and all criticism is worded in the most kindly way.

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Ill., June 8.—July wheat is bomb-proof against any attack that may be made by the bears. In case of a decline in that future it will be brought about by the selling of those who are not holders and who either want the available profits or who may have the wheat for delivery when the month of July rolls around. Cash and July wheat are controlled by one and the same house, together with those who trade through that concern. The bears are anxious to see a price break and they went so far in their attempt yesterday as to wire here from St. Louis that new wheat was being offered by Central Missouri for this week's shipment. Many conservative men in the trade are short the more deferred months, but they are not brave enough to put out short lines of July with the longs, the largest and most daring players in the world. There were final net advances in wheat of ¼ to 1c yesterday, following a nervous session. The feature of the day was the heavy profit-taking transactions in the July future by longs which was fallowed by some short selling. The market stood up under the increased pressure for a time, but was obliged to give way. There were bullish helps to come from abroad, including higher European cables, continued drought in the Argentine and reports of slight damage in Kansas. There were many to await the appearance of the government report, on which there was heavy buying. Liverpool was 1 to 1½c higher for futuresc and 1d lower to 1d higher for spot. Paris was unchanged to 2¼c higher; Antwerp was ¾c higher; Budapest, 3¾c better and Buenos Ayres 1¾c higher; Berlin 1⅝c higher. The visible supply in the United States decreased 2,250,000 bushels, but leaving the total 17,536,000 bushels, against 21,277,000 bushels a year ago.

The Massey-Harris Binder has the greatest name of any machine of its class in the entire world. We will prove it or give one for nothing.

EDUCATING MEN FOR THE MINISTRY

Co-Relation of Education and Missionary Work in Duty of Church —Public Meeting in Strathcona.

Two phases of the same great work of evangelistic Methodism—education and missions—were represented on the platform at the large public meeting which was held in Strathcona last evening in connection with the Methodist conference. Rev. Dr. Graham, general educational secretary ,and Rev. C. E. Manning, general secretary for missions, both gave stirring address in which the ultimate relation between missions and education was most clearly seen. W. G. Hunt, of Calgary, occupied the chair.

"The marching orders of the church show that its is an educational mission," said Dr. Graham. "The great commission of the church is to preach Jesus, and the field is the whole world. What type of a man is required to perform this mission? The church needs God-called men, strong men, and a much better type of men than served formerly. Lawyers, doctors and mechanics must have a higher standard of qualification than ever before. Farmers have colleges at which they can be taught the principles of agriculture. The standard of preachers of today must also be raised by an efficient college education."

"The preacher addresses a congregation today with a higher level of culture than our fathers and grandfathers addressed," continued the speaker. "The man in the pew is a better trained man, so the man in the pulpit must be better trained. The pulpit should mean something more than fire, it should mean fuel. The pulpit should never rise higher than the study desk. It is instruction that begets inspiration. A finely trained minister is what is wanted, and one who has some strong qualities to begin with."

Dr. Graham won the sympathies of his audience when he asked what the church was to do with the raw, crude, young preachers who want to preach. He did not agree with the general custom of sending them out West, but thought they should be asked to remain in an Ontario town, where civilization was more finely oriaries," concluded the speaker, "but there is as great glory in being a missionary in Alberta as in China."

Monday Afternoon.

Dr. Creighton, editor of the Christian Guardian, addressed the conference at the session yesterday afternoon. He thought that the visits of the men from the east had become almost a visitation. He thought he knew more of the difficulties of the work in Alberta than most others, and consequently rejoiced at the work that has been going on in this provsides to the problem, men and money. One is useless without the other. At present there is a greater supply of men than funds, but the Laymen's Missionary Movement will probably change this, but it will not be for long, as the colleges and universities of Canada are sending out increasing numbers of student volunteers every year. History tells of the "Cambridge seven" and the McGill five, but Victoria College last year sent out its fourteen trained men and women to the foreign field."

Rev. C. E. Manning devoted his time to the needs of home missions. He drew comparisons with other countries in point of population, mineral wealth and great agricultural areas, and said that Canada is called of God to be a great nation. Immigrants were coming to Canada from all countries on the globe and here lies a great missionary opportunity.

"The church today must see to it that Canada has a gospel and that heathen nations have a gospel," said Mr. Manning. The problem is for the whole Dominion and not for any one province, as the tide of immigration is to all the provinces. In Eastern Canada the great problem of the missionary is the foreigner taking up his quarters in the cities."

"There is need for foreign missionganized. Out West the problem of an awakening nation was too much for them. If they came west at all, let them go on to the coast and to China and Japan. There place was not on the prairies. However, when they got to China and Japan they found that the strategic points for the christianization of these countries were not far inland, but in the colleges and universities, where 1,000,000 students are preparing to be the leaders of thought throughout the country.

"The man who represents the Methodist Church today," continued Dr. Graham, "is a man who has some parts. The church demands the best trained men that the schools and colleges can produce. There are two vince. So much must be done to safeguard the work that lies before the Christian workers.

In speaking of the Christian Guardian he said it was the oldest church paper in the Dominion. It is nearly eighty years old and has been a mighty force in the public life of the country. It has been a great force in the church life. There are some who think that its opportunities as a church paper are now much circumscribed and that the special sphere of its activity is largely taken from it.

"I believe there never was a time when the church paper had a better opportunity" said the doctor. "It is needed more today than ever before. A man who wants to do something towards saving the world must come in contact with the inspiring forces of the church. The secular press has been favorable to the church but it cannot be counted on for a medium for the dissemination of religious dictrine."

Dr. Creighton asked the conference to appoint a correspondent for the north as well as one for Calgary. He wished the whole church to be in touch with the work which is being done on the prairies. He pleaded for correspondence on vital religious topics, also that the pastor let the people feel that the church paper is a thing worth while.

Rev. G. W. Kirby and Rev. C. W. Bishop of Calgary carried a motion pledging the support and co-operation of the conference for the church paper.

The memorial committee at this stage was permitted to bring in the clause in their report declining to support the idea of a western church paper at Winnipeg. It was unanimously decided that the one church paper was all that the church required. The nominating committee will appoint an Edmonton reporter to the Guardian.

The annual report of Alberta College as read to the conference by Principal Riddell was of such an inspiring nature that at the conclusion of the report Dr. Carman congratulated the conference on having such a flourishing educational institution in their midst. He said he knew something about educational work in Eastern Canada and his soul rejoiced at the progress of education in the west.

Dr. Riddell prefaced his report by giving a retrospect of Alberta College. He said that never once in the six years existence of the college had a student been turned away who yearned for an education and as long as he was at the head the door would always be wide open.

In detailing the returns from the circuits of the conference Dr. Riddell paid a tribute to McDougall Methodist church. He said this church had done more in comparison with its strength than any other church in Canada. The sum of $3,129 had been expected from the circuits and $4,082 had been received. The expenditures of the college totalled $41,762 and the receipts $41,579, which left a deficit of $183. The departments of music and commercial training paid their own way so that not a cent of the money of the conference went to this branch of the work. In six years the financial standing has been so strong that assets over liabilities amounted to $96,000. The enrollment is now over 450. The theological faculty called for two appointments. Dr. Riddell was to be the principal and he was to be assisted in the work by Prof. A. O. Miller of Mount Allison University.

Miss Hicks, now head of the Department of Education and physical culture, was also appointed to have charge of the work in voice culture.

An important announcement in connection with the report was that the college board is making provision for aiding probationers on circuit next year.

NEW CHURCH PROPOSED.

Morinville People to Erect Non-Denominational Building.

Morinville, June 7.—A meeting of considerable importance was held on Friday evening last, when members of the different denominations of the Protestant faith assembled in Wards Hall. In this town each denomination is not strongly enough represented for any one of the denominations to undertake the erecting of a church, consequently it was felt by all interested that it would be well for all to unite as far as practicable, in an effort to erect a building in which services could be held.

At the meeting F. J. Mooney was appointed to the chair. The chairman outlined the object of the meeting as for the purpose of considering the advisability of undertaking the erection of a non-denominational church building. The difficulties which confronted in asking any particular denomination to assist was touched upon. Estimates were then furnished showing the cost of construction of a suitable building, together with the cost of required ground. Considerable discussion then followed, all being unanimously of the opinion that such a building could be erected nominational one

and should be erected as an undenominational one. It would then be a church home for the missionary of any denomination who might be sent to this field. A finance and building committee was then elected, the following gentlemen being appointed to serve as such: Wm. McDonald, F. J. Mooney and E. W. Ward. This committee was authorized to purchase suitable ground and proceed as early as possible with the erection of the building. It was the feeling of the meeting, that as the number of those of the Protestant faith in Morinville was quite limited, it would be advisable to raise part of the required amount by subscription lists. It is the intention of all interested to call upon their friends with a subscription list and it is hoped that the responce will be liberal. Those who are at a distance and not reached by subscription list, feeling that they would like to contribute towards this building, might forward their contribution to any one of the above committee and such contribution will be gratefully acknowledged. A Presbyterian missionary is at present in charge of this field.

The Masey-Harris Floating Elevator Binder can handle crops where others fail.

ROUND-UP BY POLICE MADE AT ENTWISTLE

Detective Rudd, of the Attorney-General's Department Pays a Visit to the Pembina Town and Secures a Number of Convictions.

Before Judge Taylor, in the District Court this afternoon, Raymond Oliphant Smith, aged 21, and Caroline Wolverton came up on a charge of manufacturing and distributing obscene photographs at Entwistle last week.

They pleaded guilty and were remanded until five o'clock for sentence.

This case, with a large number of other convictions, was the result of a visit by Detective Rudd, of the Attorney General's department to the Pembina district last week. He arrived in the city on return this morning.

On May 29th, Delmar Cornell, of the Hub Restaurant, Entwistle, was fined $75 and costs before A. W. Arnup, J.P., for selling liquor without a license. The detective and the Mounted Police also destroyed about 15 gallons of "rot gut" whisky by order of the magistrate.

Bessie Moore, for keeping a house of ill fame; and Roy Gibson, Jack Milne and Arthur Smith, for being inmates and frequenters, were fined $50 each and costs and given 24 hours to leave the town. Smith was also given orders to leave the province.

Detective Rudd reports that conditions in Entwistle, with the exception of those cases, are good and the town is no worse than any other frontier town of the west. The road from Lac Ste Anne West is in very bad condition. The crops are looking excellent and the farmers are enthusiastic over the prospects.

John Gunn —& Co. have about 25 men at work on Pembina bridge, and Fred Mannix has about as many more employed on the grade.

Unknown Millionaire's Will.

London, June 5.—With the exception of $325,000, to be voted to charities and his employes the will of Chas. Morrison, the comparatively unknown millionaire, who died recently near Reading leaving an estate valued at between $50,000,000 and $75,000,000 bequeathed the whole of the vast fortune to relatives. Not since the death of Cecil Rhodes has such a remarkable testament as the will of Mr. Morrison appeared. It has been printed in phamplet form and shows that in addition to the large gifts to relatives in recent years that four persons in the family are now made millionaires, namely a brother, a sister and two nephews, while two nieces get $317,500 each and 39 other relatives, fortunes averaging $50,000 each. The government will benefit in the death and succession duties from the estate about $9,000,000.

Filipinos Escape.

Manila, June 7.—The three natives convicted of the murder of Dr. William Jones, anthropologist of the Chicago Columbian museum, who was killed while studying the hill tribes some months ago, escaped from their guards while on the way to this city. The prisoners were being brought overland through the mountains of Nueva Vizcaya province to Pangasinan. During the night they eluded their guards and disappeared into the jungle. When the next constabulary station was reached patrols were sent out to follow their trail, and these are still in chase of the fugitives but their capture is considered doubtful.

NELSON SHORT OF FRUIT

First Mail for Three Days Get In—Streams Now Normal.

Nelson, B.C., June 7.—The first trainload of mail and passengers to reach Nelson in three days from the Coast arrived here early Sunday morning. The Great Northern train has reached Ymir, with a construction gang and four days mail is expected to reach the city this evening. Nelson is short of fruit, which comes from the south and this has been the chief inconvenience. The last four nights have been chilly and streams which caused the trouble last week are back to normal and danger is over for another year. It will be fully a fortnight before temporary repairs on the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern are made but general traffic will be resumed tomorrow on the chief lines.

Coast Mill Burned.

Vancouver, B.C., June 7—The Mundy Lumber Company's mill was burned at noon today, catching from sparks from the burner. Loss 200,000.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE

Under instructions from National Trust Co., Ltd., of Edmonton, Administrators of the estate of W. G. Spalding, deceased, I will sell at the above estate, of W. G. Spalding, deceased, I will sell at the above estate, Sec. 24-54-24, 5 miles due north of Belmont school house, 10 miles north-east of Edmonton, on.

WED., JUNE 16TH, 1909.

beginning at 1 p.m. sharp, the following described property, to wit:

Horses—Team of 9 year-old brown geldings, sound, weighing 1350 lbs. Black mare, 9 years old, 1,200 lbs. weight and foal at side; 9 year-old chestnut gelding, sound, weight 1,200 lbs.; 2-year-old bay filly; 2-year-old gelding; 3-year-old draft filly.

Cattle—12 cows, one of which is just fresh, two fresh in March past, and 9 dry cows; 6 2-year-olds, 11 yearlings, 5 calves, 1 2-year-old grade Shorthorn bull; 1 4-year-old registered Hereford bull; one of the best bulls in the vicinity of Edmonton and a good calf getter. 2 3-year-old steers. We also have a good Bain wagon, complete, a mower and hay rake.

Terms of sale—Seven months' credit may be had on sums over $15 by purchasers furnishing approved joint lien notes bearing 8 per cent. interest. Less than $15, cash in hand.

Frank Webber, Clerk.
C. H. Webber, Auctioneer.

BIG ELEVATOR IN CALGARY

Bodies of Two Men Seen Floating Down the Bow.

Calgary, June 7.—The Globe Elevator company with a capital of $600,000 was organized on Friday. The company will build a millon bushel elevator here, work being already commenced. The elevator will be ready by fall.

The finish to the sensational fight over their baby between Mr. and Mrs. J. Barclay came to an abrupt termination Friday last when Judge Beck after hearing half of the evidence given by the mother under cross-examination stopped proceedings and awarded the custody of the child to the father. From his Lordship's remarks in giving his decision it would appear that he was of the opinion that the mother of the child was too easily influenced by her parents.

A report that two bodies were seen floating down the Bow River was telephoned into the police station on Saturday but as the report was not made until some time after the bodies had been seen passing under Leangevin bridge nothing could be done to secure them. The Mounted Police have been notified however, and will look for the bodies. From their appearance as they passed under the bridge they did not seem to have been in the water for any length of time and were both full grown men.

Retiring Governor in Winipeg.

Winnipeg, June 7.—Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, the retiring Governor of New South Wales who is on the way to England, reached Winnipeg this morning and is spending the day here. Sir Harry is reserved in discussing antipodian matters, not yet having had an audience with King Edward. He is a typical Britisher in appearance and smacks of the sea. Although elderly, he is the picture of robust health. He was delayed at Glacer by a washout which presented him visiting Banff and other points of interest.

Japanese Notables in London.

London, June 7.—King Edward and Queen Alexandria entertained Prince and Princess Nashimato of Japan at luncheon today.

NOTICE TO INTENDING SETTLERS.

Take notice that on Monday, July the 5th, 1909, the following lands will be open for entry:

For Homesteading:

The available lands in:

Paris of Townships 11 and 12, Range 3, W. 5th M. Part of Township 6, Range 3, W. 5th M.

Also Sections 9, 27, W. 1-2 of 17, and L.S.D.'s 3, 4 and 5, of Sec. 20, in Tp. 9, Rge. 28, W. 4th M. and N. 1-2 and S.W. 1-4 of Sec. 35, Tp. 8, Rge. 14, W. 4th M.

For Homestead, Purchased Homestead and Pre-emption.

The available lands in

Townships 2 and 3, Range 8, W. 4th M. Part of Township 2, Range 7, W. 4th M., south of the river.

Part of Township 5, Range 9, W. 4th M.

Also Sections 19, 20, 21, lying north of railway, W. 1-2 of 28, all of 30, 31, 32 and W. 1-2 of 33, in Tp. 10, Rge. 11, W. 4th M.

East halves of Secs. 24, 25 and 36, n Tp. 10, Rge. 12, W. 4th M.

All Secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and that portion of 16, 17, 18 south of the river, in Tp. 11, Rge. 11, W. 4th M. and N.E. 1-4 of Sec. 33, Tp. 16, Rge. 17, W. 4th M.

(1). A squatter before survey (within the pre-emption area), desiring to secure a pre-emption adjoining his homestead should notify the Dominion Lang Agent for the district in writing to that effect describing the particular quarter-section desired for pre-emption. This notice should reach the Agent prior to the land becoming available for entry. The Agent will reserve such quarter-sections for the respective squatters for fifteen days from the date upon which such lands were available for entry according to advertisement.

(2). In case a bona-fide squatter before survey fails to notify the Agent before the date when the land becomes available for entry according to advertisement, then the Agent shall reserve one quarter-section adjoining the quarter squatted upon and the squatter will be given fifteen days within which to make pre-emption entry for the same.

For further particulars as to the available lands apply to the Agent of Dominion Lands, Lethbridge, Alberta.

J. W. Stafford,
J. W. STAFFORD,
Agent Dominion Lands.

Dated at Lethbridge, 31st May, 1909.

Pumpkins, 8 cans for	$1.00
Tomatoes, 8 cans for	$1.00
Corn, 10 cans for	$1.00
Peas, 10 cans for	$1.000
Beans, 10 cans for	$1.00
Prunes, per box	$1.50

Best goods lowest prices.

H. WILSON,
44 Queen's Ave.

TO LAND BUYERS

And Investors—Don't Miss These

Pembina Land Bargains, G.T.P. bridge, Entwistle, Alta. A choice block of above 8 acres, river frontage, cash and terms—adjoining C.N.R. survey, 10 minutes from Hotel Pembina. A choice block about 1 acre, two good buildings on, near bridge. Lot in town, next to hotel, with buildings on, cheap. Also sawmill. Choice and cheap lots in all localities of the town. Write for terms to

A. W. ARNUP,
Auctioneer, Valuer, Real Estate Agent,
Agencies for The West Markets Solicited. Entwistle, Pembina, G.T.P., Bridge, Alta.

Seen the FREE Book about 100-year shingles? Shows how to get most for your money in roofing anything that's worth roofing right. Proves the saving we'll make you. News for you about shingles that last a century. Get a copy. Ask nearest office

PEDLAR People of Oshawa
Montreal. Toronto. Halifax. St. John. Winnipeg. Vancouver

WANTED.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS MILCH cow; must be part Jersey and part Holstein; fresh or coming fresh soon; not more than fiveyears old; must be as represented. Apply Fairview Hotel, Spruce Grove, Alta.

TEACHER WANTED—FEMALE, FOR Stretton S.D., No. 1187, holding second-class certificate. Duties to commence August 2nd. Apply, stating experience and salary required, and giving references to Wm. M. Harper, Sec.-Treas., Islay P.O., Alta.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WITH life experience at farming would like situation on farm, first class with stock and capable of working all kinds of implements and machinery. Wife willing to board help. Total abstainer; can furnish good references. Apply J. W. Percival, Sghnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FOUR YOKE OF WELL broken oxen and harness, also secondhand wagon and good breaking plow. Apply to John Shaw, Leduc, Alta.

FOR SALE— FARM OF 160 ACRES, 50 acres under cultivation, good buildings, fenced all round, close to church, school and oil well. For further information write to T. D. Cunningham, Egg Lake.

ALBERTA RED SEED WHEAT—A few hundred bushels for sale at $1.10 for one month from date, grown on breaking, 40 bushels per acre, and free from foul weeds. Apply to R.W. Prowse, Bodwen, Alta.

FOR SALE — AT MORINVILLE, Alta., good place to start a brick yard, good clay and sand; railroad passes through property. Coal at two miles; local sale for brick. Write to L. Langevin, Morinville, Alta.

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