ANNUAL PICNIC AT CLOVER BAR

Farmers of Oldest District in Alberta Forgather at Hortonberg on Wednesday.

The sound of the busy mower and round of household duties temporarily ceased in the Clover Bar, East Clover Bar and Agricola districts on Wednesday, to enable everyone to attend the joint picnic at Hortonberg, held under the auspices of the three branches of the A. F. A. The affair was a huge success in every respect. By 1 o'clock there were fully 500 people on the grounds, including many from Edmonton, Strathcona and Fort Saskatchewan. The day's programme was carefully arranged, and included speeches by the officers of the A. F. A. members of the department of agriculture and interested visitors. The sports were keenly contested and presented some novel features. Music for the occasion was supplied by the Fort Saskatchewan band. The tables were laid with tasty refreshments without which a picnic would be a very tame affair indeed.

The Speech Makers.

In the company of speakers there were a large number whose interests are in other directions than agriculture, but all the speeches were calculated to promote the unity, harmony and co-operation of the farmer's cause. W. S. Jackman, secretary of the local branch of the A. F. A., was called to the chair. Joshua Fletcher, president of the A. F. A., welcomed the visitors on behalf of the association. E. J. Fream, the newly appointed secretary of the A. F. A., made his initial speech since being possessed of his new duties, and urged the farmers to united action for the cause of the A. F. A. Geo. Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, speaking on behalf of the department, assured the farmers of the hearty co-operation of the government in assisting the work of organization. R. Bryan, a farmer of Agricola, was the next speaker, and he was followed by J. D. Hyndman, the Conservative candidate for the Edmonton constituency. Mr. Hyndman took devious means to prove that he was a farmer, and that he had the interests of the farmers at heart. W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner, related the tale of the hare and the tortoise to show that although the farmers have been slow in promoting organization they may yet go far. Mr. Stevens said that he was prepared to assist farmers in every way he could obtain the best market for their live stock.

Politicians But No Politics.

W. H. White, Federal candidate in Victoria, was next called upon, and was well received. He said that he was a farmer himself and therefore had the interest of farmers at heart. In his opinion organization was the secret of the farmer's success in getting a better market for their produce.

"If 75 per cent. of the farmers are thoroughly organized," said Mr. White, they can get what they ask and thus better their conditions. A great deal has already been secured, such as the Dominion Grain act, but better market conditions must yet be secured."

F. A. Morrison, Mr. White's opponent in Victoria, stated that he was not a farmer, and had no technical knowledge of farming, but he was interested in the cause of agriculture. He dwelt in a philosophical manner on the beauties of good home life as being the thing that counted for most in this world.

Deputy Speaker Boyle, of the Alberta Legislature, thought that the farmers of the Clover Bar district were the best in the country with the exception of those in the Sturgeon district—Mr. Boyle, as is well known, is the member for Sturgeon. He was surprised at the great growth of the crops, and at the large crowd that had gathered on the picnic grounds.

"These are indications," said Mr. Boyle, "of a most prosperous community.

He thought it to be the duty of every farmer to promote the good of the country in every way he could. Rural municipalities were no longer unwarrantable, as financial credit no longer formed a barrier. If the older communities like Clover Bar made a beginning in this direction, other districts would follow. Mr. Boyle thought that the idea would be favored by the Provincial Government.

"The A. F. A. is a grand organization in this province," said the Deputy Speaker. "It has the credit for the appointing of a live stock commissioner and for the formation of the inquiry into the hog industry. The organization of farmers must progress and they must compel competition rather than combination in the market where their produce is sold."

John A. Taylor, a farmer of Agricola, looked upon picnic speeches as superfluous, and continuing made one of the most humorous speeches of the day. His few ideas were along the line of bettering the home life of the farmers. This was what was lacking in the west. Good homes meant good society. There were too many farms advertised for sale. No man should put a price on his farm if he had a family at his back.

Mayor Duggan, of Stratheona, also made a few remarks expressing his pleasure at being present.

D. W. Warner, of Clover Bar, an ex-president of the A. F. A., spoke of some of the difficulties with which the organization had to contend. He realized that among farmers there were all shades of opinion on a subject, but the best interest of the cause could only be promoted by all working together.

Many Outsiders Present.

While the speeches were in progress many outsiders were noticed in the audience in addition to the speakers already mentioned. Among these were Mr. R. Secord, Mr. Livingston, H. A. Craig, Mr. Jaffrey and Miss K. Hughes, of Edmonton, James Green, J. J. Mackenzie, J. Fletcher, Rice Sheppard, and W. H. Stevens, of Strathcona; Denham Maclean, W. Shera; T. J. Carscadden and S. A. Dixon, of Fort Saskatchewan.

The Sports of the Day.

Baseball teams representing Agricola and Clover Bar gave an exhibition of baseball to the huge delight of the rooters for the respective sides. Agricola won out by a score of 18 to 6.

The players were as follows: Clover Bar, Lloyd McGahan c, Finn Mailer p, J. Johnson 1st base, Ivan Lindsay 2nd base, Tom Marler 3rd base, Frank Rice ss, L. Bodell lf, W. Ray rf, G. Williams cf; Agricola, Jot Irwin c, G. Armstrong p, E. Pearce 1st base, E. Davis 3rd base, Tom Sword 2nd base, F. Tuckwood cf, W. Attewell ss, H. Porteous lf.

Later the Agricola team lost to a picked team from the G.T.P. construction camp.

In the evening a football match was pulled off between Clover Bar and pulled off between Clover Bar and East Clover Bar teams. Clover Bar won by one goal to nothing.

The players for East Clover Bar were Geo. Reith, R. Gibb, J. Meen, Geo. Andrews, Ed. Young, M. Reynolds, O. Andrews, H. Steele, W. Warrington, J. Smith, and J. Colwell. Clover Bar players were F. Pithie, A. Ottewell, E. J. Johnson, A. Smith, W. Campbell, E. Spencer, Willie Stuart, Alex. Hutton, Herb High, E. Keith, G. Ottewell.

S. A. Dixon, of Fort Saskatchewan, refereed satisfactorily.

The Foot Races.

H. W. Edmiston, of East Clover Bar, who had the races in hand, found a full list of competitors. The following are the winners:

Boys under seven—1, E. L. Atkinson; 2, Bob Stone.

Girls under 7—1, Mrytle Atkinson; 2, Corder Hesse.

Boys under 12—1, Geo. Atkinson; 2, T. Boag.

Girls under 12—E. Reynolds, Lorna Hesse.

Boys under 15—S. Brady, F. Higgins.

Girls under 15—E. Reynolds, Pearl Atkinson.

Men's races—1, A. G. Otterwell; 2, M. Reynolds; 3, W. Attewell.

Boot race—1, H. Steele; 2, A. G. Otterwell.

Boot race—1, H. Steele; 2, A. G. Otterwell.

Wheelbarrow race—1, Attewell and Marx; 2, Attewell and Masters.

Three-legged race—1, Johnston and Drysdale; 2, L. Attewell and C. Jones.

Ladies' race—1, P. Atkinson; 2, M. Dugald.

Driving contest—1, Thomas Jones; time, 4 min. 35 seconds; 2, Milton McGahan.

The prize for the winner was a pure bred pig donated by W. F. Stevens.

Ladies driving contest—1, Miss McMaster, Agricola; time, 1 min. 21 secs. 2, Miss Sulton, of East Edmonton; time, 1 min. 35 secs. The first prize was a silver medal presented by Thos. Daly.

A Prosperous District.

All who attended the picnic from a distance were surprised at the evidences of prosperity that the district presents on every hand. The district is one of the oldest in the province, and the fine farm buildings and cultivated areas show that the farmers are of the very best. The harmony and good will that exists among them was also very noticeable. The hay crop is abundant this year and timothy will be plentiful judging by the quantity grown in this district. Wheat, oats and barley are in splendid growing condition, and on maturity should make a record yield to the acre. Harvesting will be over long before the advent of frosts, consequently all are looking forward to a year which has not been matched for prosperity for many a season.

Two Pay the Penalty.

Ossington, N.Y., July 20.—Charles H. Rogers and Angelo Landeric were electrocuted this morning. Rogers murdered Fred and Willis Olney and Alice Ingerick at Howell's station near Goshen, N.Y., in October, 1906. At the same time he made a murderous attack on Mrs. Ingerick, the girl's mother. He then fled west and was gone a year. A letter written by him to a brother in Middletown, N.Y., made a confession, admitting that robbery was the motive. He got only sixteen dollars.

Landeric was the "Bad Man" of the Mulberry Bend Italian district of New York city. In December, 1906, he killed a banker, D. Ambrossi, whom he tried unsuccessfully to blackmail.

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For a ready mixed paint to win the enthusiastic approval of practical painters was at one time deemed impossible. But this triumph has been achieved by Stephens' Paint.

The practical painter no more bothers to mix paint by hand. He recognizes that our expensive and powerful machinery mixes and grinds the oil and pigment until they have become far more thoroughly incorporated together than is possible by muscular effort. It is this superior Stephens' way that makes our paint remarkable for its density, opaqueness and covering capacity—for the cleaner, clearer, handsomer tone of its colors.

Practical painters will also tell you that Stephens' have discovered the correct proportions of pure Manitoba Linseed Oil, pure White Lead and pure Oxide of Zinc to use to produce a paint that will meet the peculiar requirements of the Western climate. To preserve exposed wood and metal there is nothing like Stephens' Paint, as the big railroad and elevator companies have proven to their entire satisfaction.

If you're practical you'll use Stephens' Paint, and if you would like to know more about it.

The dealer mentioned below will gladly give you our interesting **Free Booklets** and color cards.

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THE GERMAN MASSES DEMAND FREE TRADE

Free Trade Opinion Grows in German Press Declares That People Are Too Highly Taxed on Necessaries, and That Protection is Dead Weight. English Policy Compared.

Germany is not without its free trade aspirations, in spite of the ring of tariffs which surrounds the country. Some recent articles in prominent German newspapers have been very remarkable testimony to this fact. For instance, the Gerliner Borsen Courier, published on May 28th, an article which said:

"All attempts to reform the finances of the empire will fail unless it is realized that our entire financial policy is wrong. Free trade England has an enormous surplus every year, and pays off its national debt at such a rate that, unless unforeseen circumstances arise, the debt will stand in 1909 at the figure at which it stood in 1889—viz., £697,000,000, after having reached £771,000,000 in 1903. On the other hand, not only Germany, but also the United States, Russia and France, all protectionist countries, can barely balance their accounts. This shows us that no lasting reform of our imperial finances is possible till we adopt more free trade principles; we must remove from the shoulders of our population the heavy burden of taxes on the necessaries of life.

"England, no doubt, also taxes food, but only articles of luxury, such as tobacco, sugar, spirits and wine, whereas Germany draws a fourth or a fifth of her entire customs revenue from the duties on corn, vegetables, and malt, and more than half from the duties on those articles together with petroleum, coffee and wine. The English income tax and death duties bring in enormous sums, while not pressing on the poorer classes, who only have to pay the comparative low duties on spirits, tea and tobacco.

"Of course our protective system cannot be dropped all of a sudden, as it would mean the ruin of those group such as the Agrarians, who are benefiting under the present system. But we must never forget the desirability of a gradual change in the direction of free trade, and as a beginning it is the duty of Liberals to prevent the new taxes being distributed in the old way, and pressing more hardly on the poorer classes than on those who draw the chief advantage from our system of protection."

Enrich the Capitalists.

Perhaps more noteworthy still is the article in the Berliner Tageblatt on the same day:

"It has been suggested that it is the duty of Liberals to set aside their sacred principles and help in the work of producing a lasting reform of the Imperial finances, which means that the Liberals are to help to carry various new direct taxes. If the proposed reforms were likely to be lasting such might indeed be the duty of Liberals; but this is not the case. If it is desired to place the finances of the German Empire on a sound basis one must get a clear view of the causes of the perpetual deficit and remove those causes instead of always inventing new taxes from every corner and laying ever fresh burdens on the shoulders of the German people.

"There can be no doubt that the reason of the evil lies in our mistaken financial policy. Our customs duties and indirect taxes have necessitated a gigantic army of officials, have increased the price of everything, and have added enormously to the expenses of Empire, states, municipalities and communes by the necessity of paying more for all materials required and of increasing the wages of employees and workmen. The latest "Bulow" tariff has necessitated an increase of official salaries in Prussia alone by over £7,000,000, and in the Empire by almost as much; the total increase for Empire, separate states and communes caused by our customs policy can be estimated at least £100,000,000.

"At the same time only a small portion of these duties which are paid by the German people in the increased price of their necessaries of life flows into the treasury; a much greater part goes into the pockets of a few great landowners and manufacturers, and the greatest part of all disappears in wasteful production. Baron Rheinbaben remarked last year that England is paying off her debt while we are increasing ours, but it must be remembered that England could not attempt to pay off her debt till she had adopted free trade, and that her period of protection was also that of a perpetual increase of her debt. It is a mistake to suggest that Germany could be as prosperous as England if she made her direct taxes as high; England gets a large revenue from her indirect taxes and purely fiscal customs duties which are far higher on so-called articles of luxury than those in Germany.

Luxuries and Necessaries.

"Germany could obtain far more revenue from brandy, wine, beer and has to pay so much for the necessaries of life—bread, meat eggs, butter, in fact, everything—are made so dear by the customs duties. If one was to pay so much for the necessaries one can afford less luxuries; and if, therefore, the latter are more taxed the consumption is reduced, the yield falls below expectation and the industry concerned is damaged. If the necessaries of life were not taxed our customs revenue could probably be doubled, and therefore our protective system may be said to directly hamper our revenue from indirect taxation. But it also hampers the revenue from direct taxation, as can be seen by remembering the tremendous strides in wealth which England made after the repeal of the Corn Laws, which had acted, as ours do now, as a dead-weight on national progress.

"Our great commercial development of which we hear so much, is chiefly due to our great increase of population, which naturally brings about an increase of consumption and thereby a growing amount of imported foodstuffs and raw materials, which have to be paid for by in creased exports. Another most serious reason for our bad financial condition is the ever increasing expenditure for the army and navy, and till we can come to some understanding with our neighbors for a reduction of armaments every increase of revenue from new taxes will be swallowed up by this Moloch.

"If we obtained the £20,000,000 more revenue from new taxes, as Dr. Paasche suggests, we shall in a few years be in as bad a financial condition as ever, unless we change our fiscal system and reduce our military expenditure."

LOST HIS LIFE IN RACE.

Swimmer Was Seized With Cramps—Valiant Efforts Made to Save Him.

Chicago, July 19—In sight of ten thousand persons, while women screamed and men ran shouting along the banks of the Chicago river, Al. G. Freeze, fifty-five years old, one of the contestants in the "Marathon swimming race," was drowned off Madison street yesterday.

Six or seven men leaped into the river to save him and several drownings were narrowly averted, some of the valiant swimmers being rescued from the murky waters only by the most strenuous efforts of the police.

While the rescuers were being saved, Freeze sank for the third time and was drowned. He was seized with what is known as "double cramp," a variety of water paralysis.

At the Van Buren street finish of the race, thousands, ignorant of the tragedy, being enacted a few blocks away, cheered the winner, S. G. Jensen, of the Illinois Athletic club. Anton Jaeger, of the same club, was second. Miss Anna Harris, the only woman contestant, came in sixteenth amid the tumultuous cheers of the crowd.

CASTRO EXPELS DEREUS.

Minister From Netherlands to Venezuela Displeases the President.

Caracas, Venezuela, July 23—President Castro has expelled J. H. Dereus, minister in residence of the Netherlands, from Venezuela. The minister's passports were sent to him by the Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs. With the passports Senor Paul sent a letter in which he said:

"In view of the opinions expressed in your published letter of April 9, President Castro, who is entrusted with guardianship of national decorum, declares you are incompetent to serve as a friendly medium in relations between this government and the Netherlands. Consequently he sends you your passports that you may leave Venezula."

Senor Paul has sent another letter to the foreign minister of the Netherlands in which he says in this connection, "This indespensible measure affects only Dereus; it will not alter the existing friendly relations between Venezuela and the Netherlands. Venezuela desires to cultivate their relation but through another diplomatic intermediary who would be a messenger friendship and harmony."

PLANS MASSACRE OF JEWS.

Famous Anti-Semitic Leader Has a Scheme to Wine Out Hebrews.

Berlin, July 22—A general slaughter of Jews throughout all Russia has been planned by M. K. Ruschevan, the famous anti-Semitic leader, according to information received here today. Ruschevan is said to have organized the horrible Kishineff program of 1903, which was the worst massacre in the history of the attacks on the Jews in Russia.

The statement made here says that Ruschevan's new plan contemplates simultaneous attacks on the Jews in practically every city in Russia, where they reside in great numbers. It is hinted that the massacres are arranged to begin on the Jewish new year, early in October. The plot is the most daring and astounding ever conceived by the anti-Semites, who, however, are believed to be pledged to the extermination of all Jews who cannot be driven from the country.

Profiting by former experiences, it is reported that the Jews are accumulating arms and instead of a one-sided massacre, this time it will be a man-to-man encounter in every case, if the information proves correct.

DAIRY INDUSTRY FIGURES

Show Increase in Production of Butter and Cheese.

Ottawa, July 22.—The census department has issued a bulletin on the dairy industry for last year. The tables are arranged for provinces and electoral divisions.

Products of all butter, cheese and condensed milk factories in 1906 amounted to $24,731,922. In 1905 it was $33,257,674, and last year $35,457,543. For cheese only, the increased value in the last seven years was $1,376,209 and butter $3,708,090.

Ontario and Quebec are great dairy provinces the former showing a substantial increase both in butter and cheese, but the latter a decreased cheese output, while materially increased butter figures.

These figures cover factories only, not domestic production.

A popular idea used to prevail that all teas were pretty much alike, but "Salada" Tea is proving a pleasant surprise to thousands of particular tea-drinkers. Sold by grocers everywhere. 59

HUSBAND AND SON CURED.

A Mother's Praise of Zam-Buk.

Oakwood, Victoria.

Dear Sirs,—I have great pleasure in stating that Zam-Buk cured my husband of barber's rash with twice rubbing. It also cured my little boy of a dreadfully bad arm after vaccination. I know of several other cures it has affected and I cannot speak too highly of it. I am sure if people once try it they will always use it. Yours truly, R. SAVILLE.

Zam-Buk is healing, soothing and antiseptic. It quickly heals wounds any skin troubles. Certain cure for piles. Sold by all druggists and stores, 50c a box, 3 for $1.25.

THIS IS THE GROWING TIME IN THE PROVINCES

Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec Receive Large Extensions of Territory—Financial Compensation for Manitoba a Subject for Negotiation—Representation of Smaller Provinces Safeguarded.

By a Staff Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 14—The premier introduced his resolution regarding the extension of provincial boundaries yesterday. The text of the resolution follows:—

Whereas petitions have been presented to the government and to this House from the legislative assembly of Manitoba, praying for an extension of the boundaries of the said province northward and eastward, and for an additional subsidy to the said province in lieu of the ownership of public lands in the territory to be so added,

Be it resolved:—

That it is expedient that the prayer of the said petitions should be acceded to, and that upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the said legislative assembly and by parliament, the boundaries of Manitoba be extended as follows:—

The northern boundary to be the sixtieth parallel of latitude; the western boundary to be the eastern boundary line of the province of Saskatchewan to the said sixtieth parallel; the eastern boundary to be the present eastern boundary as far north as the northeast corner of the province, thence on a straight line to the most eastern point of Island Lake, and thence on a straight line to the point where the eighty-ninth meridian of west longitude intersects the shore line of Hudson Bay.

And be it further resolved:—

That whereas notwithstanding the extension of territory above described, the ungranted lands of the crown in the territory to be added to the said province will still continue to be administered by the government of Canada for the purposes of the Dominion, and the said province will not have the public land as a source of revenue

It is just and equitable to recognize the increased cost of civil government which such extension of territory will occasion to the province, and in view of the premises, to make to the said province an increasing allowance by money payment, the amount of which should be the subject of negotiation between the government of Canada and the government of Manitoba.

And be it further resolved:—

That, upon the legislature of the province of Ontario consenting thereto, it is expedient to extend the boundaries of the said province, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the said legislature and by parliament, so as to include all the territory to the north of the said province lying between the extended boundaries of Manitoba above described and the waters of James Bay and Hudson Bay.

And be it further resolved:—

That, upon the legislature of the province of Quebec consenting thereto, it is expedient to extend the boundaries of the said province, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the said legislature and by parliament, so as to include all the territory to the north of the said province now known as Ungava, and extending to the waters of James Bay and Hudson Bay and the entrance thereto from the sea.

In brief this resolution asked the House:—

1—To affirm the proposed extensions of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

2—To affirm the principle that Manitoba be allowed a money grant instead of the crown land in the proposed addition.

So far as the extensions are concerned it is difficult to see how any other division of the unorganized territory could have been made with a pretension to justice.

No one has disputed Quebec's logical geographical right to Ungava. No other province borders on it. Every other province is separated from it by sea or by the province of Quebec, or both. No other province has claimed it or asked for it. Conditions of soil and climate seem to absolutely preclude the hope of sufficient population ever establishing itself in the territory to warrant its formation into a new province. Quebec offered to extend its provincial machinery over the region and declared its willingness to assume the burden of administering it. From the Dominion's standpoint it looks like a splendid opportunity to get rid of a region where the cost of administration must be disproportionately high and which promised to return little into the channels of Dominion revenue. On the other hand, because a provincial collects revenue from different sources than the Dominion, Quebec may be able to more nearly make the income balance the outlay.

The only argument advanced yesterday against this extension was that of the possible effect on the parliamentary representation from other provinces. The British North America act makes Quebec the "pivotal" province regarding representation at Ottawa. The province was given 65 members of the Federal house and the proportion between 65 and the population of Quebec determines the basis of representation for the Dominion. Owing to the settlement of the west and the non-increase of population in the eastern seaboard provinces, the increase of representation from the west has been accompanied by a decrease in the number of members from the Maritime provinces. A large increase in the population of Quebec by raising the limit of representation might further reduce the representation from these provinces. This apprehension was voiced by members from the three provinces concerned yesterday. It was allayed by the premier, who said the contingency was too remote to be of practical consideration, but that if it ever became real he would favor an amendment of the constitution guaranteeing to the Maritime provinces the numbers of members given them at confederation. Ungava, however, was not likely to become the home of a sufficiently large number of people to measurably affect the matter.

The extensions granted Manitoba and Ontario do not meet the demands of either province, but are as practicable a compromise as possible. To grant either province's demands was not possible without leaving the other smarting under a belief or wrong. Both provinces wanted practically all of southern Keewatin. The territory was divided by a line running northeastery from the corner of Manitoba to the Bay and each province given the contiguous portion. This gives Manitoba the harbors at the mouth of the Churchill and Nelson rivers. The territory north to the northerly limit of Alberta and Saskatchewan. That Manitoba gets the best of the bargain is apparently true, but that is not saying that the Manitoba government will be satisfied. There are rumors already to the contrary. Considering the character of that government this will awaken no surprise. While the Ontario government has said nothing as yet the party papers have made up for their silence. The Toronto News, which is busily demonstrating its change of ownership, sees in the division a mark of "unfriendliness" toward Ontario. That the "unfriendliness" was displayed by the Author of the universe does not debar the valiant hypocrite from charging it to the federal government. A glance at the map and a moment's sober reflection, however, must convince any open-minded man that no other division was possible without leaving one province under a perfectly reasonable belief that they had been discriminated against.

Against this the Manitoba members argued that a bill should have been brought in explicitly declaring the conditions of the extension. This was put out of business when Sir Wilfrid pointed out that the conditions were necessarily matters for negotiation; that though a bill were passed by King, Lords and Commons, it would still remain to be seen whether Manitoba would accept the terms. He proposed therefore to offer Manitoba the extension and invite the Manitoba government to confer as to the compensation for the lands. He was favorably disposed toward the claim that that province should receive an allowance for public buildings. Negotiation was not necessary with Ontario and Quebec because they were willing to take the lands.

The resolution carried with an amendment by Mr. E. M. MacDonald, of Picton, safeguarding the representation of the Maritime provinces.

WABAMUN.

Bulletin News Service.

At a meeting of the ratepayers of Sylvan school district on Monday last it was decided to build a cement block school building if at all possible. The meeting was well attended.

C. H. Dunn and Archie Ogilvie visited the capital city last week.

A school district has been formed just west of Sylvan school district and it is expected to start a school this season.

A. G. Bennett has a good crop of strawberries in his garden, which were raised from seeds, and W. C. Dunn has a fine showing of plants set out in June. Mr. Bennett also has a few apple trees bearing. All of which goes to show that the residents of Wabamun need not be long without fruit if they will take the trouble to raise it.

Mr. Page, of the Wabamun Trading Co., had business in Edmonton last week.

The government road between Wabamun and Stony Plain is being used a great deal now and the department of public works is to be commended for getting this piece of road finished, in view of the fact that much work has had to be dropped on account of shortage of funds.

Miss Minnie Miebach has been engaged to teach in Sylvan school district, and will commence her duties on Monday, July 20.

Wabamun, July 18.

CROPS IN STURGEON.

J. R. Boyle, M.P.P. for Sturgeon, has returned from a trip through the eastern section of his constituency in the vicinity of Pine Creek, and the Lobstick. The crops, Mr. Boyle says, never looked as well. The grain is ripening unto the harvest fully three weeks ahead of last year. In Tp. 56, range 22, west of the 4th, there is a field of barley which will be ready to cut in less than a week. Barring disaster the crop in the Sturgeon district this year will be a record one. There are some magnificent fields of oats, and where the farmers have used the English oats supplied by the government seed grain commission, they have met with very favorable results and are particularly well pleased in consequence.

The roads in the Sturgeon suffered from the rains in June, but are now again in fair shape. The government has done considerable road work in the district, particularly in the new settlements, providing outlets for the sections which are rapidly filling up. The Victoria trail from Fort Saskatchewan to Pakan is now completed and is in first class shape.

Mr. Boyle says there are many homestead seekers looking up locations in the Sturgeon, and that the arrivals during the spring were not long in getting their land broken up. The new settlements will be producing considerable crop next year.

MORINVILLE.

Bulletin News Service.

A pretty wedding took place at St. John the Baptist church on the 14th inst., when Miss Matilda Racine was married to Mr. Omer Houle. The bride was dressed in cream voile, with veil and orange blossoms. The young couple will make their future home in Edison.

A. Steffes left on Monday for South Dakota on a visit to relatives and friends.

Mr. Hergott, of Edmonton, is taking the management of the Alberta hotel. C. Lavallee, the present manager, is going north.

Morinville, July 21.