GRIESBACH.
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s: National Trust Building.
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eck, K.C. Public Administrator.
mery. C. F. Newell.
S. E. Bolton.
tors for the City of Edmonton,
l Bank of Canada, Bank of Can-
nk of Montreal, Hudson's Bay
nada Permanent Mortgage Cor-
, Canada Life Assurance Com-
. C. Permanent Loan and Sav-
., the Reliance Loan and Sav-
., the Dominion Permanent Loan
e Colonial Investment and Loan
dit Foncier Franco Canadien.
: McDougall street, near new
l Bank building.

hort, Hon. C. W. CROSS.
O. M. Biggar
, CROSS & BIGGAR
Advocates, Notaries, etc.
s at present in Cameron Block.
ew offices of Merchants Bank
da after May 1st, next.
Edmonton, Alta.
any and private funds to loan.

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es, Notaries, Etc Offices, Gariepy
nonton. Solicitors for the Canadian Ro-
, The Great West Life Assurance Com-
dard Loan Company Union Trust Com-
Sun and Hastings Savings & Loan Com-
., Dominion Life Assurance Co. Guarde-
ance Co.
Funds to Loan.
YLOR, M. A., L. L. B. J. R. BOYLE
FRID GARIEPY, B. A. B. C. L.

MEDICAL.

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er of the British and Canadian
Association.
, Fraser avenue, Hours, 1 p. m.
n.

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oney to Loan
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CTION SALE
RM, STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS
been instructed by D. H. Silas,
sell by public auction at his
e north half 31-55-22, five miles
th of Fort Saskatchewan, or
posite Mr. Hardisty's ranch, on
Y, THE 19TH NOVEMBER, '06
cing at 12.30 o'clock:
orrel mare, between 6 and 7
d; one brown mare, 6 years
bay horse, 5 years old; excel-
er; one bay horse, 6 years old.
t driver; one colt, born this
; one roan cow; one milk cow;
year old heifer; one two-year-
r; one red cow, one milk cow;
k cow (milker); one red cow;
wn cow; one spotted heifer;
lves; one "Empire" cream sep-
one churn, one Winchester
ne set of driving harness; two
working harness; one single
; one saddle and bridle; one
ne mower, one light rig, two
one breaking plough; one wa-
irty chickens (about); sundry
plements; forty-one sacks; one
" Binder, in first-class condi-
e 16-inch stubble plough; one
"King" harrow; one 4-horse
one 3-horse evener; quantity of
household furniture; bedding,
ensils, etc., complete.
S—$20 and under, cash; over
ount five months credit will be
furnishing approved Joint Lien
earing eight per cent interest;
cent discount for cash on cred-
nts. Mr. Silas is giving up
and the above articles will be
itively without reserve. Lun-
unch will be served at eleven
k.
G. A. GOUIN, Auctioneer.
-Opposite Canadian Northern
venue.

The Canadian Pacific Irrigation Project

(Scientific American)
(By Kittredge Wheeler)

The province of Alberta which is seven hundred miles long and four hundred miles wide is situated west of Saskatchewan east of British Columbia and north of Montana. The southern part of this great province is called Sunny Alberta and the name is well earned. It is a land of mild winters and a perennial sunshine. The soft kiss of the Japan current and the warm breath of Chinook winds are felt through its sheltered valleys and open plains, and horses and cattle range at will the winter through without being fed or sheltered.

The main water supply is the noble Bow River, which heads the great divide, well up in the very heart of the Rockies, whose peaks are covered with perpetual snow; whose deep and rugged chasms are the glacier's home, and therefore the source of an inexhaustible water supply—the winter's store for summer's need. Unlike many other rivers, the banks of the Bow are not deep-cut below the plain, but are near the lands to be irrigated and the supply at low water is more than double the demand.

In Canada all the rivers belong to the crown, and and are under the immediate supervision of the government; they are measured and meted out by government officials, so that the water right is as good as the land title, and the stipulated supply is guaranted with both.

The great tract to be irrigated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company lies in southern Alberta between Calgary and Medicine Hat. It is one hundred and fifty miles in length and forty miles in width, lying between Red Leer River on the north and the Bow River on the south, and through its very centre runs the iron way of the Transcontinental Railway.

This great irrigation block is the largest individual block on the continent, comprising over 3,000,000 of acres and it presents the happy combination of irrigable and non-irrigible areas in desirable portions for grazing and crops, for ordinary and intensive farming.

In laying out this undertaking, the block has been subdivided into three main divisions of eastern, central and western sections, containing about 1,000,000 acres each. The irrigation development is beginning with the western section.

The great plain comprising the block has a natural incline from west to east of some eleven hundred feet, and lends itself readily to the location of the great canal and secondary ditches. The main canal of the western section heads in the Bow River about two miles east of Calgary, and is 17 miles in length; it is 60 feet in width on the bottom and [illegible] on the water line, and it carries 10 feet of water. It terminates in a terminal reservoir 1 miles long, 1-2 mile wide and 40 feet deep. From this reservoir extend the secondary canals A, B, and C, which are 30 feet wide at the bottom and 60 feet wide at the water line, and these carry 8 feet of water, and their combined length is 150 miles. From these secondary canals the distributing ditches run over the plains, aggregating in the great western section alone a total length of some 800 miles, making a grand total for the western section of 967 miles of main water channels, exclusive of the farmer's laterals.

In most other irrigation projects on this continent the general plan has been to carry water in a secondary canal or ditch to a point near a considerable area to be irrigated, and then leave the farmers to combine in digging ditches, at their own expense, to deliver the water to their several farms; but this company is making is making the signal departure of carrying the water direct to each individual farm, leaving nothing for the farmer to do but open up the small furrow laterals on his own lands.

The construction of the canal in the western section with its hundreds of miles of secondary canals and distributing ditches has been a large and expensive undertaking. The engineering surveys have been rigidly scientific and exaustively performed, the contours of the entire western section being located to 5-foot intervals. In the two remaining sections of over 2,000,000 acres it is intended to complete the topographical surveys to show contour elevation within the remarkably close scale of one foot, and in all the sections, the maps issued show the exact acreage of irrigable land on each farm.

The total excavation in the main canal of the western section was approximately 2,500,000 cubic yards; secondary canals A, B, and C, about 5,000,000 cubic yards, and in the distributing ditches 750,000 cubic yards, making a grand total excavation for the western section of 8,250,000 cubic yards. At one point it was necessary to cut away the top of a jutting cliff 1,080 feet long, 180 feet wide and 100 feet deep.

Steam shovels and small construction locomotives were used in excavating the large canals and ditches and in carrying out the earth, and wherever possible elevating graders were used, employing steam and horse power. In the construction of banks the greatest care and skill have been shown. The porous surface soil has been stripped off and the harder clay and excavated soils have been used for filling in depressions and buildin gin the banks. In building the banks the soil was put on in layers, wetted down, and then packed by rollers to make them strong and water-tight, so there is little danger of breakage or loss from seepage. The soil through which the canals are dug is very hard and clayey, so there is little seepage or erosion.

The intake receives the water as has been stated, from the Bow River some two miles below Calgary, and when the water was first let on, although only two of the twenty headgates were open, that is, only one tenth of its possible flow, yet in the very short space of forty-six hours the water had reached the extreme end of the main canal, a distance of seventeen miles, and the difference of level at the intake and the end of the canal was only one inch. This was a remarkable slowing and speaks well for the engineerings skill displayed in locating and constructing the canal.

A large amount of heavy timber has been used in the construction. At the great intake, just below Calgary, for the protection of the headgates, a double row of heavy pilling has been driven along the river's front for several hundred yards. Farther down the main canal a large spillway has been introduced by means of which, in case of needed repair, or for any other other cause, the water can be entirely drained off into the Bow River.

At several points on the main and secondary canals the slop of country necessitated the construction of falls or "drops" which carry the water safely to thel evels below without erosion of sides or bed.

If the same proportion of mileage and excavation obtains in extending the irrigation system through the central and eastern sections of the block, this scheme will ultimately embrace a total of $2,900 miles of canal, and the excavation of the enormous mass of 24,750,000 cubic yards of material.

The Bow River has an abundant natural storage, not only in the deep snows and mighty glaciers of the Rockies, but also in the many mountain lakes which pour their overflow into the river. Devils Lake alone is 12 miles long, 1-2 miles wide and 40 feet deep and its great basin is available for storage, in addition there are many other places where the storage of enormous bodies of water can be effected, but the river has in itself a capacity of 6,000 cubic feet per second during the irrigation season.

It may be of special interest to note that the water is being supplied to the farmer in this great scheme at 50 cents per acre per annum, the duty being 1 cubic foot per second, flowing continuously for 150 acres, and in selling irrigable land an allowance of 10 per cent of the area is made for the space to be occupied by farm buildings, etc. Demonstration farms have been opened in the western section, and next year will show the wonderful possibilities of the irrigation of land under this canal in Southern Alberta.

In comparison with other irrigation undertakings the project of the Canadian Pacific Company is the largest on this continent and ranks with the great irrigations chemes of the world I have ridden on donkeys or walked over the rich irrigation strip of old Egypt, but Egypt, from Cairo to the First Cataract of the majestic Nile, is small in comparison with the great domain contained in the irrigation block.

The abundant water supply, the easy slope of the land, the rich and level country through which the great canal runs, with all the possibilities of the most diversified farming, the happy combination of grazing and irrigable lands in the same quarter section, the absolute security of the water right from the Crown, and the supply of water needed during the irrigation season guaranteed by the Dominion Government—all these conditions promise a bright future for irrigation in Southern Alberta.

It is filling up rapidly with farmers from the Western and Central States Ninety-five per cent of the present settlers in this part of the province are Americans. This great irrigation block has room for half a million people and a capacity to feed two millions. The Canadian Pacific Railway has entrusted the development and completion of this great project to Mr. J. S. Dennis, a well-known civil engineer of the Dominion, now assistant to the second vice-president of the road and his skill and indomitable determination have had much to do with its present realization and its great future possibilities.

MANITOBA'S CASE.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—The province of Manitoba has submitted its "case," consisting of several printed pages, to the Dominion Government in support of its claim for an extension of its boundaries. This claim will be heard at Ottawa on Nov. 12. The case sets forth that in 1870 at confederation Manitoba had an area of 13,500 square miles. in 1881, the population having increased the limits of the province were enlarged, west, north and east so as to give a total area of 154,000 square miles. The question arose with the province Ontario as to the location of the boundaries, which being referred to the Privy Council resulted in 1884 in a decision reducing Manitoba's area from 154,000 square miles to 73,732 square miles, which is the present area of the province. Before the judgment of the Privy Council Manitoba had asked for an extension of provincial boundaries west to the 102nd meridian and north to Hudson's Bay.

The northern extension was asked so that the Province might have Fort Churchill on Hudson's Bay. It is claimed that the Hudson's Bay route had been for a period of 200 years the only means of communication with the civilized world, that it was the route by which early settlers were brought in by Lord Selkirk, that any seaport on Hudson's Bay would be nearer to Manitoba than any other province, and that in the near future it will necessarily be embraced within municipal organization. Furthermore the farming community of Manitoba have a more direct stake in the Hudson's Bay route than the people of the other provinces. In 1901 the Manitoba legislature unanimously passed a resolution declaring that as the area of the province is small compared with that of most of the other provinces, while the machinery of Government is sufficient to maintain a much larger territory, there are districts adjacent to Manitoba which should be joined to it, as their agricultural educational and commercial interests are in a great measure common and they could be more economically administered as a part of the province. Therefore the legislature prayed that the boundary of Manitoba might be extended northward to Hudson's Bay. In the years 1902, 1905 and 1906 similar resolutions were adopted by the Manitoba Legislature, asking for an enlargement of the provincial boundary and reciting the reasons for the same. When the bills creating the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were before the Federal Parliament representations from Manitoba again urged the extension of the Provincial boundary to the northward, and speaking on the autonomy bills, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the demand of Manitoba was entitled to fair consideration.

The Manitoba representatives argue that the population of Manitoba having increased from 62,260 in 1881 to 360,000 in 1906, the province, on the broad principle of equity and right is entitled to have its contracted area materially increased. Furthermore it is entitled to an increased area to enable it to occupy the independent position contemplated by the spirit of confederation and to be placed upon a proportionate equality as to area with the other provinces.

TROUBLE AT THE SUGAR FACTORY

Raymond, Oct. 25. — Raymond has reached an importance which entitles us to everything going, and as labor agitation is so important a consideration elsewhere, to be in the swim, we must have at least a suggestion of it here. The first intimation the manager had of disquietude was on Monday, when the firemen preferred a request that they be given eight hour shifts instead of twelve, with the same pay they were getting. That concession was not made, but an agreement was decided upon which gave the firemen $3.25 per day working a twelve hour shift.

Some agitation was made looking to the involving of the whole working force for an advance in pay, although who the agitators were or what was demanded by them could not be learned.

Mr. Ellison, the manager, was very emphatic in his statement to the effect that the factory would be shut down before demands regarded as unreasonable would be complied with.

It is claimed that most of the men were satisfied with their compensation and were not in sympathy with the movement attempted by a few malcontents, and at present everything is going smoothly.

Mr. Ellison said the wages being paid by the Knight sugar factory are in advance of what men are receiving for the same work in the factories throughout the inter-mountain region.

The crews are settling to their work and the output of sugar is increasing it being about eight hundred bags daily.

Beets have been coming in lively and the supply on hand guarantees no lack of them unless the storm should continue some days.

A rumor to the effect that the factory will not open next year is most persistent, though the management is decidedly non-committal as to confirmation or denial. It is said that some of the directors are not satisfied with the support beet raisers have given the factory and are of the opinion that a shut down for a year would produce a salutary effect.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Fort Saskatchewan, Oct. 27—The new ten foot sidewalk on Government street is completed and adds much to the appearance of this part of the town.

Mr. John Kennedy and family, who have been among the old residents of the Fort for so long, have removed to Edmonton.

Mr. and Mrs. Yould, of Kentville, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Turner.

The stork, which paid a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tercier on Saturday, was unusually generous, leaving both a son and a daughter.

Mr. J. Harvey, of the Harvey, Simons company, has removed into his fine new house.

Mr. F. Fraser-Simms and Mr. Friday and Saturday in the Fort.

Richardson, of Edmonton, spent

Rev. A. E. Forbes, Mrs. Forbes and several others intend going to Vegreville on Monday, 29th inst., to be present at the opening of the new hospital there.

The Alberta Grain company's new elevator here commenced operations last week and grain is already coming in fast. They are buying all kinds of grains. The Brackman-Ker elevator is also doing a brisk business.

Count Oscar Von Bodenhausen will have to stand trial on Tuesday, 30th inst., on a charge of shooting cattle belonging to William Burnett and John McGee. The Count is out on bail at present for $1,000.

Mr. Eugene Clark, late of the Fort, but now of Vegreville, is renewing old acquaintances today.

VERMILION.

Vermilion, Oct. 27—A special meeting of the town council was held last evening to meet General Superintendent Brown, of the C. N. R., with the object of arranging for immediate fire protection for the town. Mr. Brown spoke in a very cordial manner and said the company would grant the council permission to instal two hydrants connecting with the tank supply pipe and would also give them the use of their pumps, both at the foot of the hill and in the round house. Mr. Brown also stated the company intended in the near future to fence and fix up the block in front of the town which was set apart for a park.

A very pleasant social evening was given by the people of the Methodist church on Thursday to celebrate the Harvest Thanksgiving. A supper was set out by the ladies in Craig's hall and was followed by a concert which was well attended and was certainly a great credit to the organizers.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Henry returned last evening from a short visit to the Capital, and are now settled in their new home. Mr. Henry, in company with Mr. R. Mitchell, has taken a three-year lease of the Vermilion hotel, owned by Mr. E. Connors, who is going back to Rainy River for a time.

KILLED BY WHISKEY.

Strathcona Plaindealer: A horrible tragedy is reported from Blackfalds, which resulted in the death of a five-year-old boy named Charles Stevenson. The evidence of the father at the inquest tells the story.

He testified that he had purchased a bottle of whiskey on Monday, Oct. 8th, and on going to bed had placed it under his pillow. In the morning he took a drink from the bottle and went to sleep again. When called sometime later by his wife the child who had slep in the same bed with him was drinking out of the bottle. He took it away from the boy, corked it, and threw it under the bed. Witness had his breakfast and went to work. During the forenoon he was sent for by his wife and as soon as he reached home he telegraphed and 'phoned for Dr. Simpson. The doctor arrived about noon and remained until eight or nine o'clock at night. The boy died about five o'clock next morning.

The verdict of the jury was as follows: "In our opinion Charles Steve Stevenson died through misadventure, the cause of death being acute alcoholism, caused by drinking a quantity of whiskey. We attach no blame to anyone."

FLOATING STONE LAKE.

Floating Stone Lake, Oct. 23.—Grading began last week on the sloughs at Floating Stone Lake.

John Bull of White Fish Lake who has been quite ill in Saddle Lake the past week passed through Floating Stone to-day on his return home.

Mr. Vincent Smith of Good Fish Lake has now gone to his homestead at Island Lake to make ready for the keeping of his cattle this winter.

Mr. Batty, Indian agent at Saddle Lake, accompanied by his wife visited the Indian schools at White Fish and Good Fish on Thursday and Friday of last week. On Saturday they visited Mr. and Mrs. Greenstreet.

WHITFORD.

Whitford, Oct. 26.—Andrew Shandre thrashed 3,000 bushels of wheat and oats with a ten horse power machine last week.

The ladies of the district gave a successful concert in the school house here on the 19th inst.

Thos. Hall is in charge of the government road work in the neighbourhood of the new ferry across the Saskatchewan at Shandro where the precipitous approaches to the river are being reduced to grades suitabl for heavy loads. This means increased facilities of travel to Vegreville and Mundare.

Jas. Brown has charge of road work towards Soda Lake.

Mr. Shaw of Kent Co., Ont. a brother of Mrs. R. L. Huston is visiting friends here.

A coroner's jury at Saskatoon exonerated Dr. Belyea from all blame for the death of Thos Matthewson who expired in the dental chair in the office of Dr. Belyea The expert testimony adduced in the case showed Ethyl Chloride, the anaesthetic administered was a safe drug.

C. W. Bloatock & Co. of Reegina have purchased 1000 acres adjoining a lake 70 miles southwest of Saskatoon in 27—13 west of the 3rd meridian and will commence the manufacture of cement. The lake in question contains very rich marl beds.

Engineer H. B. Proudford stated to the Board of Trade Saskatoon that it would cost $250,000 to dam the BSaskatchewna at Saskatoon to obtain 10,000 h. p.

The fuel situation in Saskatoon is serious. Com. Weer said last week there were not more than 50 tons of coal in the city. Sunthoa domestic coal is unobtainable owing to the at Fernie and Lethbridge.

ANSELL UP TODAY.

(Friday's Daily)

The Ansell case is up in the police court this afternoon and preliminary evidence to establish a case of false pretences in respect of a $10 check cashed by Edward B. Hopkins, of the Edmonton News Co., is being heard as the Bulletin goes to press. E. B. Cogswell is acting for the prosecution and J. E. Wallbridge for the defence.

The charge of fraud laid by Kenneth C. Pickel against both Mr. and Mrs. Ansell was first called. Mr. Wallbridge moved that as there was nothing to connect Mrs. Ansell with the case the charge against her be dismissed, and that the charge against Ansell be laid over. Mr. Cogswell consented to the dismissal of Mrs. Ansell and the magistrate thereupon discharged her. By consent of the attorneys the Pickel charge against Ansell will probably come up on Monday.

Edmund B. Hopkins was next placed on the witness stand and examined by Mr. Cogswell as to the representations which induced him to part with the $10 for Ansell's check.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY

Bulletin Special.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 3.—Advices are received from Portland, of the arrest there of Betah Smith, said to be a son of the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Winnipeg, for a series of eight forgeries, in all of which the name of Frank L. Kerr, of Wadhams & Kerr Bros., was used. The eight fraudulent cheques totalled $150. These were passed upon Portland business houses within a fortnight. Smith has freely confessed, saying he expected remittances and intended making restitution. After incarceration, he is said to have attempted self-destruction by hanging himself with his suspenders to the cell door grating.

RECOMMENDED MERCY

Bulletin Special.

Belleville, Ont., Nov. 2.—The celebrated Kleingbell murder trial was concluded at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the fall assizes, before Justice Britton. The jury had been out just four and a half hours, when they returned with the following verdict, "We find Ferdinand Kleingbell guilty of manslaughter, with a strong recommendation to mercy."

SASKATCHEWAN COMMISSION.

Regina Leader: The members of the municipal commission held a preliminary meeting yesterday, the members of both the urban and rural sections of the commission being present. The chair was occupied by J. W. Smith and Premier Scott, Hon. J. H. Lamont and Hon. J. A. Calder were present during a considerable portion of the proceedings.

The question as to the matters on which it was specially desirable that evidence should be taken was gone minutely into, as well as the itinerary. In all probability another session of the full commission will be held before the public meetings commence. The rural section of the commission will do its work first, sitting possibly at some twelve or fifteen points as may be found necessary. The urban section of the commission will hold sittings at about eight points throughout the province.

The local improvement districts of Saskatchewan will be invited to submit evidence before the commission bearing upon the question of municipal government, and the government will pay the expenses of one witness from each district, the expenses of additional witnesses having to be borne by the districts sending them. When all the evidence has been taken, the commission will likely have the assistance of some recognized municipal expert in dealing with the evidence and preparing the report upon which in all likelihood the government will base their municipal act.

WHY AMERICANS ARE POURING INTO CANADA.

(Thursday's Daily)

The Sioux City, Iowa, Farmer's Tribune, in a recent issue has the following to say why the great numbers of Americans are selling out in the United States and removing to Canadian West:

"As we look at the proposition, people are going to Canada for the simple reason that there still greater opportunities in that country for making money on the farm than there are in the United States. The large farmer in the corn belt of the United States is selling his quarter, his half or his section of land for big prices; he takes that money and puts it into Canadian land and thereby trades, doubles it and moree often quadruples his holdings. He is looking into the future. He has watched the rise of land in his own country during the last thirty years, and he realizes advance in values is sure hte settlement of Canadian soil. He is preparing himself to reap a profit by its advancement, and thereby make himself and his posterity rich. There are no people on the face of the earth who value land so highly as do the Americans, and it is for that reason it appears to us, that so many are at present moving onto Canadian soil.

WESTERN ITEMS.

Mrs. Wm. Faitly, of Innisfail died last week in Toronto and was buried at Owen Sound.

The Meethodist church at Alix held its anniversary last Sunday when Rev. its anniversary last Sunday when Rev. T. C. Buchanan preached.

H. M. Lien, Edberg, Alta. threhed 1211 bushels of wheat that averaged

Rev. William Reid of Innisfail has accepted a call to the Baptist Tabrenacle in the city of Lethbridge.

Wetaskiwin hockey boys have organized a chlub with the following officers:—

Hon. Pres., A.R. Dickson; Pres., W. W.W Sharpe; Secy—Treas., Chas D. E. Bailey and the above officers; W. Enman Executive Com., T. G Breen, Forbes.

T. G. Breen was elected delegate to attend a meeting at Lacombe on Nov. 2nd, to organize the Central Alberta Hockey League

A coroner's jury at Saskatoon exonerated Dr. Belyea from all blame for the death of Thos Matthewson who expired in the dental chair in the office of Dr. Belyea The expert testimony adduced in the case showed Ethyl Chloride, the anaesthetic administered was a safe drug.

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MINBURN.

Minburn, Alta., Oct. 26.—Minburn is one of the finest and best located townsites along the C.N.R. is now rapidly pushing ahead and although being one of the last to be surveyed which was only about two months ago has already erected buildings and others expected to be built soon. Among those at present are a post office of no mean character, a general store and a lumber yard. Each of the two above mentioned business places in Minburn any Eastern town or city would be proud of. Several town lots are sold and many business men are speaking strongly of building a feed stable, hotel, restaurant also bakery.

The lay of the land adjoining the townsite and for miles around is excellent and of good rich soil. In the immediate townsite the soil being lighter makes it a beautiful spot for a good healthy town, not enough a good healthy town, not enough stone to incumber work but sufficient to build. Farther east more stone exists making the land harder to work and it is still a little soil. South it is a little more rolling but good soil. About four miles west is Birch Lake. North of Minburn and mostly settled is some of the best land in Alberta, and excellent roads lead to Minburn in all directions. Minburn is also situated in the midst of some of the best settlers in the North-West, no foreign element to speak of, all English speaking and of the eastern or southern energetic farmers.

Plenty of fuel close to town. Small quantities of coal have been found near.

Weekly Page of Fashion Notes

AN OUTFIT FOR THE BOY

Clothing the boy is quite an item of expense if all the young man's outfit must be purchased ready made. Furthermore, many a mother prefers to fashion the lad's clothes and for her benefit the accompanying suggestions are given. The shirt waist shown has shaped yokes and three box pleats in front. The sleeve is finished with a narrow cuff close with links. The collar may be made on the waist or the neck finished with a neck band for Eton or other linen collars. Linen, madras or flannel are the materials most used for boys' waistes. The

trousers are simply made and cut after the latest mode. Pockets on the side make the boy feel that he has true descendant of his father and are very convenient. Slides are provided for a leather belt. Cheviot, serge or homespun may be the material used for the trousers and for the medium size the pattern calls for 5-8 yards of 54 inch material. For the waist 2 2-3 yards of 36 inch material are needed.

A SUGESTION IN SERGE.

Serge is one of the tried and true fabrics which mothers everywhere utilize for children's dresses. A dress of this material which has been a favorite those who make the smart frocks is sketched. The waist portion is tucked and box plaited in pleasing effect while the skirt falls full from the long-waisted belt. The latter feature may be omitted in the dress for a small girl and either petticoats or bloomers may be worn with it and be of the same color. From the medium size the dress requires 2 2-3 yards of 44 inch material.

A BECOMING FROCK IN SHIRT WAIST STYLE.

The shirt waist model is largely used by mothers for fashioning all young girl's gowns. The new models for these show a quantity of plaits and one of the kind is sketched.

Two box plaits at each side of the front are combined with tucks stitched to yoke depth in front and to the waist in back while the backs are combined in

the skirt. The dress is one very attractive in light worsted or serge and enough for any kind of wear. For a simple party frock is desired the neck may be cut low in Dutch square cut with elbow sleeves to complete it. Then a soft silk or cloth might serve as material. For the medium size dress requires 4 1-2 yards of 44-inch goods.

PUBLIC SALE

I am authorized by Mr. Fred. Fulling, who is closing out his farm property, to sell all of his farm, 8 miles north and 2 miles west of Edmonton, and 5 miles east of St. Albert, on Wednesday, November 14th, 1906, beginning at 10 a.m. The following list of property:

4 GOOD DRAFT HORSES.
3 YEARLING DRAFT COLTS.
6 GOOD YOUNG MILCH COW.
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