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Could we read the hearts of every man meet, what a load of sorrow and despair aid be disclosed. Indiscretions and cod Discusses have caused more physical er the seed is sown, and sooner the seed is sown, and sooner

WE CURE OR NO PAY. mental, physical or sexual dwarfs. Our New Method Treatment will Stop all Unsatural Losses, Purify the Blood, Strengthen the Nerves, Pestore Vitality, and make a man of you. If you are in trouble, call and consult us. Consultation is Free. We treat and core Drains, Blood Diseases, Varioucele, Stricture, Unnatural Discharges, Gleet, Kidney and Bladder Diseases. No cutting or operations. No detention from business. Everything confidential. Consultation Free. Books Free. Question Blank Froe for Home Treatment.

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FROM THE NORTH WEST storey frame house and that he purchased 320. acres of land. I asked him show he liked his adopted home. "Oh, very well," he replied. "I suppose we have got to like it." I might say that Mr. Houston is erecting a large two-storey frame house and that he purchased 320. acres of land this ANOTHER INTERESTING LETTER

John W. Young, of The Planet Staff, Tells of Some of his Experiences While Travelling Through Edmonton

never come singly. The stage drive from Edmonton to Fort Saskatchewan devour, but they will acknowledge they some farm machinery. He, however, Owing to the frequent rains of the past two years, the road in many places was and is under water. Prior to this time, owing to the undulating nature time, owing to the undulating nature and the many natural species of insect that sleeps with the speci always dry, but the two rainy years strange to say, the easiest method of out meeting one despite the fact that road making is just to make ditches. I left home on Friday. the fall to the Saskatchewan being much more than sufficient to drainfall the water.

But I candidly confess that I did the a housefly. I never before knew that he was so many. The Alberta the water.

In the early morning, I left Edmonton on the stage, which proved to be a two-horse democrat made by Wm. Gray & Sons. There was only one seat was a rack such as the butchers use for carrying lambs. This rack was used for holding the mail bags, and in kind enough to insinuate it was a black sheep, but never mind. This all happened and I was the poor victim of such unkind jibes because some young lady had, been engaged to teach school somewhere, and was to occupy the seat of honor with the stage driver, an old-timer, named Charles Stuart, and in whose honor several songs have been written, including "Bonnie Prince Charlie," and others.

The road along the south Bank of river ascends and descends several Although the country has only been settled about ten years and less, it would surprise you to see how the land has already been cleared and fenced and the splendid farm houses to be met with everywhere. There is one thing that makes all visitors open their eyes and that is the grain fields. The farmand as you pass the fields of wheat and oats, you wonder how they can grow so. I was at a loss for, a word to describe the grain fields of the Edmonton District, and would have been yet in 'all probability, had I mot come They have suggested a word, the word I wanted-Mussive. When you see fields of grain with the straw nearly six feet long, and the heads so close together that you can look across the tops from an elevation and see nothing but heads, and when you learn the fields will thresh from 30 to 60bu. to the acre. you can well believe it and you, too, would want to call them massive. The out fields, too, are a revelation and I don't suppose you could see anything like them any-where. Where in the world would you hear farmers grumbling if their oat fields didn't turn out 90 bushels to the acre. Yed you do here once in a while, when something unforseen hap-pens to a field and some farmer has to be satisfied with 70 bushels to the acre while his neighbor harvests 90 or a hundred busnels per acre. The farmer cannot realize these things un-til he sees the oat fields of northern Alberta. The farmers from the States, especially from Iowa, have been visiting this section in flocks this year and all are much impressed with the country and many of them have bought lands, and others are coming back in the spring to homestead. They were carrying samples of the grain, secur-ed from the fields, and were showing it to all they met, and marvelling au it.

This fertile district is 192 miles north

of Calgary, yet there is a flourish settlement of farmers 600 miles further north than this where wheat is raised. In fact the settlement is so far morth that the wheat they raise is ground there and all sold in the far morta country.

I didn't see or learn all this during the stage ride, but I saw la grand farming country and splendid crops, and nice farm houses, and the troads oo, notwithstanding all that has been said about them, were for the most part as good as at home, and far better than they were in Kent county after ten years of settlement. A remarkable thing noticed in connection with the roads here is that they dry up twice as rapidly as they do at home, but, when it is wet the mud is awful, t sticks like coal tar and runs like

If you desire to learn all about country, take a 26 mile ride by at 40 mile route, and you will learn many things. I did and tiring at last of lookthings. I did and tiring at last of looking at a country where grain and roots grow wonderfully large and the best in quality, I thought I would perhaps chat with the little school teacher on the front seat. Noticing that her accent was strongly tinctured with the inflection peculiar to the land of the Rose, I, as a sort of leader, politely enquired what part of England claimed her as its own. "H'm not from Hengland hat tall. H'm from Hontario," was the aspirated response that lapsed me into a silence from which I never recovered until safely in the hotel at Fort Saskatchewan. I haven't tried to strike up any acquaintances since.

Banff, Sept., 14, 1901, is found everywhere-in your soup, in Certain interesting experiences your tea, and he takes a special delight in committing suicide in the milk pitcher. The people of this land can have the housefly. I was warned to

houseflies live on you and what you to wake you up, and they also are kind enough to kiss you good night. They cling to the wall in such numbers on large enough to hold two, and behind the people in the west have a new kind was a rack such as the butchers use of wall paper. I will say this for them, however, that they are not at all partial and it is immaterial to them whether they eat your dinner or eat you. with the mail bags I was bundled, as They aren't at all bashful, and need meek as any lamb. Somebody has been no introduction, and if you are at all in doubt as to what they are you can read the handwriting on the wall. At Fort Saskatchewan I met many

old Ontario people, and saw the two younger members of the firm of Mor-ris Brothers. There are four of them. They came from Blenheim, Ont., and have a large store in Edmonton, and a branch in Fort Saskatchewan. I saw a buck-board ,made by the Chat-

ham Manufacturing Co., for the Mounted Police in 1887. It was still in good condition, and had been sold to a farmer for \$40. I often see the Chatwagon, and Gray & Sons' carriages. In fact Chatham is renowned for three hills and then runs along past some of the finest farms you will see anywhere. things in Alberta, the Chatham wag-on, the Gray carriage, and her color-ed population. This last I ran up against everywhere.

Late in the afternoon I reached the home of George Gould, whom I found comfortably esconsed with his family about four miles from town. Mr. Gould was formerly a farmer in Dawn township, but now he is a Northern Alberta farmer, owning 320 acres of land. His house is situated on an upland called Partridge Hill. A hundred yards ers here all practise mixed farming, from the house is a deep ravine, at the bottom of which Ross Creek flows. This is a little stream full of rapids, and in it the water is always.

running and makes music all the day. The land in many places is well tim-bered with Balm of Gilead and poplar, and is covered with hazel, raspberry, wild rose, saskatoon and black curran bushes. The black currents are very similar to the tame fruit of that name

The land is very undulating and hilly around here, and there are a number of small lakes. Owing to the past two wet seasons many of the hollows in the hills have been filled with water. As an instance , I may say that the hay field of George Gould some 15 acres in extent, is now under water There is no necessity for the water to be there, as there is a splendid fall. and a little ditching is all that is necessary. But here the farmers don'tand the authorities don't-seem to realize the value of ditching. In one case they spent about 80 days putting a piece of corduroy along a tow place in the road, where half that time spent in digging a ditch would have made a permanent improvement. Of course he country is young, and as yet the farmers dont need the land.

The breaking is a great deal easier than in Kent. The farmers first burn over the land and kill the bushes. The grass grows, the next year and again the ground to be cleared is burned over in the fall, In the spring or early sum-mer the land is ploughed, the roots and sticks picked up and burned. The land is then harrowed and cultivated and and he has about 30 head of cattle. The cattle feed on the wild grass and pea vine, the latter of which they are very fond. They rustle outside all winter for their living and do exceedingly well. Only the milch cows come

to the stack in the barn yard at night. The country in the vicinity of Fort Saskatchewan is peculiarly settled. Across the river is a large French settlement, northeast, is a settlement of Russians, southeast is a German settlement, and south is a settlement of Parry Sounders, and all are doing well. The Germans are credited with being the best class of settlers and their neighbors say that they are prospering greatly, or as one man pugit, "I would like to own a farm in the German settlement because if I didn't like it I could alaays sell it to my neighbors." Plainly, the Germans, by carefulness and frugality, are becoming able to purchase the farms near their own, and will soon be wealthy and prosperous farmers, with good big farms.

farms.

The Parry Sounders, too, are proving good settlers, and the shrewdness and good judgment of the C./P./R., in furnishing the farmers who were unable to make a living in Parry Sound with transportation and allowing the men three years to pay for their tickets has been demonstrated and all are proving a good class of settlers. The town of Edmonton secured this concession from the C. P. R., by sending delegates.

There are a few ex-residents of one will please any address.
Windsor, One will please a few ex-residents of Kent country settled near Partridge Hill besides Geo. Gould. Just across the road from the last named farmer is Robert Houston, once of Dresden, later of Turtle Mt., Dakota but now of Northern Alberta. Mr. Houston

chased 320 acres of land this year. John Whetson, on e a farmer near Dresden, told me that he had left Kent county over twenty years ago an igone to the Red River Valley. He sold his farm there for \$3,000, when helgo the Turtle Mt. fever, and went to Dakota. The land was fertile enough, but warm winds dried up the crops ,and Mr. Whetson was glad ten years ago, trek to Western Canada. When he reached Calgary he had to drive all

always dry, but the two rainy years have spoiled many of the roads and the country is confronted for a minute with the question of road-making, strange to say the easiest method of court with the question of road-making, strange to say the easiest method of court with the question of court with the question of road-making, strange to say the easiest method of court with the question of court with the question of court with the question of road-making, strange to say the easiest method of court with the question of road-making, strange to say the easiest method of court with the question of road-making, strange to say the easiest method of court with the question of road-making, strange to say the easiest method of court with the question of road-making. working 320 acres which they have rented for this year. They had sin about 125 acres of wheat and expected to have about 4,000 bushels of wheat. In addition to this rented land, Duncan Cranston has a homestead of '160 acres. Everybody says that the Craneat. They come early in the morning ston boys will make lots of money this year. Robert and John Hare, formerly of Euphemia, township, have 160 acres each, and are doing well. Then there rainy days that the tenderfoot thinks is Harry Burns, who came to whis dis-the people in the west have a new kind trict about three years ago. He already has a half-section all paid for, and nearly half of it is sunder cultivation. Richard Gordon is another of the typical settlers. "Is this a good country," I asked

"Why, certainly, man, surely sure 'ly," said Dick, as he is familiarly call-ed by his friends. "Where will you find a field of wheat like that," continued Mr. Gordon, pointing to a field of wheat a neighbor was harvesting.
"Well, I did hear him say he expected to harvest about 30 bushels to

the acre off that 25 acres," said I. "Well, you can just bet that that field will yield 50 bushels to the acre. know because I have seen it. I wouldn't believe that the land here would no this until I saw it and I don't suppose you could convince any man from Ontario without showing him," said farmer Gordon. "Why I have seen fields of oats here yield 125 bushels to the acre and a yield of 100 bushels is common." The farmers were just in the midst of their har-vest, about Sept. 5th.

Donald McLachren bought a C. P. R. quarter section, 160 acres, last spring for \$1 an acre. He planted wheat this year on about 50 acres and the crop will pay for the place. He figured that he used eight pounds of twine to the acre in cutting his crop. The farmers here complain that no binder is made large enough to handle the crop. The grain is so tall and heavy. George Gould, who has been all over

the country around Edmonton, told me that there were no homesteads left within 20 miles of Edmonton, and the only vacant lands were school sections and police reserves. The was the best in the world and farmers should practice mixed farming but should have enough land to pas ture a good herd of cattle.

There is considerable feeling in the West that the Government should have given the Ontario young men the same inducements they gave the Doukaboors and Gallatians. say that had this been done the whole the Northwest would have been settled now. It would surprise you to see how many Ontario people scattered over the West and the fact that one is from Ontario is a passport for a good time all through the country.

Roots and vegetables all grow well here except tomatoes. George Gould stated that he had raised 250 bushels of potatoes from about an acre. Th Russians, as a class, are doing well. Their neighbors say that the reason for this is their modern methods of agriculture. They say that these people sell all they can, feed the pigs what they can't sell and eat themselves what the pigs won't eat.
Wild ducks are plentiful, and this is proved conclusively when I say that I got 25. Teal, mallard and big grey ducks seemed to be the most converge ducks seemed to be the most converge.

ducks seemed to be the most common I saw a coyote and had the pleasure naxt year a crop is growing on the breaking as it is called. George Gould has about 100 acres under cultivation the fox and are destructive to sheep and poultry. They, however, are get-ting killed off and are becoming scarcer.

There was only one incident at all out of the ordinary that befell me during my life on the farm of a northern Alberta pioneer. In this country everybody rides horseback and everybody keeps a riding pony. The main reason for this is the need of ponies in locating and bringing the cows home at night. Then, too, the saddle horses are useful in going to church and to the towns. Well, I wanted my mail from Fort Saskatchewan so I borrowed the Indian pony belonging to the lad where I was staying. Now I never graduated as an equestrian but I had, when a boy, ridden a rocking horse, and I flattered myself that I could do it pretty well so all undaunted I mounted the Cayuse. The animal was small even for an Indian pony, so diminutive was it indeed that a young fellow once threw it under a barbed wire fence rather than take the trouble to go around by the gate. So you can imagine the picture I made when mounted on my gallant steed. The pony was almost concealed by a huge Mexican saddle, just enough of the animal showing to prove that I was not riding a St. Bernard dog. Indian ponies are peculiar, like carpets, the more you heat them the better saddle horses are useful in going to not riding a St. Bernard dog. Indian ponies are peculiar, like carpets, the more you beat them the better they are, and the alleged horse that I bestrode was no exception, only more so. I felt sorry for the Cayuse, thinking it had about all it could carry. I managed to reach the Fort about six o'clock p. m. and beat out a thunderstorm by about half a second. My rapid steed had covered the distance of about four miles in three hours.

Engineer Lecky's Recovery

He says: Ozone cured me of the disease which was a burden

Mr. Chas. F. Lecky, 45 St. Maurice St., Montreal, engineer for the Whitham Shoe Co., has had a remarkable recovery from kidney disease through Powley's Liquified Ozone. His story is an interesting one; it indicates the extreme value of Ozone in chronic cases of kidney disorders. Here is his personal statement:

With the greatest of gratitude I send you my testimonial for publication, regarding the wonderful curative power of Ozone. For the last seven years I have been troubled with kidney disease, liver complaint, neuralgia of the hip and severe headaches. I have been treated by several of the doctors of Montreal, and have been an out-door patient of the General Hospital there. I have had injections of morphine, fly blisters, porous plasters and liniments for external use, but all these had fail to cure. Very often I was subjected to severe pains in my back, and when I stooped to work, I was unable to straighten myself without great difficulty. I am happy to say that on the 30th-of May, 1901, I saw Powley's Liquified Ozone advertised in the Mon-

30th of May, 1901, I saw Powley's Liquified Ozone advertised in the Montreal Star, and started taking it on the 31st. I have used nearly three bottles of Ozone and feel quite a different man, and am thankful to testify that I am cured of the disease which was a burden to me.

I have recommended your remedy to a great number of friends and acquaintances, and I cannot speak too highly of the preparation.

I deem it a part of my duty to ask you if you will kindly publish this in any paper you wish, for the benefit of suffering humanity.

Any one doubting this statement can interview me personally or by letter.

Any one doubting this statement can interview me personally or by letter and I will gladly furnish them with any information they may require.

(Signed) CHAS. F. LECKY, Engineer, 45 St. Maurice St., Montreal, P.Q. Powley's Liquified Ozone is Oxygen in stable form. It.

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Nothing is more expensive than pen-uriousness; nothing more anxious than carelessness; and every duty which is bidden to wait returns with even fresh duties at its back.

"He that humbleth himself shall be exalted"; nay, not "shall be," but in that very moment is. The great contest for every soul is the conquest

bor is a duty; idleness is but the devil's home for temptation, and for unprofitable, distracting musings; la-

Ere now in heaven have learned That all paths to the Father lead Where self the feet have spur