

TESTS... OFFERING...

Power Proved... converts to the... the Peace for the... Board of School... Deacon of the... Indeed, throughout... to find a man... highly respected... occasion to test... He says—... tion as Zam-Buk... seen there for over... break out in my... piled various oint-... but all in vain... a firm believer in... it I saw it was... nbrocations, and it... time with it, and I... now cured of the... years... oved the merits of... I found a perfect... ick soothes the pain... nicity to the tissues

sprains, piles, festering... diseases and injuries... All druggists... Co., Toronto, for... as good.

uk

RS... ents Solicited... O. ONT.

Time Sports... was an achievement... great grandfathers... 200 miles in under... relay horses, and want-... self to ride the distance... A quaker best, ac-... ed between Horatio... is horse Clinker, against... 's Radical, ridden by... Ross, knocked... over heels over a gate, and agreed that jostling... crossing were to be al-... jumps and anywhere... our day, but the hardi-... left modern polo... body knows the story... player with a broken... the rode off his man... rain as if nothing had

is the extraordinary re-... manship of Horatio... a pigeon match with... gave five yards and... match with a total of... of fifty-three... y-five yards. Another... feat not frequently per-... that he would go out and... as twenty swallows be-... It was Ross who offer-... anybody to London for... nobody would accept the



Robust Health.

Harron, of Newton, Ont., must say our son would have assumed a grave long ago for PSYCHINE. He was with La Grippe and a severe who system was weak, in-... lings, which were seriously... is always the case after La... king several remedies and... curred PSYCHINE, and it... tell the marvelous results... in two months. He gained... pounds in weight, and strength... returned."

NE is the greatest tonic known... It builds up the sys-... every organ of the body... to resist and throw off disease... can exist where PSY-... consists entirely. Send for a... and prove the truth of these

NE is sold by all druggists... 50 cents and \$1.00 a bottle.

A FACT

Being successors to G. R. McColl & Co., whose stock we have purchased at

55 Cents On the Dollar

and being compelled to vacate the present premises within fifteen days, we are willing to dispose of the goods at a small margin. The stock consists of all sorts of

Hardware, Groceries Gents' Furnishings and Dry Goods

Here Are a Few Prices:

- TOMATOES, regular price 15c. Sale price, three cans for 25c
- CORN and PEAS, regular price 12c. Sale price, three cans for 25c
- SUGAR, 20 pounds for \$1.00
- COAL OIL, per gallon 25c

Many other articles at correspondingly low prices. Do not miss this opportunity, as it will only last for fifteen days.

Winstock & Bell

BROAD STREET
One Door South of the Bank of Ottawa

NOTE.—On the last day of the sale we will offer the fixtures, consisting of Counters, Shelving, Cash Registers, Safe, Show Cases, Scales, etc.

FACTS ABOUT SASKATCHEWAN.

The final report of the Department of Agriculture on the grain crops and live stock for 1908 has just come to hand. On the first page of the report the following information is given: Saskatchewan, which became a province on September 1, 1905, comprises the greater portion of the territorial divisions formerly known as Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Athabasca. The province extends from the international boundary, or the 49th parallel on the south, to the 60th parallel on the north a distance of 760 miles. On the east it is bounded by the province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories; and it is separated from the province of Alberta on the west by the meridian of 110 degrees west from Greenwich. The width of the province at its southern boundary is 339 miles; in the middle, 300 miles; and at the 60th parallel, which is its northern boundary, 297 miles. It has a land area of 249,332 square miles or 159,092,480 acres, and a water area of 8,318 square miles. South of township 64, which is practically the middle of Saskatchewan, the province has been divided for statistical purposes into 9 crop districts, as nearly as possible uniform in size. The area of these districts is 86,826,240 acres and the crop area in them in 1908 was 6,921,317 acres, or 7.97 per cent. of their total area. The area of arable land in the nine crop districts is estimated to be not less than 57,864,160 acres. There is practically no settlement in the northern part of the province. The total population of Saskatchewan was 350,000 at the end of 1906.

SAVE THIS, ANYWAY

Put It in Some Safe Place, for It May Come in Handy Some Day.

Here is a simple home made mixture as given by an eminent authority on Kidney diseases, who makes the statement that it will relieve almost any case of Kidney trouble if taken before the stage of Bright's disease. He states that such symptoms as lame back, pain in the side, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, painful and discolored urination, are readily overcome. Here is the recipe. Try it: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one half ounce; Compound Kargon one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime. A well known druggist here in town is authority that these ingredients are all harmless and easily mixed at home by shaking well in a bottle. This mixture has a peculiar healing and soothing effect upon the entire Kidney and Urinary structure, and often overcomes the worst forms of Rheumatism in just a little while. This mixture is said to cure all blood disorders and cure the Rheumatism by forcing the kidneys to filter and strain from the blood and system all uric acid and foul decomposed waste matter, which causes these afflictions. Try it if you aren't well. Save the prescription. It is the lean pig that squeals the most. Then don't be a grumbler.

A FORESTRY PROBLEM

(Main and Empire) What a pity it is that the great forests of this continent did not grow in the interior of the country, leaving the prairies to occupy the coasts. Then the pioneers would not have had to hew farms out of the bush, and by the time the prairie land had been homesteaded we should have known enough to conserve the forests of the interior. Writing in the Canadian Forestry Journal, Mr. A. Knechtel makes the foregoing reflection, and remarks that forest destruction was at first a necessity, and later became a habit. In the same journal, Mr. R. H. Campbell shows that in the west the people are realizing the importance of preserving what timber they have, and planting more. They do not hope to grow timber to sell, but to maintain the arability of the land, and to simplify the problems of irrigation. In the agricultural architecture of a great part of southern Alberta and the eastern slope of the Rockies, the Cypress Hills are the keystones. In this district great things are planned for the future, for although that part of the country bordering on the foothills of the Rocky Mountains was considered useless through aridity, it now grows forty bushels of winter wheat to the acre. On these plains several great irrigation projects are under way. The Canadian Pacific Railway company is building works to water 3,000,000 acres of land from the Bow River; the Southern Alberta Company expect to irrigate between 300,000 and 400,000 acres from the same stream; and the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, holding a million acres hopes to irrigate a great portion of it from the St. Mary's river. Both these rivers rise in the Rockies, as do also the Little Bow, the Belly, Oldman, Red Deer, Waterton and the Milk Rivers. The headwaters of the latter river are in the United States, and although the Milk flows through two hundred miles of Canadian territory, it turns south again, and drains into the Missouri basin. The St. Mary's also rises in the United States, and its vagaries are the subject of considerable interest in the waterways treaty. These rivers water an immense tract of territory, and it is of the utmost importance that they should perform their work like properly trained Ontario farm horses, not like bronchos. We regret to report that they partake somewhat of the character of the untamed Mustang. They have their beginnings in the perennial glaciers, are fed from the snowfall and rainfall in the lower foothills, and along the wooded slopes, and so flow out on the plains, cutting for themselves deep grooves in the friable soil; so that they often lie from 200 to 300 feet below the level of the country through which they pass. Their flow is irregular, but the usual course is an increase low from the melting of the snow on the lower levels, culminating in the highest flow in June, when the mountain drips and glaciers yield to the sun. Then the flow tapers off until in September and October it is a mere trickle. If this usual course were followed with the punctuality of the more civilized rivers of the east, one of the great irrigation problems of the west would be solved. The trouble is that an extra heavy rainfall in the mountains, or a succession of hot days in May or June, melting the glaciers before their time, will turn these streams into raging torrents. Last year the Waterton, St. Mary, and Oldman rivers flooded their banks, swept away bridges, destroyed much property, and endangered human life. The more the eastern slopes of the Rockies are denuded of their trees, the greater becomes the liability to floods in May and June, and to the drying up of the rivers in autumn. Yet last year there were 31,600,000 feet, board measure, 28,037 cords of wood, 336,860 fence posts, and over 1,386,700 fence rails cut on these eastern slopes. It was all for local consumption; and the cutting will surely increase with a growing population, unless steps are taken to prevent it. At present the government is employing foresters and fire rangers to see that no timber is needlessly or wantonly destroyed. In the Cypress Hills much of the same general conditions prevail, although the streams are small, and sometimes they disappear altogether. Last year the ranchers in this district truly raised their eyes to the hills, whence came their help, for when the hay crop failed on the plains they were able to secure an abundant supply there. It is of the utmost importance to successful farming that the water supply should be abundant and steady. The preservation of timber, and the reforestation of the now denuded districts will tend to secure these conditions for the million farmers this part of southern Alberta is capable of maintaining. It may be necessary to control the flow of the rivers by artificial means, namely by the building of dams and reservoirs along their courses. The Assouan Dam, on the Nile, and the Volga is controlled to a great extent by reservoirs; the same experiment is being tried on the Mississippi. It is quite possible that western Canada, besides jealously preserving every stick of timber that it is possible to save, may have to build dams and reservoirs too.

WRECK AT MONTREAL

C.P.R. Boston Express Crashes Into Station With terrific Force—Steam Locomotive Out and the Engineer Lost Control.

Montreal, March 18.—Flying under a full head of steam, without either engineer or fireman, the C.P.R. Boston express crashed into the Windsor station yesterday, as a result of which four are dead and eleven injured. Probably the disaster will never be satisfactorily explained, as the engineer is at the point of death as the result of injuries received, and the fireman is unable to say exactly what happened. All he remembers before he rolled out of the cab was that something went off with a bang. It is supposed that a steam plug blew out. The speed of the train never slackened, and for half a mile the engineer held on, when he too, suffering terrible agony, fell from the flying engine to the side of the track where he was found later. Nothing out of the way happened to the train till it passed Westmount, but about that time the passengers noted the great speed, but were not alarmed, the distance to Montreal being a few miles. The catastrophe came with terrible suddenness. One of the trainmen, finally convinced that something was wrong, applied the airbrakes, and the speed of the train was somewhat reduced. The engine and cars went on along a siding and smashed into the station wall, carrying masonry and granite pillars before it. People were waiting at the station for the arrival of friends, and it was among these that the casualties occurred. They were pinned down by the falling timbers and crushed to death. None of the passengers on the train were injured. A pathetic feature is that Mrs. Nixon had gone to the station to meet her husband, W. J. Nixon, who for the past eight months has been employed as train dispatcher at Medicine Hat. The western train being late did not arrive till half an hour after the Boston express, and Nixon, arriving, heard of the accident, but being told there was no deaths, he went home, where he found that his wife and two children had gone to the station to meet him. He rushed back and found their bodies at the morgue. The family intended to move to the west in May. The powerful 70-ton engine haltered everything before it, penetrating the thick stone walls like a cannon shot, being wholly inside the main waiting room before it stopped. It pulled the train as far as space permitted. The wildest excitement prevailed, and for two hours ambulances, horse wagons, and doctors, priests and clergymen tended the dead and dying. The dead: Elsie Villiers, Montreal, 12 years. Mrs. W. J. Nixon, 114 Ash avenue, 32 years. Miss Nixon, daughter, aged 10. Master Nixon, son, 13 years. The injured: Louis Craig, fireman; injuries only slight. John Gariepy, broken leg. Wm. Anderson, inmate at Salvation Army, head cut. Unknown man, farmer, fracture at base of the skull, will recover. Wm. Planie, fractured ribs, will recover. Robert Buckingham, scalp wounds, not serious. Agnes Goodleaf, Indian girl from Caughnawaga, scalp wound. Jonah K. Wells, bruises. Wm. C. Monk, C.P.R. interpreter, legs bruised doing well. Mark Cunningham, engineer, Montreal Junction, feared seriously injured.

GENERAL NEWS

Halifax, N.S., March 18.—A Halifax founder is said to have discovered the lost art of tempering copper, and is about to promote a company to make further experiments along this line. For some years he has been busy experimenting, and he now claims to have the correct process. He has hardened a piece of copper and made a razor with an edge keener than the best steel would take. Blocks of copper have been tempered and are harder to file than iron.

COLONY MAY SUPPLY WARSHIP

Melbourne, Australia, March 21.—The proposal to present Britain with a Dreadnought is meeting with the warmest approval here, and several of the party leaders express themselves in favor of making an immediate offer. The Sydney Herald urges definite action, declaring that, should each overseas dominion offer one, the moral effect would far exceed the intrinsic worth of the vessels. The cabinet is considering the proposed gift, and will give a decision next week. Australia's defense program will be enormously influenced by what transpires.

ENGLISH AS SPOKE

To the Editor of the Over-Seas Daily Mail. Sir,—The following example of "English as she spoke," or rather, written, will no doubt interest your readers.—Yours respectfully, Briton. Martizburg, South Africa. Dear Sirs: I received de stove which I by from you alrite but for why don't you send me no feet. I am loose to me my customer sure ting by no having de feet so daks no pleasure for me. Wat is de matter wit is not my trade money's so good like anoder mans you loose to me my trade and I am very anger for dat and now I tells you are a dam fools and no road. I send you bak at once you stove tomorrow for se because you are such a dam foolishness peoples. Yours respectfully, P.S.—Since I write you dis letter I find der feet in de oven excuse to me.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AFFLICTIONS. I am a woman. I know women's sufferings. I have found the cure. I will send you free of charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—yes, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea, White Discharge, Laceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing-down feelings, nervousness, creeping feelings up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weakness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. I want to send you a complete 10 days treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial and if you should wish to continue, I will cost you only about 10 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Treatment for your case, sent free, in plain wrapper by return mail. I will also send you free of cost my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVICE" with explanatory illustrations showing how you can doctor yourself yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Discharge, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Pleasant and health always result from its use. I will also send you a complete 10 days treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Just send me your address, and the free 10 days treatment is yours also the book. Write today, so you may not see this offer again. Address: MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H 53. WINDSOR, ONT.

RIGHTS AND PINE TIMBER ARE TO BE RECLAIMED

rights and pine timber are to be reclaimed and the land given in the clay belt and not in the mineral region. This said Premier Whitney, was giving about one-eighth of the clay belt, which was now valueless, in order to bring it all into conditions fit for settlement. Sir James Whitney's main argument was that while the government might build an extension of the T. & N. O. railway westward, the people would value more highly the proposal to give 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 acres, which were now valueless, than the proposal to spend \$25,000,000 in building a government road. Wm. Mackenzie expressed disappointment with the Premier's terms. "It is not very much," he said, "considering that the government has millions and millions of acres in the clay belt of Northern Ontario which are absolutely valueless now and will remain dormant until a railway is built. By withdrawing the timber and mineral rights and regulating the prices of sales by order in council, the value of the grant for railway purposes would not be very small." Mr. Mackenzie would not say whether he would decline the grant. As to the probable cost of construction, Mr. Mackenzie said the most recent figures compiled by the Transcontinental railway commissioners placed the estimated cost at \$60,000 per mile, and he did not think the Canadian Northern line would exceed those figures.

BORDEN AT TORONTO

Toronto, Ont., March 16.—R. L. Borden addressed a big Conservative rally in Riverdale, rink tonight. The opposition leader renewed his attacks on the alleged extravagance of the government. The meeting was for the purpose of cementing the friendly feeling between the Conservative organization and the independent Con-

KINRADE INQUEST POSTPONED

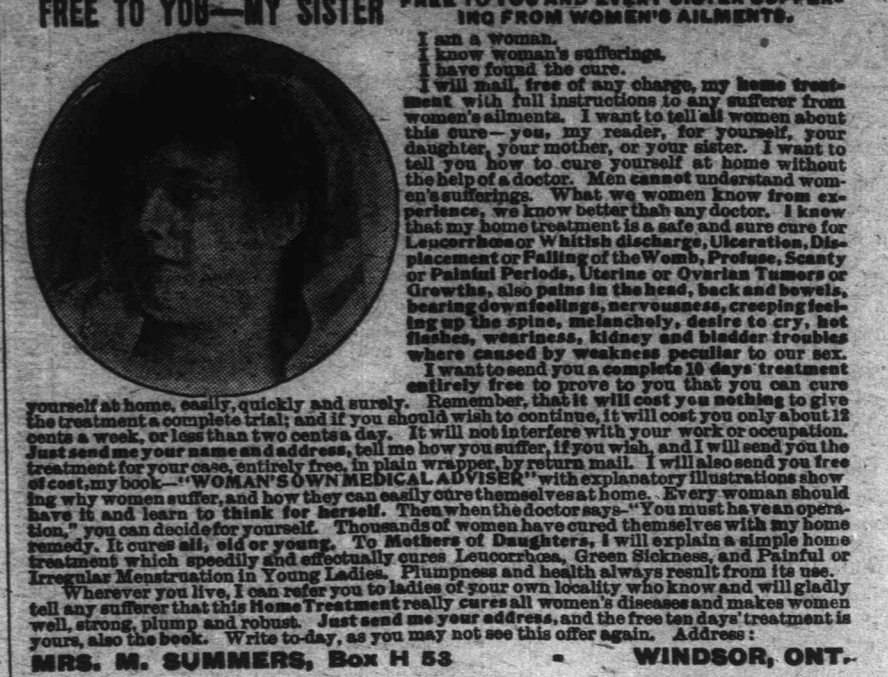
Hamilton, March 19.—The adjournment of the Kinrade inquest to April 22 was the real surprise of the inquiry this morning. The hearing of the evidence was concluded at 10 o'clock, and shortly after Crown Attorney Blackstock announced that the evidence to be brought forward would necessitate a considerable delay. It is understood that the crown has some very important evidence under consideration, and should it be found convenient the inquest will be resumed at an earlier date.

A TRAGEDY OF THE NORTH

Saskatoon, March 16.—A weird tale of the great lone north land is brought to Saskatoon by Fred Allingham of the ill-fated steamer Medicine Hat, and two companions, Jack and Mark Curtis, who have been all winter around Moose Lake northwest of the Pas. Mr. Allingham relates a wild story in which he places full credence. It tells of one of the tragedies of the north country. According to Mr. Allingham's informant, a trapper had secured a number of young timber wolves which he trained for driving as they developed, the animals having wonderful endurance and speed. On one occasion the trapper had been away on a long journey and after finishing up a 24rd day during which the animals had no food, he is the way of treating old trappers while travelling. As the driver and team approached the shanty that was their home, his three year old child ran out to meet them, and as the famished animals reached here, they jumped upon her and in a flash she was dead, before the father could raise a hand. Seizing a sharp axe from his 'boar' the trapper went at the wild creatures and never stopped until he had killed the entire lot, numbering five.

ONTARIO AND THE C.N.R.

Toronto, March 18.—Four thous and acres a mile for 500 odd miles between Sellwood and Sudbury, is the subsidy to be offered the Canadian Northern railway by the Ontario government. The mineral



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THE WEST

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