

The Alberta Star

Published every Saturday at
CARDSTON, ALBERTA

DAVID H. ELTON
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

THOMAS W. GREEN,
MANAGER

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THE STAR Job Department is well
stocked with all the latest and newest
designs in plain and fancy type, first-
class presses and will be supplied with
the finest stationary and printing mat-
erial of all descriptions.

JUNE 6, 1908.

HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?

In writing of the prospective
visit of Professor Campbell to
lecture on Dry Farming, George
Harcourt, Deputy Minister of
Agriculture for the province of
Alberta, says in a circular letter
that is being sent out to all parts
of the Province. "We are con-
vinced that the system recom-
mended by Professor Campbell,
if properly practised, is one
which will make possible the
production of large yields in the
southern portion of the province
where now the season must be
the most favorable if even fair
crops are to be expected." How
do you like it? Has Mr. Harcourt
forgotten that Mr. Campbell
could not cross the streams when
he was here one year ago and
everywhere it was raining like
"all sixty" in the south? Of
course we are thankful to have
Mr. Campbell to come and lecture
to us but we would like the
Deputy Minister to wake up to
the fact that this is not even a
semi-arid region down here and
that during this month the pre-
cipitation has been 6.72 inches.
Talk about not being able to
raise "fair crops" indeed. Is 6.72
bushels of wheat to the acre a
fair crop? And this without any
other than natural rain-fall. Its
high time that the Department
was waking up to the fact that
Southern Alberta is a surer and
safer and better crop-yielder than
any other part of the Province.
The facts in the case will bear
out this statement and it is not
right to send out circulars to the
effect that only under the most
favorable conditions can we
raise fair crops. Mr. Ander-
son has been raising crops here
for the last 21 years and as yet he
has never had a failure. Just
put this into the next circular
and let the people know what we
are doing down here.

Rain Fall In May Not Excessive

Not much rain in May. That is
the official report.

It may be interesting to those
who have been grumbling about
the disagreeable wet weather of
the latter end of May, to know that
the rainfall for that month has
been very little more than the past
seven May months.

The precipitation of moisture
for last month was 4.29 inches and
the average for the same month of
the past seven years was 4.05
inches. It will be remembered
that May of last year was cold and
dry and that vegetation was very
backward, the rainfall for the en-
tire month being only 1.04 inches.

The following figures of the
amount of precipitation during the
past seven May months have been

obtained from the reports of the
Calgary meteorological station:
May 1902, 8.90 inches; 1903, 3.97
inches; 1904, 1.56 inches; 1905,
1.68 inches; 1906, 1.63 inches;
1907, 1.04 inches; 1908, 4.29 inches.

It has been observed that in the
years when there is an abundance
of rainfall in the month of May,
the crops are better and mature
earlier and thus escape the early
autumn frosts.

It has further been noticed that
in years when the snowfall has
been light in the winter and when
the months of March and April
have been comparatively dry, the
summer rains come earlier in the
season than in years when there
is heavy snowfall. In April
this year the rainfall was only .87
inch.

This was especially noticeable
in 1907 when an unusually severe
winter was followed by dry spring
and a very cold and wet summer,
which had a disastrous effect in
delaying the maturity of the crops.

The heavy May rainfall of 1906
was followed by an abundant and
early harvest. The ground now is
thoroughly soaked and with the
bright warm weather which is
sure to come in June and July,
the crops are almost certain to
mature earlier this year than for
several years past.—Calgary
Albertan.

Sowing Flaxseed

In a bulletin on flaxseed issued
in April, 1908, by the Dominion
Experimental Farm, Prof. Sand-
ers says:

"The production of flaxseed in
Canada has not yet been sufficient
to meet the demands of the oil
mills. Hence large quantities are
imported from the United States
and from Argentina. Besides this
a large quantity of linseed oil is
imported which could be profit-
ably made here if the crop of home
grown seed were sufficiently large.
The Canadian Government has
in the interests of agriculture, im-
posed a duty of ten cents per
bushel on flaxseed, and as long as
the demand so largely exceeds the
supply there is a great inducement
to farmers to take up the sowing
of flax on a large scale.

"Judging from the crops pro-
duced and the quality of the seed
grown it is evident that the con-
ditions of the North West pro-
vinces of Canada are favorable for
the production of flaxseed. As in
the United States, the greatest
development of this industry is in
the North West. In that country,
with its annual product varying
from twenty-five to nearly thirty
million bushels, North Dakota pro-
duces about one-half of the entire
crop, while if the product of South
Dakota and Minnesota be added
these three states contribute more
than three-fourths of the total pro-
duction."

Prof. Sanders says: "Experi-
ments made at the experimental
farms at Brandon and Indian Head
using 40 lbs. and 80 lbs. of seed
per acre, seem to indicate that
when flax is sown for seed only,
the sowing of 40 lbs. to the acre
does not always produce so heavy
a crop as when 80 lbs. is sown.
The yield of seed obtained from
the four year tests at Brandon show
an average difference of 23 lbs per
acre in favor of the 80 lbs. of seed,
while at Indian Head the heavier
sowing has increased the crop to
the extent of 2½ bushels per acre.
These experiments, however, were
conducted on land which had been
under crop for several years, and
this may have made some differ-
ence in the results. On new
breaking the general opinion
drawn from experience is that 40
lbs. of seed per acre is sufficient.
With regard to the best time for
sowing in the North West from
the middle to the end of May is
usually recommended. The seed
selected for sowing should be
plump, well developed, of good
color and free from seeds of weeds.
Where large fields are sown the
seedling is usually done with the
drill."

Seed sown at the Experimental

Farm, Indian Head, on June 9,
1899, produced 21 bushels, 10 lbs.
per acre, the quantity of seed sown
being 80 lbs. per acre.

Some experienced flax growers
hold that it is safe to grow flax-
seed as late as June 15th, and that
good results have been obtained
sowing even later, but the general
opinion seems to be that the best
time for sowing is the last two
weeks of May and the early days
of June.

ANOTHER FLOOD.

We came pretty nearly having
a repetition of the "stormy times"
of 1902 last Thursday. Every-
thing appeared to be going along
nicely on Wednesday evening but
the heaviest fall of rain we have
had this season occurred on Wed-
nesday night. Thursday morning
revealed the fact that the creek
was overflowing the banks in many
places and at an early hour the
family of Mr. James Rampton,
who were occupying the old Rams-
bottom house, were moved out.
The creek continued to rise and
before noon the footbridge at the
Ibzy crossing was partly washed
away, the stream cutting a gap of
50 or 60 feet through the centre.
Members of the Council were at
work directing labor for the pro-
tection of City Property. Mr.
Cahoon had a large gang at work
removing lumber from the Creek
bottom where he had a large sup-
ply stacked. He succeeded in
getting the major portion safely
landed along the banks and out of
the water's course. The wings
put in by the Town sometime ago
rendered excellent service. Re-
ports state that part of the
Nelson Wagon Bridge up the creek
had been washed out. Some
animal carcasses were washed
down the stream during the morn-
ing. The rain kept up a steady
pour until after noon but the water
seemed to recede somewhat along
about the middle of the day.

The rain still continued to fall
steadily all day Thursday and
Thursday night. There was a
section of the foot bridge alongside
the traffic bridge washed out,
being unable to stand the awful
pressure that has been against it
for two days. On Friday the Fair
Grounds was submerged and pro-
visions were taken across by teams
for the benefit of people living on
the south side of the creek. One
of the horses that were hauling a
buggy fell down and the men who

were driving cut the horse loose
and waded back to the bridge. No
other attempts have been made to
reach the other side up to time of
going press.

About 2000 feet of lumber was
washed away from J. C. Cahoon's
Lumber yard and the water has
reached the proportions of the
flood of 1902 and if the rain con-
tinues much longer there is no
doubt but what it will surpass the
flood of that year.

The daily train from Lethbridge
has been cancelled, some of the
track between here and Spring
Coulee has been washed out. Mr.
Elton, editor of the Star left for
Magrath on Thursday to install a
gasoline engine in the office
of the Magrath Pioneer, and
intended to return on Friday but
the train being unable to get far-
ther than Magrath he will be
detained at Magrath until trans-
portation is open again. The Pot
Hole at Magrath has overflowed
its banks and has reached the
tithing office, it has washed out
Bishop Harker's corral and did
considerable damage to the irri-
gation ditches and the headgates.



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA
LETHBRIDGE JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Between
The Colonial Investment and Loan Company
Plaintiff
and
Illa Laurie
Defendant

TO BE SOLD
at Public Auction, to the highest bidder
On Friday, June 12

at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon by
the undersigned at the Cahoon Hotel in the Town of
Cardston, pursuant to the order of the Honorable
Judge Mitchell, Acting Local Judge of the
Supreme Court, made herein May 15th, 1908.
All that part of Lot 3 in Block 15 according to a
plan of the Town of Cardston of record in the
Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land
Registration District as "Plan of Cardston 1393
E," described as follows:
Commencing at the North East corner of said
lot thence along the Northern boundary thereof
sixty-six feet, thence South parallel with the
Eastern boundary of said lot one hundred and
sixty feet, thence East sixty feet to the said
Northern boundary sixty-six feet to the said
Eastern boundary, thence North along said East-
ern boundary, to the place of commencement.
Terms: 50 per cent. at time of sale, balance
within ten days thereafter.
Further terms and conditions of such sale may
be seen at the office of L. M. Johnston, Solicitor,
Lethbridge, Alberta, or at the office of the undersigned.
Dated May 28th, 1908.

M. YOUNG,
Sheriff,
Lethbridge Judicial District.

\$50.00

F. W. Atkins

will absolutely give away
fifty dollars worth of home-
made shoes, for full particu-
lars see advt. in next issue of
the Star.

This is no catch but straight
goods.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Capital, Rest and Undivided
Profits Exceed
\$5,000,000.

With 90 Branches
from Fort William to
Vancouver, the Union
Bank of Canada covers
the West more
thoroughly than does any
other Bank.

Every modern Banking facility offered to Farmers,
Ranchers, Grain and Cattle Dealers and Merchants.
Collections made. Money transmitted to any part
of the world.
Savings Department established at every Branch.
\$1.00 starts an account. Interest at highest current rate
paid quarterly.

Cardston Branch.

R. H. Baird, Manager.

The Government Judges at the
Recent Agricultural declared

**Hansen's
Purebred Shorthorns**

as fine a type as they had seen
anywhere in the West.

JAMES HANSEN, CARDSTON.

THE WOOLF HOTEL

**PIONEER HOTEL
OF
CARDSTON**

Rates \$1.50 per Day

Our Table Service is Unexcelled

Pratt and Thompson

THE CITY MEAT MARKET

Successor to Wm. Wood

A choice line of fresh and salt
meats always on hand. Call on us

R. REEDER, Mgr.

THREE VERY GOOD ONES
Weekly Free Press, Family Herald and Weekly Star
The Alberta Star
All three one year for **\$2.00**

LUMBER FOR SALE

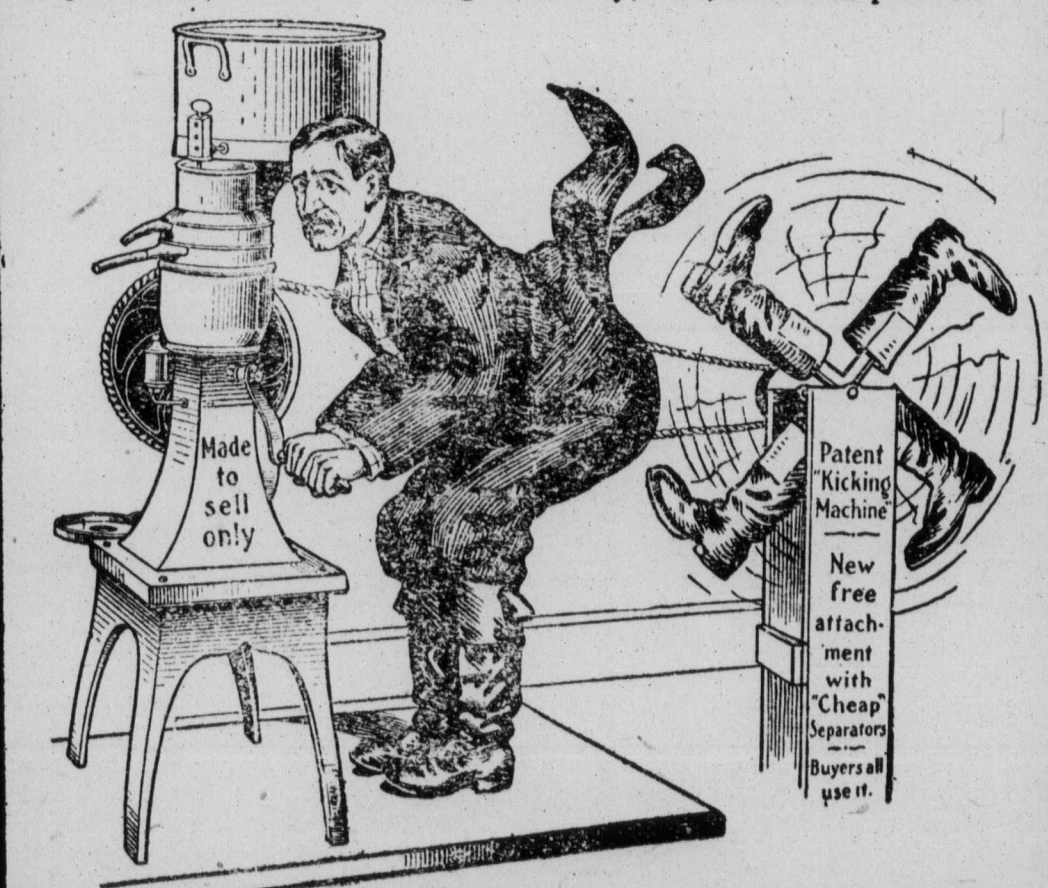
AT THE
WATERTON MILLS

Common \$20 No. 2 \$22.50
6 inch Flooring \$26.00
Siding \$24 Shiplap \$24

we have the finest and best
Lumber in the Province of Al-
berta at the Kootenai Lakes
24 miles west of Cardston.

CREAM SEPARATORS

The accompanying picture illustrates how one buyer of a "cheap"
cream separator feels over his great "bargain" and how he has arranged
to punish himself for so wasting his money, time, labor and product.



DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS may cost a little more in the
beginning, but they always cost less in the end. If you are thinking of
buying a separator, you will never have cause to "kick" yourself if you
select a DE LAVAL machine. Send for new 1908 catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
14 and 13 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG
MONTREAL NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO
TORONTO VANCOUVER CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA
VANTOUR PORTLAND SEATTLE

Now is the time to buy and avoid kicking yourself
next fall.

ROBT. IBEY

Agent.