

# The West

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1910.

## HUDSON BAY RAILWAY EXCUSE.

At the big demonstration for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party in Winnipeg on July 12th, Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, spoke on the Hudson's Bay Railway as follows:

"I want to make the statement, most emphatically, that the government is going to see to it that the Hudson's Bay Railway is constructed with all possible speed. We want, and you want, and Canada wants, the Hudson's Bay Railway to be a success. That being the case, it is necessary that we should have all the information possible. There is at the present time much discussion as to which is the best harbor, Churchill or Nelson. This question is now being investigated. From information I have at the present time, as far as railway construction is concerned, the Nelson route is much the better of the two, and is a good many miles shorter. Nelson harbor, too, is capable of being made one of the best harbors in the known world. At the present time Churchill affords the better harbor for a small quantity of shipping but I am told that it has not the capabilities for development that the Nelson harbor possesses. The moment we get the information, which we expect will be during the next few months, we will proceed to the rapid construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway. It is a part of the country that ought to be opened up. We do not know what is in our Western country, but the government has the courage to find out. One thing we must do; we must proceed as rapidly as the finances of this country will allow us to proceed, in developing the country in every possible way. The shorter the time occupied in the completion of these great works the better, in my opinion."

We imagine that Mr. Graham has been cudgeling his brain for some weeks to prepare an excuse which would explain why the government has been playing with this proposition. Of course, the prime minister is the man who is to blame and not Mr. Graham, but the latter would have to adopt the same policy as his leader. Small problems are handled by the ministers, but big problems are handled by Sir Wilfrid. The reason the Hudson's Bay Road has not been built is largely due to the attitude of other big railways and their influence at Ottawa. No one can blame the big railways for their action, but it must be patent that conditions are wrong when such influences are allowed to prevail. No doubt, as Mr. Graham says, there is still some doubt as to the location of the terminals on the Bay, but this would not affect in any way the construction of a good portion of the southern part of the road. We note that the bridge excuse was not trotted out to explain the delay. Isn't it funny how politicians will act. They are the greatest explainers in the world. They never admit anything, but can prepare excuses by the mile. Mr. Graham says they are going to build the road as far as they can, and Sir Wilfrid says it will be done in three or four years. Now why can't they stand up like men and admit the truth. The people of the West would like the truth. It's of no use to come out here and put up such excuses. We have seen too much rapid railway building over great difficulties to take the excuses seriously. Of course if they don't intend to build the railway at once the West can't make them, but they shouldn't try to bluff the Western farmers with such arguments.—Grain Growers' Guide.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

An editorial writer in the Montreal Star, dealing with the western wheat crop allows three and a half bushels per acre for seed. The Star's crop authority must be an agriculturist not a farmer.

W. M. Martin, H. P. objects to giving his views on the tariff to the press. He will get them from Sir Wilfrid on Monday.

Calder should come home at once with that \$5,000,000 he is borrowing the government needs the money.

The advent of the C. N. R. along South Railway street will create an entirely new retail section in this city.

With the C. N. R. along South street will start the Hamilton street end of the Michaels' Block.

## PRESS COMMENTS.

(Toronto News.) In the election of two years ago thousands of farmers were induced to vote for the Government in answer to the free trade appeals of Liberal organs and Liberal candidates. At the same time the Government had the confidence of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and was in active alliance with many of the most stalwart protectionists in the country. I held the votes of protectionists through private understanding. I secured the votes of free traders by pretended devotion to principles which the party abandoned many years ago. It is folly for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to assert that his Government has effected any material change in the fiscal system. The tariff is very much as he found it. His Government is as protectionist as that which succeeded. He has no claim to the votes of free traders and no more title to the confidence of Western farmers than his opponents whose policy he has taken over and whose principles he has practised through out his whole term of office.

Canada is free to infer from the remarks of the G. T. R. and C. P. R. lawyers to the Railway Commission that:

- 1.—The railways run their sleep cars as a loss.
- 2.—Passenger traffic is unprofitable.
- 3.—Freight business is unremunerative.
- 4.—The branch lines don't pay.
- 5.—The main line is nothing to write home to mother about.

Assume that the railway lawyers inherit the late G. Washington's inability to tell a lie, and the question arises:

Since the railways lose money on everything they handle, from sleeping cars to hog trains, where does the G. T. R. get money to pay C. M. Hays' salary?

Also, where does the C. P. R. find the wherewithal to keep the wolf from the door of Sir Thos. Shaughnessy?—Toronto Telegram.

## Objects to Publicity.

Some time ago the Grain Growers' Guide sent a letter to Western members of the House of Commons asking for their views on such important questions as tariff revision, Hudson's Bay Railway and government ownership of terminal elevators. Replies were received from nearly all of the members, stating their views on these important subjects. Among those who discussed the questions were Messrs. Sifton, Lake, MacNutt, Turfitt, McCraney, White, Herron, Douglas, Schaffner and Roche.

The member for Regina District refused to commit himself on these important subjects, alleging as an excuse that he did not believe in publishing his opinions in a newspaper. Mr. Martin stated his willingness to discuss these questions before the people to whom he was responsible. Mr. Martin has a right to refuse information to a newspaper, and the people have a right to his opinions for Mr. Martin's refusal. In big west-

ern constituencies the only means of reaching the electorate is through the press. If Mr. Martin does not use the press, he should visit the various polling divisions in his constituency. The questions are of paramount importance, and next session of parliament will be before the house.

Mr. Martin has early imbibed the arrogance of the machine. He does not have to consult the people. As long as the machine is in good shape he feels that the opinion of the electorate is of secondary importance. In Mr. Martin's opinion the electorate is the little coterie of machine politicians in the legislative buildings, who designate the candidates and furnish the capital at election times. If the electors want to know Mr. Martin's opinions of tariff revision, Hudson's Bay Railway and such minor subjects they must come to him, but on such an important subject as the waging of five dollars on a horse race he is prepared to make public announcements.

## HOME RULE

London, July 25.—A pliant rumor that a conference will be held here.

LONDON, July 25.—A pliant rumor which is gaining strength is current to the effect that a veto conference seeking the solution of the Home question will be held. It is stated in Irish quarters that the approaching completion of the Panama Canal is inducing the parties to consider the matter more urgently in view of the necessity of closest relations with the United States.

In an interesting speech made by Augustine Birrell, he said that to drag Ireland in the wake of England was sheer, downright stupidity. Scotland in revolt the other week was a most revolting spectacle. Wales was discontented and but for the presence of Welchmen in the cabinet, discontent would be greater, but England had an overwhelming case for a parliament of her own at present, she did justice to no one not even herself. He believed that federation was beginning here at home and was ripening for a rapid, speedy decision. Such federation once established would be able to find room for the Dominion overseas, as they would wish to come in and we should then have a truly imperial parliament, free from all local details and business. Mr. Birrell also remarked that Liberals would fight with sharper weapons and clearer heads after the conference and victory would be less uncertain.

Gets the Lash.

The case of Edward Joseph Brennan was heard in police court on Monday. This grey-haired man in about 55 was charged with committing indecent assault on a little girl of six. He pleaded not guilty and the magistrate cleared the court while the case proceeded.

The little girl, named Clark, swore that she and her sister were playing together when the prisoner came along, and gave her sister five cents to run and buy sweets, while he took the younger girl into a stable near the corner of Angus and Twelfth Ave. The little girl positively identified the accused, and swore that he had used her indecently. Mr. Glover of 1919 Angus street swore that when informed on Friday afternoon that a little girl had been taken by a man to a stable near his place he proceeded to investigate and found Brennan in a very suspicious attitude. He took charge of the child and Brennan's daughter down Twelfth avenue. Mrs. Clark gave evidence of the awful condition in which she found her little girl, the police were notified and soon had their man run down. Mr. Grant asked the prisoner if he had anything to say for himself, but his reply was forthcoming, and he then sentenced Brennan to 12 months and 12 lashes, six to be administered in the first six months and six months before allowing the prisoner his freedom. Mr. Grant said that such filthy atrocities as Brennan could not expect any sympathy.

## Commercial Expansion.

The great commercial expansion of Regina and its indisputable claim to be looked upon as the chief distributing point for the province of Saskatchewan is strikingly shown by recently issued customs figures.

The Customs collections at the port of Regina (including the outports of Humboldt, North Battleford, Prince Albert and Saskatoon) from April 1st, 1909, to July 20th, 1909, were \$120,384.12.

The Customs collections at the port of Regina alone (exclusive of any outports) for the same period this year, totalled no less than \$235,705.09, an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. over the amount collected last year, which, as stated above, included the collections of the four northern outports.

## General Conference.

An effort will be made by the Methodists of Regina to get this city selected as the place of meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada in 1914. The initial step to this end has already been taken by the Quarterly Official Board of Metropolitan Church, which has adopted a resolution authorizing the Regina delegates to this year's General Conference, which meets at Victoria, B. C. on August 14th, next, to extend the necessary invitation and endeavor to secure its acceptance. The Regina delegates to this year's conference are Rev. J. H. Oliver, Aid. Geo. W. Brown, and J. A. Cross. In addition Rev. O. Darwin and Rev. J. A. Doyle, both of whom reside in Regina, are delegates. The General Conference meets only once in four years and is the legislative body of the Methodist connexion for the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.

## Reclamation Service Responsible.

The Reclamation Service of the U. S., which aims at settling Montana and Idaho, is at the head of the new campaign. Its officials are naturally disgruntled and are trying to switch it to those states, so far without much success, in spite of their claims that 15,000 Americans have returned from Canada.

During the four months of March, April, May and June 45,500 Americans settled in Western Canada, large numbers still continuing to flock into the country.

Early in January last, J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of Immigration, was aware of the fact that a determined attempt would be made by American newspapers to keep their farmers from crossing the border, and even to coax back to the states some of those who had already cast in their lot with the new country.

Mr. Walker instructed his agents at Emerson, Gretna, Bannerman, Portal, Counts and Kingsgate, and at all points on the international boundary line to take special note of the character and number of persons who were said to be returning to the states, and he states that the number of the dissatisfied settlers is below the average of the last three years. "If Canada was a garden of Eden," said Mr. Walker, "she could not hope to satisfy everybody, but the actual number to leave Western Canada, dissatisfied with conditions has not exceeded 200 during the past year."

Clarence J. Blanchard, statistical clerk of the Reclamation Service, is the man who is preparing the material for the campaign now being launched against Western Canada. The object is to create the impression that a very large number of Americans here have abandoned their farms or are anxious to sell out and return to the United States.

The Reclamation Service, however, has entered upon a hopeless task. American settlers are satisfied and our wheat lands will prove an irresistible attraction to thousands more of the most resourceful and courageous farmers of the United States.

## AMERICAN CAMPAIGN

To Prevent Emigration to Canada is a Failure—Steady Stream of Settlers Pouring Across Border

From April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910, the population of Western Canada, between Winnipeg and Calgary increased, through immigration alone by 208,794 souls. Of this number 103,798 were from the United States, 59,790 from the British Isles, and 45,206 from the various other countries of Europe.

Commissioner of Immigration J. Bruce Walker in an interview with The Tribune Saturday morning said that there was a great increase in immigration for the months of April, May and June. All records have been broken in fact. Between the first day of March and the last day of June, 92,900 souls departed at Winnipeg. Of this number 35,000 hailed from the British Isles, 10,900 from the other European countries and 46,500 from the United States.

A great percentage of the American immigrants are well to do. They enter the country by way of Winnipeg, Gretna, Portal and Kingsgate. It is estimated that \$50,000,000 would be a low estimate at which to place the amount of money brought into the country with them. These men are nearly all practical farmers and come from nearly every state in the Union. Many of them brought stock and farm implements with them. Ninety per cent of the immigration from Europe came through Canadian ports.

## American Campaign.

In reference to the recently inaugurated campaign by American newspapers to stem the tide of immigration to Western Canada the following statistics showing the number of immigrants who have crossed the border yearly since the year 1905, is of great interest:

1905	57,919
1906	57,560
1907	53,312
1908	59,832
1909	103,798

It was this phenomenal increase of nearly 100 per cent in the year 1909 that attracted so much attention. American immigration officers view the situation with alarm, which is only natural, as the immigrants are usually the most progressive and thrifty of their agricultural population. But in spite of all attempts, the increase continues, showing an advance of fifty per cent over the records for 1909 for the first three months of the fiscal year. It is expected that well over 100,000 settlers from the United States will come to Western Canada this year to take up permanent residence in the Canadian west. The numbers may even reach 150,000, but the immigration authorities are not counting on that in view of the strenuous opposition to the movement now being manifested on the other side of the line.

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## HOW BANK WAS SAVED

The Shrewdness of a Philadelphia Banker Saves Big Institution—A Big Plot Frustrated

Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia was the most famous president of the United States Bank, which President Jackson forced out of business. He became its president in 1823 and remained in that post until the bank went out of business in 1836.

"Nick" Biddle, as he was known to his associates, both in finance and society—he was a member of Philadelphia's exclusive—kept a firm grip upon the affairs of all branches of the United States Bank from his desk in the Bank's headquarters in Philadelphia. He was very careful to get reports from the branches regularly and as speedily as the mail facilities of the time could deliver them to him and he studied these reports with minute care.

One day he noticed the report from the Savannah branch did not show the average redemption of bank notes. Each subsequent report showed a constant falling off in redemptions, so that Mr. Biddle became very much disturbed.

At last he said to himself, "There's going to be trouble of some kind at that branch. Somebody is collecting Savannah branch bank notes and may offer them all of a sudden for redemption. But I will see to that."

Thereupon he caused a large amount of silver money to be collected and shipped to Savannah. Then he waited.

A few weeks after the silver had reached the Savannah branch a stranger called at it and stated that he had some bank notes which he would like to have redeemed at once in silver. He was asked what was the value of the notes. "Two hundred thousand dollars," he replied.

"Very well," said the official of the bank, who was acting under instructions from President Biddle. "Bring your bills here so that we can count them."

Whereupon the stranger protested at the delay.

"What?" exclaimed the bank official. "You surely do not think we are going to redeem notes until we have counted them and have seen that the amount you give us is right?"

So the stranger went away, returning speedily with a hand barrow filled with notes. All the rest of the day the bank force was occupied in counting them.

The task over at last, the manager of the bank turned to the stranger. "The amount you stated is correct, sir and your silver is ready. Can we help you send it any where?"

"You've got the silver here?" gasped the stranger. "You're going to pay me on the spot?"

"Certainly," said the bank manager, "isn't that what you asked for?"

"But—" began the stranger.

"Yes," smiled the other, "two hundred thousand dollars in silver does make a very bulky parcel. I suppose you will take it to a vessel?"

The stranger hesitated, doubtless reflecting that if he took the silver it would cost him a pretty penny for insurance, and another for freight. At last he said:—"Well, I think I will take drafts on New Orleans. They may do just as well."

"This time a grim smile came to the banker's lips. "You will not take drafts on New Orleans," he said. "You will take the silver, and you will take it at once."

"There was no other way. The stranger had to lug off his \$200,000 in silver and pay insurance and freight on it to its destination in the north. For he was an agent of a group of states bankers in the north who had combined to break the credit of the United States Bank if possible.

They had hit upon the plan of getting together a lot of bank notes of the Savannah branch and suddenly presenting them in a lump for redemption, feeling reasonably certain that the bank would not have on hand sufficient silver with which to redeem at once, and then would go all through the country that the United States bank at Savannah had failed, and the headquarters itself would be imperilled if not ruined. But in the building of their beautiful scheme, the jealous state bankers failed to take into consideration President Biddle's painstaking study of the reports of his bank's branches, and so they were confounded, and not he.

## ANGRY INVESTORS

English Shareholders Indignant Over Pillsbury-Washburn Scandal.

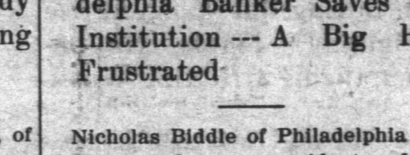
LONDON, July 22.—At a meeting of the directors of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, Limited, the report and accounts for the year were presented and passed, after a stormy session.

R. H. Glyn, chairman of the board, referred to the appalling loss of \$4,000,000, as shown by the report, saying: "It was due partly to gross disobedience and partly to methods which can hardly be called by any other name than irregular. The question of restitution proceedings will have to be carefully considered."

John Macdonald Henderson, member of the House of Commons, declared that he was prepared to find the money in his own pocket to probe to the end a situation which Director Cloutte characterized as "one of the

## VARICOSE VEINS CURED

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. Confined to His Home for Weeks.



"Heavy work, severe straining and evil habits in youth brought on Varicose Veins. When I worked hard the swelling would become severe and I was often laid up for a week at a time. My family physician told me an operation was my only hope—but I dreaded it. I tried several specialists, but soon found out all they wanted was my money. One day my best sister told me why I was off work so much and told him my condition. He advised me to consult Dr. Kennedy & Kennedy. As he had taken treatment from them himself and knew they were square and skillful, I wrote them and got Dr. New Haven Treatment. My progress was somewhat slow and during the first month's treatment I was somewhat discouraged. However, I continued treatment for three months longer and was rewarded with a complete cure. I could only earn \$15 a week in a machine shop before treatment, now I am earning \$15 and never lose a day. I wish all sufferers knew of your valuable treatment."

HENRY C. LOCUST.

## HAS YOUR BLOOD BEEN DISEASED?

BLOOD POISONS are the most prevalent and most serious diseases. They sap the very life blood of the victim and unless actively eradicated from the system will cause serious complications. Beware of Mercury. It may suppress the symptoms—our NEW METHOD cures all blood diseases.

YOUNG OR MIDDLE AGED MEN—Impudent acts or later excesses have broken down your system. You feel the symptoms of ailing over-activity. You are irritable and you feel the danger signals. Will you let the danger signals lead you to a premature grave? You are a victim! Have you lost hope? Are you intending to marry? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any children? What is the best way to cure you? No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Five Cent Charge. Booklet Free—Soyuzh, Bannock, Fairbairn. (Illustrated) on Diseases of Men.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. Private. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything Confidential. Question List and Cost of Treatment FREE FOR HOME TREATMENT.

## DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE: All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat our patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows: DR. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont. Write for our private address.

## Blackstock, Flood & Co.

Farm Lands and City Property 1701 Scarth St. Regina, Sask.

SIX FARMS for sale on the crop payment plan. 640 ACRES highly cultivated land near Francis. Do not miss this. 960 ACRES near Kindersley in the Eagle Lake District at \$13.00 per acre. 960 ACRES near Rosetown at \$16.00 per acre. 640 ACRES near Milestone at \$8,000.00.

THREE IMPROVED FARMS south of Tyvan 3 and 4 miles. Cheap. 640 ACRES 4 miles South of Richardson, well improved. Good buying. WANTED—A list of your Regina City property. WANTED—A farm to rent. WANTED—A list of that farm you want to sell. WANTED—A man with money to buy a section.

## CHARCOAL BEAVER BRAND

DOES NOT SMOKE! But becomes glowing and red hot a few minutes after you light it. No wood needed—just a little paper and a match. Cheap, well yes, only 25c for a half bushel dustproof bag.

WHITMORE BROS., LIMITED Agents for Saskatchewan in Regina Pharmacy 1719 Scarth Street, Regina

## MONEY TO LOAN

Mortgage Loans made to farmers at lowest current rate of interest and on favorable terms of repayment. No time lost in completing loans. Expenses moderate.

General Agents in Saskatchewan for: The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The Rimouski Fire Insurance Company. The Dominion Fire Insurance Company. The Equity Fire Insurance Company. The Calgary Fire Insurance Company. The National Provincial Plate Glass Insurance Company. The Saskatchewan Guarantee and Fidelity Company.

WANTED—Local agents for Fire Insurance and Bonds. All unrepresented districts.

McCALLUM, HILL & CO. Real Estate and Financial Agents, REGINA, SASK.

## greatest company scandals of modern times.

The Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company of Minneapolis, went into the hands of a receiver on August 8, 1908. It was said that the action was taken for the purpose of reorganization. Denial was made that the company was in any serious financial embarrassment. C. S. Pillsbury, A. C. Loring and A. C. Cobb was named receivers.

A scheme of reorganization, was adopted in 1909 and has since been carried out under which the unsecured creditors whose claims amounted to about \$5,200,000 have been settled with. Under this scheme the mills, trade marks and good will have been leased to an operating company formed in the United States with a capital of \$2,000,000.

## G. T. R. Strike.

The Grand Trunk Railway system in Ontario is tied up by a strike of trainmen and conductors. The strike has now been on about a week, and while on many lines the company is moving passenger trains, the freight is blocked.

Serious riots have occurred in many places, particularly at Brockville, where the depot was wrecked. On some of the American roads of the Grand Trunk railway has occurred, and trains have been delayed. The company refuse to submit to arbitration and a long and serious fight will be the result.

The freight situation in Ontario is acute. No coal is being delivered, and this has seriously affected manufacturing in inland towns. Being the middle of the fruit season serious loss must result in the inability of

## the growers to deliver their produce to the markets.

Immediately on the trainmen and conductors striking the company closed their shops, throwing out of employment thousands of men in Ontario towns. The Department of Labor have been strenuously working to settle the strike, but appear to be unable to cope with the situation.

## The Earl's Trip.

SELKIRK, Man. July 25.—The steamship Wolverine was chartered this morning by Major James B. Moody, R. N. W. M. P., to carry Earl Grey, and the party that will accompany him, on his trip through the Hudson's Bay next month. Earl Grey and party will arrive from Ottawa on August 4th and will embark the same evening for Warren's Landing, and Norway House, where a detachment of the Mounted Police proceeded today to make the Governor-General's first camp and prepare for his pilgrimage through the lakes and forest afterwards.

The entire tour from Selkirk to Hudson Bay will be under the charge of Major Moody. The party will remain at camp at Norway House until Monday, August 7th, and expect to arrive at Nelson after the ten day travel. They will proceed from Nelson to Churchill where the Mounted Police will leave the party to return inland. His Excellency proceeding onward to Montreal by sea.

## EARLY HARVEST.

SWIFT CURRENT, Sask. July 25.—Stanley Martin and N. A. Halquist commenced cutting wheat today. There will be several harvesting wheat by the end of the week. Stubble wheat is light, but other land more than average crop. Flax will be heavy.

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

is taken by people in tropical countries all the year round. It stops wasting and keeps up the strength and vitality in summer as well as winter.

ALL DRUGGISTS