

## Making Calgary A Garden Spot

WONDERFUL IRRIGATION WORK  
IN SEMI-ARID REGION OF AL-  
BERTA.

An American Correspondent Writes of  
the C. P. R.'s Undertaking—Rights  
of Settlers Guarded.

B. M. Johnson writes as follows in  
the Pittsburgh Dispatch:

As the question of irrigation has  
become of vital importance throughout  
the United States, Western Canada  
and Mexico, any experiment tending  
to solve the problem will naturally in-  
terest the farmer, the broker and the  
consumer.

Recent study has developed the fact  
that Egypt, at one time the world's  
granary, depended upon artificial ir-  
rigation, and although on this continent  
remains of irrigation canals and  
ditches, the work of a prehistoric peo-  
ple, may still be found, any attempt  
to reclaim large areas of land for the  
homeseeker is still of comparatively  
recent date.

The small percentage of rainfall in  
the United States, in conjunction with  
the absence of any large bodies of water,  
has made the task of the agricultur-  
ist in this otherwise rich land an al-  
most impossible task. Therefore, any  
irrigation project tending to a perma-  
nent supply of water, for use at the  
crucial periods of planting, growing  
and harvesting, would mean more to  
Mexico than to any other country on  
this continent.

That the United States is alive to  
the value of requisite moisture to the  
crops, "just when needed," is testified  
by the millions of dollars expended  
by corporate and private enterprises  
in an endeavor to irrigate the arid  
and semi-arid west. The Federal Gov-  
ernment under the authority of the  
reclamation act, is at present under-  
taking the construction of irrigation  
works, which will ultimately cost \$35,-  
000,000.

Coincident with the development  
along irrigation lines in the United  
States, farming by irrigation has been  
gradually introduced into Southern  
Alberta. Alberta is one of the new  
provinces of Western Canada, and is  
bounded on the west by British Colum-  
bia, on the east by the Province of  
Saskatchewan, and on the south by  
the State of Montana.

Alberta has already acquired fame  
both as a ranching and farming coun-  
try. This fame has been gained largely  
without the aid of irrigation. But  
portions of Southern Alberta are ca-  
pable of irrigation. The water is at  
hand, and the topography of the land  
is such that the water can be distrib-  
uted at a comparatively small cost an  
acre. Furthermore, the soil and cli-  
mate are admirably adapted to ir-  
rigation. These facts have all been  
thoroughly demonstrated both by the  
most critical examination made by  
the best experts on irrigation and by  
experiment, and, appreciating these  
facts, the Canadian Pacific Railway  
Company is now engaged in the con-  
struction of an irrigation system which  
in point of acreage is probably the  
largest undertaking of its kind in the  
world's history.

The tract included in this irri-  
gation project was one of the greatest  
ranching districts of Alberta. A luxu-  
riant growth of natural grass with won-  
derful qualities of nutrition covers this  
entire stretch of country. It is the  
farthest removed from sand and sage  
brush, which are the usual natural  
conditions of land brought under ir-  
rigation, and is ready for the plow im-  
mediately upon occupancy.

On this great tract, cattle, horses  
and sheep have thrived the year round,  
without grain or shelter. Here are,  
also, occasional farmers, who this year  
have raised wheat yielding as high as  
100 bushels to the acre, and oats yield-  
ing as high as 115 bushels, without  
irrigation. When these canals and lat-  
rals are all completed there will be

about one-half of this tract that is  
still, and will remain forever, unirri-  
gated. Here, then, are farms, part of  
which are irrigated and part unirri-  
gated. The unirrigated land is ideal  
grazing land, and in years of average  
rainfall is first-class farming land. On  
the irrigated sections alfalfa is des-  
tined to be a great money-maker.

The block of land contained in this  
undertaking comprises an area of 3,-  
000,000 acres in Southern Alberta, ly-  
ing on either side of the main line of  
the Canadian Pacific Railway, be-  
tween Calgary on the west and Medi-  
cine Hat on the east. This company  
has undertaken the construction of a  
system of main and secondary canals  
which will ultimately bring "under  
ditch" the vast area of 1,500,000 acres  
of land. A part of the first or western  
section of this great undertaking,  
comprising about 110,000 acres, is now  
completed, and for the first time a  
portion of these lands is offered for  
sale by the Canadian Pacific Irriga-  
tion Colonization Company, Limited,  
at prices ranging from \$12 to \$15 for  
non-irrigable, and \$18 to \$25 an acre  
for irrigable areas.

Dr. Elwood Mead, irrigation expert  
of the American department of agri-  
culture, acknowledged to be the best  
authority on this continent regarding  
irrigation, gave the following as the  
result of the investigation of the Cana-  
dian Pacific Irrigation Colonization  
Company's plant at Calgary, Alberta:  
"In all of the states irrigated, land  
and water rights have reached a value  
which makes it a great inducement for  
those owning them to sell out and be-  
gin over again in a new country. Many  
of the farmers in Colorado have seen  
their water rights rise in value from  
\$10 to \$35 an acre, and the land from  
the Government rise from a price of  
\$1.25 an acre to \$3.50 to \$200 an acre."  
Under the provisions of the North-  
west Irrigation act, the duty of water  
is fixed by law. It is required to pro-  
vide one cubic foot of water a second  
for each 150 acres, flowing continuous-  
ly through the irrigation season. The  
irrigation season is also fixed by law  
as covering the period from the 1st of  
May to the 1st of October. If it is  
found that it is necessary to extend  
the irrigation season later in the fall  
to permit the irrigation of winter  
wheat, there will be no trouble in get-  
ting the regulations amended so as to  
extend the irrigation season, say to  
the 1st of November or later if neces-  
sary.

The Dominion Government protects  
the consumer and fixes by law both  
the duty of water and irrigation season,  
and leaves no option as to the amount  
of water to be provided, or during  
what season it shall be provided.

Calgary is a city of 20,000 inhabi-  
tants situated in Southern Alberta on  
the main line of the Canadian Pacific  
Railway, 600 miles east of Vancouver,  
and 800 miles west of Winnipeg, at the  
confluence of the Bow and Elbow  
Rivers. It is a city whose foundations  
are laid deep and strong and remark-  
able for the solidity and permanency  
of its structures, the business houses  
being built almost universally of a  
fine quality of sandstone, of which  
there is an inexhaustible supply al-  
most within the city limits. It is the  
chief city between Winnipeg and Van-  
couver. Using the natural distribut-  
ing point, it already has some 73  
wholesale houses and is the home of  
the commercial traveler in the west-  
ern provinces. Here also are the  
western headquarters of the Canadian  
Pacific Railway, and the Edmonton and  
MacLeod Railway, with an annual pay-  
roll of over \$1,000,000. Here also is  
the center of the western lumber in-  
dustry, and the coal interests of Al-  
berta are centered in Calgary. Here  
also is being erected great cement  
works, at a cost of \$500,000.

All religious denominations are  
represented here, and several of them  
have churches seating over 1,000, and  
buildings of a style and quality that  
would be a credit to a much larger  
and older city. Here are hospitals,  
hotels, colleges, public schools and  
private schools, all with creditable  
equipment and up-to-date methods.  
Here are also thirteen banks, all the  
Canadian banks being represented in  
Calgary. Calgary is the center of the  
winter wheat belt of Canada. Here  
are immense elevators and large flour  
mills, and there are conservative men  
who predict that Calgary will be a  
second Minneapolis as far as the flour  
industry is concerned. It is there-  
fore, fitting that the great irrigation  
ditch of the Canadian Pacific Railway,  
which is to make forever fruitful the  
vast territory lying between Calgary  
and Medicine Hat for a distance of 150  
miles, should tap the Bow River near  
the city limits.

In brief, Calgary is a great city in  
embryo. It has to date all the ele-  
ments that go to make a city of no  
mean proportions. While there is no  
evidence of a boom, Calgary has  
grown from a city of 3,000 to 20,000 in  
the past four years, and it is confi-  
dently expected that within the decade  
there will be built up here a city of  
50,000 inhabitants.

### THE AGE OF SHODDY.

"We are losing all our secrets in  
this shoddy age," an architect said.  
"If we keep on, the time will come  
when we'll be able to do nothing well."  
"Take, for instance, steel. We  
claim to make a good steel, yet the  
blades the Saracens turned out hun-  
dreds of years ago would cut one of  
our own blades in two like butter."  
"Take ink. Our modern ink fades  
in five or ten years to rust color, yet  
the ink of medieval manuscripts is as  
black and bright today as it was 700  
years ago."

"Take dyes. The beautiful blues,  
and reds and greens of antique Ori-  
ental rugs have all been lost, while in  
Egyptian tombs we find fabrics dyed  
thousands of years ago that remain  
today brighter, and in hue than  
any of our modern fabrics."  
"Take my specialty, buildings. We  
can't build as the ancients did. The  
secret of their mortar and cement is  
lost to us. Their mortar and cement  
were actually harder and more durable  
than the stones they bound together;  
whereas ours—horror!"—New York  
Press.

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Fever or Asthma, that Catarrhoxone  
cures permanently. Relief is instant  
and results guaranteed in the worst  
cases. All dealers sell Catarrhoxone  
for \$1.00. Try it.

## Ouida's Home Near Florence

LIVING NOW IN THE HOUSE OF  
A MILKMAN.

Cared for by the Mother of One of  
Her Former Maids—Resents Offers  
of Aid—How Her Fortune Went.

Miss Louise de la Ramee, the nov-  
elist, better known as Ouida, who is  
now living on a pension of \$750 granted  
to her from England's civil list  
and who recently was in such poverty  
that she was compelled to go without  
food, made between \$250,000 and \$300,-  
000 from her writings. As early as  
1884 stories of Ouida's pinched cir-  
cumstances found their way from  
Florence, where the novelist had her  
little villa, to England, but it wasn't  
until two years ago that she was com-  
pelled to leave her home in Italy. Now,  
as told in the Sun recently, she is en-  
joying her days in the humble home of a  
milkman at Massara, cared for by  
the mother of one of her former maids.  
The pictures show the milkman's  
house and Ouida as she looks in her  
78th year.

Most of Ouida's money has gone in  
aiding the poor, and in satisfying her  
fondness for, as some persons regard  
it, her mania for animals. At one  
time she had as many as 40 horses  
in her stable, and she has never, even  
when she was in want herself, neglect-  
ed her dogs, of which she had 30 in  
her prosperous days. Now there are  
three left—Ruffi, Goldoni and Nerino  
—all grayhounds. "The Lady of the  
Dogs" was the way Ouida was known  
in Lucca, Ouida's three dogs are now  
her inseparable companions. They are  
practically the only company she  
cares for. She has gone without food  
herself that these pets might be prop-  
erly cared for.

One of the characteristic extrava-  
gances into which the novelist's love  
for animals led her was the ordering  
of a meal of milk, bread and meat for  
every dog in Lucca. When Ouida paid  
the bill for this extraordinary banquet  
heavy debts were already pressing her.  
Her love of animals is reflected in  
many of her works. "The Dog of  
Flanders." This story of dog life has  
been selected by many critics as one  
of the finest little pieces of pathos in  
the English language.

To the poor Ouida's pocketbook al-  
ways was open. It has been said of  
her that she never heard of a case of  
indigence and suffering which she did  
not try to relieve. In her handling of  
money she had practically no regard  
for arithmetic so long as the money  
made somebody happy or satisfied her  
fondness for animals.

Her villa was at one time one of the  
most beautiful in the Florentine dis-  
trict. It was situated on a green  
promontory about three miles from the  
city surrounded by cornfields and  
meadows, vineyards and hills. The  
grounds about it were spacious and  
contained some of the most beautiful  
terracing in Europe. The villa gar-  
dens and all were hidden from public  
view by high walls. Inside the villa  
was adorned daily with fresh flowers  
and on the walls were many paintings  
from Ouida's own hands. In these  
paintings also was reflected the nov-  
elist's love of animals. Almost every  
one of them had a horse or a cat or  
a dog in it somehow. It is supposed  
that these paintings have gone the  
way of the villa.

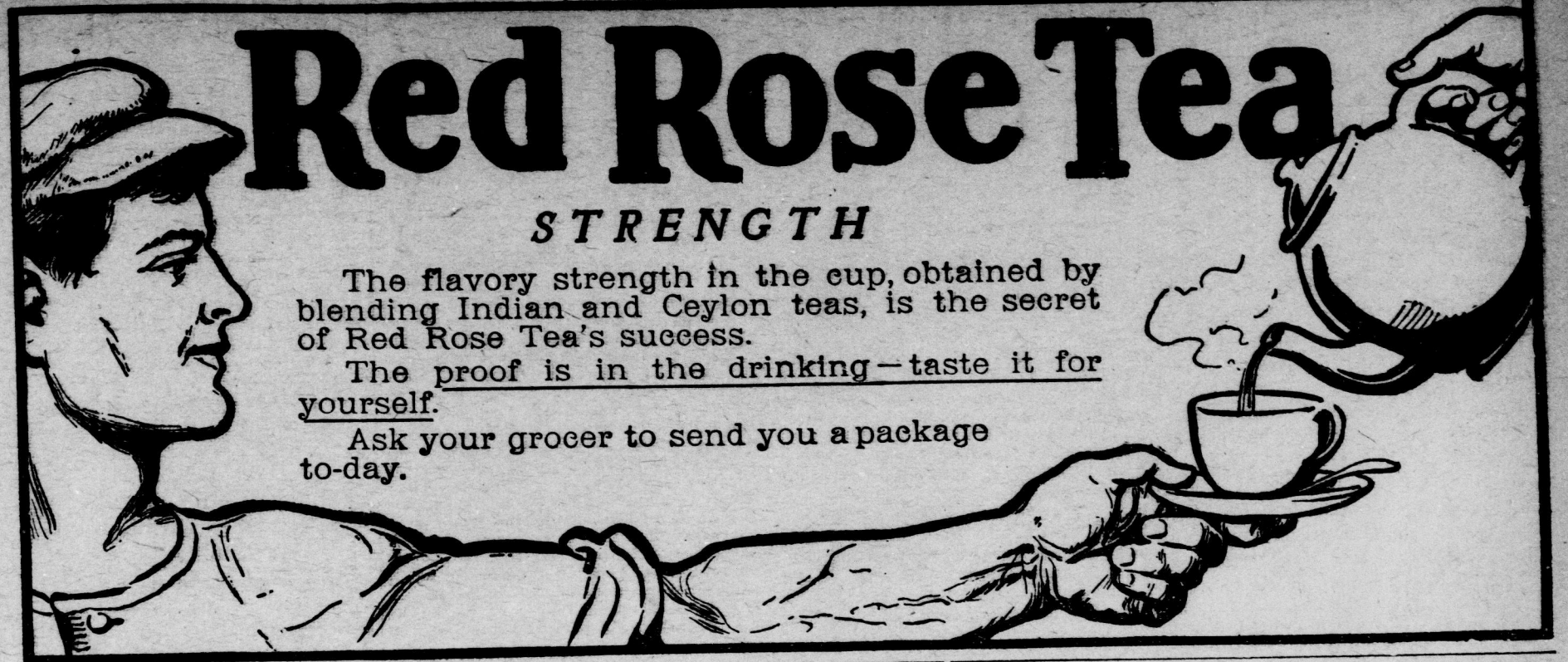
Ouida entertained her friends at the  
villa once a week in accordance with  
the Florentine custom, but these re-  
ceptions were never very elaborate or  
expensive. The guests drank wine  
and smoked cigarettes, but Ouida  
never indulged in either.

Her life in the humble milkman's  
cottage is patterned as nearly as pos-  
sible after that followed by her in  
the villa. She avails herself of every  
opportunity to be in the open air. In  
the old days she used to drive from 2  
until 6 in the afternoon, always hav-  
ing at least two of her pet dogs at her  
side. She was always up by 6 o'clock  
in the morning. Now she goes out  
daily for a walk in the afternoon with  
her dog friends, although since the  
English papers began to call attention  
to her circumstances she has some-  
times declined to leave the house for  
fear of being questioned. She is ab-  
solutely independent, refusing medical  
aid and other comforts that have been  
offered her by Italians. Some who have  
been so bold as to offer her money  
have been received defiantly by the  
novelist and have watched her tear  
up their bank notes.

Ouida's dogs have been responsible  
for a good deal of the hardship which  
she has undergone since she lost her  
villa. If she would give up her pets  
she would probably have no difficulty  
in getting accommodations at hotels,  
but this Ouida has refused, and she  
has been obliged to leave one hotel  
after another.

There has always been a good deal  
of mystery about Ouida's early life.  
Why which probably never will be dis-  
solved by the novelist herself. She was  
born of French parents, her mother hav-  
ing been the daughter of a clergyman. Her  
father and mother separated when she  
was an infant, and her father took her  
with him on his roving in foreign  
lands. Her father has been described  
as a man of dissolute character, but  
brilliant attainments. He devoted him-  
self to the education of his little  
daughter. He taught her masculine  
modes of thought. Ouida herself has  
said that she never had any childhood  
or girlhood. Under her father's tut-  
elage she wrote a little story, or rather  
printed one in childish letters, when  
she was 4 years old.

Ouida was 20 years old when her  
first story, "Granville de Vigne," was  
published. The pen name selected by  
her was her own childish mispronun-  
ciation of the name Louise. Her first  
novel, like most of her later ones, was  
highly seasoned, and the critics  
charged the author with being artifi-  
cial, sensational and indirectly licen-  
tious. They were certain that the  
writer of the book was a man. No  
woman, they said, would have writ-  
ten a book with such a decided flavor  
of the barracks and the taproom. In  
the critics' opinion, the writer was a



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man who had led a very free life. It  
was not until after "Strathmore,"  
"Chandos," "Cecil Castlemaine's Gage"  
and one or two other of Ouida's books  
had appeared that the public learned  
that the writer was a young woman  
in her twenties.

The apparent familiarity which  
Ouida showed with the seamy side of  
life afforded an opportunity for the  
spreading of base calumnies by her  
enemies. An attempt was made even  
to compare her earlier life with that  
of "George Sand," but these attacks  
were as baseless as they were unpar-  
donable.

Ouida's American publisher, the late  
J. B. Lippincott, once tried to draw  
aside the veil of mystery that envel-  
oped Ouida's personal history. He took  
the liberty to ask her in the course of  
a friendly conversation how she came  
to know so much about clubs, camp  
life, barracks, gambling houses and  
other places which are frequented only  
by men. In reply the novelist looked  
straight at her questioner and said  
smiling: "It is none of your business."  
Ouida's knowledge of these things is  
generally accounted for by the fact  
that she accompanied her father for  
years on his promiscuous wanderings  
in foreign lands.

Ouida was in the habit of giving her  
friends whom she disliked the prefer-  
ence in her books. In one of her  
books, "Friendships," she portrays in  
the character of a weak, wavering  
hero her faithless lover, a Florentine  
marquis. This was the only time she  
was ever in love. The marquis was  
young and a man of cultured tastes.

Ouida at that time was no longer  
youthful. Ouida after the marquis had  
wooed and won her discovered his fa-  
cination for the wife of another, who  
was less brilliant, but younger and  
more beautiful than Ouida. The nov-  
elist impaled both the man and wo-  
man in her production in so unmis-  
takable a manner that they were  
obliged to withdraw for a time from  
the Tuscan capital. This book alone  
yielded Ouida \$14,000.

Ouida still writes, but her efforts  
are confined mostly now to her cor-  
respondence with old-time friends. It  
is said that she does considerable of  
this, but that she never allowed a line  
of complaint about her condition to  
creep into her letters.

## VERY MANY MILES OF MOVING PICTURES

AN INTERESTING STORY OF HOW  
THEY ARE PROCURED.

Did you ever think how many, many  
feet of film pass through the machine  
that produces the moving pictures you  
see nowadays in the vaudeville houses.  
Of course this depends entirely on the  
length of the entertainment, but usu-  
ally about 1,000 feet of film are used  
in every performance in the Orpheum  
Theater. That's 14,000 feet a week—  
two performances a day—or about one-  
half million feet of film in the season  
of thirty-six weeks. That's nearly 100  
miles.

This film costs eight or twelve cents  
a foot, an item of expense so large that  
the many sets of pictures are sent over  
the whole circuit of houses just as the  
actors and actresses, the dancers, the  
comedians, and other entertainers are  
sent.

There's an interesting story in the  
way these pictures are procured, espe-  
cially those that depict a chase after  
an escaping convict, the pictures you  
see while the orchestra plays the quick,  
exciting music and some one back of  
the stage is doing things that make it  
seem sure enough, when shots are  
heard—also back of the stage—and you  
see little puffs of smoke in the picture  
as the convict gallops through the  
hill and valley, splashes through  
streams, falls off bridges, climbs fences,  
and finally drops exhausted and is re-  
captured and led back to prison, head  
hung low, his face wearing a look of de-  
jection. Life would never seem quite  
the same if "Mike" should change the  
chase music; it has become a part of  
the show business that people have a  
right to demand.

The films that produce moving pic-  
tures have regularly organized theatri-  
cal companies. There are rehearsals,  
just as in a theater; the men and wo-  
men really speak the words of the  
play or scene, and when the perfor-  
mance is perfect the photographing ma-  
chine takes the pictures. Where some-  
one falls off a house or bridge or down  
the side of a canyon a dummy figure  
is used, and the section of film that  
would betray the fact is cut out. Once  
in a very great while these trick  
changes are awkwardly done, and then  
the audiences laugh. When a chase is  
to be photographed the men or women  
and the crowd—and the dog—actually  
go over the course that you see in the  
picture.

It is all arranged beforehand, so that  
the law-abiding inhabitants don't be-  
come nervous and interfere. Some-  
times the arrangements are imperfect.  
It was so one day recently. A New  
York company was making a series of  
chase pictures in which a man was  
dressed in prison stripes and was try-

ing to escape. A policeman, who had  
not been notified, joined in and made  
things interesting with a regulation po-  
lice revolver. It was due only to the  
provincial poor marksmanship that the  
pictures were procured without the  
"convict" being killed.

One of the peculiar features about  
moving pictures is that a blustery,  
windy day usually is selected for mak-  
ing the pictures. Trees may be seen  
swaying, skirts fluttering and hats roll-  
ing down the street. It's the action they  
want, and the wind produces it.  
In "The Escape from Sing Sing,"  
which is one of the popular chases pro-  
duced by the moving picture machine,  
a number of the pictures were taken on  
the roofs in New York City. This is  
one of the most exciting chases. The  
criminal may be seen leaping from roof  
to roof while people lean from win-  
dows and shoot at the fleeing man. In  
getting the proper effects the pro-  
ducers were compelled to resort to  
many schemes. Revolver shots in the  
downtown portion of New York would  
have caused no end of trouble. As a  
substitute the men in the windows who  
were supposed to do the shooting threw  
handfuls of flour. This produced the  
effect of smoke and the picture was a  
success.

French comedy is popular with the  
playwrights, who choose the subjects  
for these pictures, and old melodramas  
are particularly good. Many of the  
scenes are selected from current stories.  
One or a dozen cameras may be used in  
a series of pictures; if it's a chase the  
machines are stationed at suitable  
places along the course. The wonder-  
ful things you see magicians do, in the  
pictures, are really very simple, be-  
cause it's all a matter of leaving out  
a few films and patching others. A  
"set" down in the Orpheum last week  
was of scenes in Venice in which a  
jealous husband killed a friend of the  
family. The first half of that set really  
was taken in Venice in a rented house  
on the canals.—Kansas City Star.

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to turn out any-  
thing so fine.

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be thoroughly  
satisfactory, or "money back."

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the skin;  
—and protects it from hard  
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