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St. John, Hamilton, Calgary  
O. Ltd. Local Agent

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ARD'S LINIMENT Co., Ltd.  
lemen.—I have used MINARDS  
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CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN, 43  
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tawa, Nov. 15.—A settlement  
been reached in the suit of W.  
Donroy of Aylmer, against A.  
ber for an interest in certain  
er limits. While the details  
not been given out it is under-  
stood that Fraser agreed to allow  
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erty.

## RANCHING IN CANADA

Ranchers Being Driven Back by Farmers Into Out of the Way Parts—Some of the Interesting Characters Disappearing.

An interesting article on ranching in western Canada, from the pen of Peregrine P. Acland appears in a recent issue of the Toronto Globe:

Through all Alberta are heard the cries "Hall to the farmer," and in quite as cheerful tone, "farewell to the cowboy." Turn to books of the west and you read over of the vanishing cow-puncher, and "disappearing ranges." Almost everybody, the cowboy included, has come to the conclusion that the days of ranching are numbered, that the hoof-beat of the galloping cow-pony on the virgin prairie and the shrill cries of the cow punchers driving hundreds of fat scared cattle before them will soon have been heard for the last time.

"We learned the wrong trade," said a doleful old cowman. "Soon we won't be able to get work at all. Way back in the early '90's wages were \$65 a month. Now nobody pays more than \$10, and some only pay \$25 for a cow punch. That's bad enough, but to top it all, a fellow can't get a job unless he's mighty spry on the jump, specially in winter time. Then it's a case of riding the grubline, which when the mercury's dropped down plumb out of sight is sure some unpleasant."

Is the future of ranching as dismal as is predicted? Will the procession of stalwart cow-punchers and broncho-twisters, horse-wranglers and the cavies of well trained though frequently rebellious cow ponies join the golden alriness of history with that earlier procession of their forerunners the hardy frontiersmen, the dusky Indian braves and the intrepid hunters and trappers who once earned a livelihood where now stand prosperous cities and comfortable home-steads? Is there no middle-way between the cattle ranch stocked with 10,000, 20,000 or 30,000 head of cattle, roaming uncaired for over the drought stricken or snow bound plain and the stock farm where they rear 100 head or so of fat stabled oxen?

The world wants beef. New world States can no longer be considered a great beef producer. It is all she can do to supply her own population. Australia and south Africa are far away in the antipodes and in the latter place especially cattle are subject to devastating diseases and in both countries they die from drought. There are two other giant grass countries left, the rolling pampas of the Argentine and the rolling prairie of western Canada. But the Argentine is already stocked with cattle. Any increase possible in the country there will not be much more than sufficient to satisfy the ever growing home population.

The world wants beef and the west has the grass, short juicy buffalo grass, which by the middle of summer is well cured, and as the cattle-men say, has a "bottom" to it that soon lays the tallow on a steer's ribs. In the winter, the grass being cured, and therefore, hay, far surpasses the longer rank, greener varieties in nourishing power, and keeps the cattle alive, however cold it may be. The snowfall in winter is unusually light, and the cattle munched the snow to get the grass or saved a trip to the nearest river for water.

But sometimes in winter, maybe for not more than a fortnight, the snow lies heavy on the ground and the weaker cattle die wholesale from lack of food.

This may not happen more than once in a dozen years or so, but when such a spell does come the ranchers are almost, many of them, wholly ruined.

Cannot some compromise be effected whereby the natural advantages of the country may be used to the utmost but preparation be made against the natural disadvantages of the winter especially? Let the cattle roam unmolested during the summer and during the winter while the weather is mild and the snow is light, but give them at least enough hay to keep life in their bodies when the buffalo grass is buried beneath a couple of feet of ice-crusting snow.

How Capital is Wiped Out

The only way by which ranching can be made to survive is by making it sufficiently profitable to continue to attract investments. It has been in the past the source of much wealth to 25 to 30 per cent being frequently realized every year by cattle owners on their investments. But once every year or so came a bad winter which wiped all the good done by the natural resources of the country in previous years. The winter of 1906, for instance, many ranches were completely wiped out, and the majority of the others lost at least half their stock. The only men who fared well were those who had hay put up for their animals.

One cowboy of my acquaintance had just started for himself with a small bunch of cattle previous to that winter, found the following spring that not one of his beasts had survived. Another who in the summer of 1906 owned 200 head, found himself in the spring of 1907 with but 60 head. This

was a set back which it would take years to recover. This last rancher was of the opinion that had he possessed a stack of 25 tons of hay to tide his cattle over the worst weeks he would not have suffered a loss of more than 20 head at the most. The hay would have cost him perhaps \$150. The saving in cattle, 130 head would have been equal to about \$3,500, but after the winter set in, in all its severity. It was impossible to get hay at any price. It is necessary to anticipate a chance of disaster and to be prepared to fight it.

Another of the features of the new ranching is the subdivision of ranches into fields for the betterment of the grass. Of some ranches in Nebraska and some other of the western cattle growing states leased ranches are divided into two fields. Into one the cattle are turned during the winter and into the other in summer. By this the ranch gets six months' complete rest from grazing, and the accompanying tramping down of the grass, for the cattle destroy as much as they eat. When the land is periodically rested in this manner it can support a greater number of beasts than otherwise.

This subdivision system has been carried still further in North Dakota where some of the big ranches still remaining are cut into half a dozen fields whereby much labor in rounding up is dispensed with.

Leave it to the Cattle

Some cattlemen prefer not to partition their leases. They claim that on a big ranch there are some parts of the country fit only for summer range and other parts that are best adapted by their natural peculiarities for use in winter. If the cattle themselves do not drift to these districts at the proper seasons of the year the cowboys can drive them thither, and herd them for a short time till they are accustomed to their new grazing grounds. After two or three years it is doubtful if any herding would be necessary, as the animals would have had their habits formed. This would be a more natural and beneficial manner of letting the range rest than such an arbitrary method as the mere subdivision of the range by a fence. The former method would utilize the natural advantages of the country, while the latter would suffer by not using them, for in each of the two fields fitted and probably would be areas fitted only for use at certain seasons of the year. Consequently much land would either not be grazed on by the cattle at all or would afford them poor food, being some of it perhaps far from water in greatest storms in winter.

The greatest question which confronts the rancher at present is, he maintains "Where can I get land?" Yet, so far as Canada is concerned, ranchers will find abundance of territory for years to come in those parts of Alberta and British Columbia too rough, rocky or too dry for farming. Those areas are too remote from the railroad and can be of little use to the farmer, while well enough suited to the needs of the rancher. Some ranchers have moved north. Horsemen are going into the Peace River country, and some cattlemen, into the wilds of North Battleford in Saskatchewan. Here are to be found good grass, abundant water and more than enough brush to shelter the cattle in the winter, when, it is true, there is more snow than the rancher cares to see. However there is plenty of hay ready to hand for the cutting.

It is likely that the number of big cattle ranchers will gradually decrease, as the fundamental principle of these was "free range" and the free range is well nigh a thing of the past. Leases have taken their place for the small owner, who has 500 or 600 or even a thousand or so head of cattle and is willing to look after them there is a future.

The Marrying Limit

One man can without difficulty look after 500 or 600 head of cattle and it is on the whole better for the country that there should be 20 men each owning 500 head of cattle, than one man owning 10,000 or 20,000 head, and drawing a princely income. The man who has 500 head of cattle is in a position to marry and support a family in comfort. The ordinary cowboy draws pay sufficient only for his own needs. Much of the fascination of life on a large ranch disappears, but the cowboy generally prefers the other, for there is just as much fun for the small rancher as for the cowboy, if, as so many, he combines horse raising with cattle breeding, he must needs be an expert rider to top his bronchoes, and working as he does by himself, he must too, be handy with a "lass" rope, or he cannot leave the lariat work to a more experienced hand, as he might where he but one of a dozen punchers working together.

The cow boys are themselves bringing about the change from the era of enormous cattle ranches to that of more moderate sized establishments. They fear that soon there will not be enough large concerns left to give them all employment and this is a further spur inciting them to the investment of their dollars in cattle. Till they get herds big enough to require all their attention, they let their cattle run with their employ-ers.

When one cow boy is pointed out to us as owning \$5,000 worth of cattle and another as having \$3,000 worth, and three or four others all working on the same ranch as having small herds, and you are told that the big ranchers are yearly reducing

the number of their stock, it becomes easy to realize that a change is gradually being effected.

There are probably not more than 30 big "cow outfits" left in the Canadian west, exclusive of British Columbia, where several more exist. By big is here meant ranches stocked with from 6,000 head upwards. The largest have perhaps 30,000 head of cattle. All were considerably larger before the bad winter of 1906. In addition to the cattle ranches there are several big horse outfits, some of these have as many as 4,000 or 5,000 head of horses.

Some Big Ones

Some ranchers have recently acquired 21-year leases of vast tracts of land declared by the government agricultural experts to be unfit for farming. There is therefore, a likelihood of there being some big ranches for many years to come. The cattlemen not already having grazing lease are mostly endeavoring to acquire them.

Much trouble is saved when all a rancher's cattle are on its own ground. A great deal of labor in rounding up the country is thus avoided. Of course, a few head stray away from

the ranch, crossing a river and entering the adjacent range, or if there was no fence, roaming at will over the country. But a rancher soon learns where the cattle go when they stray away, and sends a cowboy as his representative, or "rep" with whatever roundup wagon and crew cover that part of the country.

When the cattle are inside these enormous fields their welfare can be better superintended than when they are roaming at will over unfenced prairie. If winter feeding is necessary an elaborate roundup need not be made to get the cattle, which are comparatively close at hand. Devastation by prairie fires is to a considerable extent prevented by the fireguards which most lease holders have plowed across and around their little principalities.

As the Canadian west is such an enormous country, its settling is no matter of a decade or two. The United States has been settling its west for over half a century, yet millions of cattle still roam on its ranges, and thousands of cowboys still whirl their lass' ropes and control their fiery steeds. The tenancy has indeed even been late towards smaller ranches, and leases are str-

planting free grass, and the same applies to Canada. But we must not say that the cowboy is disappearing because he is beginning to call himself a rancher, and because his legs are not forever encased in the leather "chaps."

The cowboy will tell you that the real puncher of the best type neither more nor less than any expert at handling range cattle; and there are still to be found in the west, clad though they be, not in buckskin shirts and fringed leggings, but in overalls and twed vests. Men whose skill in handling a lass' rope, or in managing a herd of wild frightened cattle or a mean and vicious horse, is an unceasing wonder to the eastern eye. And these men are such that once one secures their friendship it is a lasting pleasure to him to have known them.

It will be to the great advantage of the Dominion to number among its citizens men of the fearless, generous, hard working and altogether heroic mould in which the average cow-puncher is cast.

Quebec, Nov. 16.—Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, formerly lieutenant governor of British Columbia died at his residence here this morning.

**G. R. McColl & Co.'s Specials**  
ALL THIS WEEK  
Tuesday, Nov. 17 to Saturday, Nov. 21

# CARPETS and RUGS

Bought the balance of a stock of English Axminsters, Wiltons, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, varying in length from 5 to 50 yards, suitable for any size room. The quality of these Carpets is better than anything ever offered in Regina. Bring room measurements and see how cheaply we can furnish you a Carpet. Every yard on sale all this week at about HALF ORIGINAL PRICE. Come and be convinced. All goods marked in plain figures. BIGGEST SNAP YET!

### Carpets and Rugs

150 yards Carpet. Regular \$3.50 yard; on sale \$2.00.  
200 yards Carpet. Regular \$1.40 yard; on sale 85c.  
550 yards Carpet. Regular 95c. yard; on sale 50c.  
375 yards Carpet. Regular 60c. yard; on sale 35c.  
10 only Carpet Rugs. Regular \$2.00 yard; on sale \$1.00.  
12 only Mats. Regular \$2.00; on sale \$1.00.  
9 only Mats. Regular \$1.00; on sale 60c.  
1 dozen Carpet Square, 2 1/2 x 3 yards and 3 1/2 x 4 yards, at half regular price.

### Boys, Attention!

**BOKER'S SKATES BELOW COST**

You will miss it if you don't come and see our Skates. Here are the cut prices:

H. Boker's Regal, nickle-plate. Regular \$5.00. On sale \$3.25.  
H. Boker's Dominion, nickle-plate. Regular \$3.00. On sale \$2.00.  
H. Boker's Perfect Hockey. Regular \$2.50. On sale \$1.75.  
H. Boker's Charm, nickle-plate. Regular \$2.25. On sale \$1.50.  
H. Boker's Hockey Club, nickle-plate. Regular \$1.25. On sale 85c.  
H. Boker's Favorite, nickle-plate. Regular \$1.25. On sale 85c.  
Perfect Hockey, steel. Regular \$1.75. On sale \$1.20.  
Royal Hockey. Regular \$1.50. On sale \$1.00.  
Hockey Club. Regular 75c. On sale 45c.  
Also Tubes, Mic-Macs, genuine Acme, etc., at reduced prices.

### Grocery Specials

ALL THIS WEEK

Granulated Sugar, 18 lbs. for \$1.00.  
5 lb. pain Jam. Regular 75c. On sale 55c.  
Coffee. Regular 35c. On sale 20c.  
Coffee. Regular 50c. On sale 25c.  
Best Black Tea. Regular 50c. On sale 30c.  
Black Tea, extra. Regular 40c. On sale 25c.  
Tomatoes, Peas, Corn, 10c per tin.  
Tomato Catsup (quart bottles.) Regular 35c. On sale 25c.  
Fresh Eggs, 30c dozen.  
Dairy Butter, 30c lb.

Cash and One Price to All. Telephone Orders Sent C.O.D. Phone 246

REMEMBER THE PLACE:  
**G. R. MCGOLL & CO.**  
Next Bank of Ottawa (Karl Boz Old Stand)

### Underskirts

Ladies' Black Sateen Underskirts. Regular \$1.25; on sale 75c.  
Ladies' Black Sateen Underskirts. Regular \$1.50; on sale \$1.15.  
Ladies' Black Sateen Underskirts. Regular \$1.75; on sale \$1.40.  
Ladies' Black Sateen Underskirts. Regular \$2.50; on sale \$1.75.  
Ladies' Black Sateen Underskirts. Regular \$4.00; on sale \$2.75.  
2 only Silk Underskirts. Regular \$10.00; on sale \$7.85.

### Men's Fur Coats

Men's Fur Coats, 1 doz. Regular \$35.00; on sale \$21.00.  
Men's Cloth Coats, 1 doz. Regular \$15.00; on sale \$7.50.  
Men's Cloth Coats, 1 doz. Regular \$10.00; on sale \$6.00.  
Men's Felt Shoes, from \$1.75 to \$2.45.

### Dress Goods

New Winter Dress Goods; \$1.25, for 90c.  
" " " " 1.00, for 75c.  
" " " " .75, for 60c.  
" " " " .50, for 40c.  
" " " " .40, for 30c.  
1000 yards of Lining. Regular 30c. On sale 12c.  
Towelings. Regular 10c, 12c, and 15c; on sale 3 yards for 25c.  
185 pairs of Hand Towels. Regular 30c and 35c pair; on sale 25c pair.  
3 only Ladies' Cloth Coats. Regular \$22.50; on sale \$12.00.  
6 only Ladies' Cloth Coats. Regular \$15.00; on sale \$7.75.  
Girl's Cloth Coats. Regular \$8.50. Ages from 8 to 10 years. On sale \$4.65.  
2 only Ladies' Fur Coats. Regular \$80.00; on sale \$18.50.  
2 only Ladies' Fur Coats. Regular \$85.00; on sale \$25.50.  
3 only Ladies' Fur Coats. Regular \$65.00; on sale \$32.50.  
2 dozen Ladies' Costumes. Regular \$15.00. On sale \$8.75.  
6 dozen Ladies' Costumes. Regular \$27.00. On sale \$15.00.  
2 dozen Ladies' Costumes. Regular \$13.50. On sale \$6.75.  
2 dozen Ladies' Costumes. Regular \$20.00. On sale \$12.50.  
3 dozen Ladies' Costumes. Regular \$38.00. On sale \$23.00.  
1 doz. Ladies' Wrappers. Regular \$1.75. On sale \$1.25.  
1 doz. Ladies' Wrappers. Regular \$2.25. On sale \$1.60.  
1 doz. Ladies' Wrappers. Regular \$3.00. On sale \$2.25.

## Deporting Hindus

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—The movement for the deportation of the Hindu colony in British Columbia to British Honduras is making satisfactory progress and it is hoped at the interior department that the plan can be successfully carried out. The two Hindu envoys who went to British Honduras with J. B. Harkin of Ottawa, have reported themselves as satisfied with the outlook and will so report to their comrades in Vancouver. Harkin has returned to Ottawa. The chief difficulty seems to be as to transportation. It will be necessary to collect all Hindus in British Columbia at various points and transport them across the continent to an Atlantic port. Speed is necessary. Both for the reason that it is advisable to get the Hindus out of Canada as soon as possible, and also because the plantation owners in British Honduras make their labor contracts on December 15 of each year, and want to know where they are at. The Canadian government is now in communication with the Imperial authorities, and it is hoped that an agreement as to transportation can be soon reached. It has been proposed that one of the British warships in the West India waters might be used for this purpose.

## Successful Sunday School Convention

(Continued from page 3.)

composed of ten members mentioned in Sec. A. It shall be the duty of this committee to transact all the ordinary business of the association between the meetings of the provincial board. Said committees shall arrange the time of its regular meetings and elect its own chairman and secretary. The chairman shall be an ex-officio member of the committee. This committee shall report all its acts to the provincial board at its regular or special meetings for sanction.

(2) Finance committee, of which the treasurer shall be chairman, shall formulate and execute all necessary plans for financing the work of the association and attend to any special business that may be referred to it by the board of central committee.

(3) Department committees. The following committees may be appointed and such others as from time to time the work of the association may demand. Elementary, intermediate, adult, education, extension, moral reform and missionary. The department superintendents shall be the chairman of these committees. The work of such committees being exclusively advisory their plans and recommendations to be made operative by the decision of the provincial board.

Article VIII. Meetings. Sec. A.—The annual convention may be held at such time and place as the provincial convention may determine. In the event of no such action being taken by the convention, it shall be the duty of the provincial board to make arrangements for said convention.

Sec. B. The convention shall consist of the members of the provincial board, all evangelical clergymen, the Sunday school superintendents and delegate from each Sunday school for each fifty (50) of enrollment, or fraction thereof.

Sec. C. No sectarian or political question shall be discussed in any meeting of the association.

Article IX. Sec. A. The funds necessary for the carrying on of the work shall be derived from the following sources:

(1) Voluntary contributions from the schools made through the country associations.

(2) Sustaining membership fees made through the county association.

(3) Voluntary contributions from those interested.

Sec. B. The provincial board shall appoint one or more auditors who shall audit the treasurer's books and report to the board.

Article X. Auxiliaries. Sec. A.—There shall be in each provincial electoral division one or more organizations known by the name of county associations auxiliary to the provincial association and having oversight of the work of its own territory.

Sec. B. The county association shall foster the formation of district and city associations auxiliary to that body. These associations to have the oversight of the work in their respective territories.

Article XI. Amendments. This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present, provided notice of such amendment has been submitted to the provincial board in writing one month previous.

OFFICERS

The following officers were elected: President, J. A. Allan, Regina. Rec.-Sec., J. M. Williamson, Regina. Asst.-sec., O. S. Kniseley, Regina. Vice pres., Dr. J. A. Valens, Saskatchewan; John McCurdy, Mooseomin; James Hopkins, Moose Jaw.

Central committee: A. M. Fraser, Indian Head; C. C. Knight, Regina; J. C. Wilkinson, Regina; Frank G. Haultain, Regina; James Balfour, Regina; A. M. Fenwick, Regina; F. W. Tanner, Regina.

Supt. of Departments: 1. Educational, A. M. Fraser, Indian Head; 2. Elementary, W. L. Coom, Regina; 3. Moral Reform, Rev. Wm. Paterson of Lumsden.

## DEATH OF CELESTIALS

The Dowager Empress and the Emperor of China Have Passed Away—Prince Chun is Regent.

Pekin, Nov. 15.—The Dowager Empress and autocrat of China is dead, and Pu Wei the three year old son of Prince Chun has been placed on the throne, his father acting as regent, in accordance with the imperial edict issued last Friday. The end of the forty-seven years' reign of the famous "Old Buddha" came at two o'clock yesterday afternoon according to official announcement, although it is believed that the death of both the empress and Kwang Su, the emperor whom she dominated, occurred many hours before the time mentioned in the official announcement. It is not anticipated there will be any trouble incident to the accession of the young ruler, although there may be few outbreaks in the southern provinces, at all times more or less turbulent. The city will be guarded against any outbreak. City divisions of the troops are being scattered at strategic points throughout the capital, although the legations are surrounded by special guards, but no anti-foreign demonstration is looked for. A period of general mourning for 100 days has been proclaimed all through the empire. The court will remain in mourning for three years. The city tonight is shrouded in blue, the Chinese mourning color and elaborate rites are being performed at the palace and principal joss houses. Both the emperor and empress died unattended and alone, Imperial etiquette forbidding attendants to approach within five yards of the royal personages. Up to a few months ago the emperor had been attended by foreign physicians, but latterly had abandoned all medical treatment. It is believed that Prince Chun, the new regent will be able to reconcile all antagonistic elements in the empire, as he is recognized as a man of modern ideas, thoroughly progressive and is the most acceptable man that could be chosen.

The marriage of C. E. Gleadow of the city police to Miss Lizzie Derbyshire of Lancashire, Eng., took place at St. Paul's church last Thursday evening, Rev. G. C. Hill officiating.

Prince Albert, R.N.W.M.P., is back to town after a journey into the wilds of the Churchill district. The trip was a one of inspection and covered a little over a month.

The contract for putting down the piles upon which the foundations of the new parliament buildings will rest has been completed. Over three thousand piles were driven and each are supposed to carry a weight of 25 tons.

Edmonton, Nov. 14.—Hon. Frank Oliver's majority is 2,317. His opponent saved his deposit by 108. This majority is the largest of any cabinet minister, the fourth largest in Canada, and is surpassed only by A. Verville in Maisonneuve, H. S. Beland in Beauce, and E. B. Osier in West Toronto.

The local corps of the Salvation Army is rejoicing over the fact of them having secured Commissioner Coombs to give his famous address "From Bethlehem to Calvary" in Regina. This service embraces some of the master pieces of the famous artists Hoffman, Tissot, Hunt, etc. It also carried 3,000 feet of moving pictures such as is seldom seen only on rare occasions. This service will be given in the Metropolitan Methodist church, on Tuesday, Nov. 19th at 8 p.m. Commissioner Coombs will be assisted by his wife also the singing evangelist, Lieut.-Col. Pugnire, and

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Grossly exaggerated reports of weather conditions in the Canadian west having recently been sent out to the American press by correspondents at Winnipeg and Medicine Hat, it is understood that the government will take vigorous action to punish the culprits. For a similar offence last year a correspondent in Alberta was fined \$200. These recent exaggerations, which were wired to Chicago, Spokane, Seattle, San Francisco and other American papers, made it appear that through mythical terrific storms, the country was completely tied up and transportation facilities utterly demoralized. The act of parliament which makes sending false and defamatory despatches a criminal offense will probably be amended during the coming session, by which these deceivers of the country may be more easily reached and punished.

## Gazette Appointments

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE  
W. G. Gardiner of Aylesbury.  
Wm. Anderson of River Course.  
J. A. W. Watson of Hume.  
Herbert Lowe of Dana.  
Alanson Lemon Buck, of Findlater.  
John Sanderson of Oliver.  
Bert Almer Tedford of Griffin.  
Peter Heglin of Weyburn.

POUND KEEPERS  
W. J. Wadsworth of Weyburn.  
Geo. Hargreaves of Lucky Lake.