

H. D. Folsom
Lumber Merchant

The Alberta Star

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No. 43

Farm Machinery

PLOWS AT COST

New Deere 12in. Gang Plow	\$72 00
New Deere 14in. Gang Plow	78 00
New Deere Ranger Sulky Plow 14in.	42 50
New Deere Ranger Sulky Plow 16in.	47 75

Seeding Machinery below actual cost

MONITOR DRILLS

14 Shoe Drill	\$60.00
18 " "	75.00

KENTUCKY DRILLS

14 Shoe Drill	\$70.00
18 " "	90.00

The above are only a few of our bargains in farm machinery that we offer for and below cost. Until April 20th only. Come early and have first choice.

H.S. Allen & Co. Ltd.

The Big Department Store.

THE CAHOON HOTEL

First Class in every respect
Steam Heat in every room
Hot and cold water baths
Excellent dining room service

CARDSTON - ALBERTA

Happy Homes and the
Meat that makes them

PEOPLE'S MEAT MARKET

THE NEW BUTCHER SHOP

A trial order will convince you of our ability to satisfy.
FRESH SAUSAGE daily and the very best of
STEAKS, CHOPS, ROASTS, etc. at
LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES
ONE DOOR SOUTH OF CAHOON HOTEL.

Phipps Restaurant and Bakery

Fresh Bread Daily

Have you tried for your cold McGreggins Butter
Scotch and delicious confections. Helpful in
cases of Colds, Horseness, etc.
Just in a fine assortment of Redland Oranges,
Lemons and good assortment of Apples.
ICE CREAM-ICE CREAM--YES At the dance
on Saturday also on Sunday at PHIPPS

TOWN LOTS

300 building lots for sale in the heart
of the original Townsite of Cardston
\$25 to \$75 per lot

BUY NOW
When real estate is low or soon it may be too late
to get a bargain

E. N. BARKER, CARDSTON

PROVINCIAL OWNERSHIP OF ELEVATORS

(Continued from last week.)

In the case of points however, where considerable quantities as well as barley were shipped, it might be desirable to retain one of the smaller houses for the shipment of each variety of grain. Whether the Government elevators were reconstructed or the original storage houses remodelled to suit the requirements of the system, would depend upon the local circumstances. The fact that considerable remodelling would be necessary in the case of the present elevators, would appear to make it expedient to use as far as possible the material to practically reconstruct new buildings, as there would be considerable economy in operating to have all the grain marketed at a point stored in a single building of large dimensions. The construction of these elevators would provide for a uniform bin of 1000 bushels capacity with a few exceptions to meet the requirements of those who wish to sell fragments of car lots by the wagon load. 1000 bushels would make a very satisfactory storing and shipping unit. The cars of the C. N. R. system are uniformly of 1000 bushels capacity. On the C. P. R. a large number are of that capacity. The 667 bushel cars are practically out of commission on account of old age, while the experience of the company has been that the large cars which they have lately introduced are not so satisfactory as anticipated; so that the probability is that they will return to the construction of the car of 1000 bushels capacity, whether it be adopted as a shipping unit or not.

In the construction of these elevators, lockers would be provided, one for each bin, wherein a sample of each wagon load, after cleaning—where cleaning was demanded by the farmer—would be deposited. When the bin was full the locker would contain an accurate example of the contents of the bin. This sample would be forwarded to Winnipeg to form the basis of sale on sample, or a portion would be sent by the operator at the request of the owner to any presumptive purchaser to form the basis of bidding, and a check upon the quality of car lots when delivery was made. This system of elevators could be provided with satisfactory cleaning and weighing apparatus; the cleaning could be done in accordance with the directions and under the supervision of the shipper. In some cases it might be expedient to clean out as much as one third of the grain to be retained for use on the farm or shipped by itself for feed. In other cases a very light cleaning would be sufficient to satisfy milling requirements. The weighing apparatus under the control of a disinterested weighmaster, would insure satisfactory weight to farmers and would be a protection against loss to the shipper in leakage or stealings in transit. In the case of farmers shipping direct to buyers without the grain going through the terminal elevators, a weight certificate given by the operator, attested by affidavit, would be agreed upon as final as between buyer and seller, making change of seed between farmers and the shipment to local mills east and west of points of shipment or to the large mills at Winnipeg and Eastward more satisfactory than at the present time. At each point in the Province, a provincial officer would be in charge of the elevator as operator to lease the bins required for special binning, to

receive the grain for storage there, and to issue a storage receipt therefor. The officer would also be prepared to receive in certain bins reserved for the purpose, such grain as was offered for sale on street by the wagon load and purchased by local buyers. The buyer would be required to take the weight of the Government official, who would be unbiased as between buyer and seller. The grain would be docked after cleaning so that there would be no more dockage than the percentage that was actually removed in cleaning. Should it develop, which is most unlikely, that buyers were not present upon the market for such grain as would be offered by the wagon load, the Government operator would receive the grain to be grouped with other street grain received, according to his judgment, and a ticket would be issued to the buyer indicating the amount of grain so received, with bin into which it had been consigned. An advance could be made on this grain by the Government, to the extent say of 50 per cent of its presumed value. So soon as one of these bins were full of the street wheat which had been grouped together, the same would be forwarded and sold, and the difference between the price advanced to the farmer and the price secured paid to him after retaining a commission charge for performing the service. Under the present system, the seller of the wagon load must accept the judgment of the local buyer as to grade and as to price, and since the local buyer has an interest in naming the grade and price as low as possible, the Government system would give the small farmer on an average, greater returns than he receives under the present system. In many cases farmers having less than car lots, will join together to make up a shipping unit, thus decreasing the amount of street wheat. It must be borne in mind however, that the creation of a system of storage elevators, where actual dockage, weight and identity are guaranteed, and where there are no artificial barriers to the free shipment of the stored commodity, will make the amount of grain sold upon street a very small and ever decreasing percentage of the whole crop marketed.

The system thus outlined would be equivalent to a complete system of Farmers' Elevators. It has always been recognized that such a system, could it be established, would be of tremendous value to the grain growers, but the hostility of the Line Elevators, makes a solution of the difficulty by the establishment of Farmers' Elevators throughout the Province impracticable. The Government system however has an added advantage, in that the weighmaster would be entirely impartial, and would be accepted more readily as an umpire between buyer and seller in case of shipment. Also as the custodian of samples used as the basis of sale, his impartial position would invite the confidence of both buyer and seller. A further advantage is that it makes a sample market practicable at Winnipeg without making that place an order point, and delaying shipment.

But while the correction of these abuses would alone warrant the establishment of a Government system, vastly more important benefits would follow its inauguration.

A small group of capitalists, owning the stock of the large Milling and Elevator companies would no longer be able to throttle all real competition through their facilities at country points which enables them to purchase the bulk of their grain at prices (street prices) much lower than the prices (track prices) which those who have no storage facilities must pay, and permits them to make additional profits from the ill-practices referred to above. The extinguishment of this monopoly would immediately result in a generally higher level of prices. A dividend of 34 1/2 per cent, on stock of a Milling Company, or of 100 per cent, on the stock of an Elevator Company would no longer be possible.

The commission men and track buyers who now fear extinction if arbitrary fixing of prices and commission by-by-law of the Exchange be abolished by amendments to the able to hold their own without such objectionable restrictions, under a Government system of elevators, especially where the street wheat was collected by the Government operator and sold in car lots, as it is only by buying a percentage of street wheat below track value, that the elevator owners would be able to temporarily outbid the independent track buyer on the track wheat and deprive the commission man of his consignments by offering more on track than the independent exporter can pay for consigned stuff.

The motive for such a course would be that after the commission man and track buyer had been starved out of business by making the price of track wheat higher than it should be by losing on the track wheat and making up the loss on street wheat, the elevator owners could, having extinguished all competition, own in name, henceforward buy all wheat on a basis of street prices until their extortions caused either the Government to intervene as now requested, or the farmers to decline to sell except through an agency of their own in car lots in the secondary market.

The Government system would lead to the establishment of a highly competitive sample market that would for the first time in their history bring the large Western millers into real competition with the Eastern Canadian and Old Country buyers. The large Western miller, through his line elevators, is permitted by the exporter to buy those types of wheat which experimental tests have shown to have the higher intrinsic value, without subjecting him to active competition. The miller who through his houses buys all kinds of wheat offered, turns over the stuff he does not desire for his mill to the large exporter for a moderate figure. The shutting off of the supply of street wheat and the creating of a sample market wherein could be seen samples of all the 1,000 bushel lots, the identity of which were preserved in the special bins throughout the country, would enable the representatives of the Eastern Canadian and Old Country millers to enter into competition on even terms with the Western millers for the various types of Western grain, and secure a share of those which they regarded as having the higher intrinsic value or as being most suited to their purposes. At the present time, since car lots are sold for the most part in store Fort William or Port Arthur, and are thus past the point where they can be diverted to the Western mills, there is no competition for this wheat except between the Eastern Canadian and Old Country millers, while for the type wheats purchased by the millers at their country elevators, on street or by car lots, there is no competition whatever.

An ideal system of marketing

the Western grain can only be evolved by the creation and operation of storage facilities by the Government.

This ideal system requires that all grain should be marketed in car lots in the secondary market. It further requires that there should be a correcting of the imperfections and inadequacies of the grading system by the establishment of a sample market. In the absence of a large group of mills surrounding the sample market it requires that provision should be made for the preservation of the identity of car lots in interior, that samples may be available to effect sales in advance of the shipment of the grain, avoiding the delay and cost incident to making Winnipeg an order point. It is necessary also that provision be made for special binning sample lots at the terminals and preserving their identity throughout their journey eastward, so that the representatives of the Eastern Canadian and Old Country millers may take full advantage of the presence of a sample market to collect for shipment to their mills the exact types of wheat that they desire. To secure the best results to the producer there should be a leisurely marketing of grain, so that the offerings may keep step with the actual milling and export demand, instead of requiring that the grain be sold on a speculative market. To permit of this, special bins under Government supervision are necessary where the preservation of the identity of the grain is assured, in order that the farmer may finance upon the security of his stored grain. His ability to so finance would remove the necessity of the speculative group now thought necessary to be maintained in Winnipeg to provide a market at times when there is no active export and milling demand. As this speculative group does its financing on the security of bills of lading or warehouse receipts, it does not appear to perform any very useful function in the business of exchange. It would be just as safe for the banks to finance the farmer directly on the security of his stored grain represented by similar documents while the number of persons benefited would be tremendously increased.

With the storage system under Government supervision in times of stringency, or pretended stringency, the Government could themselves advance money on the security of the farmer's stored grain, preventing the repetition of such a deplorable state of affairs as existed last fall when, owing to the banks confining their lines of credit sufficient for purposes of export to a small number of firms, and denying advances altogether to farmers on their bills of lading, a large portion of the grain of the country was sold at prices which permitted a profit of from 12 cents to 18 cents to be made by those financially able to export.

An ideal system of marketing would spread the offerings of grain for export over the whole twelve months. To effect this the farmer must be in a position to raise money on the security of stored grain.

Since Western Canada is one of the few sources from which hard wheat is obtained, and since this hard wheat in the East and Old Country must enter as a small percentage in a blend composed largely of softer and cheaper wheats, the Eastern and Old Country millers can only take a limited quantity at top prices in any month in the year. As there is no advantage in using a large percentage in making a blend, it

(Continued on page 5)

Jumper IN Waist Oriental Design.

DAME FASHION predicts that the Jumper will retain its place in the spring wardrobe, but who cares for plain clothes in this day of elaborate embroidery?

The design shown today makes a most charming jumper waist, and it is appropriate for almost any material. The embroidery is best done on a hoop, the flowers being worked solid, while the circles may be either the eyelet or solid. The center of the

Buds may be filled in with ladder work. A most useful Jumper is made of black tulle, done in black embroidery silk, or, for a spring dress, nothing could be prettier than a white linen, embroidered with white mercerized cotton, or a colored linen done in its own shade or white. Pongee, which might be used instead of linen, and if this is of the natural color the design worked out in Persian shades makes a most original and elaborate costume. If this plan is adopted, the small round circles must be worked solid, for, to carry out the Oriental idea, these take the place of jewels.

The edge of the jumper may be either braid or lace, according to the material used. If linen, white cotton braid is most appropriate and washes well; if pongee, heavy shiny lace insertion will carry out the richness of the costume, even though it be Oriental in design.

Designs Secured by Competition

THE designs published in this page are secured through competition among the pupils of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women. This source guarantees absolutely original and exclusive designs executed by the most talented young designers in the country, and approved by the leading authorities on such work.

Embroidered Filet Net

FILET net, the rage of the season in Paris, is an ideal material to elaborate with intricate embroidery. The square mesh is transparent, so that it may be done from a picture taken from any book or from the design shown in a newspaper. The net is fastened on the picture and the outline is made by darning around the design, using heavy needle and the new coarse wood fiber. When all the outlines are in it is easy enough to fill it in by darning the net closely with silk floss or chenille.

If the net is for a waist to be worn with a linen suit the outline is pretty done in soutache braid, filled in with coarse linen thread. For a dress nothing could be more beautiful than a filet net embroidered in chenille dots, or if an evening dress is to be made the dots may be outlined in chenille and filled in with gold or silk thread or vice versa. The band to go around the open neck and over the shoulders inches wide, embroidered solid in gold or silver and chenille.

Sometimes colored or black chenille is an effective trimming and it is wonderful how little time it takes to complete the embroidery for the most elaborate of evening dresses.

Beads, too, may be strung on a thread and darned into the net, or jet and spangles may be used in the same way.

All the newest hats have heavily embroidered bands around the high crowns. These are of gold and silver, or heavy Oriental work, and they add much to the cost of the creation. The same bands may be made at home by embroidering filet net with gold and silver thread or even fine braid, and working a design in heavy, silk floss or wood fiber. A band of beads may be crocheted to the edge, and if this idea is carried out the result should vie in splendor with the best example turned out by the confectioners of Paris or Vienna.

Afterthoughts are usually best—woman was an afterthought.

The fewer friends you have, the more popular you are with yourself.

He knows not the value of flowers who never holly.

Some people get on in the world; most just get on in years.



Designed by
Mathilde Bartha

French Embroidery Ribbon

A BEAUTIFUL picture frame of white silk embroidered in the large chrysanthemum design with French embroidery ribbon is shown in one of the shops. The splashy uneven petals of this flower lend themselves well to this style of embroidery and the leaves are just the shape to be finished with but two or three stitches when ribbon is used.

Around the edge of the glass is a line of tiny blue bows joined together by twisting the bands of the ribbon tacked down by stitches about an inch apart. Conventional designs, too, are frequently carried out in the ribbon, and it is quickly done, for only one stitch takes the place of about fifteen minutes' hard work when using ordinary silk.

One of the most beautiful dresses of the season is a black crepe de chine, heavily embroidered around the bottom of the skirt in a large design done in the ribbon. Pastel colors only are used and the flowers are morning glories and forget-me-nots, while the stems and leaves that twine gracefully around the skirt are done in the lightest of greens. The bands around the décolletage and the sleeves are embroidered in the same way.

French Knots

MANY new dresses are embroidered with French knots in most elaborate designs. They are used for solid embroidery, the design itself just outlined and the knots used for filling. Snowdrops and grapes and stars and berries are particularly adapted for this sort of work; in fact, any of the usual flowers, with the exception of those intended for wallachian embroidery, may be done in this way.

Some of the most beautiful suits for little boys have the eagle embroidered on the sleeve in French knots.

Then, too, they may be done around the outside of any design, and they give a sort of lace effect to the work. Beautiful collars and collarettes are ornamented only with French knots done in squares or stripes or circles.

Mourning cuffs and collars are sometimes made in linen with a deep border of knots done in black, and for half mourning a row of purple knots added to collars and cuffs or to the finishing bows and ruchings of the dress makes an easy step toward laying off the somber black.

Bootees of Kid

CHARMING little bootees of white kid are made for the baby and embroidered with the feather stitch in pink or blue silk. The patterns for the diminutive boots is the same as that used for the knitted slippers of the older people. First the tiny sole is cut, then the upper. The one is sewed to the other, the seam is fastened at the heel and the top is bound in ribbon. The feather or brier stitching is then put all around the seams and just below the ribbon binding and baby's shoes are finished.

For summer these bootees may be made of white pique and bound all round in white cotton tape or wash ribbon. On these a ribbon must be sewed to the heel, so that it can be around the ankles; otherwise the light little boot will be lost. These, by the way, are really better for the baby during the warm weather than are the socks of seahair, and they are far more easily washed.

Now is the time to do things; by and by is that time to do nothing.

Frequently the spirit of anarchy comes in pocket flasks.

One-Piece Garments for the Easter Bride

LENT is the natural time for the Easter bride to make her trousseau, and what better opportunity could be presented than these few weeks of rest? A trousseau is the most absorbing topic to a girl and to all her friends, and nowadays the patterns are so easily cut and so quickly made up that Easter will not arrive before the completion of the wardrobe.

Lingerie usually claims most of the attention of a bride, because for once in her life she may have all the dainty things she longs for, and there are many loving hands to aid her in the fulfillment of her desire. One-piece garments have made a pretty trousseau a possibility, and have eliminated all the tiresome finishing of sleeves and shoulder seams, which is such a trouble to the amateur seamstress, who is so anxious to get to the lace trimmings and finishing touches.

A corset cover may be cut on a semi-circular pattern, allowing the two fronts to run to the selvage of the nainsook. Good material of this sort may be purchased for little money, and it wears very well. The best width to buy is one and a quarter yards, for this leaves ample breadth for all garments. The corset cover when cut need only have the heading for the ribbon sewn around the top and bottom, while ribbons over the shoulders are all that are needed to keep the waist up. On the heading the bride sews all the lace that she wants, and if she is industrious the plain front may be elaborated with designs of insertion. This, to be correct, should be basted tightly in place, and, after being sewn firmly, the nainsook may be cut away on the wrong side, leaving the transparent lace.

ON KIMONO PATTERN

Night dresses are cut on the kimono pattern, leaving the entire width of the material for the sleeves. A square hole is cut for the neck, the sides are sloped out from under the arms, the side seams are sewn up and the gown is hemmed. Then lace is sewn around the sleeves and neck, and the design used on the corset cover may be reproduced on the front of the night gown. To still further elaborate the latter, a band of two-inch heading may be sewn around the ribbon, in run through this the result is quite ample in effect. A very good plan is to use a different design on each set, so that they may be worn at the same time.

A charming dressing sacque is made of any material—silk, flannel, nainsook or albatross. A slit is cut from one corner to the center of the square, where a round hole is made for the neck. This is the front of the jacket. Counting off nine inches from the adjoining corners, the material is tacked together to form sleeves. The jacket is then faced all round with ribbon, ribbon is run through eyelets cut in

Boxes for Wedding Cake

NEW boxes are being made for Easter wedding cakes out of leftover pieces of the bride's gown. Of course, no one would be so extravagant as to provide all the guests with such pretty boxes, but they are given to the bridal party as a sort of consolation prize for those who did not get keepsakes in the shape of rings and trinkets out of the large cake.

Some very wealthy brides are having the initials embroidered on the corner of the box, but the white satin covering is really sufficient, and if the letters on the boxes are a necessity they may be hand-painted in Japanese style.

If the bride is of a really economical turn of mind she can easily make the little novelties herself, for all that is necessary is to paste the pieces of silk on an ordinary white paper box.

Baby's Quilt

A MOST attractive baby's quilt is made by putting two thicknesses of lamb's wool between surah silk. The quilting, instead of being made with stitches, is caught in place by large roses made of ribbon. Ribbon is also used in the style of art nouveau to decorate the border of the quilt. Usually it is made in long green stems, terminating at the end with large sunflowers, each petal of the flower being a loop of the ribbon caught at the point by a single stitch. Quilts of such an elaborate design are used as coach covers, for the baby indoors does not wear anything quite so exquisite.

Crocheted Buttons

BUTTONS are to be used as trimming for all the spring dresses, and there can be no better time than the present to make them, so that when the seamstress comes in the spring they will be ready.

For linen gowns the buttons will be covered with linen, but many will wear crocheted buttons, and as these are very easy to make with a crochet hook and coarse cotton, they might as well be started.

First the button is covered with linen to match the suit, then over this is fastened a loose crocheted mesh. Crocheted buttons are also used extensively on the finest lingerie dresses and even on those heavily trimmed with Irish lace.

For a costume of silk or crepe the buttons are covered with black satin and this is in turn covered with crocheted design done in black knitting silk. Very elaborate buttons can be made by embroidering the covering with a needle, in floss, jet or beads, and sometimes shell, combined with narrow gold braid. Makes buttons that are not only original, but beautiful.

For a costume of lace make buttons also covered with silk embroidery. The dots are made by first outlining them in pencil, then silk. Afterward the center is filled in by a few stitches of solid embroidery. Usually one large circle is made on the left side of the cover and in this the initials of the owner are embroidered in outline stitch. The dots would be charming, too, done in white mercerized cotton, and the garment would be far more useful embroidered in these than in the more gaudy silks.

In making a night dress and drawers to match the set the dots would be done on the yoke of the former and around the ruffles of the latter. The chemise might have three rows of very large dots around the neck.

For a pongee suit the buttons should be of pongee covered with lace or embroidered, although black satin buttons sometimes improve the rather negative shade of natural pongee.

The man with a hot head wens up on temperature at the other end.

the material around the neck and the jacket is finished. It is a becoming garment, too, for the long points hanging front and back give good lines, and when ribbon or lace is added around the sleeves the result is most attractive.

A flannel skirt is made on the same plan as the undershirt, only to give greater length the semi-circle of flannel is cut less full, so that it is necessary to sew a breadth of the material to the selvage, and in the middle of this the pocket is made. The skirt, too, is faced all round on the inside, and ribbons or buttons fasten in the back.

PRETTY PETTICOATS

A white petticoat may be cut in the same way and around the bottom a deep flounce added. This method does away with the tedious gores, and the skirt is sure to fit smoothly over the hips, with no superfluous fat to spoil the fit of the dress. In making a white petticoat the best material for the purpose is "long cloth," for it wears a long time. To this may be added a flounce of finer cotton material, and the petticoat may be much trimmed with lace as the bride wishes. If a double flounce is desired, the short circular top may be finished with buttons and the flounce with buttonholes, so that at any time it may be washed without washing the whole skirt. She may also make taffeta flounce to button on, which saves the expense of a whole petticoat, and when this plan is adopted two circular skirts are all that are necessary, for any number of flounces may be made, and they can always be kept fresh and clean.

For outer clothes a spring coat is cut in the same shape as the old-fashioned triangular one, and this is the latest thing in lace coats, the same idea could be carried out in flannel or imitation Irish lace if the real article is not obtainable. These are worn over the shoulders, and they hang in a point back and front, but true that they are not particularly warm for outer wraps, but they give a dainty appearance to the plainest of white gowns. In fact, a most attractive coat may be made of broad cloth, cut in the same way as the dressing sacque, and finished at the neck in broad reverse, with the material outlined in gold braid. A coat of the kind would be warm enough for any kind of summer weather, and in winter it may be used as a carriage wrap.

All of the ideas mentioned are easily carried out and are really inexpensive. Thus a bride may have almost her entire trousseau at little cost, while she has the time to put all the seams and bindings to the tip of the hand work on her lingerie where it will make the prettiest effect and be the pleasantest sort of work. There is something fascinating about watching garments grow quickly under industrious fingers, and never has a girl complained of the sewing she must do to trim and elaborate her trousseau.

Sofa Cushion

A MOST charming sofa cushion is made of heavy velvet, with art nouveau tulips or daisies, done in kid, stitched lightly on the back. The effect is best when the latter is in grass green and the conventional decoration is in brown.

Pyrography is also extensively used to outline the kid decorations.

Another sofa cushion is made of the same green burly as embroidered in red polka dots done in red yarn. The red color to relieve the monotony of the green and green is a little bunch of French knots of yellow silk in the center of the flower.

Another sofa cushion is of tan linen embroidered in a daisy design in the coronation braid. This is a cushion that is more appropriate for the drawing room than the sitting room, but it is nevertheless original and effective.

A New Embroidered Bag

A NEW fad has come to us from the Orient, and it looks as though Japan and China were inexhaustible in their supply of beautiful ideas.

The latest is a bag of white satin fastened by a cord on the wrist. The dots are made by first outlining them in pencil, then silk. Afterward the center is filled in by a few stitches of solid embroidery. Usually one large circle is made on the left side of the cover and in this the initials of the owner are embroidered in outline stitch. The dots would be charming, too, done in white mercerized cotton, and the garment would be far more useful embroidered in these than in the more gaudy silks.

Embroidered Corset Covers

NEW corset covers are made in large dots, done in silk to match the ribbon used. One must be careful in wearing a cover of such distinctive design that it does not show clearly through the lingerie waist to clash with the outfit.

The dots are made by first outlining them in pencil, then silk. Afterward the center is filled in by a few stitches of solid embroidery. Usually one large circle is made on the left side of the cover and in this the initials of the owner are embroidered in outline stitch. The dots would be charming, too, done in white mercerized cotton, and the garment would be far more useful embroidered in these than in the more gaudy silks.

Bachelors are the only men who have any illusions about women.

Our idea of a good boss is one who can lose without basing.

When a woman loses anything, she always thinks someone stole it.

London needs well over 9,000,000 tons of coal each year.

The man who foots the bills always has a kick coming.

Now is the time to do things; by and by is that time to do nothing.

Frequently the spirit of anarchy comes in pocket flasks.

Trees, a green velvet of the four...

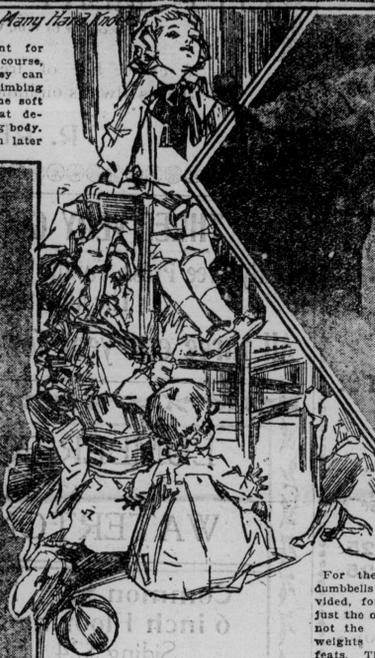
Lotion ZELLA... the water is rectified of sprits of oil of lavender... Bottle and... Massage cream: T... lanolin, st... end one-h... of sweet... functure... drop dur... violet or a... agreeable.

SKIN SKIPPING... exercis... popular, w... eek is m... outdoor pl... Callisten... be reserved... needed as... (24 hour us...

HOME GYMNASIUM FOR CHILDREN

Madness Saves Many Hands

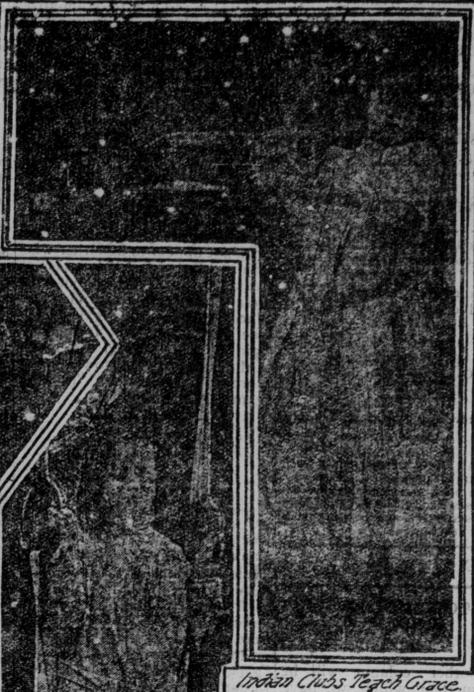
THE natural environment for growing children is, of course, the country. Here they can run and play at will, climbing trees, swimming, rolling on the soft green grass—all exercises that develop every muscle in the young body. The foundation for health in later



years is laid in early life. A child of 8 whose muscles are allowed to grow soft and weak will make an adult of 20 physically unfit for work or play. But for those poor little ones who cannot have the outdoor exercise of country life nothing could be better than a nursery gymnasium, where they can work off their surplus energy in healthful gymnastics, such as Indian clubs, wands, parallel bars and rings attached to the ceiling.

For the littlest ones very light dumbbells and clubs must be provided, for healthful exercise means just the ordinary play of the muscles, not the straining to carry heavy weights nor accomplishing difficult feats. The gymnasium should also be provided with a cheap mattress. This is invaluable for friendly wrestling matches and for breathing exercises, where the child lies flat on his back and, taking a long, deep breath, slowly raises the arms and expands the lungs. Then, too, the mattress will prevent many a bruise when the swinging rings are added to the routine.

The correct handling of Indian clubs is an art that most children take pride in acquiring. They are a great assistance in teaching the child to balance gracefully on the feet, and when properly handled they make the wrist absolutely flexible, at the same time strengthening the arm. The wand exercises are to teach grace and equilibrium, and the weights fastened to the wall are useful as exercises for the muscles of the shoulder, but great care should be taken that the weights do not tax the strength and that the child stands correctly while exercising. No child is too young to make some attempt at gymnastics, however light they be. If the usual appliances are too heavy for the littlest of the family, they can go through the same motions as the older members without the weights in their tiny hands. When the time comes for them to attempt the regular work they should begin with the dumbbells and work through the wind exercises, clubs, bars, to the rings, which is really quite a step. The nursery gymnasium will undoubtedly prove an assistance to nurse and mother and of benefit to the youngsters themselves, but it should be an axiom that at the first sign of fatigue the exercises must stop. Even as gymnastics are a help to the growth, so would overexercise become a menace to



Indian Clubs Teach Grace

health, and it is a most important point in gymnasium work to see that no child taxes his strength in any way. The parallel bars, for this reason, must be carefully watched, and childish zeal must be restricted lest a strain should result. The same rule applies to the swinging rings, and even simple exercises with dumbbells or clubs should be done for only a limited time each day, for children are usually interested in what they are doing at the moment, and they do not realize how tired they are until it is time to rest, and to an overweary child sleep comes with difficulty.

For the same reason lessons should be postponed for a little while after exercising, for both mind and body require relaxation after strenuous gymnastics in the nursery.

Helpful and Enjoyable Exercise

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS BY MRS. SYMES

To Whiten the Skin

ALICE—After you have washed and dried your face carefully, apply the following lotion: One quart of water, previously boiled and strained, thirty drops of alcohol, one ounce of oxide of zinc, eight grains of bichloride of mercury, twenty drops of glycerine. The most simple way to reduce your flesh is to avoid all starchy and sweetened food, all cereals, vegetables containing sugar or starch, such as peas, beans, corn, potatoes. Have your bread toasted, butter, milk, salt instead of using butter. Milk, I regret to say, if it be pure enough, is fattening. Skimmed milk may be drunk. Hot water is an excellent substitute for other liquids. Add a little juice of limes or lemons to it, if you choose. Limit your sleeping hours to seven at the outside. No naps. You must take exercise.

Lotion of Lavender Flowers

ZELLA—Add a little of this lotion to the water when washing: Two ounces of rectified spirits of wine, two ounces of spirits of ammonia, one-half dram of oil of lavender. Mix liquids together. Bottle and shake. Massage the face with the following cream: Two and one-half ounces of lanolin, six drams of vaseline, two ounces of coconut oil, two ounces of sweet almond oil, one-half dram of tincture of benzoin. Melt the first five ingredients together, heat until the mass concretes, adding the benzoin, drop by drop, during this process. Extract of violet or any perfume may be added if agreeable.

Skipling is Good

SKIPPING is one of the best forms of exercise possible, and is generally popular, more battledore and shuttlecock is more suitable for indoor than outdoor play. Callisthenics and drill can, of course, be resorted to, but they are often regarded as rather an imposition during the hour usually devoted to recreation.

Thin Lips

P. S.—Many thin, pallid lips are caused by tight lacing and the incidental impairment of circulation, or the inevitable practice which accompanies it of compressing and stretching the lips tightly over the teeth and gums. Anemic indolence or a diseased, impoverished condition of the blood is a frequent cause. If you wish your lips to regain their natural color and plump loveliness, tone up your blood with a good tonic.

Superfluous Hair

ANNIE—The only permanent cure for superfluous hair is the use of the electric needle. However, if you feel you cannot afford this treatment you might try this formula, which will make the hairs less noticeable: Three drams of sulphide of strontium, three drams of oxide of zinc, three drams of powdered starch. Apply to the surface of the skin and let it remain on until a burning sensation is experienced, and then wash off with warm water. Repeat as often as is necessary.

For Red Hands

SUBSCRIBER—Probably you have the water too hot when washing the dishes. This will cause the hands to have a red appearance. The better plan is to use lukewarm water while washing the dishes and boiling water to rinse them. Use this lotion on your hands: One hundred grains of lanolin, twenty-five grains of paraffin (liquid), ten drops of extract of vanilla, one drop of oil of rose. Mix and apply when necessary.

The Voucaire Remedy

WORRIED—It makes no difference how old a woman is, the Voucaire tonic will have a permanent effect just the same. The result depends entirely upon the physical condition of the woman. Following is the formula: Three fluid drams of liquid extract of galega (goatsrue), 164 grains of lactophosphate of lime, ten grains of tincture of fennel, thirteen and a half ounces of simple syrup. The dose is two spoonfuls with water before each meal.

Hair Curling Lotion

BEATRICE—I know of no preparation you could use to make the hair grow in curls. However, you may be able to make it wavy by setting the new hairs into curls, and dampening them so that they will dry into shape. This lotion may be of help to you: One ounce of gum arabic, one-half ounce of good moist sugar, three-quarters of a pint of pure hot water, two fluid ounces of alcohol, six grains of bichloride of mercury, six grains of sal ammoniac. The last two should be dissolved in the alcohol before admixture. Lastly, add enough water to make the whole measure one pint. Perfume with cologne or lavender water. Moisten the hair with the fluid before putting it in the papers or curlers.

Scalp Massage

JOE—Scientific massage of the scalp is invigorating to the hair and health-giving to the scalp. It stimulates the sluggish circulation and strengthens the capillary structure throughout. Use the following tonic while massaging the scalp: One dram of sulphate of quinine, six drams of alcohol, fifteen ounces of diluted sulphuric acid, two ounces of rectified spirits. Mix, then add one-quarter ounce of glycerine, six drops of essence of musk. Agitate until the solution is complete.

To Beautify the Throat

R. H.—The most beneficial local exercise for beautifying the throat is forcible whistling. However, as many persons think whistling a bad habit for girls the music of the proceeding may be omitted, in which case noiseless but powerful blowing with the lips should be substituted, the lips being meanwhile held in the whistling position. Frequent practice of this exercise will healthily develop the muscles of the neck.

Care of the Teeth

L. M.—The teeth are certainly an extremely important element in facial beauty, therefore we should take the greatest care of them. They should be cleaned twice a day, on rising and before retiring. The brush should not be too hard and one should stop at brushing only the outside surface of the teeth. They should be brushed inside, as well as on the top. Here is a good tooth paste: Eight ounces of orris root powder, eight ounces of myrrh powder, two drams of oil of cloves, two drams of oil of lemon, thirty drops of oil of rose. Solution of carbolic sufficient to color. Honey enough to form paste.

Whitening Paste for Freckles

J. J.—Sixty grains of salicylic acid, four ounces of bay rum. Apply night and morning with a soft cloth or sponge. This lotion soon produces a slight roughness of the skin, which should be subdued by the use of glycerine or starch. This may also be tried in cases of obstinate freckles: Three ounces of lactic acid, four ounces of glycerine, one ounce of rosewater. This is to be gently applied by means of a camel-hair brush. If the skin becomes irritated or sore, omit one or two days' treatment.

Cucumber Wash

U. G.—Cucumber wash is most excellent for the skin at all seasons of the year. To make it, take one or two cucumbers, cut them into rather small chunks without peeling. Put these into a mortar and pound with a pestle (or use a heavy wooden potato masher and a heavy earthenware bowl) until the mass is pulp-like in consistency. Now filter this through a piece of cheesecloth or very coarse muslin, squeezing out as much of the juice as you can from the refuse. Now put the refuse and filtered juice into a clean enameled saucepan and simmer (don't boil) for ten minutes. Then re-strain and when cold add alcohol to the proportion of one tablespoonful to half a pint of the strained liquid. Bottle and use to sponge your face instead of washing it during the day.

When the Hands Are Stained

CURIOUS—To remove the ink stains from your hands with oxalic acid, put an ounce of the crystals in a pint bottle and fill up with water. Mark the bottle plainly with the name and also the word "poison." Wet a piece of cloth with the acid solution and rub the stained places. Use a pointed orangewood stick beneath the nails. Follow with a thorough washing in clear water.

Face Ointment

O. R.—You will find nothing better than borac acid ointment for facial eruptions: Boric acid in fine powder, 240 grains; white wax, 240 grains; paraffine, 480 grains; 1/2 of sweet almonds, one fluid ounce. Melt the acid to a smooth paste with a portion of the oil of sweet almonds; melt the paraffine, wax and remainder of the oil together and add the previous mixture.

Tooth Powder

R. A.—A simple formula for tooth powder is this: Four ounces of precipitated chalk, one ounce of powdered myrrh, one ounce of pulverized orris, two ounces of pulverized borax. Mix and sift by forcing several times through bolting cloth. You will find this a very easing lotion for the feet: One pint of distilled water, two and one-half ounces of bichromate of potassium, one-half dram of essence of lavender. Brush the feet over with this lotion after the bath or when changing the hose, and be careful in applying any of the lotion that no space between the toes escapes. In extreme cases it may be necessary to place bits of absorbent cotton, wet with the lotion, between the toes.

To Cure Double Chin

MARTHA—To help reduce a double chin practice the following exercise: Stand erect, in military position. Place the hands lightly on the hips, fingers forward. Drop the chin slowly on the collarbone; then throw the head back with a quick, even movement; that is not a jerk; but yet puts all the muscles into quick play, repeat ten times. Turn the head quickly to the right till the chin is just over the right shoulder; then back again. Repeat ten times; then turn the head to the left in the same way. Repeat ten times. Do not tire the muscles of the neck, but gradually increase the number of exercises daily, until you can practice each one about fifty times without after-discomfort.

Tonic for Eyebrows

MARION—You will find the following very good for scant eyebrows: Red vaseline, two ounces; tincture of cantharides, one-eighth ounce; oil of lavender, fifteen drops; oil of rosemary, fifteen drops. Mix thoroughly. Apply to the eyebrows with a tiny toothbrush once a day until the growth is sufficiently stimulated. Then less often. This ointment may be used for the eyelashes also. In this case it should be very carefully applied. It will inflame the eyes, as any oil will, if it gets into them.

To Expand the Chest

AGNES—Depress the chest, letting the shoulders come forward, with the head up and back. Raise the chest by muscular effort, not by breathing, to the point of greatest expansion. Raise and lower the chest in this way eight times. You will find the following very good for removing moth patches: Ten grams of cocoa butter, ten grams of castor oil, twenty centigrams of oxide of zinc, ten centigrams of white precipitate, ten drops of essence of rose. Apply to the moth patch night and morning.

Caring for Sponges

SPONGES, unless they are properly cared for, soon become slimy, and disagreeable to use, besides being unsanitary. A sponge has a very large capacity for holding water, and the innumerable little cells of which it is composed serve as a half and catch the impurities in the water as it passes. Thus, if the sponge is used frequently it soon collects considerable slimy matter that will ruin any skin. Avoid rubbing soap on a sponge and do not let it lie in soapy water. It should be thoroughly cleaned once a week in a strong solution of soda and water or borax and water, squeezing it occasionally in the center. After each using a sponge should be thoroughly rinsed and as much of the water pressed out as is possible, then hung in the open air to dry, in the sunshine if possible. It's a fortunate thing for mankind that the fool killer is about three score and ten years behind with his work.

The Alberta Star

Published every Saturday at
CARDSTON, ALBERTA

DAVID H. ELTON
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

THOMAS W. GREEN,
MANAGER

SUBSCRIPTION:
\$1.50 per annum in advance.
Six months 75 cts in advance.

ADVERTISING:
Column.....\$12.50 per month
Half-column... 7.50 "
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Special reading notices in local
column 10c. per line in advance.

TRANSIENT ADS,
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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.

MARCH 28, 1908.

**SENATOR SMOOT vs MR.
WOOLF.**

In another column will be found an item which we have clipped from the editorial columns of the Logan Republican bearing date of March 14th. It purports to set forth the views of our local member, Mr. J. W. Woolf, with regard to commercial and political conditions in the state of Utah. We have already taken the pains of sounding Mr. Woolf relative to the authenticity of the Republican's remarks and he acknowledges them to be correct although they were not given with any intention of being made public. On general principles, we can hardly agree with Mr. Woolf that the resignation of Senator Smoot, either as an apostle or senator, would ameliorate the conditions so deplored in that state. We cannot hope that the cutting loose of the Apostleship would idealize the Citizen or vice versa. We are not sufficiently well acquainted with the internal conditions of the state of Utah to speak along any other than general lines. The fact that Mr. Smoot is an apostle in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, does not deprive him of his citizenship and as a citizen he is entitled to the highest honor the people may feel disposed to place upon him. It may be true that today, Smoot stands as the "batter ram" but remove him from the scene and some other objection would be raised. You cannot satisfy people who are as bitter in their feelings as those directing the affairs of what is known as the "American Party." And there is no doubt but what it is that party which is creating all this ranting Church and State talk. Senator Smoot has already proven by nearly six years of active service that his apostleship has not been a barrier to the fulfillment of the duties imposed by the senatorial oath. Every effort to blast his good name has been futile. Every effort to attach to him some scandalous connection has been in vain. He stands pre-eminently among his colleagues as a man of honor, integrity and straight forwardness. It may not be amiss to state that the Logan Republican is anti-Smoot and this is probably one of the reasons why they have taken such pains to give prominence to Mr. Woolf's remarks without consulting him as to his wishes in that regard. In the same issue, the Republican points out the fact that there is a rumor that Senator Smoot will resign his apostleship in case of his re-election and quotes the Salt Lake Tribune where it says that it would not be wise for him to do so before the election for he may lose both. The Republican also states that Senator Sutherland has said that he will not support Smoot for re-election. This is sufficient to show the status of that paper. All these things are given with a view to creating an adverse sentiment towards senator Smoot. It needs only a slight acquaintance with senator Smoot to qualify anyone to deny that he has intentions of resigning his apostleship for the office of senator. He represents a different type from that. There is nothing vacillating in his make-up. He is true to his church, to his state and to his party.

In proclaiming against any evil that may seem to exist or may appear to be looming up on the horizon it would seem best to do so along broad and general principles and not to stigmatize any particular or specific business or place. There is no question but what the ecclesiastical leaders of the young people have a perfect right to warn them against evil wheresoever it may be found and that in doing so they are entirely within the bounds of their office and calling. The only question is as to the wisdom of naming a specific place and putting a wholesale castigation upon the business transacted there and the men who resort thereto. This does not appear to be either wise or just. Broad mindedness is our boast and pride. Without this we are totally unfit for office and place either ecclesiastical or civil. The people called "Latter day Saints" have suffered too much at the hands of narrow-minded bigots to consort with "two by cantling" methods.

A Good Booster

Utah needs fewer of the knockers she has and more boosters like John W. Woolf, of Cardston, Canada. He sees clearly that Utah has not grown and can never grow as long as there is such vicious contention in the state; he wouldn't put a dollar here and the number that would, or do, are few. Mr. Woolf says, "get together," pull together, forget this crazy religious-political rank, bury the hatchet and grow. He believes Senator Smoot should cut out either his apostleship or his senatorship—the good of the state demands it. Once this done let the larger men, the business interests of the state, get together and forcibly demand that the miserable, ungodly ranting, back-biting and hair-pulling be stopped forever. He believes that strong sentiment in favor of broadness and liberality both politically and religiously would result in a progressive Utah and certainly a happier Utah. Mr. Woolf comes from a section where there is little or no contention of any kind, where the people are united for progress and the greater welfare of the whole, and he necessarily finds contact with Utah's conditions disagreeable beyond measure. Just how much more intolerable it is to the sane man who lives in the midst of this contention, who has it for breakfast, dinner and supper and hears it on the gramophone and telephone at night is easier imagined than described. But until we have a host of men in Utah like John W. Woolf there is not likely to be any change—and may a kindly Providence help us all to bear it.—Logan Republican.

S.S. UNION PROGRAM.

Friday, April 3rd, 1908.
Commence promptly at 7 P. M.
Singing to be conducted by Cardston Sunday School.
Opening Song page 95.
Prayer.
Song page 108.
Concert Recitation, Word of Wisdom Resolution, led by members of Cardston S. S.
Five minute talk, "The teacher during recitation, his department before the class and ability to hold their attention" by E. M. Coombs.
All Departments to consider. The object aim and how best to present the three lesson in April outlines for the different departments.
Secretary, Treasures and Librarians Department. Paper on "Importance of clear and complete Class Registers" by Louie Lee. General discussion to follow.
The object of Libraries in the Sunday School by W. D. Sorrenson.
Cheristers Department. Paper on, "How best to encourage the backward student in singing, by J. C. Jensen. General discussion to follow.
At resembling.
Musical selection by Frank Layne and Preston Young.
Story by Addie Robinson.
Closing Song Page 29.
Public invited.
M. A. Coombs,
Jas. S. Parker,
E. A. Law,
Stake Supt.

Public Notice

The Town Fire Brigade offers the sum of Two Dollars (\$2.00) for the first team and driver at Power House in case of Fire. There is a long series of short whistles

Tenders for Fireguards

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed, "Tender for Fireguard," and addressed to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, Alberta, will be received up to noon on Wednesday, April 22nd, 1908 for ploughing the following fireguard, which, in case of reploughing or back-setting should be ploughed to the full width of original guard, which should be 16 feet wide, and of sufficient depth to cut and cover weeds, grass etc. When breaking new guard ploughing must be done to the full width of 16 feet and not less than 4 inches in depth.
2663. Reploughing fireguard from Milk River in township 1 to the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's Line in township 6, between ranges 14 and 15, west of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 28 miles.

2672. Reploughing fireguard from the south boundary of township 6, north on the line between ranges 15 and 14 to the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, west of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 26 miles.

2675. Reploughing fireguard from the north boundary of township 5, south to the Milk River, on the line between ranges 14 and 15, west of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 24 miles.

2697. Reploughing fireguard commencing at the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's Line in township 4, range 17, and running west to section 21, range 18, thence east to Railway. Approximate distance 25 miles.

2705. Breaking fireguard starting at the west boundary of township 4, at the line between ranges 14 and 15 and running west on line two miles north of the north boundary of township 3 to the line between ranges 17 and 18. Approximate distance 18 miles.

2704. Breaking fireguard commencing at the north boundary of township 3, between sections 4 and 5, township 3 running north to railway, then from railway in section 29-4-17-4 east to between sections 22, 23 thence south through guard 2705 and across railway. Approximate distance 12 miles.

The successful tenderer will be required to complete the work not later than the 1st of July, 1908. All tenders must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, Express or Money Order in favor of the Minister of Public Works, for 5 per cent. of the tendered price, and in case of a small guard for not less than \$10.00 as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the tenderer to enter into contract and complete the work, which sum will be forfeited if the successful tenderer refuses to enter into proper contract for the work or fails to complete the work.

SEPARATE tenders must be made for each piece of work, and number of fireguards given above must be marked on the outside of envelope.
Work must be commenced immediately after frost goes out of the ground, and completed by date mentioned above.

Payment will be subject to the work being accepted after an examination has been made by an inspector appointed by this Department.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Jno. Stocks
DEPUTY MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated at Edmonton, this 15th day of March, 1908.

**A quantity of
Preston Seed Wheat**

for sale
PRICES REASONABLE
apply to
S. M. Woolf,
Woolf Farm, 3 miles east of Cardston.

Straiton & McLenhan

REAL ESTATE
Houses and plots Town Lots
Farm property a specialty
CARDSTON ALTA.

J. M. WIGHT

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
Tire Setting while you wait
Plow Sharpening,
Repairing.
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CAHOON HOTEL

Lamb's Restaurant.

Meals at all hours
35c.
21 MEALS
\$5.00
Fresh Bread,
Cakes
Candies
Confectionery

Lamb's Bakery.

BURTON'S

Variety Store.

Syrup 5lb. pail 35c.
Aylmer Jam 5lb pails, 50c.
Best Olive Oil, 25c a bottle.
Axe Grease, 2 cans 25c
Baker's Chocolate 25c package.
Gillett's Lye 10c a can.
Yeast Cakes 6 boxes 25c
Best Machine Oil, 5c a bottle.
Talcum Powder 10c a can.
Postum Cereal 25c pkg.

THE
WOOLF HOTEL
PIONEER HOTEL
OR
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 Alberta at the Kootenai Lakes 24 miles west of Cardston.

UNION BANK
OF CANADA
Capital, Rest and Undivided Profits Exceed **\$5,000,000.**
One of the strongest and soundest, as well as most progressive financial Institutions in Canada.
Every one of our 138 Branches is prepared to offer its clients every modern banking facility.
The large number of Branches gives exceptional facilities for making collections and transmitting money.
Joint Accounts may be opened in the name of two persons, so that either can attend to the Banking.
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.

ICEBERGATORS
The new and best...
New Free attachment with "Cheap" operation...
THE ICEBERGATOR CO.
SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND
SEATTLE
Now is the time to buy and avoid kicking yourself next fall.
ROBT. IBEY
Agent.

Local and General.

Ed. Ivins came in on Monday from Great Falls.

Mrs. J. T. Scott left on Thursday for Raymond.

Read the Tenders for plowing Fire Guards. It may interest you.

The spring Millinery Opening of H. S. Allen & Co. will be held on Monday March 30.

The M. I. A. gave a most enjoyable concert in the Assembly Hall last evening.

We are pleased to state that Mr. Roy Duce is steadily improving in health.

Frank Leavitt, Bishop of Leavitt Ward, left on Wednesday for a mission to the Eastern States.

For sale or trade one good buggy and harness, will trade for grain or stock. Apply to Star Office for particulars.

The Municipal authorities will increase the hose service of the Fire Brigade by adding 500 feet of hose.

Miss Jessie McLenhan, who has been teaching in the Public School left on Thursday for Innisfail.

Presidents E. J. Wood and Thomas Duce will attend the regular annual conference in Salt Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Elton and family came in on Tuesday from Washington D. C. via Baltimore, Buffalo, Toronto and Winnipeg.

Miss Florence Vadenais came in on Tuesday from Lethbridge where she has been attending the Convent.

Remember next Monday, March Millinery Opening at H. S. Allen & Co. also full line of Spring Goods.

Mr. J. C. Cahoon, manager of the Alberta Lumber and Hardware Company, Limited, left on Thursday for Calgary.

A. M. Hepler of the Winter Wheat Lands Company was in Lethbridge on Wednesday and Thursday.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the Public Notice which appears in another column, calling for tenders in plowing Fire Guard.

Lost—One black yearling colt, branded like cut on left shoulder. Finder please notify J. W. Low and be rewarded.

There will be a meeting of the Alberta Farmer's Association in the Assembly Hall on Saturday, April 4th at 2 p. m. All farmers should be present.

Lost—Bunch of keys on ring, and also a white wool knitted shawl. Finder will please return to A. W. R. Whiteman and be rewarded.

L. H. Jelliff was in town the early part of the week. He is looking quite as handsome as that picture of his which appeared in the Alberta Home-stead a couple of weeks ago.

Two Indians from Uncle Sam's Reserve were brought into town last Saturday having been found in an intoxicated condition near Boundary Creek. They were tried and sentenced to 15 and 30 days respectively.

Poultry raising pays when you use good incubators and brooders. Chas. A. Cypher's "Model" is the best machine on the market. W. E. Yancey, Agt. Cardston.

Mr. Hugh Brown and his mother left yesterday for Salt Lake. No we are not authorized to say that he has any prospects of arranging the nuptial knot while absent.

Mr. Chas. A. Cypher's name is a household word wherever artificial incubation is known. His greatest achievement in Incubator Manufacture is had in the world famed "Model" the best hatcher in use today. W. E. Yancey, Agt. Cardston.

Wanted—100 teams, to plow stubble or break sod. Can commence work at once. \$2.00 per acre for stubble and \$3.00 for sod. Have plenty of oats for sale. Poor work will not be paid for. W. L. Thompson, Spring Coulee.

Messrs W. H. and J. T. Brown came in on Wednesday from visiting the coal mining property at Magrath. They were met at Magrath by Mayor Harker and Ammon Mercer and taken to the mine. It is a settled fact that Cardston men will become interested in the development of the property but nothing definite could be stated at the present time.

Mr. F. H. Snow has sold out his Fruit and Confectionery Business and will hereafter make his home in Thatcher, Arizona.

One of the largest and best parties of the season was held at the home of C. E. Snow last Wednesday evening as a testimonial of the esteem with which he is held by his many friends. Mr. Snow leaves shortly for a mission to Britain.

If you wish to own the best make of incubators and brooders in the world, order a "Model" at once, the machines that are guaranteed to satisfy every customer. Write W. E. Yancey Cardston for free Catalogue.

CORRESPONDENCE

Leavitt Mar 23, 1908.

Yesterday the Leavitt ward was reorganized. Bishop Frank Leavitt, who has been presiding for twelve years was released to fill a mission to the Eastern States. W. G. Smith, the former Supt. of our Sunday School was chosen to fill his place, with Chas. Quinton and Thos. R. Leavitt as his councillors.

Eugene Robinson was appointed Supt. of Sunday School, with Thomas Wilson and Fredrick Walburger as his assistants. All other officers were sustained as they had been previously appointed in the various auxiliary organizations.

Prest. E. J. Wood, Thos. Duce and S. Williams, Supt. M. A. Coombs and J. S. Parker, were present besides several members of the High Council and Union Board. W. O. Lee and Talitha Carlson represented the Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. A. Stake Choister S. S. Newton, and Aunt Rhoda Hinman a personal friend of the Prophet Joseph Smith.

Last week was given over to the people to entertain our Bishop prior to his departure. The young people's surprise on Friday was a success. Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Coombs entertained in his honor. The feature of the evening was the presentation of a Missionary hymn book with the autographs of all present opposite their favorite hymn. Mrs. Vincent received first prize for best paper hat and Miss Ivy Leavitt the booby prize.

Wednesday evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Quinton. A most elaborate spread was served and from the way the good things vanished, "chicken" was the Bishops favorite diet.

Thursday evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baker. The evening was spent in singing and speech making. After a lunch of Pies, Cakes and Ice Cream was served, everybody voted a pleasant time.

At one o'clock Friday the event of the week commenced. A ward gathering was held. Dancing for the children in the afternoon and for the adults in the evening. A nice leather suit case was presented the bishop by Chas. Quinton in behalf of the ward officers, also a purse of \$100 was given him as the gift of the people.

We must not forget the gift of the children, for on Friday, March 13, the Primary association entertained the Bishop at luncheon and presented him with a bound volume of the "Children's Friend" and a Primary Song Book besides a nice purse of dimes, nickles and pennies.

As the week began so it ended, in feasting and pleasure, by a substantial meal at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jabus Williams.

Missionary Appointments

March 29th

TAYLORVILLE

12 a. m.

H. D. Folsom Ben. Layton

KIMBALL

1 p. m.

Thos. F. Earl Wm. W. Pratt

ETNA

2 p. m.

J. Fred Nielson Percy Wynder

WOOLFORD

12-30

F. W. Atkins Wm. Burt

SPRING COULEE

12-30

A. C. Jensen Fred Quinton

CARDSTON

2 p. m.

Frank Brown James Layton

LEAVITT

12-30

Jno. Sloan F. C. Rowberry

BEAZER

12-30

James May David Steed

MT. VIEW

12-30

Sam'l Jeppson Wm. Tolman

CALDWELL

2 p. m.

Thos. R. Leavitt W. Blackmore

Cancellation of

Wolf Bounty

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after April 20th, 1908, no more Wolf Bounty Warrants will be issued.

Geo. Harcourt

Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton, March 25th, 1908.

SLOAN & RAMPTON

General Blacksmiths

The only up-to-date and complete Shop in Cardston

MECHANICAL REPAIRING a specialty

Disc Sharpening With the only up-to-date machine in Southern Alberta. No job too difficult for us.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PORT HURON ENGINES

—AND—

THRESHERS

The best Plow Engine in the world

SHOP JUST NORTH OF H. S. ALLEN'S

Ladies Kid Gloves, Guaranteed, \$1.00 in Tan, Black and Brown

Flannelette, 3 yards for 25c., light and dark colors.

Spring Stock of Fancy Dress Goods. Muslins, Prints, Gingham, Ribbons, Silks.

LADIES DEPARTMENT

The Latest Styles and Fashions in Blouses, Skirts, Coats and Caps. Have your new Easter Dress made to order now

New stock of Hats expected Next Week.

Cardston Mercantile Co.,

LIMITED.

Get your TIN & GRANITEWARE

at the

Cardston Tin

Shop

Tinsmithing, Repairing.

General Work

New and Second Hand Goods

J. T. Noble

GET YOUR

GRAIN CHOPPED

AT

Roy L. Folsom's

One door south of Lumber Yard

REASONABLE PRICES

PROMPT SERVICE

Knit Rite Underwear

Knit Rite Underwear is Knit to measurement and furnished to size, giving an elasticity that pleases the wearer. Being made from first-quality materials, by latest methods and skilled workers, satisfaction is a natural consequence.

L. D. S. Garments a Specialty.

Manufactured by

Knitted Raiment Factory, Ltd.

Raymond, Alberta.

For sale by

Local Merchants and Traveling Salesmen

James Quinton

Yours for Garden Seeds

McKenzie's and Steele Briggs'

Watch this space next week

Spencer & Stoddard,

LIMITED

Where Quality is Famous

Cook Stoves
Ranges
Heaters

Wagons
Buggies
Farm Implements

Cardston Implement Co., Ltd.

GROWING GIRLS NEED PINK PILLS

This Topic is Necessary for Their Proper Development and to Insure Health and Strength.

There are throughout Canada thousands and thousands of young girls who are in a condition approaching a decline. The complexion is pale or sallow, appetite rickety. A short walk or some upstairs, leaves them breathless and with a violently palpitating heart. Headaches and dizziness often add to their misery. Doctors call this anemia—which, in common English, means poor blood. There is just one sure and certain cure for this trouble—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new, rich, red blood, strengthen every nerve and bring a glow of health to pale faces. Do not waste time and money experimenting with other medicines. Do not delay treatment until you are in a hopeless decline. Get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once and see how speedily they will restore your health and strength. Here is the proof: Mrs. Joseph E. LePage, St. Jerome, Que., says: "My daughter Emilia began to lose her health at the age of thirteen years. She suffered from headaches and dizziness. Her appetite was poor. She was pale and apparently ill. She had no strength and could neither study nor do any work. Doctors' medicine failed to cure her and I thought she was going into a decline. She was in this condition for several months when a neighbor advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to give them a trial. It was not long until an improvement was noticed and the continued use of this pills for a month or more completely cured her and she has since enjoyed the best of health. I feel sure that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure any case of this kind."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure all troubles due to poor and watery blood, such as rheumatism, scalding, indigestion, neuralgia, sciatica, indigestion, and the ailments that make the lives of so many women miserable. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MERELY OVERLOOKED.

The ways of the crank with an invention are unaccountable. Here is a recent actual example: A brisk, eager individual called on a capitalist for the purpose of inducing him in a device for discouraging burglars.

"I want to get the idea patented," he said, "and I haven't any money. I'm willing to go halves with any man that will give me the financial backing."

"My scheme is the best of health. You first make your doors and windows secure, so that they can't be opened at all from the outside. There are plenty of devices for doing that now-a-days. Make all of them tight and fast except one. Leave that one so that it will open easily. Then run a wire from that window to the head of your bed, where you have an alarm-bell. The burglar comes along, tries the doors and windows, and when he comes to that one he releases it. The alarm goes off and the burglar hears it and flees, or it wakes you up and you are ready for him. In either case it accomplishes your purpose."

"But," said the capitalist, "if you can make all the doors and windows fast except one, why not make that one secure, too, and thus keep the burglar out entirely?"

"I never thought of that!" replied the inventor, rubbing his jaw.

He didn't get the money.

BETTER FIFTEEN MINUTES ON A BIKE THAN A CYCLE OF CATHARTIC.

A few years ago some knowing prophets predicted the collapse of what they claimed had previously been little better than a fad, and was now, nothing less than a boom of a great health producer—the bicycle. Might just as well talk of a steamboat or trolley car boom, there would be about as much room for argument.

This will undoubtedly seem a pretty broad statement to many readers, but it is none the less true. In these progressive days of rapid transportation, the new craze is constantly chronicling ocean steamships and overland express trains. The bicycle has been dubbed "the poor man's automobile," and this phrase puts the whole story in a nutshell. When the wheel first scored its popularity, it was taken up largely by a pleasure-seeking public, who, after being amused, tossed the toy aside and turned their attention to some other form of indulgence. On the other hand, the steady and economical working man bought the wheel as an investment—it was something to bank on, and it checked the heavy car expenditure that was always a drain on the family pocket-book. Compared with the street car, the bicycle was just as quick in getting to the office in the morning and back home again at night.

Appreciating an asset of this kind, commercial men, laboring men, and even women in the various walks of mercantile life, have adopted the wheel as an absolute necessity. Transportation is the keynote of both personal and national success—the great problem has always been to conquer distance. The wheel, therefore, is a staple and dependable quantity. It has proved its value both in regard to reducing doctor's bills and street railway dividends. The Spring of 1908 will, no doubt, see a tremendous revival of the bicycle craze.

The Cycle, being The Thing.

Others: If then the bicycle is King for a while.

He who speaks from experience leaves a lot of things unsaid.

NEWEST FRENCH DIRIGIBLE.

Propeller Blades on a Large Wheel at the Middle of the Balloon.

The newest dirigible balloon constructed in Paris is regarded as creating a revolution in the matter of aerial motive power. It is the joint product of M. Kistmann, a Dutch engineer, and Baron Edmond de Moray of Paris. Its special feature is that the entire driving apparatus is located in the body of the balloon at its centre.

All the dirigibles previously made had the propeller located under the basket. This had the effect of disturbing equilibrium; whether the fan was ahead or astern, it tended to force the balloon into a vertical position. When the propeller was attached to the car, as in the case of the Patrie and the Ville de Paris, there was an enormous loss of effect owing to the drag of the balloon proper. This had to be offset by great power in the propeller or else by enormous speed of revolution. The propeller of the Ville de Paris has blades more than ten yards long, which revolve at the rate of 140 turns a minute; the Patrie's propeller blades were only three and one-half yards in length, but they made 1,200 revolutions a minute. Both of these engines added enormously to the weight to be sustained in the air.

The Kistmann-Moray flying machine is built on the principle laid down by Col. Renard that the motive power, stably applied and held should all be as near as possible not only to the centre of gravity but also to the mass of the balloon. The apparatus consists of two separate cylinders of silk stretched over a steel framework and held together at intervals of about eight inches by a central core and also by strong bars of steel bent into the shape of the capital letter C and extending outward about twenty inches from the body.

In the interval between the two cylinders there is a wheel of the same diameter as the body revolving on its central axle and driven from a suspended motor. The propeller blades are attached to the rim of the wheel and revolve freely within the U-shaped spaces. The entire balloon is constructed for experimental purposes, weighs about 275 pounds, not counting the pilot. On a trial it developed a speed exceeding 36 miles an hour with the fans revolving 70 turns a minute.

This trial machine only had a capacity of about 450 cubic yards; but one already begun of 1,500. It will be driven by a 30-horse-power motor, weighing only 80 pounds, and it is expected that it will carry two persons 36 miles an hour in a wind not exceeding a speed of seven to eight yards a second. The cost of it is estimated at \$8,000 to \$10,000. The size will be much smaller than the Patrie, not exceeding 1,800 cubic feet to the Patrie's 3,300. It will take only half the number of army yards to transport its sections in camp, and it will need only six hours to inflate it to twelve needed for the Patrie. It will be able to remain thirty-six hours in the air.

ZAM-BUK CURES PILES.

This distressing complaint is successfully dealt with by the Zam-Buk treatment. The agony of Piles is excruciating, and every sufferer should keep in mind giving Zam-Buk a thorough trial. Zam-Buk subdues the pain, allays the inflammation and enables rest and comfort to come to the worn-out sufferer.

Mrs. E. Foxall of 75 Scott St., St. Thomas, Ont., writes: "I consider it my duty to write of the benefits derived from using Zam-Buk. For some months I was a constant sufferer from bleeding piles. I had used a great many remedies, but got no relief until I had tried Zam-Buk. It cured me and I have had no return of the trouble. Since my cure, I have advised others suffering with a similar complaint to use Zam-Buk, and in each instance have had satisfactory reports."

Zam-Buk also cures cuts, burns, scalds, hot spots, ringworm, itch, barber's rash, head sores, bad skin, eczema, abrasions, abscesses and all skin troubles and diseases. Of all stores and druggists 50 cents box or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, post-paid for price, 3 boxes for \$1.25.

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Mr. Bacon—This milk tastes different this morning, dear. Have you been changing your milkman?

Mrs. Bacon—No; but understand his well went dry and he's been using water from the one next door.

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Our hero therefore determined to copy this man's example, and next day saw him standing before a large manufacturer, having previously dropped a pin on the floor.

Getting the usual reply that there was no vacancy, he turned away, and then like the other man, stooped and picked up a pin. But the result was different.

"Here, Henry," shouted the employer, to his servant, "see this fellow off the premises. A man who steals a pin would steal anything!"

FIRST AID.

Mr. Figgins, the head of the family, observing that the crows over his kitchen had become clogged by autumn leaves, climbed a tree standing near the house, with the intention of removing the obstruction. Just as he was about to scoop out a handful of the leaves the dead limb on which he was standing gave way, and he started to fall. Instinctively grasping at other limbs, and managing to get his legs round the trunk of the tree, he checked his fall, and hung there, head downward, holding on with all his might.

"Sopha!" he yelled. "Come out here, quick!"

Mrs. Figgins, terribly alarmed, came hurrying out.

"O, Arthur!" she exclaimed. "How did that happen?"

"Never mind how it happened!" he shouted. "Get a chair!"

"The chair was brought."

"Now stand up on it!"

"Arthur, I'm not strong enough to help you down!"

"I'll get down all right," he panted, "as soon as I can get right end upward. What I want you to do is to take this fountain pen out of the holder in my vest pocket. It's leaking like anything."

VIRGIN OIL OF PINE.

WILL BREAK UP A COLD IN 24 HOURS AND CURE ANY COUGH THAT IS CURABLE.

It is the only preparation of pine compounded from the active principles of forest trees that is intended for internal use. It permeates the whole system with the wholesome, healthful atmosphere of the pine woods, heating any irritation of the mucous surface that may be present. Its action on the kidneys is most beneficial, affording speedy relief in cases of rheumatism due to uric acid in the system.

Put up for dispensing through druggists only in 1/2 oz. vials, each vial securely sealed in a round wooden case. Be sure to get the genuine Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure, prepared only by Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

Properties, uses and directions with every vial.

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IN A SUBMARINE COLLISION.

Minutes of Terror for the Crew of the French Diver Souffleur.

A member of the crew of the Souffleur, the French submarine which was damaged in a collision under water with another craft, the Bonite, a few weeks ago, gives a thrilling description of the situation during the minutes when every man thought death was inevitable. The submarines had been manoeuvring outside Troulon harbor when the accident happened.

The Souffleur was at a depth of 25 feet and was preparing to fire a blank torpedo at the hull of the battleship lauroquibry, when suddenly a black shadow loomed up through the green water.

"It came upon us with a rush," says the narrator, "Lieut. Rollinat realized the danger on the instant and shouted the order to sink. The hope was that the other boat would pass over us; but it was too late. The Bonite struck us with full force."

"All the men were dazed around and the general were seriously injured. The greatest disaster was the capsizing of the wet batteries of our electric accumulators. The sulphuric acid was spilled, and it attacked the metal plates of the batteries filled with stiffening vapors."

"Some of the men fell almost insensible, and yet that new danger was threatening us. It was only a question of time when the acid would cut its way through the plates and let in the sea."

"When we got some of the apparatus to work and attempted to rise we were again in peril of collision. The Bonite lay directly above us. Minutes passed without a word, the men clenching their hands till the nails dug into their palms to control their emotions."

"At last Rollinat gave the order, 'Let go the weights.' The vessel began rising slowly at first and then faster. Men looked at the pool of acid and felt as if the motion upward was a race with its action, a race with life as the prize."

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"Every man of the crew, it may be added, volunteered to go down again with the Souffleur when she was repaired."

ORIGINS OF TYPHOID.

Dr. Scott, the medical health officer of the County of Surrey, has made a special report on the prevalence of typhoid in that district of England. His conclusions are interesting. He says that it is doubtful whether even 10 per cent. of the cases can be attributed to the drinking of polluted or infected water. He believes that polluted and infected foods are a much more frequent source of typhoid illness than is generally supposed. He refers to cases which it is impossible to connect with preceding cases, and suggests the possibility of origin from other bacilli than those which are regarded as the inviolable specific causes of typhoid. Recent investigations in Germany show that patients may harbor typhoid bacilli months after recovery from illness, and that persons in good health may be the hosts of the organism.

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"Well," replied the man who knew, "sometimes it works that way, and sometimes it's like joining a debating society."

DIFFERENT FLAVORING.

Mr. Bacon—This milk tastes different this morning, dear. Have you been changing your milkman?

Mrs. Bacon—No; but understand his well went dry and he's been using water from the one next door.

IT DIDN'T WORK.

A man who had been out of work for a long time suddenly recollected reading a story of a clerk who applied for a situation. He was courteously told that there was not a vacancy, and, as he turned away, he stooped and picked up a pin from the floor. The employer, struck by the action, called him back, and said: "You seem a careful sort of man. Call back to-morrow and we will give you a job."

Our hero therefore determined to copy this man's example, and next day saw him standing before a large manufacturer, having previously dropped a pin on the floor.

Getting the usual reply that there was no vacancy, he turned away, and then like the other man, stooped and picked up a pin. But the result was different.

"Here, Henry," shouted the employer, to his servant, "see this fellow off the premises. A man who steals a pin would steal anything!"

CHRONIC CATARRH RELIEVED BY PE-RU NA.

Minutes of Terror for the Crew of the French Diver Souffleur.

A member of the crew of the Souffleur, the French submarine which was damaged in a collision under water with another craft, the Bonite, a few weeks ago, gives a thrilling description of the situation during the minutes when every man thought death was inevitable. The submarines had been manoeuvring outside Troulon harbor when the accident happened.

The Souffleur was at a depth of 25 feet and was preparing to fire a blank torpedo at the hull of the battleship lauroquibry, when suddenly a black shadow loomed up through the green water.

"It came upon us with a rush," says the narrator, "Lieut. Rollinat realized the danger on the instant and shouted the order to sink. The hope was that the other boat would pass over us; but it was too late. The Bonite struck us with full force."

"All the men were dazed around and the general were seriously injured. The greatest disaster was the capsizing of the wet batteries of our electric accumulators. The sulphuric acid was spilled, and it attacked the metal plates of the batteries filled with stiffening vapors."

"Some of the men fell almost insensible, and yet that new danger was threatening us. It was only a question of time when the acid would cut its way through the plates and let in the sea."

"When we got some of the apparatus to work and attempted to rise we were again in peril of collision. The Bonite lay directly above us. Minutes passed without a word, the men clenching their hands till the nails dug into their palms to control their emotions."

"At last Rollinat gave the order, 'Let go the weights.' The vessel began rising slowly at first and then faster. Men looked at the pool of acid and felt as if the motion upward was a race with its action, a race with life as the prize."

"Then came the slight shock like that of striking a cushion which showed that the boat had reached the surface. A rush for the hatch followed, and the next moment the men were tumbling out into the light and air that they never expected to see again."

"Every man of the crew, it may be added, volunteered to go down again with the Souffleur when she was repaired."

ORIGINS OF TYPHOID.

Dr. Scott, the medical health officer of the County of Surrey, has made a special report on the prevalence of typhoid in that district of England. His conclusions are interesting. He says that it is doubtful whether even 10 per cent. of the cases can be attributed to the drinking of polluted or infected water. He believes that polluted and infected foods are a much more frequent source of typhoid illness than is generally supposed. He refers to cases which it is impossible to connect with preceding cases, and suggests the possibility of origin from other bacilli than those which are regarded as the inviolable specific causes of typhoid. Recent investigations in Germany show that patients may harbor typhoid bacilli months after recovery from illness, and that persons in good health may be the hosts of the organism.

DON'T OVERDRAW YOUR BANK ACCOUNT.

To overdraw your bank account, whether mentally or physically, is more outside than inside. Repairing worn-out tissues, strengthening nerves and relieving your rheumatic system by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is the best way to keep your bank account from being overdrawn.

Trunk Railway System, Toronto, will bring illustrated descriptive matter.

THE BETTER THE DAY, ETC.

"Tommy," said a young lady visitor, "why not come to our Sabbath school? Several of your little friends have joined us lately."

Tommy hesitated a moment. "Does a red-headed kid by the name of Jimmy Brown go to your school?"

"Yes, indeed," replied the new teacher.

"Well, then," replied Tommy, with an air of interest, "I'll be there next Sunday, you bet. I've been layin' for that kid for three weeks and never knew where to find him."

THE TRADERS' BANK OF CANADA.

Annual Statement Shows Solid Position.

The annual statement of the Traders' Bank just issued shows a year of successful operations and the strong position which this Bank stands. It is a privilege to be able to state that the usual allowances, amount to \$32,822.21, the shareholders a year's dividend at the rate of 7% has been paid, whilst the rest amount of the Bank has been increased by \$10,000. In the next of prosperous times the Bank's directors have not been unmindful of the interests of its officers, having donated \$5,000 to the Guarantee Fund and like amount to the Pension Fund. The balance of \$3,364 has been carried forward to next year. The Capital Stock of this Bank now stands at \$4,352,310 and the Reserve Fund amounts to \$2,000,000. The confidence of the public in the Traders' Bank is attested by the fact that the amount of deposits, the immediately available assets of this strong institution amounts to between six and seven million dollars. The whole statement of the Traders' Bank is well calculated to extend the confidence of the people of Canada in the institution and reflects the greatest credit in the management. It is plainly evident that the recently appointed general manager is adhering to the sound conservative principles which have characterized this Bank since it was established years ago.

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MRS. F. CARR.

Mrs. F. Carr, Vineland, Ont., writes: "For several years I was afflicted with catarrh, which made life a burden. The coughing and hacking which accompanied the disease was terrible. The complaint finally extended to the stomach and I was in a wretched condition. I tried different remedies and the best professional treatment all in vain. Finally, as a last resort, I tried Pe-Ru Na upon the recommendation of my sister in Hamilton, and in a few days I could see steady improvement and after using four bottles of that precious medicine I was feeling well again. My old trouble being completely a thing of the past."

"To-day I would not take one thousand dollars for what this grand medicine has done for me!"

Pe-Ru Na is a universally recognized catarrh remedy. It will relieve catarrh in its most obstinate form.

RAW FURS

SHIP TO US. We pay highest New York prices. No pay express. No commission. Fair assortment. Prompt returns.

D. H. BASIE & CO.

77 King St. East, Toronto

WRITE FOR MONTHLY PRICE LIST.

FEATHER DYEING

Cleaning and Dyeing and Kid Glove cleaning. These can be sent by post. Use our

CURRENT TOPICS.

Some indications of a most hopeful character are reported by way of London that the present day fight against the ravages of consumption is to result in victory for medical science.

Taking the statistics of the generation between 1871 and 1901, he shows that at the beginning of the thirty year period the mortality from tuberculosis among men and women was practically the same.

Aside from this suggestion the statistics have much interest as an added testimonial to the work of those who are pushing the fight against the white plague.

Powdered milk is the latest stage in the evolution of the milk problem, which has been pressing for solution since 1830, the beginning of condensed milk.

As to the clover, there can be no question but that the manure will best aid the growth of the little plants if put on the top of the soil either before sowing the wheat or during the winter.

BURSTING SHELLS.

"It's a poor soldier yet are," bawled Larry. "They should yet say that," replied Donny, in injured tones.

Don't neglect your cough.

Statistics show that in New York City alone over 200 people die every week from consumption.

And most of these consumptives might be living now if they had not neglected the warning cough.

You know how quickly Scott's Emulsion enables you to throw off a cough or cold.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND \$1.00.



ON THE FARM.

SHREDDED FODDER.

A correspondent of "Hoard's Dairyman," speaking from personal experience, says: "Men grumble at the small income from the farm and neglect to notice that no other business could be so wasteful and not utterly fail."

The experiment stations tell us that 1 1/2 tons of good shredded fodder is equal to a ton of the best timothy hay.

Feed the sheep all the clover or mixed hay they will eat up clean. If the ewes are not in fine condition, they should have a grain ration of wheat bran, ground oats and peas.

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TOP DRESSING WINTER WHEAT.

A correspondent says: "It is the custom among most farmers to plow under the manure hauled upon wheat ground in late and early autumn rather than to use it as a top dressing."

WOMEN IN CLERICAL POSITIONS.

"For lady clerks there seems to be less demand than formerly," states the report of the employment department of the London Chamber of Commerce dealing with the condition of the clerical labor market during the closing quarter of last year.

A FLOATING WORKSHOP.

A unique and interesting vessel is the M. S. Cyclops—general repair ship to the British fleet. Amongst her machinery she has a plant capable of turning out castings weighing two tons, and in the hull which will deal with such castings up to a length of 15 feet.

ONE RESOLUTION BUSTED.

"John! John! wake up," called an excited wife. "I know there are burglars in the house."

CHEER!

Boar with the winter weather, The world is signit' sweet, All when the snow is melted, There'll be violets at your feet!

PAY HEALTH FOR HONOR.

BRITISH PREMIERS SUFFER FROM STRAIN OF HARD WORK.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Recent Breakdown—Solely Due to Overwork.

Broken health is the price almost invariably paid for the highest office under the crown in England—that of prime minister. Truly it may be described as a killing job.

MUTTON CHOPS.

Give the sheep all the clover or mixed hay they will eat up clean. If the ewes are not in fine condition, they should have a grain ration of wheat bran, ground oats and peas.

MUST ATTEND THE KING.

In addition to all this he may be summoned at any moment to attend the King, and that is a summons that must not be disobeyed.

PASS RECIPES AROUND.

TILLS HOW TO MAKE THIS SIMPLE RHEUMATISM CURE.

Prescription Given Which Sufferers of Dread Disease Can Make Up and Try at Home at Small Cost.

To relieve the worst forms of rheumatism, take a teaspoonful of the following mixture after each meal and at bedtime.

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

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The DOMINION BANK

Proceedings of the Thirty-Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders.

The Thirty-seventh Annual General Meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, January 29th, 1908.

Among those present were noticed: F. J. Phillips, C. B. Powell, Capt. J. Elliott, Hon. J. J. Poy, Dr. Andrew Smith, J. Stewart, Wm. Davies, W. C. Harvey, R. H. Davies, C. B. Osler, M. P.; H. L. Lovering, Archibald Foulds, H. W. A. Foster, H. Gordon Mackenzie, David Smith, Wm. Glenny (Oshawa), Dr. Grasett, Rev. T. W. Paterson, J. Bell, A. Monro Grier, W. C. Crowther, Ira Standish, Richard Brown, R. M. Gray, Barlow Cumberland, W. D. Matthews, Jas. Carruthers, G. N. Reynolds, Jas. Matthews, J. C. Eaton, H. S. Harwood, Dr. C. O'Reilly, W. R. Brock, W. E. Booth, A. W. Austin, J. J. Dixon, S. Halligan, L. H. Baldwin, Percy Leadley, Wm. Ross (Port Perry), Dr. J. F. Ross, H. N. Evans, F. H. Gooch, A. C. Knight, Andrew Scoble, H. H. Gooderham, R. T. Gooderham, H. B. Hodgins, S. Samuel, F. D. Benjamin, James Scott, F. J. Harris (Hamilton), A. H. Campbell, Wm. Mulock, Chas. Cockshutt, W. G. Cassels, C. H. Ritchie, K. C.; C. C. Ross, A. R. Boswell, K. C., A. C. Morris, F. E. Macdonald, Thos. Walmsley, Colonel Sir Henry M. Pellett, W. Crocker, D'Arcy Martin (Hamilton), C. A. Bogert and others.

The Secretary read the report of the Directors to the Shareholders and submitted the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:

Table with financial data: Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1907; Premium received on new Capital Stock; Profits for the year ending 31st December, 1907; Dividend 3 per cent., paid 2nd April, 1907; Dividend 3 per cent., paid 2nd July, 1907; Dividend 3 per cent., paid 1st Oct. 1907; Dividend 3 per cent., payable 2nd Jan., 1908.

RESERVE FUND.

Balance at credit of account, 31st December, 1906; Transferred from Profit and Loss Account.

In view of the financial stringency which prevailed throughout the world in 1907, and the unsettled monetary conditions existing in the United States, it has been necessary to exercise unusual caution and prudence in administering the affairs of the Bank.

Having reference to our announcement at the last Annual Meeting that one million dollars of new Capital Stock would be offered to the Shareholders in 1907, we have to inform you that on December 31st \$987,500 of this amount was subscribed for, and \$848,597.50 paid up.

During the past year it was considered advisable to establish Branches of the Bank at the following points: In the Province of Ontario, at Berlin, Hamilton, Ottawa, and at the corner of Queen and Victoria Streets, Toronto; in the Province of Quebec, at the corner of Beury and St. Catherine Streets, Montreal; in the Province of Alberta at Strathcona, and at Vancouver, British Columbia.

The opening of our Vancouver Office not only marks our entrance into British Columbia, but completes a chain of Branches at all important centres from Montreal to the Pacific Coast, including the Capitals of the Western Provinces. Results so far indicate that these extensions will be of great benefit to the Institution.

We have to record with regret the death in January last of Mr. Timothy Eaton, whose varied business knowledge and sound judgment made him a valued member of your Directorate. Mr. John C. Eaton, his son, was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Board.

The Directors, as is customary, have verified the Head Office Balance Sheet, as on the 31st of December, 1907, including therein the auditing of our foreign balances and the certification of all Cash Reserves, Securities and Investments.

The usual careful inspection of the various Branches of the Bank has been made during the past twelve months.

The Report was adopted. The thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services during the year, and to the General Manager and other Officers of the Bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, James Carruthers, R. J. Christie, J. C. Eaton, J. J. Poy, K.C., M.L.A.; Wilmet D. Matthews, A. M. Nanton and E. B. Osler, M.P.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., was elected President and Mr. W. D. Matthews Vice-President, for the ensuing term.

General Statement, LIABILITIES, ASSETS.

Notes in circulation, Dominion Government Demand Notes, Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation, Notes of and Cheques on other Banks, Balances due from other Banks in Canada, Balances due from other Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom, Provincial Government Securities, Canadian Municipal Securities and British or Foreign or Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, Canadian and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, Loans on Call, secured by Stocks and Debentures, Bills Discounted and Advances Current, Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for), Mortgages, Bank Premises, Other Assets not included under foregoing heads.

A Letter from New Zealand

There were eighteen belonging to our party and we were standing suit case in hand on the Vancouver wharf, waiting our turn to mount the gangway and board the steamer Oarangi, which would carry us to many parts of the Pacific Islands.

We sailed at 8 o'clock in the morning of December 7th. The sky was clouded and a drizzling rain so common to the place and season was falling, causing it to be disagreeable both overhead and underfoot. As we left the harbour and sailed out into the bay a brisk wind arose which penetrated to the very bone. However we were too eager for sight seeing to be driven below. It was the first time many of us had seen the ocean and our first experience on a ship, therefore the novelty of it all; the receding landscape, the danger signals whose bells were rung by the action of the wave; the following gulls clamoring and soaring about us, or swooping down on any morsel of food that might be thrown from the ship; the rocking and swaying of the boat; its machinery and mechanism; the sailors and passengers all had such an interest for us that for some time we were deeply occupied drinking in the revelations of this new and wonderful world.

Our first port call was Victoria the capital of B. C. We had only forty-five minutes here so we did not have an opportunity of visiting the chief places of interest.

We left Victoria about four o'clock in the afternoon and now the long journey had really begun. The sea became rougher as we sailed farther out into it and before we had proceeded far we were aware that we were in the track of a dangerous storm. Supper time had now arrived and we all met in the dining saloon where we were assigned places at the table which we were to retain during the whole voyage. It was a very peculiar sensation that most of us underwent trying to eat our first meal. The boat was rocking and dipping at no small rate, therefore imagine our perplexity while trying to eat on a table that was suddenly rising as if trying to meet us half-way and then just as suddenly sink as if trying to evade us. One could not remain seated long without feeling himself swaying, swaying. Very few remained in the saloon until the appetite was appeased, but they scrambled upon deck where they could see the open sky and the rolling wave. Nor could they rest on deck but a continual stream of people were walking to and fro, continually walking. Some were smiling and chatting, some singing or whistling, while some were austere and silent, yet walking, their whole souls bent on walking. Occasionally one would break from the ranks and sink into a chair, but not for long. Occasionally one would desert in double quick and make for the side of the ship and leaning over the railing would pour out his whole inner being into the unknown depths. The deserters now begin to increase in numbers and now the whole side of the vessel is lined with them. It is indeed a veritable casting of bread upon the waters. After it is all over they rejoin the ranks and resume the walk, but their faces are not the same as before. A ghastly whiteness has come over most of them and they are beginning to look at the matter seriously. A few still try to appear agreeable and pleasant and occasionally a sickening smile lightens up their countenances but for the most part they are grave and silent. Some are now leaving the deck and seeking their berths which once occupied will not be abandoned with the coming morn, nor the day following nor yet the next. About the fourth or fifth day more life is heard and one by one the passengers emerge from their cabins and lie about on deck until health and strength are partly recovered.

Recovery comes sooner than anticipated and before long all are as bright and jolly as ever. Soon games are being played and concerts make the evenings pass by very pleasantly. "There is nothing to be compared to a sea voyage and I would not have missed it for the world" comes from the lips of nearly all who but a few days before would have welcomed a wreck, death, or anything as a means of escape from their misery.

On the eighth day out from Vancouver we sighted land dimly rising on the horizon and were told that what we saw was part of the Hawaiian Islands. A land like Hawaii with its varied vegetation and its volcanic soil of different hues, while being approached on a steamer forms a scene so magnificent that it defies all attempt at a description. One can only form a correct idea of its grandeur by seeing it for himself.

We remained in Honolulu about three hours and we used that time to the best of our advantage in seeing the city. Fish market, the Judiciary Building, the Naval Yards and a hotel, the name of which I have forgotten, were the principal places of attraction. The houses taken from their surroundings were in most cases very common, but taken together with the vegetation they made ideal homes. Honolulu however is not so famous as a winter resort as it has been and is not now visited so much by tourists. The cause for this I was told was that the Japanese and Chinese had almost complete control of the city and by keen competition had driven the white people to seek a living elsewhere. I was told that sixty-five per cent of the population consisted of Japanese and Chinese while twenty per cent of the remaining inhabitants were Hawaiian. The staple products of Hawaii are sugarcane, bananas, coconuts, oranges and crude sugar. There is no refinery in Hawaii so all of the crude sugar is shipped over to the States where it undergoes the refining process.

Leaving Honolulu we set sail for Fiji Island a voyage that took ten days to accomplish. Our ship anchored at Suva, the principal city on Christmas Day. We had no evidence of Santa Clause with his sleigh and reindeer for we had landed in the hottest part of a Fijiian summer. Those of us who were booked for New Zealand were forced to remain in Suva nine days before a ship arrived that would carry us to our destination. Here we parted with Elders Daines and Beazer who continued on to Sydney.

(Continued from page 1)
must be purchased at a lower price if so used.
It is most probably that the evolution of the trade, assisted by this Government ownership, would ultimately produce a condition of affairs where the majority of the grain would be handled by a single co-operative agency representing the farmers, enabling the business of exchange to be performed at cost and reducing the Grain Exchange to a grade and sample market where the representative of the farmers would meet the representatives of the different millers and milling and export companies and make sale of real grain without the presence of a speculative group and the frenzied activity of an option market where little other than fictitious wheat is bought and sold.

Always Keeps Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in His House.

"We would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is kept on hand continually in our home," says W. W. Kearney, editor of the Independent, Lowry City, Mo. That is just what every family should do. When kept at hand ready for instant use, a cold may be checked at the outset and cured in much less time than after it has become settled in the system. This remedy is also without a peer for croup in children, and will prevent the attack when given as soon as the child becomes hoarse or even after the croupy cough appears, which can only be done when the remedy is kept on hand. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per annum for an individual, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company, according to capital.

A free miner having discovered minerals in a place may locate a claim 500 x 500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 must be expended on a claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 1-2 per cent on the sales.

PLACER mining claims generally are 10 feet square; entry fee \$5, renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY unoccupied section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west provinces, excepting lands not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the Local Agent or Sub-Agent.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following regulations:

1. At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

2. If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

3. If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Wm. Laurie,
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.

SOLICITOR FOR THE UNION BANK OF CANADA and the Town of Cardston

Office: "The Cahoon" Cardston

Robert C. Beck
CONTRACTOR

Carpenter and Cabinet Work.

GENERAL JOBBING SHOP

South of Scott's Studio.

CARDSTON - - - - - ALBERTA

Missionary Appointments
April 12th.

TAYLORVILLE

12 a. m.

Thos. R. Leavitt W. Blackmore

KIMBALL

1 p. m.

H. D. Folsom Ben Layton

NETNA

2 p. m.

Thos. F. Earl Wm. W. Pratt

WOOLFORD

12-30

J. Fred Nielson Percy Wynder

SPRING COULEE

12-30

F. W. Atkins Wm. Burt

CARDSTON

2 p. m.

A. C. Jensen Fred Quinton

LEAVITT

12-30

Frank Brown James Layton

BEAZER

12-30

Jno. Sloan F. C. Rowberry

MT. VIEW

12-30

James May David Steed

CALDWELL

2 p. m.

Sam'l Jeppson Wm. Tolma

NOTICE

Public Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the present session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta for an Act to incorporate the Cardston Club.

W. Laurie
Solicitor for applicants.
Cardston-Jan 24, 1908.

SYNOPSIS OF Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territory and British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre, not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5, which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

Every lessee of coal mining rights which are not being operated shall furnish the district agent of Dominion Lands with a sworn statement to that effect at least once in each year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$10 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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