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Vol. 12, No. 5

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1910

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HOW THE GOVERNMENT TREATS WESTERN SETTLER

These Provinces Pay a Surplus in Postal Revenue and Receive Inadequate Facilities--More Graft on Transcontinental--Sliphod Methods at Experimental Farms--Liberals Aid Franchise Grabbers.

Robbing the Settler
The Conservatives recently extracted from Mr. Lemieux, the Postmaster General, a set of figures showing what proportion of the postal revenue extracted from that province is spent within it in providing mail facilities. The list is:

Ontario	80 per cent.
Manitoba	88 per cent.
Quebec	92 per cent.
Alberta	93 per cent.
Saskatchewan	94 per cent.
British Columbia	97 per cent.
Nova Scotia	124 per cent.
New Brunswick	129 per cent.
Prince Edward Island	153 per cent.

Put in another way, of every hundred dollars which Ontario contributes to the postal revenues, twenty dollars are sent east to help the Maritime provinces; of every hundred dollars which Manitoba spends, twelve are sent east, and so on. On the other hand, the Maritime provinces pay far less to the postal revenues than they receive in postal services. It will be seen that Ontario gets far less in proportion to her giving than any other Province. There is, perhaps, however, no great objection to Ontario contributing something to help Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island along. But what will rivet attention is the revelation that the new, the Pioneer Provinces, actually are being bled for the east.

One would suppose that Eastern Canada would follow the settler on the lonely prairie or the frowning mountain valley with an adequate postal service. One would suppose that pains would be taken to give him an ample mail service. His lot is hard enough; at all events Eastern Canada might be generous and give him a little more of a mail service than the revenue contributed by him in postage stamps would warrant.

The contrary is the case. The Post Office pursues a niggardly and grudging policy towards the settler. It makes every little group of pioneers pay full value and more for every service rendered. It actually takes some of his hard earned dollars and sends them east to help old established communities; three dollars out of every hundred in the case of British Columbia, six dollars in the case of Saskatchewan, seven in Alberta, and twelve in Manitoba.

That is how the Post Office Department helps the settler.

Graft on Trans-Continental
We may continue the list of cases of gross over-classification on the Trans-continental. Here are two more: Case No. 14.—The Government engineers reported on this cutting that there were 4,730 cubic yards of solid rock, 9,672 yards of loose rock, and only 2,807 yards of earth. Thus the people paid \$14,686 for this piece of work. Mr. Lumsden's note was: "Dug in places to test it, good ballast; whole out common excavation; might be a few yards of rock in bottomers." Thus if we allow 17,000 of the 17,289 cubic yards to be solid rock, we get a proper price of \$5,455. The over-payment was \$9,231, or 169 per cent.

Case No. 15.—The people pay for 996 yards solid rock, 1,047 yards of loose rock, 8,860 yards common excavation; working out at \$3,877. Mr. Lumsden said there was no solid rock, and only a small amount of loose rock. Putting this at 50 yards, we get the result that it should have cost only \$2,304. The over-payment is \$1,574, or 162 per cent.

Thus on fifteen cases we have the following facts: No. 1.—Proper cost \$4,420; actual cost \$14,636; over-payment \$10,218, or 230 per cent. No. 2.—Proper cost, \$1,735; actual cost, \$7,711; over-payment, \$5,976; or 344 per cent. No. 3.—Proper cost, \$1,059; actual cost, \$4,198; over-payment, \$3,138; or 296 per cent. No. 4.—Proper cost, \$1,616; actual cost, \$5,857; over-payment, \$4,241; or 262 per cent. No. 5.—Proper cost, \$3,440; actual cost, \$11,735; over-payment, \$8,295; or 241 per cent. No. 6.—Proper cost, \$4,702; actual cost, \$10,303; over-payment, \$5,600; or 199 per cent. No. 7.—Proper cost, \$6,765; actual cost, \$24,028; over-payment, \$17,273; or 255 per cent. No. 8.—Proper cost, \$30,008; actual cost, \$84,771; over-payment, \$54,767; or 181 per cent. No. 9.—Proper cost, \$15,129; actual cost, \$43,276; over-payment, \$28,141; or 186 per cent.

No. 10.—Proper cost, \$3,608; actual cost, \$10,462; over-payment, \$6,854; or 100 per cent. No. 11.—Proper cost, \$311; actual cost, \$697; over-payment, \$386; or 123 per cent. No. 12.—Proper cost, \$3,124; actual cost, \$9,204; over-payment, \$6,079; or 194 per cent. No. 13.—Proper cost, \$5,844; actual cost, \$16,577; over-payment, \$10,733; or 183 per cent. No. 14.—Proper cost, \$5,455; actual cost, \$14,686; over-payment, \$9,231; or 169 per cent. No. 15.—Proper cost, \$2,304; actual cost, \$3,877; over-payment, \$1,574; or 68 per cent.

On the whole 15 cases the figures are: Proper cost, \$89,596; actual cost, \$282,018; over-payment, \$178,977; or almost exactly 200 per cent.

Thus on this long list of actual examples, the work cost thrice the honest figure.

Criticized Mr. Fisher
Mr. Fisher had a bad time the other day in trying to put his estimates through committee of supply. He submitted the vote for Experimental Farms, and a real farmer, Mr. Sexsmith, of East Peterborough, took him in hand. Mr. Sexsmith is one of the new men on the Conservative side; he is a practical farmer, and he has proven to be one of those members who know one or two subjects, are ready to discuss those with point and accuracy, and keep quiet on other topics. As soon as he started going he had the Minister of Agriculture, usually so superior, on the defensive—admitting, explaining, palliating, apologizing, defending. Withal, he did it with a lightness of touch which was a merit in itself. He made his points with a light hand—made them and left them. He did not denounce—he brought out the facts and let them speak for themselves. But let us see what he did.

Case No. 1.—"Of course, said Mr. Sexsmith, urbanely, the Central Farm is an experimental one. He had noticed in his visits one or two curious experiments. For example, certain implements—pumps, etc.—had been stored away for the winter uncleaned, un-oiled, uncaared for, with the clay still adhering to them; doubtless this was an experiment, to see what effect clay had upon implements when allowed to remain in contact with them for a few months at a time. Again, he had seen some valuable and complicated machinery in an open shed, with several inches of ice adhering to certain delicate parts of the work. Of course, this must be another experiment, to see how ice and machinery agree.

Mr. Fisher threw up his hands. They were short of room for storage. That particular shed was unfinished, etc. etc. Perhaps Mr. Fisher was reflecting upon the energetic advice which emanates from his Department to plain, ordinary farmers to house their machinery.

Case No. 2.—The hogs at the Experimental Farm or some of them, are housed under extraordinary filthy conditions. It happened that Mr. Sexsmith looked over the farm at the close of last session, and he had gone over it again some months later, during recess, and he knew that the very unpleasant conditions which he described had continued for a very long time.

Again the Minister had to do a lot of explaining and apologizing and admitting.

Case No. 3.—Mr. Sexsmith was not pleased with the Avonshire herd. He admitted that their looks are excellent; but he had taken the precaution of being at a milking, and one of the holders had given the magnificent amount of eleven pounds. That, said Mr. Sexsmith, is not enough.

Mr. Fisher loudly defended the reputation and honor of his herd. The average of the herd is 8,500 pounds of milk per cow per year, he cried, 400 pounds of butter. To which Mr. Sexsmith stubbornly made reply that he had seen that eleven pounds.

Not exactly as another case, but as a general impression, Mr. Sexsmith told of a visit paid by about four hundred farmers of Central Ontario to the Experimental Farm, which he had accompanied. These farmers were familiar with the Guelph farm, and they knew that the resources behind the Provincial establishment were far less ample than those behind the one at Ottawa. They came expecting to find something enormously better than could be found at Guelph. And they did not. One point which seemed to

have provoked notice was a general lack of tidiness—an over-abundance of "eyesores." And so Mr. Sexsmith made his bow and retired, having done a thoroughly good piece of criticism and made the Honorable Slidy sit up. The man who knows had once more beaten the theorist.

Fighting for the Franchise Grabbers
Mr. Connee's repeated efforts to grab water powers have been notorious. The other day by desperate efforts the Conservatives succeeded in killing one of the worst of his bills, the Lake Superior and Lake Winnipeg "Canal" scheme. Talking afterwards to a newspaper, he explained that the Conservatives had worked a game on him. The "whips" told him that everything was all right and so he called the vote on the measure. The whips were not as sharp as they should have been, however; and the result of the division was fatal.

The point that is interesting about this is Mr. Connee's admission that the government whips were fighting for this intensely objectionable private bill. The Laurier Government thus stands forth as the confessed agent of predatory private corporations trying to grab public franchises.

The St. Lawrence Power Transmission bill was another case of the same sort.

The Laurier Navy
The Naval Service bill has at last been passed by the House of Commons. During the closing stages the Conservatives by persistent questioning brought out several significant admissions. The sort of navy which the Laurier Government proposes to create is revealed by the answers given by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to a set of questions put by Mr. Borden. The whole dialogue may be produced in full. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been saying that if war were to break out, Canadian ships of war must not fight the enemies of the empire unless an order-in-council has been passed. The debate continued as follows:

Mr. R. L. Borden—Suppose a Canadian ship meets a ship of similar armament and power belonging to an enemy, meet her on the high seas, what is she to do? I do not say if she is attacked, but will she attack, will she fight?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I do not know that she would fight either. She should not fight until the government by which she is commissioned has determined whether she should go into the war. That is the position we take, my honorable friend takes a different position. He says that without any question, under all circumstances, we are bound to send our ships into the war. We take a different position, and we say, let the country judge between us.

Mr. R. L. Borden—Would our ports and harbours be neutral like our fleet until an order in council had been passed?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I do not understand what my honorable friend means by asking if they should be neutral.

Mr. R. L. Borden—I understand the Prime Minister to say that our ships should not fight until they were ordered to do so, and, therefore, they would in effect be neutral until the Governor in Council had made an order that they should participate in the war. Have I misstated my honorable friend's position?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—No. Mr. R. L. Borden—Then, inasmuch as our ships, under the conditions mentioned, will be practically neutral, I would like to know whether our ports and harbours will also be neutral in the same way?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I do not understand what my honorable friend means by asking if they would be neutral. If he means after an enemy has come into our harbour, then it will be time to resist them with our fleet.

Mr. R. L. Borden—But if our ships do not attack the enemy when they meet the enemy on the high seas, on the same principle, may not the enemy's fleet come into our harbour without our resistance or attack, without any fear of aggression, provided it is feasible for the country owning these harbours to maintain neutrality on the high seas?

COMMEND GOVERNOR

Parliament Adopts An Address to Earl Grey Showing Appreciation of His Work in Canada—Laurier and Borden Move Address.

Ottawa, May 3.—At the morning sitting of the Commons, the House unanimously adopted an address to their Excellencies Earl and Lady Grey, expressing the high appreciation of the people of Canada of the splendid services of His Excellency to the Dominion and in the cause of the Empire during his term of office in Canada, which term was now unfortunately drawing to a close.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in moving the address said that the system of appointing the leading men of Great Britain as Governors-General of Canada had worked both harmoniously and satisfactorily and he thought the paragraphs which appeared from time to time in the press suggesting that the time had arrived when a Canadian should be named as Governor-General represented a highly laudable but at the same time a misguided ambition.

Sir Wilfrid's Eulogy
He paid a high tribute to Earl Grey, both in regard to his public services in Canada and in respect to his active interests in all things relating to the betterment of geological conditions in the Dominion.

A portion of Sir Wilfrid's speech was as follows: "He (Earl Grey) was not satisfied, as every one knows, to give to the discharge of his official duties the most careful and close attention, but he associated himself with the national life of Canada in the most thorough manner."

"His constant object was to advance and to elevate the nation of Canada in everything, in all human speculations which go to make up the highest expressions of civilization. "It is nothing but justice to say that under his wise and generous guidance arts, letters and science have received an indulgent impetus. In the matter of science especially, his most careful attention and was diligent and active in that part of science which is connected with public health, and it is due to his efforts and those of those associated with him that a disease has been checked which ravaged every year a large tribute, a disease that is known as tuberculosis. But in a certain way characteristic of His Excellency amongst us, was the particular attention he gave to the study of our history."

This, Sir Wilfrid went on to say, led to the inauguration of a movement for the preservation of our historic buildings. Sir Wilfrid then paid a graceful tribute to Lady Grey and Ladies Evelyn and Sybil Grey. They would be remembered, he said, by the poor and lowly to whose wants they had so often contributed and would long be honored for their efforts to promote the welfare of every Canadian.

Borden Seconds the Address
Mr. R. L. Borden said that he took great pleasure in seconding the address, but that there was not much that could be added to the fitting and eloquent words of the Prime Minister in praise of His Excellency, Lady Grey and their charming daughters. To say that Canada has been fortunate in the selection of its Governors-General, particularly in recent years, was no true statement, and he emphasized that both Earl Grey and Lord Minto had witnessed a wonderful development of the British Empire, especially in the direction of closer co-operation between the various parts. His Excellency's efforts in the direction of furthering this movement was along broad and generous lines and the affection he had won would be more enduring than any monument which could be designed. He possessed the true Imperial vision, and we recognized in him as true a Canadian as is to be found in this great Dominion.

We would suggest to His Excellency that he might convey to His Majesty the message that the free people of Canada are fully aware that there are great problems which must be faced in order to bring about the co-operation of the Empire and that in this connection the people of the Dominion are ready and willing to bear their share of the burden.

The address was then adopted.

Cushing Will Lead
Calgary, Alta., May 2.—Hon. W. H. Cushing agreed at a meeting of insurgents held at Red Deer, to act as leader. The object of the meeting was to raise funds to pay counsel R. B. Bennett and others at the Alberta Great Waterways Railway investigation. Some of the original insurgents will, again support the government, but the balance along with Mr. Bennett will continue to oppose the government when the legislature meets.

Chief Factor Dead
Montreal, May 2.—The death took place at Montreal, yesterday after a long illness, of Peter McKenzie, known throughout the Dominion as the chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. He was 73 years of age at the time of his death and is survived by his widow.

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PUGSLEY UNPOPULAR

Liberals Are Tired of Defending His Notorious Deals—Unanimous Resolution Passed.

Ottawa, May 2.—There are healthy signs of an active revolt against Hon. Wm. Pugsley and his methods among the rank and file of the government supporters, and the sentiment is frankly expressed about the lobbies that the present minister of public works is somewhat of a mill stone about the neck of the party.

It is pointed out that every session the government supporters are called to support by their votes transactions such as the Hayes dredging contract, the New Brunswick Central railway and the sawdust wharf, but the latest mess into which Mr. Pugsley has got the administration is yet more pronounced.

For some time past the public accounts committee has been delving into the rental of the Woods and Canadian buildings from the Imperial Realty and the minister has been on the security. Today in the committee even the Liberal majority there refused to stand any longer the Pugsley method, and the following resolution moved by Major Sam Sharpe was unanimously adopted by Liberals and Conservatives alike:

"Whereas the expenses of the government during the last year for lighting the Woods and Canadian buildings amounted to \$9,265.91, paid to the Imperial Realty Company, which company is not an electric light company, and whereas the city of Ottawa has a standard schedule of prices whereby the lighting would cost only \$5,040 or less, thereby effecting an annual saving to the country of \$4,225.91 or more, Therefore this committee desires to urge upon the minister of public works and the government the desirability of cancelling the present arrangement and recovering the excess improperly paid to the Imperial Realty company and giving the city of Ottawa or some other company the contract at the lower rates and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the minister of public works."

This unanimous resolution coming on the top of Mr. Pugsley's animated defence of Mr. Linton, the manager of the Imperial Realty company, on Friday when he refused to produce the contract showing at what price the company received the light is regarded as nothing short of a blow in the face of the Liberal majority of the committee, some action will have to be taken by him to cancel the contract or the ranks of the insurgents against Pugsley methods will be largely added to.

Premier Murray to Lose Leg
Halifax, N.S., May 2.—Premier Murray's condition continues to improve, but the decision of the surgeons is that the amputation of the leg is probably necessary. The operation will probably be performed within a few days.

Fifty-seven unarmoured persons commit suicide to 43 married.

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His mail has since been flooded with letters from rich men who endeavored to prove to him that he was wrong. "What I said," declares Mr. Simmons, "was that no man starting on the savings of his salary and going into buying an dwelling of merchandise at a profit could make a million dollars in his lifetime and do it honestly at that business alone. Such a merchant might possibly show a profit of \$100,000, but when he gets to the \$1,000,000 mark you begin to suspect him. He has not been straight. "I have been in my line all my life, and I know what I am talking about."

Rats are eaten by the natives of Northern Australia.



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STARTLING EXPOSURES IN WATERWAYS DEAL

Many Important Witnesses Are Absent--Directors Have Resigned From the Company--How the Deal Was Worked--Minutes Prepared Before the Meeting Took Place--The Commission Goes to Toronto.

Winnipeg, April 27.—There was nothing startling in the developments which were brought to light at the A. & G. W. Royal Commission investigation this morning. All the session was taken up by the evidence of John Woodman, C.E., who was a member of the Athabasca Syndicate and who is the engineer who made the original estimates of cost of the Athabasca railroad. Woodman was examined by J. M. Johnston, associate counsel with Walsh, while H. H. Parlee, associate with R. B. Bennett, conducted the cross-examination.

Woodman's papers and file in connection with the Athabasca Syndicate were in evidence having been handed to Walsh by G. D. Minty, witness told of being first approached by Minty to enter into the Syndicate and act as engineer. He received five shares of stock as part payment for his services.

Basing his estimates on his experience in building branch lines for the C.P.R., on information gathered from people who knew the country, and on experience of the H. B. railway, he prepared a report which set the price of the road at \$15,000 for the first hundred miles and \$1,000 more for each succeeding mile.

He was given to understand that Cornwall had, with Hawes and Faulkner, approached the Alberta government for a provincial guarantee, but had been thrown down.

Came to Terms
 Asked as to his recent claim against Clarke for services rendered, he said he had at first asked \$1,800 and Clarke through Minty offered \$350. Finally, Clarke agreed to pay him \$1,500 on consideration that he turn over all papers he had in connection with the syndicate to Clarke. He agreed and handed the files to Minty, telling him to take of anything that was wanted.

Minty here interposed and informed the commission that the files which he had handed over to Walsh were those handed him by Woodman and were absolutely intact, nothing having been taken off.

Woodman said that he had engaged Cecil Goddard to act as engineer and make a first reconnaissance of the road. He had been introduced to Bowen by Minty. Later on he met Clarke. Only recently he was approached by Faulkner and a Calgary man named Parken. The latter wanted to buy his five shares in the syndicate. Witness said he would sell if the shares were not being bought for the Clarke interests. He was told they were not, Faulkner had sold his five shares for \$1,000 to Clarke, and witness held his at the same figure.

"To Mr. Parlee witness said Cornwall was not present when the Bowen option was signed but Minty was acting for him, he believed. The afternoon sitting of the commission was an interesting one though it did not develop anything really new. Mr. Bain was on the stand and his evidence showed conclusively that he was simply a dummy director, who voted simply as he was directed by Minty or Clarke.

copy of a letter was produced from Emmerson's files which contained a rather surprising inference. It is supposed to be a letter written by Faulkner and is addressed to Rose Sutherland, dated February 21, 1907. It said that efforts had been made to interest certain people in the Athabasca railway project, and that success was practically assured. Premier Rutherford and Hon. W. H. Cushing were to take up the matter of a cash subsidy from the Dominion government. On account of some political questions it was necessary for the executive to deal secretly with the syndicate and in order also to secure proper interest in the road it was found necessary to arrange indirectly that those directly interested in securing the support of the government should get a portion of the \$544,000 stock.

This \$544,000 is the amount that J. K. Cornwall testified he was to receive if he succeeded in getting the guarantee and cash subsidy. Upon the reading of this letter, Emmerson was asked if he knew who he meant. He did not say he did and his commission then adjourned for the noon recess.

Just previous to this Emmerson said he had been led to believe by Cornwall that in order to make a success of the railway project it would be necessary to get some other interested in the matter. Reference was made to this in a letter accredited to Faulkner in which he said he had tried to get Edmonton capital interested, but Edmonton men wanted control and so were not allowed in. After failure to secure these men, other steps were taken and strong political interests would be secured by the use of \$544,000 worth of stock. This \$544,000 was to come from the stock of a construction company which was to be formed to build the road, something along the lines of the Canada West Construction Company.

A Much Wanted Man
 Frederick A. Emmerson was again on the witness stand before the commission all the afternoon and his evidence was very interesting throughout. Matters are still at sixes and sevens with regard to W. A. Faulkner, a witness whose presence and testimony grows more important every day. Faulkner, it is understood this morning would appear voluntarily before the commission. In fact, last evening, W. L. Walsh thought he was sure of him this morning, but apparently some hitch has occurred and Faulkner has again vanished, at least he did not show up this morning when called. He was last heard of from Minneapolis last Friday, when he telephoned to Emmerson.

The importance of Faulkner's presence is accentuated by a number of documents purported to be carbon copies of letters by him to various people and produced from the files of Emmerson. They hint at strange means of securing government support, and infer in order to get this government support it was necessary to divide up stock among people with strong political weight.

Emmerson was examined by Walsh and turned over then to H. H. Parlee for cross-examination, and then was re-examined by O. M. Biggar. This is practically the first time any lawyer, other than counsel for the commission or the Insurgents, have taken any active part in the examination of witnesses.

Employed Cross's Firm
 To Mr. Walsh witness said he had at one time thought Cross was connected with Cornwall in the Athabasca railway project, but he must have been mistaken. He could not explain where he had received this idea. He told of the employing of the firm of Short, Cross and Biggar as solicitors for the syndicate and said O. M. Biggar was the one who prepared the preliminary papers to approach the government regarding a guarantee. Witness never considered that the project had failed, he understood simply that the Provincial Government did not want to take it up at the time the matter was dropped.

Questioned with regard to the disposal of \$3,025 still in the Home Bank as part proceeds of the sale of the option to Clarke, he said it was simply being held awaiting the decision of a satisfactory basis of distribution among themselves. He stated he had received a verbal communication from Minty to the effect that Cornwall still considered himself as entitled to a portion of this money. This was after Bowen had secured his option. He had acted as secretary up to the moment W. S. Clarke bought the option but received no intimation that Cornwall had relinquished any interest in the syndicate.

Parken of Calgary
 He said it was on last Friday morning he had seen Faulkner last. Faulkner was accompanied by a Mr. Parken of Calgary. Faulkner told Emmerson the subpoena to attend the Royal Commission. He represented Parken as being Liberal organizer for Alberta, and was wanting to buy shares in the syndicate. He said Parken was a man of financial substance. Emmerson, Faulkner and Parken were together during Thursday evening and Friday morning and Faulkner bought, through Emmerson, Parken's interest in the syndicate for \$3,250. Next day Emmerson received a cheque for the amount and presented it at the bank where he was told it was no good. Emmerson showed Parken a lot of documents which he took copies of during Friday morning and Thursday evening. He and Faulkner went to Minneapolis together and Emmerson called Faulkner up by telephone on Friday evening. Faulkner had told

Emmerson that Parken was representing a third party and hinted it was the C. N. R.
 Witness told H. H. Parlee in cross-examination he thought Cornwall was still interested with the syndicate. Witness could not do any more than guess at the names of those who were to get shares in the \$544,000 for political influence. Judge Scott said he did not want a guess.
 Witness said he had been given to understand that there was a necessity of a take-off for political parties in order to get concessions for the railroad.
 O. M. Biggar then questioned the witness who said he received the idea of the necessity of a "take-off" from Faulkner and said all his recollection of a conversation with Cornwall on the subject was that the latter might have to divide some of the stock with others. He said Minty had told him Cornwall might claim part of the cash received and in the Home Bank.

Winnipeg, April 29.—The way in which the A. & G. W. was financed at incorporation was divulged today by G. D. Minty, under examination by Mr. Walsh. It was in effect that W. R. Clarke on October 2nd, 1909, went to Mr. Frazer, manager of the Merchant's Bank, Edmonton, verbally arranged for an overdraft of \$50,000, and then paid in marked cheques into this same bank, the sum of \$50,000 capital subscribed stock of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company. Then the shareholders of the company held a meeting on that same day and voted to W. R. Clarke \$50,000 payment for expenses incurred while organizing the company. Consequently the A. & G. W. has no money.

Mr. Walsh concluded his direct examination in about an hour. Minty told him only generalities with regard to certain documents produced. One reference was again made to Clarke's "friend." This person was Hon. C. W. Cross, again, so Minty explained. His connection with the project was simply as an officer of the provincial government, interested for the government in the railway project.

Minty told him of the financial juggling in Edmonton with reference to the incorporation of the A. & G. W., and declared that to his knowledge no member of the Alberta Legislature or government was financially, directly or indirectly, interested in the A. & G. W.

R. B. Bennett opened things with a snap by asking Minty whether taking his claim to voluntarily testify in consideration, he considered the oath binding with regard to questions he did answer? Minty replied that he certainly did.
 Mr. Bennett proceeded to draw as much from witness as possible. He failed in some instances, Minty taking refuge by declining to answer, claiming privilege as solicitor for the Canadian Construction Co.

He told Bennett that W. R. Clarke was willing for his brother B. R. Clarke to get all financial benefit possible from the construction company as W. R. was expecting to get great results for himself when the vast rich north country is opened by the railroad. He said that the only reward Clarke is getting is \$50,000 paid up stock in the A. & G. W., his yearly salary of \$25,000 and his hopes of benefits from the northland. He said he knew Clarke had spent more than \$50,000 in furthering the railroad project and had never heard of any political contributions, having been made.

There was a meeting in New York City, and G. W. held in New York. Minty said W. R. Clarke was the only director present. They met and adjourned three or four times until they finally got down to business about 11.30 at night, with Clarke in the chair and Minty acting as secretary. The sum of \$50,000 was voted Clarke as part payment of the personal expenditures in the matter. W. Bennett asked him if he had any idea as to how much the sum total due Clarke would be. Minty refused to tell claiming privilege as the question dealt with matters in connection with the Construction Company.

Mr. Bennett then showed that while the meeting referred to took place not later than November 7, the Construction Company was not incorporated until November 9th. He could not see where witness claimed privilege here, but Minty still persisted in declining to answer.
 "Will you swear you never had any communication with Clarke as director of the A. & G. W.?" asked Bennett.
 "To the best of my recollection, I believe I had none," replied Minty.
 "You have no knowledge of the amount due Clarke?"
 "The meeting simply acted as a conduit pipe to convey Clarke's expenses to the Construction Company," explained Minty.
 "That's what we call a sewer out west," remarked Bennett.

Minty said his knowledge of the A. & G. W. was contained in the minute book of the company in evidence. All other knowledge he has is as solicitor for the Canadian West Construction Company, and he claimed privilege. He said the A. & G. W. never had a single dollar except the money arranged for at Edmonton, except of course the \$7,400,000 of the bond sale. He said Clarke's salary of \$25,000 was assumed by the Construction Company.

"Then your president is interested in the Construction Company to the extent of \$25,000 a year?" queried Bennett.
 "Mr. Clarke is owed the \$25,000 by the railway company which will be paid the railway company by the construction company, the latter having assumed all liabilities of the railway company," elucidated the witness.
 "Is Dr. Waddell paid in the same way?"
 "Yes." (Waddell also received a salary of \$25,000 yearly, beside a bonus of \$75,000 which he gets on completion of portions of the road.)
 Mr. James receives a salary of \$12,000 a year as general manager. He is paid in the same way. Minty said he took no part in the fixing of the salaries. The inference is that Clarke arranged for this himself. Minty was still on the stand when the commission adjourned for today.

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GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE

In Various European Countries—Some Countries Permit Separation Only and Re-marriage Prohibited.

London, April 26.—A remarkable contribution to material for study of the divorce question is the tabulated analysis of the divorce laws of the various European countries, and the self-governing colonies of the British Empire, submitted to the royal commission on divorce by its secretary. The salient features of these laws may be briefly summarized. Austria permits to Roman Catholics separation only, but has different laws for other sects. Protestants may obtain divorce on several grounds of misconduct, malicious desertion, an attempt on the life of the consort, and "insuperable aversion"; while separation is permitted on the grounds of ill-treatment, inducement to an immoral life, for mutual agreement. Eleven grounds for suit are open to Greeks resident in Austria, among which are the unfounded accusation of misconduct against the wife, high treason, entry into a monastic order, malicious desertion, cruelty, conspiracy against the life of the consort and "irreconcilable hatred." No separation is permissible. Jews have nine grounds for divorce open to them, amongst which are malicious desertion, immoral living, cruelty, the agreement of both parties and the fact that one of the spouses has become a Christian.

Belgium recognizes as grounds for divorce, misconduct of the wife, misconduct of the husband if he shall have kept the co-respondent in the common residence, violence endangering life, cruelty, grave indignities, sentence on one of the parties involving loss of civil rights and "mutual and unwavering consent of the parties expressed in the manner prescribed by law." Separation is permitted, but on the demand of the respondent divorce must be granted after three years unless the petitioner agrees to the cessation of the separation.

Ten grounds for divorce are recognized in Bulgaria, these including misconduct, cruelty, threat or designs against the life of the consort, the absence of the husband for four years if his whereabouts is unknown, or if in the case of its being known, he fails to send his wife the means of support, insanity, sentence to severe punishment for theft, fraud, embezzlement, or homicide, unsubstantiated charge of misconduct, made by one party against the other and "restraint on religious liberty."

Denmark recognizes as grounds for divorce, inclusion of the respondent in the German empire for five years where the presumption is that the absentee is dead, and imprisonment for life. Administrative divorce is obtainable on grounds of insanity, separation for three years, or sentence for three years. Separation can be granted by the minister of justice, usually on the grounds which entitle to divorce.

In France the grounds for divorce are misconduct, violence endangering life, cruelty, grave indignities and the condemnation of either party to an "afflictive and degrading" punishment. Separation is permissible, but where separation has continued for three years it can be converted as a right into divorce on the application of either party.

In Germany the grounds for divorce are absolute or discretionary grounds. Absolute grounds include misconduct, bigamy, attempt on life, malicious desertion for one year and insanity of three years' duration, "destroying intellectual communion between the parties, and holding out no hope of recovery." Separation is allowed on grounds similar to those already mentioned, but on the demand of the defendant divorce of a divorce is obtainable in the case of grave violation of marital duties, or of "dishonouring or immoral conduct rendering marital relations so strained that the continuance of the marriage ought not to be expected."

Greece allows the husband eight grounds for divorce and the wife only seven. For the husband the grounds embrace misconduct, an attempt on the husband's life, non-disclosure of her knowledge of a plot against his life, non-disclosure to the husband of her knowledge of a conspiracy against the sovereign, staying the night at another house excepting the house of her parents, attending races, theatres or sports without her husband's consent, or attending dinners or banquets in the company of men against her husband's wish. A wife may allege as grounds for divorce the husband's conspiracy against the sovereign or his failure to denounce such a conspiracy after it has come to her knowledge, an attempt by the husband on her life, or his failure to denounce it or prosecute in respect of it after becoming aware of plots against her life, his endeavor to procure misconduct on her part, his persistent misconduct in the same town.

Prison Sentence is Ground. Hungary specifies as absolute grounds for divorce misconduct, bigamy, malicious desertion, an attempt

upon the life or serious maltreatment, endangering the safety or health of the other party, and sentence of death or five years' imprisonment. Discretionary grounds of divorce embrace willful violation of marital obligations other than the above, an attempt to induce a child of the family to a criminal act, or to an immoral life, and stubborn persistence in an immoral life. Separation is permitted. In the Netherlands, misconduct, malicious desertion for five years, sentence to imprisonment for at least five years and grave injuries or ill-treatment endangering life are the recognized grounds.

In Italy, Spain and Portugal only separation is permitted. Norwegian law recognizes divorce not only by process of law on the grounds of misconduct, bigamy, malicious desertion for three years, assault and cruel treatment endangering life, absence for seven years, or for three years if death can be presumed, and imprisonment for life after the innocent party has waited seven years. By royal decree divorce can be obtained by the grounds of insanity, imprisonment for three years or continued for six years and reconciliation is impossible. The law recognizes separation which by royal decree may be changed into divorce on certain grounds.

Roumania grants divorce on the grounds of misconduct, abuse or ill-treatment, an attempt on the life of the consort, or the failure to warn the other party of any attempt by a third party, and the mutual consent of the parties in the manner prescribed by law.

Russia adapts her divorce laws to the various classes of her subjects. Old believers may obtain divorce for misconduct, bigamy, absence for five years without news, and the condemnations to the loss of civil rights or banishment to Siberia. Lutherans have more than a dozen grounds available to them, including misconduct, attempt to poison, five years' desertion, madness, depravity of life, cruelty and offensive treatment grave crimes involving sentence of death or a punishment in substitution, and sexual exile. In the case of Jews the rabbi may grant divorce on a large number of grounds based on Mosiac law.

Grounds Few in Scotland. In Scotland divorce is granted either for misconduct or for four years' malicious desertion. Judicial separation may also be obtained for either of these reasons, for statutory habitual drunkenness.

In Sweden grounds for judicial divorce are misconduct, illicit intercourse with a third party after betrothal, malicious desertion for one year, provided the absentee has left the kingdom, absence without news for six years, attack on life, life imprisonment and insanity where it is of three years' duration and is pronounced incurable. Divorce by royal prerogative may be based on condemnation for a gross offence or for one involving temporary loss of civil rights, imprisonment for at least two years, "prodigality, drunkenness or violent disposition," and "irreconcilable aversion and hate" lasting after one year's separation.

In Switzerland the grounds of divorce include cruelty, base conduct, malicious desertion for two years, insanity rendering married life impossible, and after three years' duration pronounced incurable, and "incompatibility of temper rendering married life unbearable." Separation is permitted, but one of the parties can demand a divorce if reconciliation does not take place. After three years this demand for divorce may be put forward as a right. In regard to desertion, an action cannot be brought until after six months from the decree calling on the absentee to return. Where the laws of the British colonies differ from those of England it is chiefly by the inclusion of such delinquencies as desertion, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, imprisonment for a period of years and lunacy.

Veterans' Scrip. Ottawa, April 29.—The House put in a busy and consequently an uneventful session today, and made considerable progress in disposing of business pending on the order paper. Mr. Oliver's bill to extend the time for the location of grants of land to South African veterans passed after a brief discussion. Mr. Oliver declined to accept the amendments which were suggested by a number of members of the Opposition when the bill was last before the House. The proposal to allow veterans who had selected poor lands to change their locations would, he said, add to the opportunities for speculation, and would be unfair to ordinary settlers competing with holders of scrip in a land rush. The Minister declined to restrict the extension of time to the actual holders of scrip. The idea, he said, was to place purchasers of scrip on the same footing as ordinary grantees. To adopt the amendment would be to provide opportunities for "perjury and forgery."

Mr. Barker's proposal that holder of scrip might perform his settlement duties through his agent was declared to be contrary to the principle of the Act. The Minister also brushed aside for the same reason the proposals to extend the Act to Canadian civil surgeons, unenlisted men and persons who died or were disabled before reaching the field.

An American company is planning to establish wireless telegraph stations at Manila, Hongkong, Singapore and Bangkok.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

MANY GREET CHAMPION

Weston Makes a Triumphant Entry Into New York—Completes His Wonderful Walk Across the Continent.

New York, May 2.—Cutting his way through a living mass of twenty thousand cheering people, and his locks bare to the breeze, and his shifting feet keeping time to the strains of the Star Spangled Banner, Edward Payson Weston today brought to a triumphant end his ocean to ocean walk. He ascended the steps of the city hall at 3:10 p.m., completing the transcontinental journey of 3,483 miles in 77 walking days, a feat without parallel in the annals of pedestrianism. The grizzled athlete was welcomed to his home city by Mayor Gaynor, who presented him with a purse of \$400, hurriedly raised by a handful of his admirers in the last hours of his spectacular walk.

This and the admiration and applause of the thousands who have followed his tramp since the day of his inception at Los Angeles on Feb. 1st, is all the reward that comes to the intertidal septuagenarian after his three months of trudging through heat and cold across the continent. No talent of professionalism, no bargain for the advertising of this, that or the glory of the old man's performance. He has refused dozens of offers of the parties in the manner prescribed by law.

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Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

THE MARKETS.

Winnipeg, May 3.—There was a general and sharp reaction in the wheat markets of the world, apparently on increasing bad crop news from the winter wheat states; rains could not be denied but insect pests were made to do duty and shorts got uneasy and there was considerable covering and a sharp advance. Liverpool spot September showed an advance of 1d to 1 1/4d; the actual trade was light; export was out of the question as bids were 1 1/2 cents out of line at the opening and the advance of the morning was 1 1/2 for May, 1 1/2 for July and 1 to 1 1/4 for the morning were 2 1/2.

Receipts for the morning were 241,000 bushels against 91 last year. This was the first day for deliveries in May contracts and deliveries amounted to 200,000 wheat, 200,000 flax and good export trade in oats. American markets, like Winnipeg, had only a light trade, but the advance was very sharp. In Chicago May jumped 2 cents; July 1 1/2; September 1 1/2. In Minneapolis, the jump was 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 for May, 1 1/2 for July, and 1 to 1 1/4 for September. The world's wheat stock decreased to 8,000,000 bushels against 7,944,000 bushels last year.

Winnipeg Cash Prices

No. 1 Northern	100%
No. 2 Northern	98%
No. 3 Northern	96%
No. 4	94%
No. 5	92%
Oats—	
No. 2 White	34

Winnipeg Options

Wheat—	Open	Close
May	99	100%
July	98	100%
October	95	98%
Flax—		
May	92	93%
July	93	93%
October	89	93%
Flax—		
May	208	
July	160	

American Options

Chicago—		
May	108 1/4	111
July	108 1/4	104 1/2
September	101 1/4	102 1/2
Minneapolis—		
May	107 1/4	108 1/2
July	107 1/4	109
September	100 1/4	101 1/2

Winnipeg Stock Market

Choice export steers,	5.50@5.75
Good export steers,	5.25@5.50
Choice export heifers,	5.50@6.00
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered,	5.25@5.75
Good butcher cows and heifers,	4.50@5.00
Medium mixed butcher cattle,	3.50@4.00
Choice hogs,	10.00@10.50
Choice lambs,	6.00@6.50
Choice sheep,	5.00@5.50
Calves,	4.00@4.50
Medium calves,	3.50@3.00

No More Corners. Washington, D.C., May 3.—The Chicago board of trade has given to the "corners" a final notice. It will tolerate "corners" or attempted "corners" in foodstuffs, such as the wheat, but will not permit the luring of lambs into speculation in the Chicago market. These and other reforms conducive to the public welfare are announced by the board in letters sent in the last few days to every member of congress. Change is a direct result of the move.

The action taken by the Chicago board in Congress to effect legislation aimed at the eradication of deals in futures on boards of trade. At hearings held by the agricultural commission of the house of representatives on the Scott bill, the officers of the Chicago institution exhibited genuine alarm over the move and contended that the elimination of future dealing would wreck the legitimate business of the market.

Flood Caused by Jam. Kenora, May 3.—Reports that gettier at Warrenton and Spenger, Man., are greatly exercised because of floods and that they threaten to dramatize the dam here as the contributory cause, is discounted here. The water here now is lower than in June, 1907, and the dam here was inspected by three United States commissioners several years ago, who found that the dam was in several feet lower than the Lake of the Woods, and that with stop logs out as at present, the dam has a greater water capacity than the gorge above, and therefore could not be responsible for floods in the lower Rainy River.

It is stated that a jam of logs in the rapids above Ft. Francis held the water back, and when this was broken the flood resulted.

Talk Talks of Reciprocity. Pittsburg, May 2.—In the course of a speech here this evening, President Taft, dwelling on the trade relation with Canada, said: "It is the view of the administration that the peculiar relations existing between Canada and the United States with a boundary line of 3,000 miles in extent between them justifies a different policy as to imports and exports between the two countries from that which obtains in regard to the European and Oriental countries, and if by reciprocal arrangements we can make the commercial bond closer it will be for the benefit of both nations."

HERO OF THE NORWEGIANS

Was Known As the Victor Hugo of the North—Author, Journalist and Statesman—Advocate of Universal Peace.

Perhaps it is because his name is so much harder to pronounce that the outside world did not know Bjornstjerne Bjornson as well as it did Bjornsen; or it may have been because the dramatist loses less by translation than does the poet and novelist. While Ibsen was a pessimist, Bjornson was an optimist, a vigorous, early-rising, cold-plunging genius, who never ceased to take a hopeful view of things, who was a true man, not wrapping the mantle of cynical philosophy about him, and grinning at the world as it passed by, but stepping into the throng himself and by voice and hand encouraging his comrades. This was Bjornstjerne Bjornson, beloved by the people of Norway as no living poet is beloved by his countrymen. Well might Brandes say that the mention of Bjornson's name among a group of Norwegians was "like the running up of the national flag."

The "Victor Hugo of the North" was born in 1832, the son of a parish priest in the Dovre Mountains. There inspired by the rugged scenery, he wrote his first poem, when a boy of 11. Before entering the University of Christiania he wrote an historical drama, which was accepted by the Christiania Theatre; but before it could be produced he withdrew it, being more conscious of its faults than the manager. While still a student, he became the author of many sketches and verses, and when, on graduation, he entered journalism, his friends had no doubt as to his ultimate success.

In 1856 he became editor of a little weekly paper, in which appeared next year the first of his great series of peasant novels, "Trust and Trial," ushering in a new era in Norse literature. About the same time there appeared the first of his dramas, "Between the Battles." Thenceforward, novels and plays issued from his pen at a remarkable rate, considering their high standard, and it was not long before the author was recognized as the leading novel- of Norway, her leading poet, and with Ibsen, her leading dramatist. Nevertheless, in the earlier years of his literary career Bjornson was so poor that at one time he had almost decided to emigrate to Minnesota and take up farming. Before he could put his purpose into operation the influence of Ole Bull secured for him the position of director of the National Theatre in Bergen, thus enabling him to travel through Europe for three years. By the time he relinquished this post his fortunes had mended, and he died a very wealthy man.

Bjornson entered politics when his fortunes began to mend, and unlike most poets and novelists, he added to his reputation. From the first he was a strong influence in the movement that eventually separated Norway from Sweden. He became the leader of the Republican party, and there was no talk of insubordination while he was at the helm. His political ideas soon began to deeply tinged his writings, and after 1876 he produced very little poetry; his stories and plays dealing chiefly with political or social questions of the day. His most popular play was "A Bankruptcy," and his best drama, according to Robert Buchanan, was "Sigurd Stenme." Of real problem novels from Bjornson's pen there were only two, namely, "The Heritage of the Kurts," dealing with redemption from hereditary taint through education, and "In God's Way," a strong denunciation of religious bigotry.

The swayer of a large estate in Norway, he spent most of his time in Paris, Rome and Nice. He was, nevertheless, genuinely fond of his country. He almost invariably spent the summer at his beloved Aulestad, in Norway, among the sturdy peasantry, whose life and character he so well described in his books. Here he was a familiar figure, tramping about his farm, entertaining guests on his veranda or taking his daily plunge in the river that flows through his estate. He was always an early riser, and had regular hours of work and recreation. He had the figure of an athlete, with the head of a sage, topped with a great white mane of hair, half hiding a deep-cut, powerful face. His sparkling eyes seemed to read his companion through and through. He was the great man, as well as the great poet of his people; and in his death the world at large has lost one of its most powerful and eloquent apostles of universal peace.

Members Selected and Will Sail in June. Ottawa, May 2.—The members of the Bisley team this year were announced tonight after a meeting of the D.R.A. executive. The team was selected as usual from the highest scorers in the Bisley aggregate competition at the last B.R.A. matches at Rochelle in September. Of the first twenty men only two, namely, Sergeant Major Dymott R.C.R. and Sergeant Major Utton R.C.R. will not be on the team. Their places will be taken by the next two on the list, Lieut. J. G. Rowe, 46th Regiment, and Lieut. Drysdale, 11th Regiment.

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General Agents in Saskatchewan for:— The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company, The Rimeauk Fire Insurance Company, The Dominion Fire Insurance Company, The Equity Fire Insurance Company, The Calgary Fire Insurance Company, The National Provincial Fire Insurance Company, The Saskatchewan Guarantee and Fidelity Company. WANTED—Local agents for Fire Insurance and Bonds. All unrepresented districts.

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

Money to Loan

We are prepared to negotiate loans without delay, on improved and unimproved property at lowest rates of interest. Terms arranged to suit the borrower. Call for full particulars.

TRACKSELL, ANDERSON & CO. 1713 HAMILTON ST. REGINA, SASK.

TENDERS NOTICE

Tenders will be received up to the 15th day of May, 1910, for the purchase of the accounts and book-debts of the Western School Supply Company, Limited, in liquidation.

For particulars apply to George S. Peacock, Box 4, Regina, Saskatchewan, Huelstetter, or to Embury, Watkins & Scott, Barristers, Regina. 2-6

The other men on the team will be Sergeant G. W. Russell, G.G.F.G.; Captain W. H. Forrest, 6th D.C.O.R.; Sergeant D. McInnis, 15th A.M.R.; Private W. J. Clifford, 10th Royal Grenadiers; Lieut.-Col. H. Whitehorse, 10th Royal Grenadiers; Capt. C. R. Crowe, 30th Regiment; Private W. Lambert, 10th Royal Grenadiers; Private E. Bibby, 77th Regiment; Sergeant B. A. Steele, 78th Regiment; Captain W. Hart McFarz, 6th D.C.O.R.; Sergeant P. H. Morris, 46th Regiment; Staff-Sergeant T. Mitchell, 13th Regiment; Private J. A. Steele, 30th Regiment; Color-Sergeant James Freeborn, 13th Regiment; Private D. McKie, 30th Regiment; Color-Sergeant H. Greet, 2nd Q.O.R.; Sergeant E. A. Eastwood, 90th Regiment; Gunner G. W. Sharpe, 2nd C.A.

Sifton For Leader. Edmonton, Alta., May 1.—The kettle is beginning to boil again in Alberta politics. Following a mysterious caucus which the insurgents in the legislature held in Red Deer, Friday, and at which it is said provincial leaders were elected, Lieut-Governor Bulmer is in conference tonight at Calgary with Chief Justice Sifton, who it is believed has been agreed upon by all insurgents as the new leader of the Liberal party in the province. If he will act. It is understood the conference between the Lieut-Governor and Chief Justice has this end in view. Judge Sifton has just returned from a trip to Ottawa, where it is understood he has been in conference with the Alberta members who are with the insurgents, including Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior.

Saltcoats Organized. Saltcoats, Sask., May 3.—The first gun in the local option campaign was fired here last night, when a large and representative temperance meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church. H. Leppington, acting as chairman, introduced to the audience C. B. Keenleyside, B.A., provincial organizer of the Social and Moral Reform League, a branch of which was organized at the close of the meeting, and the following officers elected:

Money to Loan. We have large sums of private and company funds to loan at lowest rates on the security of City and Farm Property. No delay. Mortgage signed when application made. Embury, Watkins & Scott Northern Bank Building, REGINA. 1-13

Eggs For Hatching. From Choice Prize Winning WHITE WYANDOTTES, \$3.00 per fifteen.

T. A. McInnis. 1937 Halifax Street. 50-6

THOS. WATT Wholesale Liquor Store TEMPORARILY REMOVED to Watt Block, Broad Street Fine Selection of Rare Wines and old Malted Whiskey. ALL KINDS OF AERATED WATERS. P. O. Box 454. Phone 16.

President, John McGregor; vice-president, H. Leppington; secretary, G. W. Irwin. Committees were also elected for the various appointments throughout the district.

The West

THE SASKATCHEWAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, 1772 Rose Street, Regina, Sask.

The WEST is published every Wednesday. Subscription price: One Dollar (\$1.00) per annum to all parts of Canada and the British Empire. To United States and other foreign countries, One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50) per annum. All subscriptions payable in advance. Arrears charged at Fifty Cents per year extra.

Advertising rates furnished on application. Address all communications to the Company.



WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1910.

MONEY WASTED

Mr. Borden calculates that the Laurier navy will cost us \$60,000,000 in ten years. This estimate is based upon figures submitted by the government. That it is below the mark rather than above it becomes evident when the details of the famous navy scheme come to light. One of these is the expense in running the Niobe. It appears that the Niobe was on her way to the scrap heap when the British government received an offer to purchase her from the Laurier government. Instead of going to the scrap heap, \$1,075,000 was received for her from the Canadian government.

Some information about the Niobe has been gleaned. Her boilers are faulty and her coal consumption enormous. It has been discovered that it will cost for coal \$2,040 a day and if she is under steam half the time, this will amount to nearly \$400,000 per year. The other expenses of operating the ship will, according to Sir Wilfrid, amount to nearly \$500,000 per year. Thus one training ship will cost nearly a million dollars a year. It has been proven that it will cost \$2,500 per man each year. Training men for the navy is very expensive education.

This country would not object to spending money to provide an effective fighting force, but to waste \$60,000,000 and have nothing but vessels incapable of defence let alone offence, does not appeal to people lacking many of the necessary facilities for the development of the country.

WILL THEY BUILD THE RAILWAY?

The Globe, Canada's leading Liberal journal, in a recent issue, continues its campaign against the Hudson's Bay Railway. While the Liberals in the west are assuring us that the government will build the railway immediately, the Globe, in sympathy with Eastern interests, is fighting steadily and unfairly against the project. Which will win?

The government's pledge was given two years ago. What have they done in the meantime? For the future they have provided one-fiftieth of the cost. Does this not look as if the Globe had the ear of the administration and that the "immediate construction" will commence previous to the next election and will continue until the contest is decided. We will have a repetition of Laurier's tactics, a policy for each province and another series of broken pledges. The Globe has always been in close touch with the Ottawa government and speaks with authority.

According to the Globe, we may in the dim and distant future, if certain conditions arise, have the Hudson's Bay Railway. It says: "It all comes to this: If it is found in time to come that three transcontinental railways and the ports of the Pacific are utterly inadequate to handle western products, an irresistible case will have been established for the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railroad." Does this sound like "immediate construction?" We must wait, says the Globe, until we prove every other outlet "utterly inadequate." This must be encouraging to the farmers who relied upon the campaign pledges of the Liberals last election.

The Globe does not object to Mackenzie and Mann building the railroad, but there must be no government assistance. The Globe forgets or conceals the fact that these gentlemen have already received a land grant for this purpose which has been sold for sufficient to build the road. They have the proceeds of the land grant but have the people the road? The Ottawa government allowed it to be diverted to other uses and now refuse to accomplish a work which is necessary to the West and for which they pledged themselves.

The West wants and needs the Hudson's Bay Railway. Does the West expect it to be built by a government, whose chief organ denounces the work? Sir Wilfrid and G. P. Graham will give another promise of "immediate construction" to the West this summer, while the Globe will assure the East that the road won't be built. Does not the actions of the government during the past two years warrant us in accepting the Globe's statement as the policy of the party?

The last few weeks of the session has shown the fighting force of the Conservative Opposition in Ottawa. The successful fight to preserve for the people the water powers of the St. Lawrence and the West against the bold attempts of Pugsley, Conmee and other Liberal corporation friends, the exposures in connection with the sawdust wharf deal, the St. Peter's Indian Reserve land scandal, the abuse of the franking privilege, all illustrate the power and influence of Mr. Borden and his supporters. The Opposition have made a great fight for the people's rights against a corporation-owned government.

THE LANDS OF THE WEST

Sir Wilfrid Laurier maintains that the public lands in the territory to be annexed to Manitoba, should remain vested in the Dominion in the same manner as the public lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The reason he gives Parliament is that the territories originally purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company were bought with the money of the whole people of Canada.

Let the Prime Minister carry his argument to its logical conclusion. British treasure and valor secured Canada for the Empire. Therefore, the Imperial Government should retain control of public lands throughout the Dominion, and, in return, we should be given a dose from Downing street. Such an arrangement would be just as reasonable as the administration of the prairie lands from Ottawa.

The Premier's attitude raises another issue. Keewatin is to be divided between Manitoba and Ontario. Ottawa refuses Manitoba control of the public lands within its half of the territory. The Federal Government scarcely can treat the two Provinces differently. Therefore, we may expect that Ontario will also be refused control of the public lands in its half of Keewatin.

In this way the Provincial autonomy issue, so long indigenous to the West, may be brought home to the people of Ontario in a very direct way. We may yet see Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta lined up in a demand for control of the whole public estate within their boundaries. Even the most reactionary administration at Ottawa would not hold out long against such a confederacy. — Toronto News.

TRY TO PREVENT THE EMIGRATION

Secretary Wilson, of the United States is alarmed at the great emigration of farmers from the Western States to the Canadian West. He will inaugurate a campaign which has for its object the prevention of this wholesale emigration.

The hunger for free and for cheap, fertile land is the chief cause of this great movement. The Western American is a natural pioneer. Nothing will prevent him securing a share of the great land prize, the last in the West. Free land in the United States is gone. The rapid rise in the value of land in the Western States and the consequent prosperity of the holders has been a great object lesson to the farmers west of the Mississippi. The same condition exists in Canada as was there twenty years ago. The result will be the same and the American farmer is going to have his share and no inducements or restrictive measures by the authorities to the south will restrain him. Every step taken in this direction will be an advertisement for Canada and will double the rush.

But while we are steadily gaining in the West, the East is losing population to the United States at almost as great a rate. While 60,000 came to Canada from the south in 1909, yet 53,000 left us to go to the republic. These were chiefly from Quebec and the Maritime provinces and if our increase in population is not as great as expected, we can look for the cause to the lack of intelligent colonization and progressiveness in those provinces.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The chief Liberal journal in Canada opposes the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway.

The Globe opposes spending \$25,000,000 on the Hudson's Bay Railroad and endorses the wasting of \$60,000,000 on a tin-pot navy.

The Liberal party are playing their usual game in dealing with the Hudson's Bay Railway—one policy for the East and another for the West.

Sir Percy Lake must have studied Dundonald's career. He did not criticize the Canadian militia until he was leaving Canada. Sir Percy understands that experts are engaged by the Canadian government to administer according to orders not to offer advice.

The last few weeks of the session has shown the fighting force of the Conservative Opposition in Ottawa. The successful fight to preserve for the people the water powers of the St. Lawrence and the West against the bold attempts of Pugsley, Conmee and other Liberal corporation friends, the exposures in connection with the sawdust wharf deal, the St. Peter's Indian Reserve land scandal, the abuse of the franking privilege, all illustrate the power and influence of Mr. Borden and his supporters. The Opposition have made a great fight for the people's rights against a corporation-owned government.

The Victoria League every year offers a prize for the best essay written by a pupil attending a secondary school within the Empire. Last year the subject was "The Leading Principles of the Various Governments which are in operation within the Empire." The winner was Mr. W. H. L. Watson, of Harrow School, who was just a month short of being 18 years old at the time of writing. This is what he has to say about our august Senate: "In Canada, on the other hand, the Senate is nominated, and is composed of effete Conservatives, and wealthy manufacturers who have contributed liberally to party funds. In consequence, it is not considered seriously either by itself or by the nation at large."

"The North-West Passage by Land" was one of the books that helped to open the eyes of the world to the value of our western heritage. Published in 1864, it told of the fertility of the prairies and of the wealth of the West in minerals, in lumber, in fish, and in animal life. This volume was written by Viscount Milton and Dr. Walter Butler Cheadle, who went across the continent in 1862. Lord Milton died in the seventies, and it was thought that Dr. Cheadle, who had passed out of sight, had also joined the silent majority. But the doctor lived until a few weeks ago, serving in London as a consulting physician. By accident, a Canadian noticed the announcement of his death in a Yorkshire paper. This explorer helped to pave the way for what we have in the West, and yet he was forgotten.

PRESS COMMENT

(Grain Growers' Guide.) Our readers will notice that in the supplementary estimates brought down in the Dominion house a few days ago, there was included an item of \$500,000 for "the immediate construction" of the Hudson Bay Railway. Following this announcement we received the following message from a subscriber in Saskatoon: "With Dominion revenue reaching \$100,000,000, will appropriation of \$500,000, only enough to construct 25 miles of Hudson Bay Railway, satisfy prairie provinces?" We certainly do not think that the vote of \$500,000 will be anything like satisfactory to the farmers of the west. It might probably be regarded in the nature of a good-sized joke. At the present time there are no supplies on hand, so far as we know, for doing construction work, and we also understand that one of the first works to be undertaken will be to bridge the Saskatchewan River at the Pas. If any of this \$500,000 is used towards the construction of this bridge, and a few miles of grading beyond, there will be nothing left over to prepare for next year's work. The Dominion government reports a revenue of \$100,000,000 this year, and hands out \$500,000 for the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway. If this is the rate of progress which the Dominion government interprets as "immediate construction," then our grand children if they live to the allotted span, may possibly see the railway built to the

(Toronto News.) It is significant that Sir Percy Lake's criticism of the Militia Department appears on the eve of his departure from the Canadian services. He is about to abandon the post of Inspector-General, and, therefore, feels free to speak out his mind. The efficiency of the permanent force and of the militia has been reduced materially by the Government's policy. Lord Dundonald was driven out of the country by the professional politicians, and General Lake sails for England after revealing the Government's actual policy toward the militia. It is no sufficient answer that the present Administration has increased the appropriation for military purposes.

(Calgary Herald.)

The Dominion Exposition to be held at Regina next year, is being advertised by a calendar which is a very nice piece of work—but contains a very serious error. The centre piece of the calendar contains a buffalo head and surrounding it are the coats of arms of the provinces, or at least all of them except Alberta. It is undoubtedly an oversight, but one which the Regina exhibition managers should hasten to rectify without loss of time. There is this satisfaction, if Alberta is not on the calendar it still occupies a prominent place on the map.

(Telegram)

Britain's heart is cheered by Lord Kitchener's assurance that, if the worst comes to the worst, Britain's strength is sufficient to safeguard her own shores. Britain's head may reject Lord Kitchener's testimony as being too sanguine. Britain will need to be pretty strong ere she can afford to do without the help of such an armament as this country is building up in her new Canadian navy.

Bay. This action on the part of the Dominion government cannot be regarded in any other light than as a distinct betrayal of confidence of the western people. It is evident, upon the face of it, that they do not intend to fulfil their promise to construct the road to the bay. They will no doubt make a great show that the vote of \$500,000 shows their good faith and by this means they will keep alive this scheme until another federal election approaches. Then they will vote a little heavier appropriation with the hope of deciding the western voters. There can be little doubt but that the opposing interests of the Hudson Bay Railway have compelled the government to refuse to go ahead with the construction of the road, as this is practically what the \$500,000 vote means. If the western farmers are satisfied to be sold out in this way and to be openly flouted by the Dominion government on this Hudson Bay project, then we might judge the temper of the western people. It is reported that Sir Wilfrid Laurier accompanied by Hon. Mr. Fielding and Hon. Mr. Graham, will take a jaunt through the west this year. If they do so, it will be up to the farmers of the west to tell them in unmistakable terms just what they think of the government's policy of "immediate construction."

(Moose Jaw News)

The Manitoba Free Press ridicules the idea, which has taken hold in certain portions of the East, that there will be a general Dominion election this year, saying that so early an appeal to the people would work an injustice because the representation from Manitoba and Saskatchewan, as well as Alberta, is based on the census of 1901, and 1906, which figures are much below the present mark. Bold though the Laurier government may be in its defiance of some phases of public opinion we cannot bring ourselves to the conclusion that it will have the temerity to dissolve parliament thus early. Elections cost much money and the electorate will not pay the piper for such services every two years.

There is force in the argument advanced by the Free Press, but it hardly puts the question beyond all doubt. To say that there will not be an election before 1912, as the Free Press does, because one held sooner would be unjust to the prairie provinces, is making too severe demands on the public credulity. A government which only grants these provinces one representative in the Cabinet, is not likely to exhibit an unctuous regard for their full representation in the House of Commons. No. If the Laurier government in 1911 thinks that the psychological moment has arrived a general election will be held in that year. The government will give one thought to the public welfare and two thoughts to the welfare of the party.

We will not venture a prediction respecting the date of the next federal election. Being content to leave that to the wise men of the east, but while commenting on the subject of elections generally we will say that it would not surprise us greatly if a general provincial election were held next year. The Free Press thinks that 1912 is not an improbable year for the holding of the next federal election. Certainly the parliamentary term will not extend much over four years. Now, depend upon it, that the provincial elections will be held before the federal elections, as they were in 1908. The former may not come next year, but the opponent of the Scott government who does not take this probability into his calculations may be greatly surprised. The events of 1908 should be a warning.

A Difficult Role.

An Opposition leader's role is always difficult—especially in a new country of widely diverse local interests like Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir James Whitney found it so. In the case of each, thousands in his own party refused to believe him until victory had perched on his banners. Thereupon each became an unparalled statesman in the eyes of his followers. To such an extent does office invest a party chieftain with glory. History will repeat itself with Mr. Borden, and he will make a really great Prime Minister. He is of such high character that some of his own people may regard him as over-scrupulous, but the country will be safer in his hands than in those of some Conservatives who are impatient for an early triumph at the polls.

In Debate.

In distinction of presence Mr. Borden rivals Sir Wilfrid Laurier. As a constitutional lawyer he worships the Minister of Justice. In forcefulness he is likened to Mr. Stifton, whom many regard as the strongest personality in Canadian public life today. An effective debater, Mr. Borden speaks neither too often nor too long. In his ability to condense an argument into a twenty-minute compass he sets the House a worthy example, and if everybody copied him in this respect the sessions of Parliament could be shortened materially. He is blessed with a robust, resonant voice, pleasant to the ear, and he seldom, if ever, uses it in mere declamation. Generally he employs the conversational tone which distinguishes debate in the Imperial House. He displays a broad grasp in dealing with important issues, and his wide information gives him much readiness in answering Ministerial utterances on the spur of the moment. —Toronto News.

The C. N. Railway are purchasing the right of way for a line from their south line to Moose Jaw. The line will parallel the Soo Line, keeping nearer the Dirt Hills.

MR. R. L. BORDEN.

A Personal View of the Opposition Leader, by Frank D. L. Smith.

Mr. R. L. Borden is one of the three best groomed men in the House of Commons. The others are Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding. At this season of the year he wears in the lapel of his frock-coat a sprig of Mayflower—dear to the hearts of and more modest than most Nova Scotians. It is akin to the trailing arbutus, but the people down by the sea used to believe that it grew nowhere outside their Province. Then suddenly it was learned that it also favored Massachusetts, and that it was about to be adopted as the floral emblem of that State. Whereupon Yankee presumption was forestalled by a bill rushed through the Legislature at Halifax and the country was saved.

By Way of Contrast.

Physically, Mr. Borden is the antithesis of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The contrast which the two leaders present is strikingly evident as they sit opposite each other across "the table" on the floor of Parliament. The Conservative leader's strongly built figure and massive face and head crowned with abundance of iron grey hair are opposed to the Premier's tall, slight form, fine, attenuated features and scanty locks. On the other side the prime of life—on the other side the declining years. If the First Prime Minister is alertness in repose, the Opposition leader's whole personality is indicative of abundant reserve force.

Mr. Borden lacks the picturesqueness of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir John Macdonald or Disraeli, and there are those who say that such great men owe much of their success as party leaders to the bizarre element in their make-up. A very prominent nose or an unusual manner of wearing the hair may catch the popular eye, help to separate the chief from the crowd, and accentuate his individuality in the eyes of the multitude. It has even been suggested that Mr. Borden should shave off his moustache and let his hair grow longer.

Characteristics.

It is doubtful, however, if he could be induced to avail himself of such metricious aids even to please the cartoonists. The greater qualities of leadership he possesses in marked degree. He may not be a glad-hand artist or an adept baby kisser, but like Sir James Whitney, Alexander Mackenzie and Salisbury, he possesses character, strength and rigid integrity of purpose. I once used the phrase "uprightness and downrightness," as describing the salient features of Mr. Whitney's character. The former quality Mr. Borden possesses and in the part reorganization now under way he is exhibiting much firmness of temper.

Van Horne.

Sir William Van Horne has retired from the chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He himself has stated that his position was purely honorary; for he had no real duties; nevertheless, his withdrawal from even a nominal place in that great institution is an interesting incident. The name of William Van Horne will always be identified with the railway in the construction of which he played so important a part. When we recall the beginnings of this monumental work from the standpoint of the present day we are able to see the man who carried it to completion in its proper perspective. The two who were at the head of the Syndicate, George Stephen and Donald Smith, are not often now thought of in connection with the Railway. Lord Mountstephen has lived in retirement for a number of years, and Lord Starbuck has been so conspicuous in other ways that his railway experience is often lost sight of. The Canadian Pacific was launched in the year 1880, and the most ardent supporters of the policy, which led to its construction, had little faith that the Syndicate could make good its undertakings. But in this they were everyone else was mistaken. The Directors of the new company looked around for a man to make executive head of the undertaking and found him in the General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, a man who knew the West and who brought to bear upon his work a spirit of practical enthusiasm, inspired largely by that knowledge. It was in 1881 that Mr. Van Horne took charge of the Canadian Pacific construction, and so well did he discharge his duties that in fifty-four months from the date of his entering upon his task, it was accomplished. This was the greatest feat in the way of railway construction that the world had ever seen and, when everything is taken into account it will probably remain the greatest in the history of railroading. Mr. Stephen, whose work had been recognized by a peerage, was President of the railway company until 1888, when he retired, and Mr. Van Horne was chosen in his place. Everyone realized that he was the man for the position. He adopted a policy of vigorous development, and

NERVOUS, LIFELESS DEBILITATED MEN



YOUNG MEN AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN, the victims of early indiscretions and later excesses, who are failures in life—you are the ones we can restore to manhood and revive the spark of energy and vitality. Don't give up in despair because you have treated with other doctors, used electric belts and tried various drugs without success. Our New Method Treatment has matched hundreds in the brink of despair, has restored happiness to hundreds of homes and has made successful men of those who were "down and out." We prescribe specific remedies for each individual case according to the symptoms and complications—we have no patent medicines. This is one of the secrets of our wonderful success as our treatment cannot fail, for we prescribe remedies adapted to each individual case. Only curable cases accepted. We have done business throughout Canada for over 20 Years.

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VAN HORNE

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when, in 1899, he retired to be succeeded by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, he had built up the railway and its shipmanship lines into what it undoubtedly the greatest transportation enterprise in the world. Sir William Van Horne is now in his sixty-seventh year, but he is an active man and as full of business as ever he was. His interests are widespread, and he takes pleasure in art and other recreations. He is one of the makers of Canada, and the fact that he was born south of the Forty-ninth parallel does not make Canadians any the less proud of his achievements or less grateful to him for what he did for their country in the most critical hour of its history. For well or woe Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper had bound the destiny of Canada up with the transcontinental highway, and while no one will say that without Van Horne the project would have failed, he was the man who carried it through and thus showed the people of Canada that their country need not fear to undertake great things. His fellow-Canadians will wish him every happiness in his retirement from connection with the road he pushed through to completion and made such a success that it stands today unrivalled among railroads.

Budget Passes.

London, April 28.—The Budget was moved to second reading in the House of Lords this afternoon by Lord Crewe. The expectation was that it would be finally disposed of in one sitting. Objections after months of political warfare, was withdrawn when Lord Lansdowne, leader of the Opposition said: "The Lords withheld assent from the Budget solely with the object of referring it to the voters. Now the constituencies through their representatives in the Commons, have expressed their favor, and the Lords have no other course but to acquiesce in passing the Budget."

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To All Women: I will send free, with full instructions, my home-made, which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or growths, also Hot Flashes, Nervousness, Headaches, Pains in the Head, Back, Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Advisor," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. Summers, Box 63, Windsor, Ont.

MAN

Of Bound Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Refuge or Sacrifice? Provision

Winnipeg Mr. Roblin had to say the Government the extension Manitoba. "I have Ottawa vote upon which most of the history of a citizen of Canada. The Liberal formal vote as far as equality of Saskatchewan and Ontario. "I am e that the Co Mr. R. L. ally declared tied to Co tters of Co will, so far Manitoba to so justly e with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "The issue the smoke, Wilfrid Laur stand at the in a default of this pro never be g "The fight termine of have traitor men in Man conditions, I have secure enable them the cuttling hope is in who believe for Manitoba. "We are prosperity b large number ing in with the blessing there are gr great questio worked out- der of large der to have upon which we have the a Federal Gov Saskatchewan and Quebec Manitoba near to keep her universi strengthened financial bas successfully tion in Cana without direc time, but w with the othe university qu

"Then you as a declara Wilfrid Laur Manitoba?" "I most of as I am on the Legislatu ly declare th are not as rights from ada as are Saskatchewan will the constituted e surrender.

"It will, th the electors clare whether Minister and minimize the ince, injure troy the h the Western men who v tells them, ditation and der their ow a free count demand for a "What have Laurier's sug- ference?" Mr "I am asto make any su- lishment of C facts which v plied Mr. Ro in-council, de his Governme toba is not to as a source o only the con Government h been his dete considerable is nothing u unless he is from that pos- Lat

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LADY'S APPEAL

I will send free ...

MANITOBA EXTENSION

Of Boundaries is Blocked by Sir Wilfred's Vindictiveness

Winnipeg, Man., April 29 — Hon. Mr. Roblin was asked today what he had to say in reply to the action of the Government in connection with the extension of the boundary of Manitoba. Mr. Roblin replied:

"I have read the despatches from Ottawa covering the debate and the vote upon the motion of Mr. Haggart, which motion was a declaration calling for equality for Manitoba in the history of Confederation. I regret, as a citizen of this province, and as a Canadian, that Premier Laurier and the Liberal party have declared by formal vote that Manitoba shall never, as far as they are concerned, have equality either with Alberta and Saskatchewan to the west or with Quebec and Ontario to the east.

"I am equally gratified to know that the Conservative party, as led by Mr. R. L. Borden has as emphatically declared that Manitoba is entitled to equality with the other provinces of Confederation, and that they will, so far as they are able, give Manitoba that status to which she is so justly entitled and which is being withheld from her at the present time by Laurier and the Liberal party.

"The issue is now well defined and the smoke has been blown away. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party stand at the threshold of Parliament in a defiant attitude and declare that what the Government and legislature of this province has asked for shall never be given.

"The fight will be a bitter and determined one for the reason that we have traitors in our midst. We have men in Manitoba who, by virtue of conditions, that I need not explain, have secured spheres of influence that enable them to muddy the waters like the cutfish of old. Therefore, my hope is in honest and patriotic men who believe in justice and equality for Manitoba.

"We are having for the moment prosperity here on account of the large number of people that are coming in with considerable capital, and the blessings of good crops. But there are great problems to solve and great questions of public policy to be worked out that involve the expenditure of large sums of money. In order to have that financial foundation upon which we can build we must have the same relations with the Federal Government as Alberta and Saskatchewan to the west or Ontario and Quebec to the east. To illustrate: Manitoba needs and demands, in order to keep abreast of the times, that her university shall be enlarged and strengthened and placed upon such a financial basis that it can compete successfully with any other institution in Canada. This cannot be done without direct taxation at the present time, but with Manitoba on a basis with the other provinces named our university question can be settled.

"Then you look upon this question as a declaration on the part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to further punish Manitoba?"

"I most certainly do, and so far as I am concerned I will never ask the Legislature of Manitoba to formally declare that the people of Manitoba are not as much entitled to their rights from the Parliament of Canada as are the people of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec; nor will the present Legislature as constituted ever sanction any such surrender.

"It will, therefore, be the duty of the electors of this province to declare whether they want a Prime Minister and Legislature who will humiliate the citizens of this province, injure Manitoba forever and destroy the hopes and ambitions of the Western provinces, by electing men who will do as Sir Wilfrid did them, who will submit to his dictation and willing also to surrender their own dignity as citizens of a free country or support me in the demand for a square deal."

"What have you to say in reply to Laurier's suggestion of a further conference?" Mr. Roblin was asked.

"I am astonished that he would make any such suggestion to the Parliament of Canada in view of the facts which are so well known," replied Mr. Roblin. "By formal order, in-council, dated January 17, 1910, his Government declared that Manitoba is not to enjoy its public lands as a source of revenue. And this is only the confirmation of what the Government has been advised, has been his determined policy for some considerable time. Therefore, there is nothing to negotiate on this point unless he is prepared to withdraw from that position.

Lacked Courtesy "In this connection, I think he has treated the province very cavalierly in declining to answer my letter of some months ago, in which I stated definitely that Manitoba wanted equality with other provinces and if he was not in a position to give us what we believed were our rights, then to make a counter proposition that he was prepared to carry out.

"I have said he has not even had the courtesy to answer this letter. Therefore, I can only see a promise of further humiliation in his suggestion. We have repeatedly gone to members of his Government in con-

nection with the boundary matter and after presenting our case were never able to get anything definite from him. "The first intimation we had that he had reached any conclusion was the resolution that he submitted to Parliament, defining an area entirely different to what we asked for, and not agreed to by us until after it had been confirmed by Parliament at Ottawa.

"In order to reach an adjustment we pocketed our humiliation, surrendered rights given to us by the Privy Council and accepted the lesser area in the hope of reaching a satisfactory settlement. We feel, therefore, that we are justified in asking him to now tell us what he will do in connection with the terms since he has decided that we will not have the lands, minerals or equality of treatment, and we will submit it either directly to the people or to the Legislative Assembly in case we are not prepared to accede to his suggested terms. I think that courtesy, to say nothing about the importance of the matter to Manitoba, demands that he should answer my letter in which I asked him what he is prepared to do."

RECORD FLIGHT

Paulham Wins Manchester to London Aerial Prize

Manchester, Eng., April 28—Paulham, the French aviator, winner of the \$50,000 prize for making the trip from London to Manchester by aeroplane, was given an official reception by the Lord Mayor of Manchester this afternoon prior to his departure for London. He told the lord mayor that he would have been very happy if White had arrived at the same time he did.

Paulham's actual time officially determined as already given at four hours and eleven minutes is considerably less than the average running time of the trains from London to Manchester and only 41 minutes more than the fastest express when covering the route.

A movement is on foot to erect a memorial on the field where Paulham finished in commemoration of the Frenchman's superb flight.

When at Polesworth White was told of the Frenchman's success. He mounted the seat of an automobile and cried: "Ladies and gentlemen, the \$50,000 prize has been won by Louis Paulham, the finest aviator that the world has ever seen; compared with him I am only a novice. Three cheers for Paulham."

White was also one of the first to telegraph congratulations to the rival. His message read: "I take the earliest opportunity of offering you my heartfelt congratulations on your splendid performance. The better man has won."

White was obliged to descend at Polesworth and abandon the race at not more than half the distance. A white, who is hardly more than a novice in the art of aviation, encountered treacherous wind currents which thrice turned his machine around and he also experienced trouble with his motor.

Paulham was denubmed with the cold and thoroughly exhausted when he reached here. Paulham followed the railway line all the way to Manchester, usually at a height of 300 feet, but ascending to 700 feet when passing over towns and the people who turned out to cheer, saw but a speck in the sky.

He did the last 24 miles in exactly 24 minutes, outdistancing the special train bearing his wife, Henry Farman and other friends who had accompanied him.

Power in the Rockies.

Engineers sent out by the Canadian Pacific Railway to investigate the water-powers of the Canadian Rockies brought back the report that there was enough power out there "to run all the railroads in the world." Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, declares that one of the reasons for recently voting \$50,000,000 of new stock for his road is that it intends to establish electric service over the Rockies and by the superior mountain climbing abilities of the electric locomotives practically nullify the disadvantages of grades which now confront the steam locomotives. In this manner 700 miles of track are to be electrified by the melting snows of the mountain tops.

Twelve thousand horse-power at Bennington Falls, in the Rockies, are transmitted eighty miles to be used for transportation, mining and smelting. At Vancouver some 35,000 horse-power are derived from the adjacent high heads. Here plans are being considered by a company for the construction of a large paper and pulp mill on the Powell River, where they will construct a hydro-electric plant with a capacity of 5,000 horse-power. Coming eastward into the Province of Alberta, we find Edmonton, the railroad and industrial centre of the Last West, planning to harness the Athabasca River at Grand Rapids, 150 miles northwest of the city, where it is estimated that 250,000 horse-power can be developed. The cost of the transmission line to the city is estimated at \$1,500 a mile. Coal on the banks of the Saskatchewan is close proximity to the city will be a strong competitor to the water-power, but these energetic citizens have evidently figured out that they can transmit this electric energy 150 miles and still sell it cheap enough to make Edmonton a second Winnipeg.—Clayton M. Jones, writing on "The Great Silent Force in Canadian Development," in The Canadian Magazine for May.

GIVE AWAY FISHERIES

The Way the Ottawa Government Give Public Resources to Party Friends — Glen Campbell Exposes Fishery Scandal.

Ottawa, Ont., May 1—In the midst of the hurry of the waning days of the session, Glen Campbell, of Dauphin, on Saturday night attacked the loose methods of the administration of the department of marine and fisheries, particularly with respect to the handling of the valuable fishing privileges in Manitoba.

Hon. Wm. Templeman, in the absence of the minister of marine and fisheries, attempted to put through the estimates of Saturday night, when the Dauphin member submitted some plain history of conditions, which Mr. Templeman frankly admitted to know nothing about and promised would be remedied.

Mr. Campbell drew attention to a lease which had been given by the government of 1,300 square miles of valuable fishing areas in northwestern Manitoba, which had been given to a private combine, fostered by the government for the paltry sum of \$300 a year. The monopoly created included Cedar Lake, 285 square miles; Cormorant Lake, 41 square miles; Amisk Lake, 90 square miles; Moose Lake, 55 square miles; Cumberland Lake, 166 square miles, and Namen Lake, 66 square miles.

Under the terms of the usual leases given the companies who gained control of these rights were, said Mr. Campbell, bound to carry out certain improvements for the general benefit of the fisheries, but this monopoly had not done a single thing except for the improvement of their own business.

The closed lease of these privileges, said Mr. Campbell, was issued to party friends of the government in an unusual manner, and the very inspector of the government was at the same time a paid employee of the company that secured the lease. In his double capacity he compelled the fishermen to sell their fish to this company alone and at times they were receiving one to one and a quarter cents a pound less than they could have received elsewhere, just because they were forced into the clutches of this monopoly. In the spring of 1909 the company went bankrupt and left unpaid much of its indebtedness, particularly that portion of it which was due to the fishermen themselves who had caught the fish and who were compelled to sell to this company. Some of them lost as much as \$1,000 and several of the individual fishermen lost their whole season's work.

Mr. Campbell had several affidavits to support his contention, and they were presented to the house. "It is the fault of the government," he continued, "that a monopoly has been granted these valuable privileges, and every pound of fish in the most valuable areas in the west has been placed in the control of alien corporations. The condition was made ten times worse by the government accepting an employee of that company as one of the official inspectors who ought to have been protecting the rights of the fishermen, but who, instead of doing this, directed his efforts in the other channel in which he was employed. He played entirely into the hands of the company and compelled all the fishermen to sell their output at less than market price. In the end they were cheated out of all their earnings."

The conditions in Lake Winnipeg, he explained were not a bit better. The very best methods of bookkeeping and the best privileges were employed. Work to be given out was not given by tender, but hawked out to friends of the administration at unusually high prices.

Mr. Templeman, in answer to this, said that in the future the tender system would be adopted, and an effort made to have matters improved.

WHO SUBSCRIBED

Investigation into The Famous Present to Fielding

Ottawa, Ont., May 1—When Hon. W. S. Fielding received his gift of \$130,000 the other day, there may have been a fairly general assent that the donation was proper to a man who, while devoting his energies to public business had neglected to provide for his future and the danger that with an impending change of government he would find himself in poverty. But ministers and prominent Liberals are now all beginning to run to cover, and the complexion of the case has changed. It has become known here that the largest contributors to the Fielding purse were the Bank of Montreal and the Dominion Coal and Steel company.

It is stated that the contribution of the Bank of Montreal alone was \$25,000. When it is remembered that the Bank of Montreal is the personal banker, with intimate relations with Mr. Fielding and that the bank's progress on the Dominion Coal and Steel company, these bounties having been given at the instances of the minister of finance, the gift assumes the aspect of a business proposition. The whole question, therefore, will be discussed in parliament tomorrow on the home being moved into supply.

It is understood that A. C. Boyce, of West Albany, will open the debate. Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

WILL SECURE THE TRADE

British Merchants and Manufacturers Will Make Determined Effort to Secure Trade — Means to Be Employed.

Why British Merchants Fall First—The inability to give quick delivery and maintain a detailed acquaintance with the Canadian market, owing to the geographical position of the Dominion and the mother country. Secondly—The contiguity of the United States and the influence of the fashions in the United States. Thirdly—The superior trade methods in many respects of our foreign competitors, shown chiefly:

(a)—By our inadequate trade representation; (b)—By non-adaptation to Canadian requirements; (c)—By lack of proper advertising; (d)—By not maintaining proper stocks; (e)—By quoting prices in British instead of Canadian currency.

(f)—By inelasticity in terms of credit. Suggestions for improvement: Various suggestions are made by Mr. Grigg in his report for the improvement of British trade, and they may be summarized as follows:

(a)—The promotion of rapid and cheaper transit, and communication between the United Kingdom and Canada. (b)—More careful study of Canadian conditions by British traders. (c)—Improvement in the representation of British merchants and manufacturers in Canada. (d)—Greater adaptability and exactness in meeting the wishes of Canadian buyers.

(e)—The adoption of Canadian standard weights and measures, and currency for specifications and price quotations. (f)—Better advertising and catalogues, and cheaper postage rates. (g)—More elasticity in terms of credit (rendered possible by fuller knowledge of local circumstances).

"And, finally, that it is highly desirable to promote mutual knowledge of commercial and industrial conditions by a system of British commercial correspondents in Canada and the wider distribution of commercial and trade reports, both official and otherwise.

FLAYS HEARST

Mayor of New York Flays Respects to 'Yellow Journalist'

New York, April 29—An unusual scene occurred at the joint dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Associated Press last night. Mayor Gaynor in his address to the assembled guests severely criticized William Randolph Hearst, calling him a falsifier and a forger, and when Mr. Thomas T. Williams, business manager for Mr. Hearst rose to reply he was refused permission to speak. The uproar which resulted continued for nearly half an hour.

Mr. Gaynor, in his address, referring to Mr. Hearst's recent newspaper campaign in New York City said in part: "In plain words, two state prison felonies, namely, forgery and falsification of a public document, were committed in the eagerness of this publisher and editor to wrong the mayor of the city of New York."

"If you stand such things in your great profession, the rest of us can stand it, or will try to stand it, until the hour arrives when we shall make up our minds to utterly destroy it and take effective measures to that end. It is high time that these forgers and thieves were in state's prison, and

INSTITUTE MEETINGS

The Normal School Staff Will Address Series of Teachers' Institute Meetings in May and June.

Under instructions from the Minister of Education the members of the Normal School staff will undertake a series of Institute meetings as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Date, 1910. Includes Asquith, Lloydminster, Battleford, Scott, Watrous, Melville, Carnduff, Milestone, Tugaska, Outlook, Duck Lake, Melfort, Canora, Humboldt, Zealandia, Whitewood, Saltcoats, Strasburg, Langan, Foam Lake, Lemsgate, Dundurn, Craik, Lumaden, Balgonie, Herbert, Swift Current, Maple Creek, Carlyle, Stoughton, Kennedy.

Drink More Booze.

Washington, April 25.—Statements made today by experts from the internal revenue service seem to indicate that the theory of the increased sale of beer as a substitute for whiskey does not hold in the United States.

That idea appears to be based on the fact that during one month of the year beginning July, 1909, the revenue taxes from beer were \$500,000 more than for the same month of the year 1908, but other figures indicate that whiskey is five to one in the lead since July of last year.

So far in this fiscal year there have been large increases in the revenue from distilled liquors and fermented liquors. The revenue from all sources since July last is about seventeen millions of dollars over that of the corresponding period of 1908-1909. Of this, ten millions are from whiskey and about two millions from beer. Both products are heavy revenue producers, but according to Commissioner Cabell, whiskey has produced about ten millions up to date over last year and beer about two millions over last year.

The seeming paradox in the statement that whiskey is not driven out as against beer in dry states and districts, is explained by the officials. "Who say: 'Where men will drink, they will drink whiskey. It is their habit to buy whiskey which will last a long time where it is hard to get. They will not buy beer, which may be called perishable goods as compared with its fiery rival.'

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PROVINCIAL NEWS

Weyburn is agitating for a municipal hospital.

Settlers are pouring into the country north of Prince Albert.

Carlisle is considering the installation of water system, which will cost \$20,000.

Much Bros., of Craigie Plains Farm, Lumsden, sold three fine Ceylon stallions last week.

Isadore La Plante, Saskatchewan Landing, was sentenced to five years in jail for forging a cheque for \$317.

Craig has organized a Philharmonic Society, which will be under the direction of J. Edward Fisher, Regina.

Mike Solozy, a settler near White-wood, lost grain and buildings to the value of \$2,500 by a prairie fire last week.

On Friday, the Dominion Elevator Company at Indian Head was burned. Twelve thousand bushels of wheat was destroyed.

Last week the Estevan town hall was opened with appropriate ceremony. This is a splendid building, erected at a cost of \$20,000.

Last Wednesday the Rev. E. B. Smith of Saskatoon, married three couples in a space of five hours. This constitutes a marriage record for Saskatchewan.

The new Dominion Lands Office was opened at Swift Current on April 4th. Up to April 28th, 290,560 acres of land had been homesteaded and pre-empted.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaacs, of Forward, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen last week. He is now in the Weyburn hospital, and little hope of his recovery is entertained.

Exhibit at Fair. Melfort board of trade are booming their town and district. One of the methods to be employed for this purpose is an exhibit at the Regina Industrial exhibition this year.

New Railway. The C.N.R. have let the contract for the first twenty-five miles of the line from Melfort to Humboldt. This is part of the branch line from Melfort to Regina, the charter for which was originally to Fenton, but only last week the change was approved in the Department of Railways and Canals.

Girl Killed. Melville, Sask., April 29.—The three year old daughter of James Green was accidentally shot this afternoon by her eight year old brother. They had been left alone and it is thought the little boy had decided to remove the gun from its position in the corner and seized it by the muzzle. The hammer caught on the chord, discharging the charge into the child's breast, killing her instantly. The gun had been left loaded by the hired man unknown to the parents, who had just left the house about fifteen minutes before.

Threatened by Fire. Qu'Appelle had an experience of prairie fire on Tuesday. The fire was discovered just west of the Presbyterian church about 1 p.m. While the wind carried the fire westward steady progress eastward was being made and, unchecked, the flames would probably have caused heavy loss to residents as well as have destroyed the church. The danger was considered serious enough to call out the fire brigade and engine but it was not required as the crowd assembled were able to stamp it out. The incident was at least sufficient to show the danger to the town from fire and the necessity of caution in lighting fires out-doors.

Injured. M. West, manager of the Imperia Elevator Co., Drinkwater, sustained a serious injury last Monday. He was sweeping down the braces and in climbing up on them the ninth brace gave way under his hand, both ends breaking clean and the unfortunate man fell to the bottom of the elevator, some twelve feet. He seems to have lit on his feet, the bones of his feet being badly broken and his heels split. He was badly shaken up. In spite of his severe injuries he managed to crawl out to the main part of the elevator and succeeded in attracting the attention of a man who was loading a car near by. Mr. West was taken to his home and medical attention summoned. He is doing as well as could be expected, and his many friends hope for his speedy recovery.

A Willing Automobile. One of our professional men has perhaps the most willing automobile which has been heard of in this part of the Dominion. We are informed that the machine was unloaded from the cars quite early in the evening and the owner, of course, wanted to try it immediately. He started the

engine all right, also the car, but then the trouble began. When he wanted to stop he found that the car was not only willing but in fact was eager to run, and did run in spite of levers, brakes, honk honk noises, or any persuasive power the chauffeur could bring to bear to stop it. Whether someone came to his rescue or the gasoline finally ran out we did not learn, but the car kept up a good swift pace until about two o'clock in the morning. This is the first offence of this kind committed by an auto that we know of and will no doubt cause its owner carry a lesson as a part of his equipment so that he may have a post and stop 'er if the thing occurs again.—Weyburn Review.

LOCAL OPTION FUND.

Table listing local option fund amounts for various locations like Regina, Abernethy, Arcolia, etc.

First Convocation.

Saskatoon, Sask., April 29.—The first convocation which has ever been held in Saskatchewan took place tonight when eighty-seven students of Emmanuel, the Anglican school, recently established here in connection with the University of Saskatchewan, attended the ceremonies.

Hired Man Had Snap.

Mr. Stewart, of McAuley, who acted as Turnkey at the Moosomin jail during the winter, has had unique and expensive experiences lately. When he left the farm last fall he allowed a man and his family to take possession of the home on condition that the man would look after his stock, promising that if he did he might rent the farm. Mr. Stewart found that the man was far from satisfactory, and so he resigned his position at the jail and went out to take possession of his farm. Here his difficulties began. He was refused entrance to either house or stable. Eager to begin work on the land he forcibly entered his own stable to get his horses and harness and for this he was summoned to appear before a couple of magistrates. The charges were dismissed but the man was still in possession of the house and he refused to leave. Mr. Stewart gave \$100 to get possession of his own home and get rid of the man. The man and his family had a comfortable home all winter, had fuel, food and general provisions in return for simply looking after the stock. He had a snap but he was not satisfied. He wanted more and he got it. He richly deserved more too, but not in the cash line.

CREAMERY INSTRUCTOR.

Department of Agriculture Widens Field of Instruction. The importance and value of the dairy industry of Saskatchewan, together with the growth of the work during the past few years, has made it necessary for the dairy branch of the Department of Agriculture to widen the field of instruction to meet the requirements of the trade's growth and demands.

White Slave Traffic.

Fort Francis, Ont., May 2.—The police of International Falls, Minn., and Fort Francis, Ont., are looking for one James Vincent, of the former place, who is wanted on a charge of being the chief factor in the white slave traffic of northern Minnesota. Vincent is a thick set man, with a wooden leg, and about 40 years of age, and is a well known figure in Port Arthur, Fort William and the border towns of this district.

Switzerland produces \$8,000,000 worth of manufactured chocolates annually.

Gazette Appointments

Table of various appointments including Notaries Public, Commissioners, and other official roles.

ELEVATOR COMMISSION.

Members in City Arranging Plan of Campaign. Professor Magill, of Dalhousie University; J. R. Green, of Moose Jaw, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; and George Langley, M.L.A., the three members of the elevator commission appointed by the government to enquire into the elevator question and the whole matter of handling grain in this province, are now in the city engaged in settling the preliminaries of the investigation prior to holding sittings throughout the province for the purpose of collecting evidence upon which to base their report.

May Test Fielcing.

Ottawa, May 2.—There is a possibility that Senator Dandurand and Senator Choquette may resign their seats in the Senate to contest the Hochelaga division of Montreal on the naval issue. Senator Choquette, who differs with the government on the naval proposal, recently challenged either Senators Dandurand or Belue to contest any constituency with him. Senator Dandurand on a question of privilege in the Senate tonight said that L. A. Rivet, member for Hochelaga, was willing to resign his seat so that the contest might take place. He thought it would be an ideal constituency in which to test public opinion, being half French and half English.

Build New Hotel.

Calgary, May 2.—Several prominent citizens of Calgary met Saturday to discuss the out situation and lack of accommodation for visitors in the city. They now have a project under way to float a company and erect the finest hotel in Western Canada, costing half a million. While the meeting was in process it was found that \$250,000 could be raised among those present for the venture and it was agreed to them that this amount being raised outside capital of half a million could be raised.

Switzerland produces \$8,000,000 worth of manufactured chocolates annually.

LIQUOR LICENSES

When and Where The Commissioners Will Hold Meetings. Starting yesterday at Maple Creek, the License Commission will during May and June hold their annual meetings throughout the Province when all applications for renewals of licenses will be dealt with.

Maple Creek—Tuesday, May 3, 11 a.m. Maple Creek to Gull Lake, inclusive.

Swift Current—Wednesday, May 4, 10.30 a.m. C.P.R. line, Swift Current to Moose, inclusive.

Moose Jaw—Thursday, May 5, 10 a.m. C.P.R. line Moose, 800 line, Moose Jaw to Yellow Grass, inclusive, also Tuxford line.

Arcolia—Saturday, May 7, 11.30 a.m. Arcolia line, Tuxford and points E. Reston line, Watova and points E.

Regina—Monday, May 9, Special. Broadview—Tuesday, May 10, 11 a.m. C.P.R. main line Woleisey and points E. Reston line, Kennedy to Woleisey.

Lipton—Thursday, May 12, 10 a.m. Kirkella line, Kirkella to Goyan, inclusive, also Fort Qu'Appelle.

Melville—Saturday, May 14, 10 a.m. Semans and points east on G.T.P. Canora—Tuesday, May 17, 10 a.m. C.N.R. line, Weston and points E.

Yorkton—Thursday, May 19, 10 a.m. Sheho line, Jansen and points E.

Saskatoon—Friday, May 27, 10 a.m. Watrous and points west on G.T.P. Pheasant Hill line, Guernesey and points west. Prince Albert line, Bladworth to Rosthern, both inclusive.

C.N.R. Englefield to Langham, Goose Lake line.

Prince Albert—Monday, May 30, 10 a.m. Prince Albert line from and including Duck Lake to Prince Albert.

C.N.R. points from and including Estevan to Prince Albert.

Battleford—Wednesday, June 1, 10 a.m. C.N.R. line, Borden to Lloydminster, both inclusive.

Estevan—Tuesday, June 14, 10 a.m. Soo line, North Portal to McTaggart, inclusive, also Estevan section.

Regina—Thursday, June 16, 10 a.m. Arcolia line, Regina to and including Francis. Prince Albert line, Regina to and including Davidson. C. P. R. line, from Sintajuta to Pense inclusive.

H. B. & P. RAILWAY.

Construction Will Begin on This Road at Once. Prince Albert, May 3.—Herbert Spicer, managing director of the Hudson Bay and Pacific Railway, gave out a statement today in which he declared that the railway line from here to Churchill will be under construction this summer. He says that negotiations are in progress with the Dominion government whereby government assistance may be granted for the building of this line.

Mr. Spicer goes from here to Ottawa, where he will attend the annual meeting of the Hudson Bay and Pacific Railway. The road once built by the company, he said, would be operated by it, if an arrangement were reached with the government, running rights would, of course, be granted to other lines.

Prince Albert, said Mr. Spicer, will be the terminus and headquarters for the construction of the road. It is a matter of engineering what route the railway will take from this city.

An Italian inventor has devised a hat propelled solely by wave power, obtained through elastic bands attached to the bow and stern of the craft.

Bathing the head behind the ears with hot water often will cure an obstinate headache.

Peat will be the only fuel used in a great German electric power generating station.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA

BETWEEN Piperski Vukosin, Regina, Saskatchewan, Plaintiff, and M. Kulool, Regina, Saskatchewan, Defendant.

Upon hearing J. Kelso Hunter, Solicitor for the plaintiff, and upon reading the affidavit of Robert Molton, filed the 26th day of April, 1910, and the affidavit of the said J. Kelso Hunter, filed the 29th day of April, 1910.

It is ordered that service of a copy of this order and of so much of the Small Debt Summons and Garnishee Summons as is sufficient to indicate the nature of the action by advertising in one of the weekly newspapers published in the City of Regina for three successive weeks, addressed to the defendant at Regina, Saskatchewan, shall be good and sufficient service of the said summonses.

Dated at Regina, this 4th day of May, 1910. (Sgd.) W. ROSE, Deputy Clerk.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT THE PLAINTIFF DEMANDS \$31.50 of you for wages, and if you dispute the claim you are to leave a dispute note with the Clerk of the Court at Regina within 30 days after the date of the first appearance of this notice, with 50 cents for his fees otherwise the Clerk may sign judgment against you by default.

You are also notified that a Garnishee Summons has been served upon The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and The Canadian Northern Railway Co. respectively for the amount of the Plaintiff's claim against you.

Dated at Regina, this 4th day of May, 1910. J. KELSO HUNTER, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA

BETWEEN Radosev Mateja, Regina, Saskatchewan, Plaintiff, and M. Kulool, Regina, Saskatchewan, Defendant.

Upon hearing J. Kelso Hunter, Solicitor for the plaintiff, and upon reading the affidavit of Robert Molton, filed the 26th day of April, 1910, and the affidavit of the said J. Kelso Hunter, filed the 29th day of April, 1910.

It is ordered that service of a copy of this order and of so much of the Small Debt Summons and Garnishee Summons as is sufficient to indicate the nature of the action by advertising in one of the weekly newspapers published in the City of Regina for three successive weeks, addressed to the defendant at Regina, Saskatchewan, shall be good and sufficient service of the said summonses.

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You are also notified that a Garnishee Summons has been served upon The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and The Canadian Northern Railway Co. respectively for the amount of the Plaintiff's claim against you.

Dated at Regina, this 4th day of May, 1910. J. KELSO HUNTER, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA

BETWEEN Alekha Tharan, Regina, Saskatchewan, Plaintiff, and M. Kulool, Regina, Saskatchewan, Defendant.

Upon hearing J. Kelso Hunter, Solicitor for the plaintiff, and upon reading the affidavit of Robert Molton, filed the 26th day of April, 1910, and the affidavit of the said J. Kelso Hunter, filed the 29th day of April, 1910.

It is ordered that service of a copy of this order and of so much of the Small Debt Summons and Garnishee Summons as is sufficient to indicate the nature of the action by advertising in one of the weekly newspapers published in the City of Regina for three successive weeks, addressed to the defendant at Regina, Saskatchewan, shall be good and sufficient service of the said summonses.

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TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT THE PLAINTIFF DEMANDS \$31.50 of you for wages, and if you dispute the claim you are to leave a dispute note with the Clerk of the Court at Regina within 30 days after the date of the first appearance of this notice, with 50 cents for his fees otherwise the Clerk may sign judgment against you by default.

You are also notified that a Garnishee Summons has been served upon The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and The Canadian Northern Railway Co. respectively for the amount of the Plaintiff's claim against you.

Dated at Regina, this 4th day of May, 1910. J. KELSO HUNTER, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA

BETWEEN Piperski Vukosin, Regina, Saskatchewan, Plaintiff, and M. Kulool, Regina, Saskatchewan, Defendant.

Upon hearing J. Kelso Hunter, Solicitor for the plaintiff, and upon reading the affidavit of Robert Molton, filed the 26th day of April, 1910, and the affidavit of the said J. Kelso Hunter, filed the 29th day of April, 1910.

It is ordered that service of a copy of this order and of so much of the Small Debt Summons and Garnishee Summons as is sufficient to indicate the nature of the action by advertising in one of the weekly newspapers published in the City of Regina for three successive weeks, addressed to the defendant at Regina, Saskatchewan, shall be good and sufficient service of the said summonses.

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You are also notified that a Garnishee Summons has been served upon The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and The Canadian Northern Railway Co. respectively for the amount of the Plaintiff's claim against you.

Dated at Regina, this 4th day of May, 1910. J. KELSO HUNTER, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA

BETWEEN Radosev Mateja, Regina, Saskatchewan, Plaintiff, and M. Kulool, Regina, Saskatchewan, Defendant.

Upon hearing J. Kelso Hunter, Solicitor for the plaintiff, and upon reading the affidavit of Robert Molton, filed the 26th day of April, 1910, and the affidavit of the said J. Kelso Hunter, filed the 29th day of April, 1910.

It is ordered that service of a copy of this order and of so much of the Small Debt Summons and Garnishee Summons as is sufficient to indicate the nature of the action by advertising in one of the weekly newspapers published in the City of Regina for three successive weeks, addressed to the defendant at Regina, Saskatchewan, shall be good and sufficient service of the said summonses.

Dated at Regina, this 4th day of May, 1910. (Sgd.) W. ROSE, Deputy Clerk.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT THE PLAINTIFF DEMANDS \$31.50 of you for wages, and if you dispute the claim you are to leave a dispute note with the Clerk of the Court at Regina within 30 days after the date of the first appearance of this notice, with 50 cents for his fees otherwise the Clerk may sign judgment against you by default.

You are also notified that a Garnishee Summons has been served upon The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and The Canadian Northern Railway Co. respectively for the amount of the Plaintiff's claim against you.

Dated at Regina, this 4th day of May, 1910. J. KELSO HUNTER, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

Important to Cream Separator Buyers



Don't make the mistake of assuming that the inexperienced buyer can't see the difference between cream separators. You can't see the difference in results, in quantity, in quality of product, ease of operation, cleaning and durability, of courses, without comparative use of different machines. But there is not a sensible man anywhere who in comparing the DE LAVAL and any other cream separator side by side—the design, construction, finish, assembling and un-assembling of parts, simplicity, manifest ease of cleaning and all around practicability—cannot appreciate the superiority of the DE LAVAL to the other. And when it comes to practical test, every responsible person who wishes it, may have the use of a DE LAVAL machine at his own home without advance payment or any obligation whatever. WHY make so important an investment as a cream separator without being SURE that you are right? You simply have to ask the nearest DE LAVAL local agent or write the Company directly. W. J. M. WRIGHT, 1743 Rose St., Regina

STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

Inauguration of Fast Passenger Steamer Service, between Montreal, Quebec and Bristol. Magnificent Triple Screw Turbine Steamers ROYAL EDWARD AND ROYAL GEORGE. Six passenger decks with elevator service. No vibration, Superior First, second and third class accommodation.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent Business transacted by Experts. Preliminary services, Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Advice sent upon request. Montreal, Quebec, New York, London, Paris, London, D.C. U.S.A.

Identifying Dead.

Cornwall, May 2.—A large staff of men were on Sunday delving into the mass of debris of the ruins of the Rosemere hotel searching for bodies. The work was authorized by a special meeting of the town council. Two more bodies found are believed to be Mrs. W. Taylor Archibald, and Benjamin Fielding, Sterling, bank accountant.

Damaging Evidence in Kansas City Murder Trial.

Kansas City, May 3.—Testifying as to his analysis of the liver of Colonel Swope in the trial of C. B. Hyde this afternoon, Dr. V. C. Vaukhan, of Ann Harbor, Mich., said that in the liver he had found fifty-two sixty-sixths of a gramme of strychnine. That is nearly a grain. He analyzed this liver in four sections.

Found Strychnine.

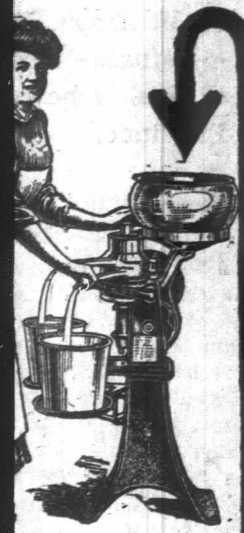
The product derived from these tests on the liver was identified by chemical tests and by injecting some into a frog. The frog died with every typical symptom of strychnine poisoning. In the stomach contents of Colonel Swope, Dr. Vaughn said he and Dr. Haines found a very small amount of cyanide. Dr. Vaughn analyzed the part of a capsule on a white card. He got very distinctive tests for cyanide. He declared that all his tests were conclusive and that they were recognized as standard tests.

The defence had no chance to object to much of the witness's testimony. It dealt directly with the death of Colonel Swope and its supposed cause. Dr. Vaughn said he made three tests for cyanide and found it in a very small amount, in the stomach contents of Colonel Swope. There was a small trace of strychnine in the kidneys. A fatal dose of strychnine, he said, was about one-half grain, although persons have recovered from larger doses than this. "The amount I took from Colonel Swope's liver," he said, "was more than enough to cause death certainly." Here the state turned to typhoid,

Mason & Risch Pianos advertisement with large text and illustrations of pianos.

Various small advertisements and notices including 'Long Di... Climate', 'New York miles would lengthen four most well forced to trip', 'The White brought the stage this trip on necessary developed search of he finally decided back to the would soon sequentially in spite of the Mrs. Ames h companion this Bad as his iam has been worst of Mr. present abroad, went mala typhoid fever from Bombay about January ill for all of Mrs. Ames'.

Important to Separator Buyers



Don't make the mistake of... Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

It comes to... M. Wright

STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

The Royal Line... Edward and George

WENT'S PATENTLY SECURED

Business of Manufacturers... typhoid is usually con-

typhoid is usually con-... False Identification

Brandon, April 29.—The death of Mrs. McDermid...

Advertisement for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, featuring an illustration of a woman and child.

H. B. AMES NOW HOME

Seriously ill in Egypt—Brought Long Distance on a Stretcher—Expects Relief by Canadian Climate.

New York, April 28.—Six thousand miles would be considered a pretty lengthy journey to have to cover by most well men...

Mr. Ames went last fall to Sydney, Australia, to attend the triennial conference of the British Chambers of Commerce...

Almost immediately after going on shipboard, Mr. Ames became ill, and his condition was so serious during the trip through the Red Sea...

Lethbridge, Alta., May 1.—A remarkable case of false identification occurred here in the case of a man killed on the track west of Lethbridge last Thursday...

Brandon, April 29.—The death of Mrs. McDermid, wife of the principal of the Brandon College, came with awful suddenness this morning from heart failure...

BANQUET TO SIR RICHARD

Politicians of Both Parties Pay Tribute to Veteran Statesman—The Last of the Confederation Period.

Ottawa, April 28.—Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce, and government leader in the senate, was the guest of honor tonight at a banquet in the parliamentary restaurant attended by both Liberal and Conservative members of the upper house...

He said he saw in the growth and development of the English speaking race on this continent, in Great Britain and elsewhere, an opportunity for the creation of an alliance of Anglo-Saxon which would dominate the world and give an assurance of peace which would result in the disarmament of great powers...

"Looking back over that long vista of seven and forty years, I cannot fail to be struck with the enormous changes which have taken place. When I entered public life, the political cauldron was boiling over both in Canada and elsewhere...

DEATH PLUNGE. New York Audience Eees Terrible Tragedy in Theatre.

New York, April 29.—A shriek of anguish from the top balcony of the Lincoln Square theatre startled the audience shortly after seven o'clock tonight, and as hundreds of men, women and children gazed upwards to learn the cause they saw the body of a girl plunge with deadly speed into the orchestra pit.

A moment before Louisa Loeffler, aged 14, of No. 105 West 106th street, was tripping down the centre aisle of the top balcony with two high school girl friends...

Brandon, April 29.—The death of Mrs. McDermid, wife of the principal of the Brandon College, came with awful suddenness this morning from heart failure...

OUR SMALL EXPORTS

Canada Not Exporting Much Farm Produce—Cheese Our Greatest Export—West Imports Instead of Exports.

A recent bulletin of the department of trade and commerce contains some statistics that should prove interesting but not very gratifying to Canadian farmers. These statistics have to do with the imports of farm produce into the United Kingdom during the year ending in 1909...

Table showing export statistics for various countries including Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, New Zealand, Russia, Sweden, and United States.

Canada goes to the top in the cheese table, and leaves all other nations far in the rear. But the western reader should be in mind that practically all of this cheese is exported from the eastern province...

Table showing import statistics for various countries including Austria-Hungary, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Italy, New Zealand, Russia, and Other Countries.

In egg exports Canada reverses her position and goes to the bottom of the list with a total of only 3,984 great hundreds. A great hundred is 120 eggs. The figures are:

Contrast with these figures the statistics of Canada in the nations from which the United Kingdom imports wheat. The Dominion exported during the period covered by the tables to the British Isles a total of 17,530,145 cwt. of wheat...

Our farmers should also take a greater interest in the poultry industry and boost that insignificant total of our egg exports. Some interesting figures were given at the Regina convention of agricultural societies which are a strong argument for the raising of poultry in the west...

Harborville, N.S., May 2.—Henry and James Dickie, father and son, were drifting in the Bay of Fundy in the worst gale in an open boat eleven feet long and four feet beam...

SUSPICIOUS TELEGRAMS

In the Great Waterways Deal—Where Clark Disappeared—Faulkner Tells His Story to Commission.

Winnipeg, May 2.—Minty's evidence was practically concluded at noon. Mr. Bennett having about finished when the Commission adjourned at one o'clock. There was a snap and vim about the cross-examination of the witness showing a certain amount of displeasure toward his inquisitor...

WINNIPEG HAS BIG FIRE

Wholesale Grocery Firm Suffers Loss of Quarter of a Million—Mysterious Origin of Fire.

Winnipeg, April 29.—A most spectacular fire started shortly after eight o'clock tonight in the wholesale grocery department of Foley Brothers, Larson & Company, of Main street. Although the watchman had been through the building within half an hour before the discovery and noticed nothing, when the alarm was rung in the fire had got a tremendous hold in the three upper stories of the seven-story building...

Disappeared at Swift Current. On the train before Clarke left it was Mr. Robson, solicitor for the A. and G. W., and Norman McKenzie of Regina, solicitor for J. K. Cornwall. At Swift Current, Clarke disappeared and Minty inferred he had decided not to give evidence, though no one was going to do it...

Minty said that since learning of Cornwall's evidence before the commission, his mind had been cleared somewhat in the matter and he felt that he had taken much for granted in writing such a letter. This taking so much by inference was caused in a sense by his anxiety to impress on Clarke the necessity to have the Government fully informed of the progress made.

Faulkner Gives Evidence. A Faulkner was placed on the stand late this afternoon and from the out-look it looks as though he was not going to supply the important information that copies of his letters to ready producers would lead one to imply he was...

A Brave Rescue. Harborville, N.S., May 2.—Henry and James Dickie, father and son, were drifting in the Bay of Fundy in the worst gale in an open boat eleven feet long and four feet beam...

Minty's Liniment Co., Limited. I was very sick with Chills and Chills I would wake. I used MINTY'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once. I am never without it now. Yours gratefully, MRS. C. D. PRINCE. Nainiwagauk, Oct. 21st.

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FORGED THE CHEQUE

Regina Man Raises \$700 and Leaves City—Threatens to Commit Suicide—Was Trusted Employee.

George Moretti, a young man of Italian descent, but who speaks French fluently, and who has been accountant in the office of the Credit Foncier Loan Co., in the Masonic Temple Building, for the past two years, left the city on Saturday, April 23, after it is alleged, forging a cheque for \$700. The cheque was drawn on R. A. Delhaye, a young Frenchman, at the Bank of Montreal...

Mr. Walsh—"Is there any one in the Dominion of Canada who can give us any information about the Canada West Construction Company?" and Minty answered: "I decline to answer."

Some Interesting Telegrams. Walsh re-examined the witness and produced three telegrams. The first was dated Nov. 30th, 1908, and the other two were replies.

Walsh asked Minty if his failure to appear at Edmonton to testify was in any way influenced by the fact that he would be more under the power of the court in Alberta than he would be before the Royal Commission sitting in Manitoba. Minty said no.

HUNDRED MILLION INCREASE.

Canada's Trade for Fiscal Year Shows Wonderful Increase. Ottawa, April 26.—Canada's total trade for the fiscal year ending last month reached the record figure of \$667,132,189. This is an increase of no less than \$117,506,238 or over 20 per cent., as compared with the corresponding 12 months. It is an increase of over twenty-six millions as compared with the previous high record year of 1907-08.

The total imports for the year were \$375,783,660, an increase of \$77,659,368 over 1908-09. The exports of the year were \$291,348,529, an increase of \$39,842,871 over 1908-09.

New Jersey Scene of a Wild Struggle to Capture Criminal. New York, April 28.—On the low lying boggy banks of Hackensack river, in the straggling hamlet of Carlstadt, N.J., there was enacted today a molo-drama that in its thrilling aspect rivalled a tragedy of the wild west. In a boat house at the water's edge, Clarence R. Wood, of Rutherford, just turned 19, after a vicious attack upon Miss Anna Kipp, sister of a lawyer at Rutherford, held at bay for nearly seven hours a posse of men armed with Winchester rifles...

THE WILD EAST.

Wood, after defying a fusillade of bullets all day long, fired one into his brain and when the posse finally broke into the house he was found dead. Rather than capitulate the boy had committed suicide. Wood's attempted attack upon Miss Kipp, a charming girl of his own age, of whom he had long been an admirer, is a mystery. Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Local and General

Judge Newlands is holding court at Yorkton.

The Hon. Mr. Turgeon will address the Saskatoon Canadian Club today.

The tender of Wilson & Wilson for the new market house has been accepted.

The barn of Ralph Price on the lane between Cornwall and Eighth was gutted by fire on Thursday.

C. C. Stewart has been recommended for position of building inspector at a salary of \$100 per month.

L. V. Kerr has secured a lot on Scarth street adjoining the property already held by him. He will erect a business block this year.

The tender of Nay and James, of Regina, has been accepted by Pense council for their \$7,000 issue of 6 per cent. bonds. The term of the bonds is fifteen years.

M. W. Reeson, has resigned his position as city meter inspector to take up work with the provincial government as inspector of electricity for Regina district.

A branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada, has been opened at Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask., under the management of Mr. W. R. Thomson, formerly manager at Hague, Sask.

The second hand dealers bylaw passed through the council last night and will become effective on the 10th inst. The license is fixed at \$75.00 and rag gatherers at \$10.

A portion of the unfenced part of the cemetery is to be used temporarily as a nursery. The 1,200 trees received from the Indian Head Experimental Farm will be placed there.

The building permits for this year already amount to \$700,000. The most important permit applied for this week was that of Armstrong, Smith & Downwell, for a new store to cost \$20,000.

An application has been made by the Greater Regina Club to the city council for the use of the open space opposite the Board of Trade on which to erect a temporary Labor Bureau office.

L. T. McDonald, the secretary-treasurer of the Regina Exhibition Association, has returned to the city after visiting the Western States. He has secured many unique attractions for the big fair.

Fenton Munro, the city treasurer, under the advice of a physician, has asked the city council for three months vacation. Both the applicant and the doctor state in their communication to the city council that the patient suffers from severe headaches and a rest is needed.

A largely attended meeting of the Empress of the West Lodge S.O.E. was held in the Scarth street hall of the Sons of England. The lodge initiated several new members last evening and the meeting was a most successful and enthusiastic one. It was decided to hold a smoker on Monday evening at 8 o'clock for all Englishmen.

The Bitulthic and Contracting Co. Limited, have been awarded the contract for this year's paving in St. Boniface, Man., aggregating over 20,000 square yards. This makes a total of nearly 100,000 square yards of pavement awarded to the Bitulthic company this season, they having secured the Edmonton, and Grand Forks, N.D., paving work, in addition to that mentioned above.

The new building bylaw is at present being prepared and will shortly come before the council for acceptance. The Fire, Light and Power committee discussed questions of the city's authority to specify the depth and substantiality of foundations according to the nature and size of the structures to be erected; to regulate height and to permit the construction of buildings only of a specified class within certain limits of the city, the regulation of electric signs, etc. When the bylaw, which is stated to be a very voluminous one, comes before the committee, these matters will be considered in detail.

Mr. G. Michells, the owner of the Trading Co. block, and former president of the Trading Co., is spending a short time in the city after an absence of over three years. Mr. Michells came to Regina twenty years ago and was in business here for many years. Asked as to his impressions of Regina after his three years' absence, Mr. Michells expressed himself as more than surprised and pleased at the wonderful transformation which had taken place. He considered Regina to be the best paved city for its size he had ever seen, and in respect of its streets it was without a peer in the West. The splendid buildings, business blocks and residences erected in the last few years were a revelation to him and stamped Regina as a city of the best and most substantial class.

City League
A City Baseball League has been formed with the following clubs as members: Electric Light Co., Columbus Club, Hotels, Morning Leader, International, Law Students, Collegiate.

Customs New Record
Customs collections for the port of Regina during the month of April totalled \$61,844 constituting a new record. Collections for April, 1909, were \$54,778, showing an increase of no less than \$7,071.

Carpenters' Strike
On Monday, the carpenters, plumbers and electricians, of the city went out on strike. An increase of pay and the closed shop are the chief points in dispute between them and their employers. Many non-union men are taking the place of the strikers.

Street Railway
Saturday will decide whether Regina is to have a street railway this year or not. Considerable opposition has developed to the ratification of the franchise bargain and public sentiment is swinging strongly toward a municipal-owned street railway. There is considerable likelihood of the bylaw being defeated.

Presentation
For sixteen years, John Stebbings has been a popular employee of the Glasgow House. Few men were as well and popularly known in the city and the patrons of the Glasgow House deeply regret his departure from that institution. Before leaving on Saturday, the proprietors showed their appreciation of his long and faithful service by presenting him with an address and handsome cane. The staff in paying their farewell to a popular associate presented him with a case of pipes. Mr. Stebbings has considerable farming interests and will devote his time to the management of these. He will still reside in the city. Few men in any business have earned such appreciation of both patrons and employers as Mr. Stebbings and all wish him success in his new venture.

Laying Plans for Work
At a special meeting of the council of the board of trade held on Saturday a committee of three was appointed to confer with a like committee of the Greater Regina Club on the subject of the terms and conditions upon which the city should dispose of sites to bona fide industries agreeing to employ a stated number of hands. The findings of this joint committee will then be laid before the two executives and if approved, a conference with the members of the city council will be asked for so that the whole subject can be thoroughly gone into and a permanent policy along well defined lines formulated. It is felt that such a course will save much valuable time to the city council and will place the Greater Regina Club and board of trade in a much better position to do effective work in the upbuilding of Regina as an industrial centre.

Wolsely-Lardour
At St. Mary's Catholic Church on Wednesday morning of last week, at 11 o'clock, Margaret Wolsely, late of New Cross, London, England, was united in the bonds of matrimony with Emile Eugene Lardour, also of London, England. The bride was dressed in an ivory crepe de chene costume with an over dress of Irish lace. The bridesmaids were Miss Winnie King and the Misses Bland, who were dressed in white princess costumes. The bride was given away by Mr. Will Yarnston, while Mr. Coombs acted as best man. The presents were numerous, and that of the bridegroom to the bride was a golden pearl bracelet, and the bride's gift to the bridegroom was a gold ring. The bridegroom gave the bridesmaids gold brooches. After the ceremony, the newly wed couple, with about forty friends, proceeded to 204 Wascana street, where a full programme for afternoon and evening was awaiting. Songs and dances were continuous throughout until 4 a.m. The only break being for the wedding dinner served at 7 p.m., the table being tastefully decorated, and the six tier wedding cake beautifully ornamented was the crowning of all the decorations. M. A. F. Cooper very ably presided at the piano throughout the social performance.

Early Closing Bylaw
The early closing bylaw was presented at the city council in a new form Monday night, and passed. Whereas the old bylaw specified the businesses that were to close early, the present one provides only for those businesses that are to be allowed to remain open after the stated hours. The exceptions are those shops where the only trade or business carried on is that of tobacconist, news agent, inn, tavern, victualling house or refreshment house or any premises wherein under license spirituous or fermented liquors are sold. In addition to the above exceptions the bylaw provides that "pharmaceutical chemists or chemist and druggist shall not be liable to any fine, penalty or punishment under this by-law for supplying medicines, drugs or medical appliances after the hour appointed by this by-law for the closing of shops, but anything herein contained shall be deemed to authorize any person whomsoever to keep open such shop after the said hour."

The bylaw fixes the hour of closing at 7 p.m., except on Saturdays and days immediately preceding all statutory holidays and during the last three weeks in December, when such shops shall close at 10 p.m. Nothing in the bylaw shall render the occupier of any premises liable to any fine, penalty or punishment for supplying any article required for immediate use by reason or because of any emergency arising from sickness, ailment or death. The maximum penalty for infringement of the provisions of the bylaw is \$75.

READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHES!

There are still a few men who claim that they cannot be fitted with Ready-to-Wear Clothes. These men have never been to our Big Men's Store. For we can fit most any man, with little or no alteration, right out of the wardrobe. We have studied this for years—made notes and sized men up. We can take a man, slip him into a coat that fits "like the paper on the wall," and in half an hour have the trousers shortened, if necessary, to the correct length. Can your tailor do that and show you what the goods look like made up? It makes a difference. Come in and look around any time. We are always glad to prove it to you. Our Suits are priced at \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00.



FOR STRENUOUS BOYS

"Lion Brand" Clothing

We do not care how strenuous boys are is built to stand the test of time and of the playground—it's cut and shaped with care—double seats and knees on the trousers—double elbows on the coat sleeves—hand shaped collars and a general painstaking care that characterizes this famous brand. That is why Lion Brand lasts so long and gives such complete satisfaction. The new Spring Styles are all ready and a prettier lot of colors and patterns you never saw. From \$5.00 to \$12.00

Illustrating One of Our Special Models

for Men's Spring and Summer wear. Hand-Tailored and sprightly cut of the newest designs and patterns of Serges, Worsted and Tweeds in the new and wanted colors. A very attractive model at \$18.00

Big Lace Curtain Sale

All This Week

If you need Curtains of any kind look at these prices and compare them with any others. The quality is the better kind, too.

- White Novelty Nets, 3 yards long, per pair \$1.65
- White Novelty Nets, 3 yards long per pair \$2.00
- Ecru Novelty Nets, 3 yards long, per pair \$1.50
- Ecru Novelty Nets, 2 1/2 yards long, per pair \$4.50
- Ecru Novelty Nets, 2 1/2 yards long, per pair \$4.90
- Ecru Novelty Nets, 3 yards long, per pair \$4.90
- Arab Novelty Nets, 3 yards long, per pair \$4.50
- White Novelty Nets, 3 yards long, per pair \$3.90
- White Filet Nets, 3 yards long, per pair \$4.50
- White Brussels Nets, 3 yards long, per pair \$5.50
- White Diamond Nets, 3 1/2 yards long, per pair \$6.20
- Ecru Filet Nets, 3 yards long, per pair \$6.90

A big clearance sale of all broken lines next Saturday

Just the Thing for the Homesteader

Get your next meal ready before you leave, and come home to it piping hot and ready to serve. Cook without fire. Not really—but with just enough fire to start the stew or vegetables boiling or the meat roasting—then put it into a

Silver Fireless Cooker

and see what a difference over the old way of cooking you have attained. None of the odors and fragrance can escape—all the freshness and juiciness perfect. Saves time and fuel and in a short time will pay for itself. Ask about it in the Hardware Department.

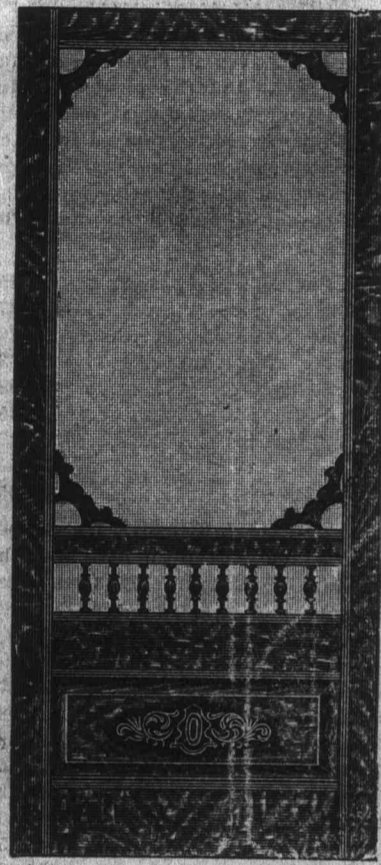
Our Dollar Overalls

Not how cheap, but how good is always our aim in buying Overalls. We have made a special effort to secure the best possible Overall at \$1.00, and in spite of the advance in cottons we have been able to secure a very large consignment of the same old reliable quality at the same price—\$1.00. We contracted for them in large quantities, and took advantage of a favorable opportunity to get the raw material as low as it has been for a number of years. But we haven't lowered the standard of the making or the material. Try a pair of our \$1.00 Overalls and you will have no other.

Carhartt Overalls

We carry a full range of this famous make in all sizes from 32 to 50. Per garment \$1.25

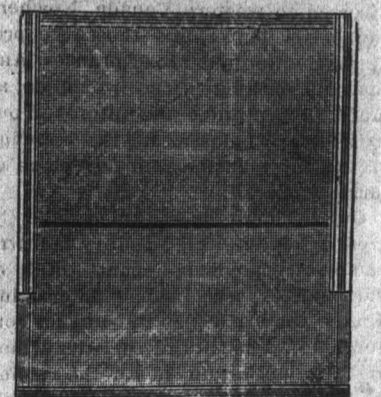
Screen Doors



The way to keep the flies out of the house is not to let them in. By putting on a screen door and windows now you will save yourself a lot of unnecessary trouble this summer.

Screen Doors in all sizes and every one the very best of wire screen, the difference in the wood-work make the difference in price. At \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3.00

Screen Windows



In a fine line of screen and made in adjustable frames that will fit any size window. At 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c. and 45c.

There Has Been a Scarcity in Town of

Grey Flannel Blankets

and the ladies will be pleased to hear that we have just received an immense shipment in all sizes and all weights.

If you have been waiting for these blankets you should avail yourself now of this opportunity.

Our Leaders are Fine Grey Flannel, in two sizes, 11x4 at \$1.35 and 12x4 at \$1.75.

These are especially low-priced, considering the advance woolen goods have made.

Working Shirts

Men's Work Shirts, nicely made of good quality colored cotton, light and dark shades, including some black with white stripes extra strongly made and specially priced at 75c.

The Sweater Shirt—Something different in work shirts—neat and dressy. Made of good quality cotton in green and khaki with red, green and reseda trimmings. Gusset reinforced seams, double stitched, full yoke and full fashioned sleeves, extra strong and comfortable—Special 75c.

The Railroad Shirt—The H. B. K. Shirt and other standard makes at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50

Men's Work Gloves

Men's Canvas Work Gloves—special value, 4 pr. for 25c.

Men's Unlined Work Gloves, made of soft pliable leather, special value, per pair 50c.

Men's Genuine Horsehide Gloves, out seams, soft and pliable, heat and water proof, special, per pair \$1.00

IN THE DRUG DEPT.

Why Risk Your Furs?

Nothing does more damage to furs than dust and moths. One moth will do more damage than a whole winter's wear. Store your furs in one of BELL'S FIBRE MOTH-PROOF BAGS. They are absolutely guaranteed to be moth and dust proof. For the balance of this season we will clear-out our Moth Bags at 50c each—regardless of size or cost.

Get a Supply of Moth Balls now—Lowest Prices in Town in the Drug Store.

Spring Needs in Drugs and Chemicals

Just now when you are busy cleaning the house, why not fumigate the stables and chicken houses. We carry a full stock of the purest and freshest drugs and chemicals, and our prices demand attention.

Washing Ammonia, Croelin, Pearce's Croelin, Pure Carbolic Acid, Crude Carbolic, Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Hydro-Peroxide, Etc.

Also a full assortment of all the best Household and Toilet Soaps that are made. Come in and get our prices. They are not equalled in town.

An Extra Special Treat

Pure Maple Syrup

Imported right from the Sugar Maple bushes of Old Ontario. If you have been using something "just-as-good" come in now and get a gallon of this Simon-pure Syrup and know what real Maple flavor is.

The Regina Trading Co. LIMITED
Western Canada's Greatest Store

There are farmers here who would meet the decree.

The Grange takes the attitude meeting subjects to discuss at these sabbath with at Canada.

Why and Wild not tinguishing A and B prospers Farm will can best be The farm care.

If farmed resented fault is it? What is fore the C Arbitration Taxation compared Should t plied to fa How sha of the I st the young Farm sat How to Is it fea bors to ow operatively Consolidation What pu mand spect tute? Farm acc od of keepi A review accomplish

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Quality colored... some black with... ally priced at 75c.

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Household and get our prices.

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rup bushes of Old "just-as-good" non-pure Syrup

CO. TED

FARM COMMENT

There are said to be 63,000 fewer farmers in Ontario today than there were nine years ago.

The Grange in the United States takes the place of the Farmers' Institute meetings and Agricultural Society meetings in Canada.

A and B live on adjoining farms; A prospers and B fails. Why? Farm water supplies and how they can best be arranged.

The family garden; preparation and care. If farmers are not adequately represented in the legislature, whose fault is it?

What is the greatest question before the Canadian people today? Arbitration and universal peace.

Taxation as it applies to farmers as compared with other interests. Should the 10 hour system be applied to farm work?

How shall we conduct the meetings of the I. A. U. so as to interest alike the young and old, and both sexes? Farm sanitation.

How to light the farm home. Is it feasible for two or more neighbors to own certain implements cooperatively? Consolidation of rural schools.

What public question should demand special attention by the institute? Farm accounts, and the best method of keeping same.

A review of what the Institute has accomplished in the past year. "Chopped Feed."

From Farm, Stock and Home: Doing one's duty is better than getting one's rights.

The man looking for trouble has none in finding it. Do not let expected September profits unduly increase the machinery bills.

Marrying a man to reform him assures a woman a life job and no slack season. One's credit is always good when he starts out to borrow trouble.

Education should teach people to do and to mind their own business. High meat prices will not worry the farmer who has home-cured hams and an occasional quart of fresh meat.

The egg basket and the cream can will pay many a store bill this summer, hretefore postponed until the wheat came to market.

CONTROL OF ELEVATORS. Oliver Giving Careful Consideration of This Problem.

Ottawa, April 29.—In the House of Commons this morning, Hon. Frank Oliver gave a reply to Mr. Meighen's questions in reference to the grain trade of the west.

Mr. Oliver this morning replied as follows: "I was in the office of the minister of trade and commerce when Messrs. Mackenzie and Henderson, representing the Western Grain Growers' Association, who were there for the purpose of presenting their views regarding possible improvements in grain trade conditions."

If I remember correctly the securing of amending legislation was not the chief purpose of their representations. As I understood it, it was not much to advise as to legislation as to suggest to the government the propriety of lake front elevators being operated by persons or companies who were traders in grain; preferably to secure their operation by the government.

The government has had the suggestion under careful consideration, out it was felt that the matter was one of such importance as to require more full and careful consideration than could be given it in order to reach a satisfactory decision before the close of the present session.

The government has been keeping a careful scrutiny of the work of the elevators with the result that action has recently been taken that may be expected to have a material effect in improving conditions.

Cheap Information.—You have no idea how much information you can get for a few cents. Just write some postals to our advertisers and study the catalogues you receive.

PREPARE FOR COMMISSION

Grain Growers' Executive Meet to Prepare for Commission—Will Submit Evidence—The Hudson's Bay Railway.

Moose Jaw, Sask., April 27.—An important meeting of the executive of the Grain Growers' Association was held in this city today. A mass of business was transacted, necessitating an all day session.

Secretary F. W. Green took charge of the members who they arrived and conducted them in an auto tour of the city.

After a pleasant trip the members of the executive met in solemn convocation to deal with the great mass of business which had accumulated since the last meeting.

The most important of the business considered perhaps was that in connection with the elevator commission sittings, which commence in Regina on Thursday next.

The advisability of presenting a memorandum to the commission and of securing a solicitor to take charge of the interests of the association during the sittings was considered. So also was the question of making presentation of a memo for the purpose of securing an itinerary that would be suitable to local associations throughout the province and outlining what in their opinion should be the depth of the inquiry into which the commission should go.

A Programme Outlined. In view of the fact that no plan could be prepared to cover the scope of the coming season, it was the opinion of the executive that every opportunity should be taken of the opportunities offered to make a thorough investigation of all problems in connection with securing a permanent solution of questions involved and suggested the following as an outline of what would meet their views:

1. To gather evidence fully as to practical methods necessary for instituting government owned, and operated elevators at initial points.

2. To secure necessary evidence and make proper representation as to the necessity of co-operation by the Dominion Government in the matter of reformed facilities at terminals and in the matter of a grading system more in accordance with milling values and of establishing a sample market and at the same time to secure evidence bearing on the question of the advisability of Saskatchewan being formed into a separate inspection district.

3. In view of the near prospect of the opening of the proposed Hudson Bay route and of our wheat trade growing larger with the United States and the development of the Oriental trade necessitating the routing of grain in various directions and also the building up of a larger milling industry within the province, to consider whether the interests of this province and the producers of grain do not demand that grade be determined nearer home and provision made for sample markets within the province.

4. To inquire into the reasons causing the wide fluctuations which occur at certain seasons of the British markets in the price of Canadian wheat exceeding the fluctuations affecting wheat grown in other countries and also to enquire into the reasons why Minneapolis wheat should sell for more than Canadian wheat while at the same time Canadian flour sells on the British market for the same price as Minneapolis flour, with a view to suggestion of a system of grading, storing, transportation and marketing which will ensure to the Saskatchewan grower the full value of his product.

5. And to this end that consideration be given to the matter of giving power to a permanent commission which will operate the new system to act as agents for the marketing of all grain passing through the said system—in other words that the commission of inquiry consider the advisability of applying the principle of co-operation to all grain passing through the new system as suggested in private pamphlets as well as on the draft presented by Mr. F. M. Gates through the columns of the Grain Growers' Guide in reference to quantities of less than car load lots.

In regard to subsection 5 of the memorandum the suggestion referred to is the following: "That provision be made by some system for handling single loads or quantities less than car loads and arrangements made whereby the owner of such loads may receive an advance of not less than 65 per cent, if possible 80 per cent, of the estimated value if he so desires.

THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM RECORD AND REVIEW

THE ALFALFA COMPETITION

Best Methods to Employ in Cultivation—When, Where and How to Sow and Cultivate.

Many persons upon reading the announcement which was published recently regarding the offer made by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture of \$5,300 in cash prizes for fields of alfalfa will be anxious to get some information regarding the growing of this important crop.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must begin their preparation at once.

The Hudson Bay Railway came in for discussion by reason of the fact that many resolutions had been proposed into the office of the association urging that steps be taken in the matter for fear that the government would not proceed with the construction of the road.

Another important decision arrived at was that in connection with the Hudson Bay Railway, the executive of the association felt that the most definite promise that the road would be proceeded with had been given by the government and until they had something from the government itself which would contradict these they took the position that any action on their part would be unnecessary, they having the utmost confidence that the promises made would be carried out and that the construction would be started immediately.

The soil should be well cultivated and deep. Alfalfa thrives when grown on land which was planted in the previous year with potatoes or some other hoed crop. For the same reason a piece of summer fallow land is very valuable for alfalfa as, if it has been properly and intelligently worked, the growth of weeds will have been checked, moisture will have been conserved, the soil will be firm and in a good state of tilth so that the tiny rootlets can obtain a foothold and be able to develop for the support of the plant at a later date.

It is a deep rooted plant and sends a large tap root to a depth of from five to fifteen feet. While it utilizes a large quantity of water during its growth, it is essentially a drought resistant plant and kills out when sown in fields that are subject to flooding. In land that is not too heavy but inclined to be sandy its root system is better able to penetrate and draw the required supply of soluble plant food.

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FARM TELEPHONE.

Benefits That Farmer Derives From This Source.

People who live in the country and on the farm today do not realize the many benefits which they enjoy over those of the past. Really, there is no country today. What we call such is the suburbs of the city. In the olden time a visit to the city was a momentous undertaking. It required several days' time and often elaborate preparation. There was a sharp line of demarcation between the city dweller and the country dweller, which exists today only in tradition.

Farmer Hayseed, if he ever existed, is a thing of the past and a standing article in the trade of jokesmith. The building of railroads was the first movement to break down the distinction between city and country, then the trolleys rapidly accelerated the work. All of these have been instrumental in the matter of giving the country dweller all the advantages of the city, with the added advantages of room, fresh air and sanitary surroundings. The country resident now has all the advantages of the city man with all the pleasures of country life added and he is infinitely better off than his city friend.

Nothing has done more to this end than has the rural telephone, which has brought neighbors and friends within earshot of each other, has afforded the dweller in the remote country opportunity to converse immediately with his friends or agents in the cities. It has annihilated time and space for him, and while sitting at his own fireside he can at the same time for all practical purposes, be in the city, or enjoying social converse with a friend in another country. There is nothing which has done so much to broaden down the loneliness of farm life as the telephone.

The farmer's family is no longer isolated, but with a rural telephone at hand they can communicate with friends at any hour of the day or night and visit socially without leaving their own homes.

While the expense of installing a telephone is comparatively light, as a convenience it is invaluable, and for conducting the business of the modern farm is absolutely indispensable. In the past, if there was a breakdown in the farm machinery, all work had to stop and the farmer had to take a day off and drive all the way to town to get the necessary repairs, or he had to wait until he could communicate with the city and get returns, sometimes losing several days of valuable time in the operation. With present arrangements, he simply takes the telephone off the hook and sends his order to town or to the more distant city, and in a very short time his machinery is running again, and perhaps several days of precious time, in the midst of the harvest season, is saved to him.

There is another way in which the telephone on the farm is valuable beyond all computation. In the case of serious accidents, or sudden sickness, when a few moments' time may mean life or death to the sufferer, medical aid can be instantly summoned and relief afforded, whereas if a team had to be hitched up and a doctor brought out, the patient might die while help was being sought.

For business, for pleasure, and for safety, the farm telephone is indispensable, and every farmer should install one. It should not be a question as to whether he can afford it, but whether he can afford to do without one. Often a single service from the instrument will save him more than the cost of installing and maintaining it.

Some Don'ts. Don't sow alfalfa in land that is liable to be flooded. Don't expect every kind of alfalfa seed to produce equally good results. Don't cut a hay crop the first year.

Don't allow the weeds to seed in your alfalfa plot, but run the mower over them whenever they attain sufficient growth. Don't clip the alfalfa plot too low as this is liable to injure the crown. Don't mow the alfalfa after August but leave a good growth of from 8 to 12 inches to collect the snow and protect the plants during the winter. Don't turn to alfalfa patch into a hog pasture. Alfalfa should not be pastured before the second or third year.

Needs Good Food.—The dairy cow cannot make milk without proper feed.

Alberta Crops. The department of agriculture of Alberta has issued its final bulletin on the out-turn of the crop of 1909. This gives the total yield of wheat as 8,467,799 bushels, or 6,155,455 bushels of spring wheat, with an average yield of 18.97; 2,312,344 bushels of winter wheat with a naverage yield of 22.63. The yield of oats is placed at 24,819,961 bushels, or an average of 35.76 per acre; barley 3,310,332 bushels, or an average of 30.72 per acre.

This shows a very much heavier return from the crop than was anticipated by the Alberta government earlier in the crop year. The figures prepared by Deputy Minister George Harcourt for the British association in August placed the total yield of wheat at 6,790,000 bushels; oats 19,600,000 bushels, and barley 2,500,000 bushels.

It is hard to realize that the average yield of oats could have been so low as 35.76 per acre, as the crop was a very fine one, but is probably accounted for by the fact that in preparing the figures the government appears to have left the acreage at that originally seeded, while as a matter of fact there were very heavy hail losses, and some oat fields were not cut.

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HOG RAISING.

(By N. H. Sorenson, Markerville, Alta.)

I use in my hog business eight acres of land bordering upon the Medicine river. The slope towards the river is covered with brush, and the rest of the land is partly native grass and partly seeded down with mixed grain for pasturage, which is a great help to keep pigs in good growing condition.

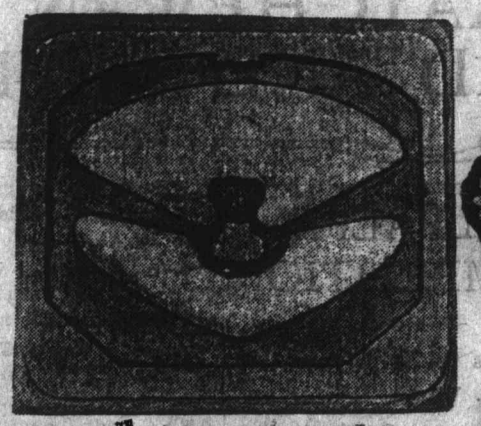
The principal building provisions pens for some 50 hogs, and in one end of it I have feed-room with tanks for storing water and buttermilk. The seed room is surrounded on three sides by feeding yards fenced in, and they are arranged so that hogs of nearly the same size are fed together.

Buildings Used. Outside of the regular feed

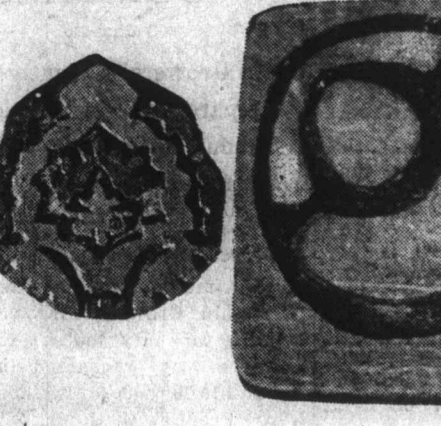
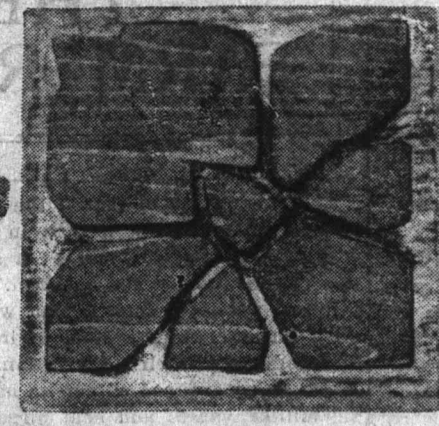


WOOD BLOCK PRINTING A NEW ACCOMPLISHMENT for YOUNG GIRLS

A PAGE FOR MISSES



A Variety of Block Patterns



WOOD block printing as one of the decorative crafts is receiving its full meed of appreciation this winter, and charming table covers, handkerchiefs, pillows, magazine covers, bureau runners and table squares assume new glories when sketched artistically by the new process.

It has taken art workers a considerable time to become thoroughly conversant with its possibilities, but its application to house furnishings is at once so evident and its field so wide that it now needs no champion to further its cause.

One of the first questions asked by those who are a bit unfamiliar with its present application is, How does it differ from stencilling. It is a distinction rather than a difference, for while the block printing does all that stencilling does, it goes further and presents a wider field of usefulness—or so it appears to women workers in the craft.

That wood block printing lends a more commercial value to the material without detracting from its excellence as hand work is one of the claims made for it. The colors are stronger and more definite and the uniformity of the pattern supplies a sense of satisfaction that is frequently wanting in the case of indistinct stencil tracery.

Geometrical designs are more applicable to the wood block printing than anything else, and as there seems just now to be a revival of everything that savors of Orientalism this is an added element in its favor. At any rate it is having a wonderful vogue, and women who are having their apartments or rooms done over are turning them into the hands of decorators in block printing and every studio in town that makes a specialty of it is rushed with orders or with applications from girls who are anxious to learn the art.

It is interesting to remember that wood block printing is hundreds of years old; that way back in China, Japan and India it was made use of as it is to-day, and many of the charming fabrics that come to us from the Far East are decorated in this fashion. For example, from Japan they come the most artistic chintzes, every bit printed by hand in the quaint geometrical designs for which the Land of the Rising Sun is famous. But frequently the materials used are not the sort either in color or weave that will suit the demand, and then the joy of adapting old ideas to modern textiles is an incentive of its own.

It is good for borders, centres or surfaces, and therefore capable of a variety of applications. There is an almost limitless field so far as materials and textures are concerned, for from such inexpensive stuff as cheese cloth and unbleached cotton quite as delightful hangings can be made as though raw silk, bur-lap or mummy cloth is used.

ANY girl that can do stencilling can do the block printing, and if she happens to know a bit about wood carving so much the better, for if one uses neither the ingenuity nor the taste to cut one's own wood blocks—which, by the way, in a very simple matter—it can be bought in certain shops in the city for small sums. Of course, if the block is made there is always greater opportunity for the exercise of originality and artistic taste. However, for beginners, it might not be a bad plan to start with the blocks purchased in the shops, then, when once familiar with the method, it is always possible to go ahead and delve further into the detail of the craft on one's own responsibility.

As in stencilling, great care and accuracy must be exercised in the craft, but that, as a matter of fact, might be a caution that would apply to any decorative work of the sort. While some workers use pine for their block—in the supposition that if a girl is intending to cut her own block it is easier—others prefer close grained wood, like pear. It is an erroneous impression that pine is easier to cut than a wood of harder fibre, for the mere fact of its softness gives the knife the opportunity of slipping, so that if it requires a well trained hand to manipulate the tool.

Pear wood, therefore, has been found most satisfactory, and small pieces can be obtained at any woodworker's or cabinet shop. Blocks may be cut anywhere from one-half inch to one and a half inches in thickness, though the latter depth is preferable, as it is easier to hold firm when making the impression. The surface should be very smooth, so that no inequalities in the small catch in the fabric and so destroy the uniformity of the design. Plane the surface well before applying the design and sand paper as well.

Select a pretty design, not too large, and trace it on Japanese rice or any firm paper with a semi-transparent surface and paste it to the block. Have the lines well inked, so that when it comes to cutting there will be no confusion. One of the delightful things about this craft is that it is possible with very little equipment to get results. For example, very simple patterns cut simply with a penknife are as effective as though regular wood carvers' tools were used.

If a girl wishes to go to the expense, or if she has already done a bit of wood carving and so has the outfit, more elaborate results can be obtained. The tools she would need would cost in the neighborhood of \$1 and the set consists of three chisels with straight, curved and slanting ends and three gauges, one with a straight and two with curved edges.

Paste the design which has been previously traced on the block of pear wood, then all is in readiness to begin operations. For vertical lines use a fine straight chisel in outlining the design and the other tools will indicate their uses as the work progresses. Outline the pattern to every last detail. After that the paper pattern may be moistened with water and removed.

Of course the idea is to gouge or chip away the background, leaving the design either in high or low relief, according to the taste of the craft worker. As a rule the block in which the design is in marked relief gives the best results. However, this is a mere matter of taste and can be cut in either fashion.

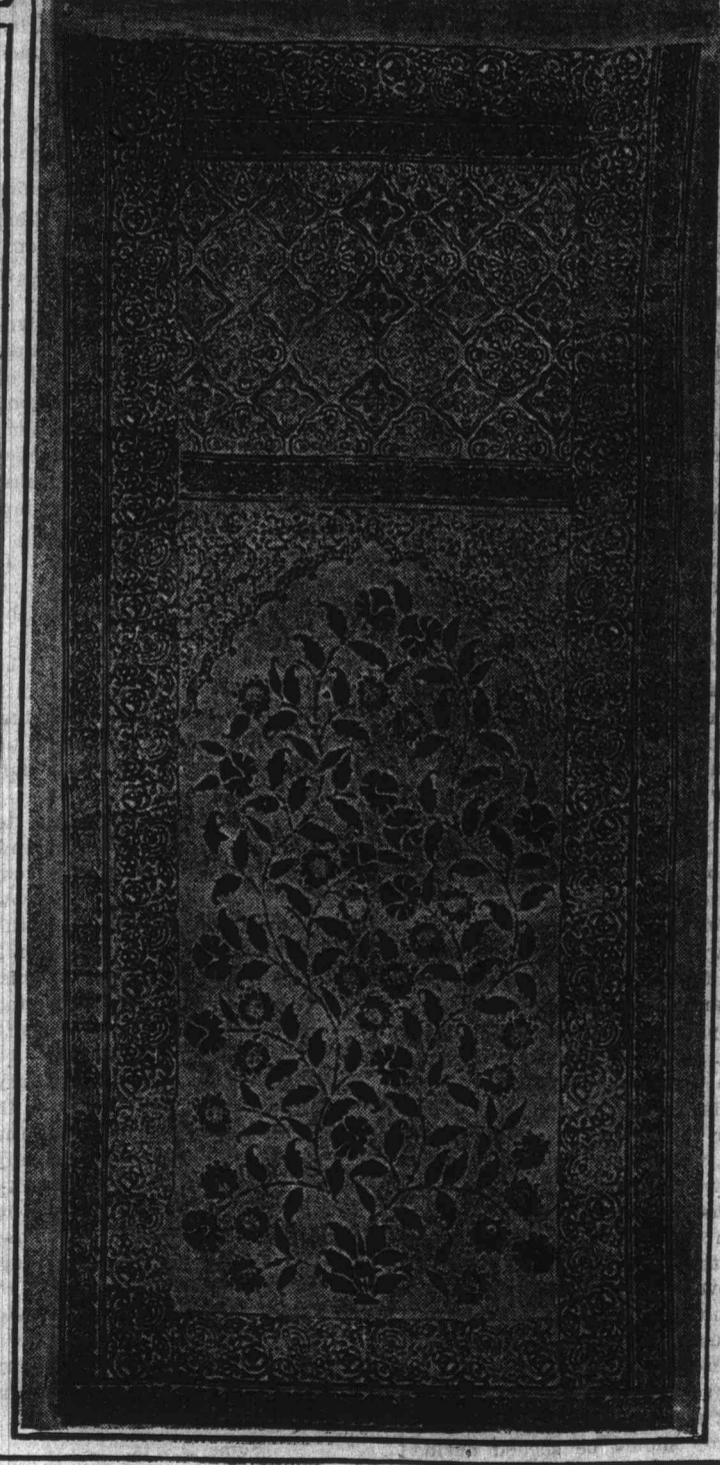
It is the aim, of course, in block printing to press the block on a pad of color and then upon the material, thus getting the precise impression of the design. It is applied in regular intervals over the surface of the textile, and, as may be imagined, the effect is not only highly original but invariably extremely artistic as well.

EVEN a very simple block used with ordinary printing ink will produce the most artistic results, and a set of bed hangings of unbleached muslin done for an old fashioned four poster, recently seen, were simply stunning. And the common red ink of commerce if applied to the same material is capable of wonderfully effective results. Formerly bed spreads and bed hangings were printed in this fashion, and it is not at all uncommon sight to see a square of such a spread framed and hung up in a home where old fashioned things are loved for their artistic as well as practical value.

Naturally the utilization of colors adds tremendously and is productive of much more artistic results. As soon as the block is ready that comes the consideration of the color pad. Here there is still another chance of selection. Cheese cloth in many layers is sometimes used as a foundation for the pad, but, generally speaking, several layers of felt are preferred. Best of all is to select a square of wood quite a bit larger than the block and cover with several thicknesses of felt. This should be packed in place; otherwise it will slide and become annoying. A piece of glass is sometimes used, or even a plate, but



Coloring and Placing Blocks for Printing



India Gairain Design Printed with Wood Blocks

neither is so well liked as the wood for the foundation. Over the pad the color is spread. The wood block is pressed into the color and stamped quickly and firmly on the material. A different pressure will be needed according to the quality of the material used. A light pressure is given a thin material and a firm impression such a fabric as burlap or crash. In fact, the latter frequently must be hammered in order to receive a perfect impression both as to line and color.

In the classes at the Y. W. C. A., where some of the best block printing in the city is done by the students. The color is mixed in precisely the same way with gum tragacanth or dextrine and the pad is done away with.

There is a trick in preparing the fabric for printing, for it must be first absolutely free from creases so that the design shall be printed evenly. Some girls take an old ironing board and lay over it several pieces of cloth, over which the fabric to be printed is tacked. The depth of material aids in obtaining a correct impression and transfers the paint more evenly to the goods. It is always advisable to take advantage of whatever aids are available, such as using pins to guide the eye in placing the design correctly. Should one block be placed out of align-

ment it will be apt to spoil the whole pattern. In printing stamp quickly and firmly.

THIS sort of work is practical, for the reason that if done in oils the bureau covers, cushion covers and the like may be laundered—if carefully done—without injuring the design. A set of curtains done by a young girl which is pictured in the illustration gives an idea of what may be accomplished in block printing by experts in the art. In this case the blocks were of several sizes and shapes, and as there is a block for every color, it can readily be seen what exquisite results can be obtained. The curtains are quite as handsome as any that are imported, and though the preparation of the blocks meant a good deal of work, once cut they can be used indefinitely. The adaptation of designs in another interesting feature, for a girl of ingenuity can pick up pretty patterns almost anywhere if she uses her

eyes and is clever with tracing paper. As a matter of fact, it does not require talent or genius, simply a little dexterity in manual movements and the stick-to-itiveness to persevere to the end.

Bed covers, bed spreads, cushion covers and divan covers, kimonos, the scarf shawls so popular of late and a thousand and one dainty things for household and personal wear can be decorated in block printing. And if a girl is possessed of really artistic taste, she can go further and copy a scene, a landscape on to a block, touch it up with the proper coloring and make the impression on rice paper and she will have a most charming Japanese print, broad and impressionistic in scheme perhaps, but a truly effective thing that she will not hesitate to hang on the wall or frame it in passepartout fashion for a friend. It is the coming craft and another year will see the number of workers in it not only doubled but trebled.

FURS FOR THE SCHOOL GIRL. **E**VEN if strictest economy must be practised in all other departments of her outfit, a girl should make every effort to procure a pretty set of furs. An old suit will look wonderfully better if good furs are worn with it, while for afternoon a smart hose and muff of white fox or lynx fur will often make a simple tailor costume suitable for the most elaborate wear a school girl could want.

White furs may not be so fashionable for the grown-ups this year, but for young girls nothing is so much in vogue. The collar piece should be quite wide and flat, unless one large single animal be worn and the muff be wide and flat to correspond. Instead of plain satin to line a fur collar shirred or tucked chiffon cloth is generally used this year, and in the muff, too, is seen at each opening a narrow ruching of chiffon.

For school wear a small fur tie is excellent. It is warm and looks trim and neat with a severe coat collar. Mink and brown caracul and brown squirrel are attractive made up in this way. The muffs for this style of collar should not be too large. For school wear it is a mistake to have costly furs, for no fur can stand steady usage day in day out without quickly becoming shabby. A school girl, of course, should never wear pointed toes, but even lynx or caracul may measure easily 14 by 12 inches without being at all conspicuous. The long

FURS FOR THE SCHOOL GIRL

haired furs look even larger when made up, although in actual dimensions they are not generally as large as those formed with furs of short haired animals.

What to do with old fur pieces is often quite a problem. Any kind of work on fur is sure to be most expensive, the price for renovating a muff or stole being often well in excess of the original cost. A long stole or flat collar and even frequently a round box can generally be patched up and attached directly to the collar of the jacket of the walking suit.

The new style of opening so far down has brought into great popularity the fur collar fastened directly to the coat. Certainly this fashion is a deliciously warm one, but without the fur collar nothing is more miserably cold in midwinter than the jacket fastened but a few inches above the waist line. By attaching an old stole in this way the worn part of the fur can be dispensed with altogether. Collar and revers on the coat should be finished beneath the fur piece, so that if at any time it is preferred not to wear the fur it can be removed and the coat still be ready for use.

Frequently a fur collar is attached to the coat by clips, or is simply basted on, so that it can be changed from one garment to another, and a coat worn at one time with attached collar, at another with a long fur muff.

From a muff too shabby for further use in its original capacity can be converted into a most attractive small hat for skating, motoring, or, if combined with cloth or velvet, for regular school wear. One small hat will be found of inestimable comfort as a change from the wide brimmed felt that is so conspicuous at the moment in schoolgirl fashions.

Many lovely and artistic articles, such as book covers, picture frames, etc., can be made of old pieces of old brocade or silk combined with bronze braid, and among the other things suitable for Christmas gifts are the doll work bags described in a few Sundays ago. Writing boards covered with brocade or chintz, with pockets for paper, pens and so on. Small felt lace candle and lamp shades are also always acceptable.

PRACTICAL TALKS BY THE APRIL GRANDMOTHER

WHAT a pity that those girls stand so awkwardly!" sighed the April Grandmother, as through her lognettes she surveyed several rows of white garbed graduates who were about to receive their sheepskins. "Every one of these might have been made erect and graceful had a small portion of the time that they have been daily devoting to logic or psychology been used to train them how to stand close to a wall in such a way that the back, head and feet would form a straight line against it—a method which tends to straighten the shoulders, force forward the chest and upraise the chin. Then by resting the weight of the body on the balls of the feet, keeping the knees straight and the abdomen flat, the posture cannot fail to be graceful.

"Some girls appear to stand awkwardly because they have round shoulders," explained the April Grandmother. "That misfortune may be overcome by persevering in the practice of touching the elbows behind the back. Of course, this exercise is not easy just at first, but it is the best possible for straightening the shoulders and is especially commended to the stout

FURS FOR THE SCHOOL GIRL

girl, as it will certainly make her supple and will probably lengthen her waist line.

"That plump little girl on the back row," continued the April Grandmother, waving her fan in the direction of a graduate who appeared to be about four feet square, "is taking one of the best means for improving her standing position, as in here efforts to see over the heads of those in front of her she has raised herself high her toes and is stretching her neck upward."

"The most common fault to which school girls are prone is that of placing more weight on one foot than on the other while standing. This attitude not only makes the hips look uneven but it is injurious to the feet. The best method of overcoming it is to make a daily practice of walking about with a dish of water balanced upon the head. I do not pretend that this is an easy thing to do, but certain it is that the girl who acquires this gymnastic accomplishment cannot fail to stand erectly, and if she continues its practice she will retain a graceful bearing years after she has forgotten the principal events of her graduation day."

Girls' Christmas Presents. **N**OW is the time of year when the girl with many friends and a small allowance begins to think of Christmas presents. So many pretty as well as ex-

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