

Just Arrived

An excellent line of Men's and Boy's Suits, Old Coats and Pants with prices that will suit you.

Walk Over Shoes

Our fall and winter stock of famous Walk Over Shoes is here.

Dress Goods

Full line of Dress Goods at Bargain Prices

Let us Suit you

H. S. ALLEN & Co., Ltd.
Department Store

The Cahoon

Southern Alberta's most up-to-date hotel
CARDSTON - - - ALBERTA

The Alberta Drug & Book Co.

Limited
LETHBRIDGE - - - AND - - - CARDSTON
Everything in—
DRUGS, STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS
FISHING TACKLE, KODAKS and Supplies.
Quality first, Price next

PEOPLE'S MEAT MARKET

Wm. Wood & Co. have taken over the above market, and will supply customers with the best meat at fair prices.

Fresh Fish, Poultry and Game in season.

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF CAHOON HOTEL.

On and after Oct. 1st. we shall occupy the addition, now being used by Dr. Brant in the present building, and will still continue our private banking business.

We pay 5 per cent interest on Savings Deposits and Compound Quarterly
C. E. SNOW & Co.
BANKERS.

Another Bank at Cardston

Cardston, Sept. 12.—The importance of Cardston as a business centre is gradually being recognized by the commercial world. This is evidenced by the fact that the Bank of Montreal will open up a branch here by October 1st.

Negotiations to this end have been under way for some time past and on Thursday last, Mr. R. F. Reeve, of Lethbridge, manager for Southern Alberta, came to Cardston and closed the deal, whereby this opening will be effected.

The best business location in the town has been secured—that at present occupied by C. E. Snow and Co. The change will necessitate their removal to the south addition of the same building where they will still continue their private banking business.

No better testimonial of the resources and solidity of Southern Alberta could be asked for by the business world than the fact that the Bank of Montreal, Canada's greatest banking institution should see fit to place its branches right across the line of settlements in the south, Raymond, Magrath and Cardston made a strong trip.

Mr. Wood, now upon the Calgary staff, is expected to be the manager of the new branch. He is acquainted with the south from his former location with the Bank of Montreal at Lethbridge.

Alberta at Toronto Fair

A Calgary man who just returned from the Toronto exhibition says:

"There is no single topic which excites so much attention on the Toronto exhibition grounds as the Alberta Exhibit." I heard people talking about it on the grounds. I saw people in hundreds stop to look it over and question Mr. Richardson. There are other provincial exhibitions, but none are as interesting as the Alberta exhibit." The picture catches the eye—the fenced-up trail and the broad wheat field is very attractive.

Increased Salmon Pack

Victoria, B. C. Sept. 11.—The Salmon pack of British Columbia this year will total 343,608 cases as against 314,074 last year. There was an increase everywhere except Rivers Inlet where there was a falling off of 13,544 cases. The biggest pack was made on the Skeena river. The demand for sockeyes is good and prices satisfactory. An over supply of pinks caused a weak market and low prices for that grade.

The Play To Please All

"The Holy City" has been acclaimed by clergymen of every denomination as the most reverential and dramatically effective of all the Biblical plays. It mirrors the scenes and incidents surrounding the death of the Savior with marvelous realism and moving power and presents to the audience a whole gala of portraits from sacred history, including John, the Baptist, King Herod, Herodias, his unlawful wife, Peter, Andrew, and Judas, the betrayer, Caiaphas, Pontius Pilate, Mary Magdalene and a host of others. Mr. Harold Nelson and an excellent caste of players will interpret the play. Cardston, Oct. 10th, Saturday, remember the date.

High River Defeated

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 13.—The Chipman cup which represents the Polo championship of Western Canada, will find a home for the next twelve months in this city. In the game on Saturday afternoon High River went down to defeat by the score of 6 to 4.

Trip To Cardston a Revelation and a Delight

Best Wheat Seen in Canada

(Lethbridge Herald)

The Commission took their lunch on their cars between Magrath and Cardston. Arriving at the latter place, the Board of Trade had made arrangements for the most extensive and thorough drive of the days programme. The Commission was taken across the St. Mary's River and east to the fine wheat fields of Thomas Woolford, John A. Woolf, Ainscough, etc. It was here, in the field of John A. Woolf, that Mr. Angus McKay of the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, was heard to say: "This is the best crop I have ever seen." W. M. McKillican of the Dominion Seed Branch also confessed that he had never seen a field of grain to equal that of Thomas Woolford. Mr. Henderson, of the Commission, who had assumed the men of a "Doubting Thomas," was observed to throw up his hands and exclaim, "Tis enough. I can now readily believe that these stories of 60 bushels to the acre are not false." One of the company expressed a desire to sit upon "Old Chief" and "taking a genuine good look at this land." Mr. J. W. Woolf was asked to give an estimate of the cost of farming from the breaking

to the delivery to the elevator. Mr. Woolf has a haul of about nine miles. His estimate is as follows: Breaking \$3.50; discing \$2 seed \$1; drilling, 50c; harrowing 25c; cutting \$1; twine, 35c; shocking 50c; threshing \$3.50; hauling \$2.50. This estimate is for a yield of 50 bushels to the acre and land to be nothing but the raw prairie. Of course subsequent crops would not cost as much. It will be observed in passing that Mr. Woolf believes in proper farming and he is willing to gamble that his grain will average 60 bushels to the acre. The visitors were ready to confess that "it certainly looked like it would."

The Commission boarded the train at Raley where a splendid run was made to Lethbridge, the time being less than two hours and a couple of stops being made at Magrath and Raymond. The programme was followed out as closely as possible. Mr. Sage, the enterprising stationer presented the Commission with postcards giving a sketch of the new bridge Messrs. Kevin and Evans of the A. R. and I. were in the company to say nothing of the presence of Mr. Young, the sheriff. King Brothers of Raymond and C. McCarty accompanied the train from that point to Cardston and return. Mr. R. W. Bradshaw, the horseman of Magrath, also accepted an invitation to go to Cardston.

The Liquor Ordinance And Local Option

There has been considerable controversy of late regarding the Liquor License Ordinance in its application to Local Option Districts. Statements, which are both conflicting and confusing, have been made and of course opinions have been diversified. The Star wishes to treat the matter in a fair and impartial manner having regard only for the established law and a desire to enlighten our readers concerning the same.

It will be remembered that a couple of weeks ago, Mr. Hotchkiss, License Inspector of Claresholm, sitting as a Justice of the Peace, heard and determined three local cases under the Liquor License Ordinance and in every case punished the guilty persons to the full extent of the law. Now the questions that have arisen (as a result of these convictions) are: What is considered proof and evidence? Has a License Inspector the right to sit as a Justice of the Peace outside of his District? Does the Act under which these convictions were made—wherein there is no appeal from the Justice's decision—apply to Local Option Districts?

In answer to the first, What is considered proof and evidence? Under the Liquor License Ordinance, if the magistrate hearing the case is satisfied that liquors were "consumed or intended to be consumed, etc." it is proof of sale. It is not necessary that money shall pass, neither is it necessary that the liquor shall be consumed. The Act is very plain in this particular. Here is section 115 of Consolidation: "In proving the sale or disposal, gratuitous or otherwise, or consumption of liquor, for the purpose of any proceeding relative to any offence under this Ordinance it shall not be necessary to show that any money actually passed or any

liquor was actually consumed, if the justice or justices hearing the case is or are satisfied that a transaction in the nature of a sale or other disposal actually took place or that any consumption of liquor was about to take place.

With regard to whether or not a License Inspector has a right to sit as a Justice of the Peace outside of his District. The law is equally plain that he must not sit as a Justice of the Peace within his District. Section 107 of the Act provides that "No member of the Board of License Commissioners or Inspector of Licenses who is a justice shall try and adjudicate upon any complaint for an infraction of any of the provisions of this Ordinance committed within the TERRITORIAL LIMITS FOR WHICH HE IS COMMISSIONER OR INSPECTOR." This would very plainly indicate that the person mentioned would most assuredly have the right to adjudicate upon cases under the Liquor License Act outside of the District in which he is Inspector.

A careful perusal of section 118 b, conclusively proves that it applies to Local Option Districts. This is the section which places the conviction of the Magistrate beyond appeal.

The Liquor License Ordinance may appear to be strong and it is strong. It is not only strong but it is drastic and it was meant to be drastic. There is probably no better Act (outside of absolute Prohibition) anywhere on the top side of the earth. The law is plain and strong and vigorous—a terror to violators when once put in motion. It is one of those Acts the strength and virtue of which we do not appreciate until we "start 'em going." The best way to escape the Liquor License Act is to be free from suspicion for suspicion in this case may very easily lead to conviction.

Keeping Cardston A Dry Community

(Standard, Tofield, Alta.)

W. A. Deyl, chief of the license branch of the Attorney General's department, has returned from a tour of inspection in the southern part of the province, where he succeeded in rounding up several adventurous individuals, who have been engaged in the illicit sale of liquor.

Cardston is a local option district and yet the desire for ardent spirits does not seem to be wholly eradicated.

The fines in each case were \$250 and costs. These are two of the heaviest fines ever imposed in the province. A third case is now pending, to be disposed of on Friday of this week.

When the culprits saw the arm of the law closing in on them, they attempted to retaliate by arresting two of the private detectives of the department on a trumped-up charge of selling liquor without a license. Proceedings resulted in a dismissal of one case and an adjournment was made in the others on account of one of the witnesses not putting in an appearance. It is confidently expected, however that this case will be dismissed.

"It is the determined intention of the license branch," said Mr. Deyl to the Bulletin this morning, "to stamp out any attempt at an illicit liquor trade. These convictions in a local option district and the heavy fines imposed will doubtless have a beneficial effect."

Woolen Mill Starts

The Lethbridge Woolen Mill Co. started up their factory Monday and before the week is out will be running with a full complement of hands. About forty will be employed.

A Rich Strike Near Boundary

Lethbridge, Sept. 15.—Mr. J. H. Van Pelt, of the Reid Mining Co., has just returned from the Mine known as the Van Pelt mine near the boundary line of Alberta on the North fork of Kennedy Creek. He reports having struck a new body of ore very rich in copper and carrying silver and gold, also that there are six veins or more running parallel with one another and meeting on this property. Mr. Van Pelt has always contended that such would be the case and has now proved it by cross cutting the vein on the E. W. Reid claim and striking a vein twenty-one feet wide, with well defined walls—showing very rich ore all through the vein. He is now starting a tunnel on the creek seven hundred feet lower than the cross-cut running on the main vein.

Between the tunnel and the cross-cut he has opened up one of the veins four and a half feet wide for a distance of one hundred and fifty feet on the surface. He is very enthusiastic over his new strike and feels assured in the near future he will open up the greatest copper mine in this section.

The mine is situated thirty-five miles from Cardston, which is the nearest railroad point and through which place the machinery and supplies will be shipped.

Return Of Sifton

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 13.—A rumor is afloat that Hon. Clifford Sifton is to be restored to the Government shortly but without portfolio for the present.

Little Princess Tatters

"AND you've lost your crown again, my daughter?" asked the queen, reprovingly. The princess hung her head. "It was a heavy old thing, anyway, your majesty," she petulantly answered. "and trifles are trifles, so there's no use worrying over such a little matter."

Indeed, there were few matters that the princess did not consider trifling. She liked to romp and indulge in the boyish games of her brothers. Not at all cared she for the pastimes of most little princesses. So that when she carelessly broke the head of her wonderful doll, she said it was a mere trifle, and thought no more about it. When she lost magnificent rings and other jewels, it didn't matter—they weren't of any use in games, you know. And when, in leaving over hedges, she tore her costly silken garments almost into shreds, she wasn't troubled in the least. "Trifles are trifles," said she; "one must think of the more important matters."

But the queen mother didn't agree with her careless little daughter, who had earned the name for the wide of "Princess Tatters." Trifles must be done—and that very soon—unless the princess be altogether spoiled in character.

One day, however, Princess Tatters



"HUNG HER HEAD IN BHAME"

pushed wildly about the royal grounds, crying for every one to help her search for her favorite pony. She had been to the royal stables, and there she was told by a hostler that somehow, the pony had escaped. And now she vowed she would not eat or sleep until the pony was found. All the men about the stable had begun to do her bidding, when the queen issued an order for them to return to their duties, and then, calling to her daughter, she said:

"I cannot permit the men to forsake their work for such a trifle. Trifles are trifles, you know, and there's really no use in bothering about such a small matter."

Princess Tatters bowed her head in shame. "Oh, your majesty," she sobbed, "I know I deserve the punishment for my carelessness; but I do so want my pony. And if you'll have it brought back to me, I'll promise to be Princess Tatters any more. I'll be a neat, tidy, good little princess, and then whisper a word to an attendant. Even the queen reported back for many a safe and sound in the royal stable. The princess was never told, of course, that her pet had been taken on purpose.

But no longer was there occasion for the queen's reproof, and Princess Tatters was forgotten.

A Little Goorkha Warrior

"OH, THAT father were alive and I could learn to be a soldier!"

A deep sigh escaped little Rama. For he was the son of a soldier, a Goorkha warrior who had been killed while aiding the British in their attacks against the savage hill tribes—and a martial spirit had been bequeathed to him.

Rama nestled in the grass that grew thick within the shadow of the hut, and looked reflectively at the snow-capped mountains which seemed to tower immediately above him. But not even the hoary, majestic Himalayas, situated just over his hill and valley, could soothe with their grandeur the chafing restlessness in his soul. He thought to himself: "How could there possibly be hope? Rama was sure that for many years he must help his mother and take care of his little sister. He loved his mother and sister with all his heart, but then the longing to be a soldier was growing day by day. He could only have had time to play 'soldier' with the other brown-skinned lads of the village, perhaps he would not have felt this discontent; but his many duties about the house and the numerous chores he was compelled to do in order to gain a mere pittance for his mother and sister. And then Putal came. Rama and his mother discovered him one morning lying outside their hut, ill and famished. He had been wounded in the army, and had been wandering from place to place. Poor as the little family was, none was more charitable. He was hospitably given shelter in the rude little cottage, and Rama's mother nursed him back to health.

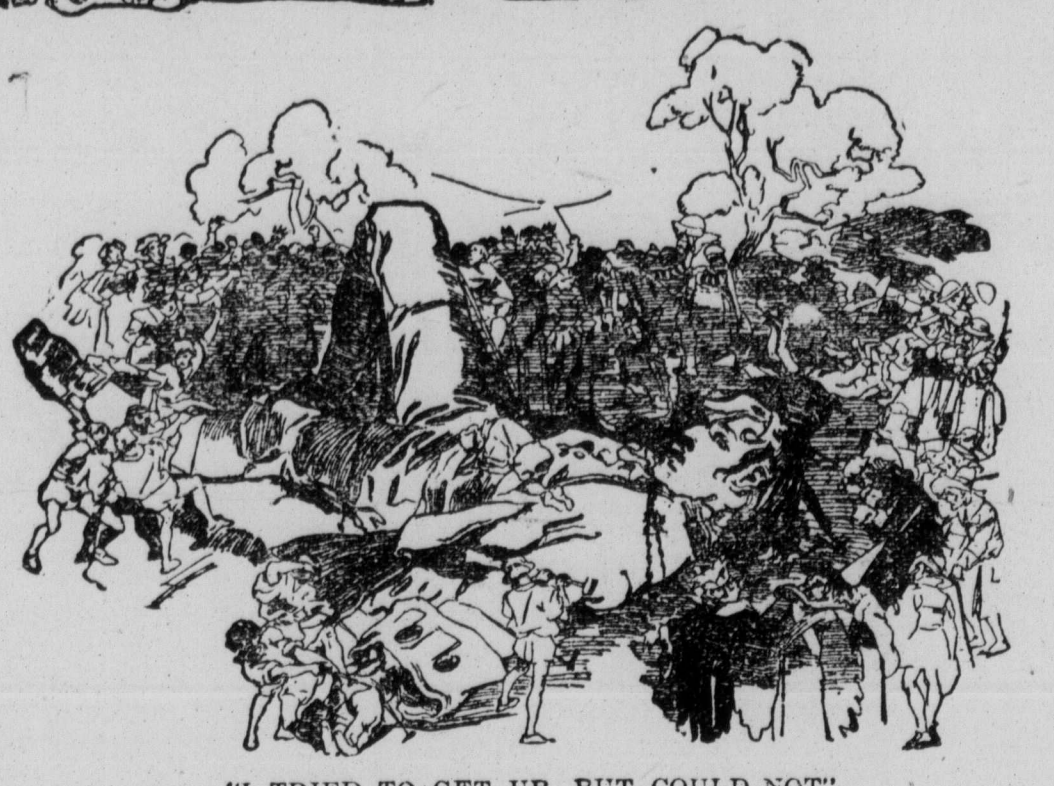
Although Rama's duties were now greatly increased, he minded them not at all. For the old soldier, who was now well enough to be out of bed, spun many a tale of the camp and march. Rama hung upon every word that came from the battered warrior's lips as he told of exciting skirmishes and long, hard campaigns. All of these descriptions of the time when the soldier would be recovered sufficiently to leave the house. Then he meant to ask him about the use of all warlike weapons, and to plead for instruction in their handling.

Long after Putal became well he lingered about the village, assuming many of the tasks Rama was wont to do and intent upon showing his gratitude to Rama's mother for providing her with better living. And he was Rama's companion as well. He obtained all the weapons employed by the Goorkhas and, to the boy's keen delight, taught him the manual of arms. The boy was an apt pupil, and rapidly became proficient.

Now, the lads of the village, as has been suggested, were enthusiastic in their soldier games. They were organized into a little company, each member with his established rank. Uniforms they had, with the round cap worn by British riflemen, and sometimes even small arms. About once a fortnight there was held a meeting, when, after close competition, election of officers was held.

At the next election

Gulliver in Lilliput



"I TRIED TO GET UP, BUT COULD NOT"

(Adapted from "Gulliver's Travels" by Dean Swift, telling of Gulliver's adventures among the tiny folk of Lilliput.)

WHEN I was scarcely more than a boy I joined the crew of the good ship Antelope, bound for the East.

We had not sailed very far before the ship ran on a rock and sank. Six of the crew and myself manned the life-boat, but before long a great wave upset us, and what became of those on the ship and the men who were with me I can never tell, for I never saw any of them again.

I was young and strong, and could swim well, and was able finally to reach the shore, but I was so tired that I threw myself down on the shore and fell at once into a deep sleep.

When I awoke I tried to get up, but strange noises all around me, but could not see their source, as I lay flat on my back, and could only look up.

By and by I felt something moving on my left leg, and then on my breast, and at last on my chin. I looked down as far as I could and saw, standing there, a little man not more than half a foot high. All at once I felt at least 1200 of the same little men running all over me. I gave one loud roar and they all ran back in fright. I lay all this time in great pain, and tried hard to get loose.

After a time I broke the strings that held my left arm and hair, and thus was able to turn around, but the small men ran off so fast I could not seize any of them. I heard one of them call out something, but the words were strange to me.

All at once I felt a lot of darts stick in my hands and face. They felt like sharp pins. The little men soon stopped when they found that I did not move. Then one of their chiefs made a long speech, but I did not know one word he said. By signs I let him know I was half dead with hunger, and many of the little men got very busy and soon had built steps up to my mouth, and they all ran back in fright. I lay all this time, each with a dish full of meat. There were legs and loins of lamb, but

put, the country of these little men. It took a long train of mules to drag me along. They had a row of guards on each side of me. Half of them carried lights, and half bows and darts to shoot at me if I tried to stir. The king and all his court came to meet us.

We stopped before an old church, which was the biggest place they had in their whole land, and here I was to live. The gate was four feet high and two feet wide, so I was just able to creep through it. They chained me here with what seemed to be lit-tle watch chains.

Great crowds of the small men came to look at me. The chains were long enough to allow me to stand up and to walk a few steps.

They were very much frightened



"MARCHED AT THE HEAD OF THE TROOPS"

edge. Deftly whirling it, Rama cast it at one of the stakes. The head of the stick was cut off as nicely as you please. And, in succession, Rama cut off the head of each stake.

Amazed at his dexterity and knowledge, the lads crowded about Rama, patted him upon the back, and enthusiastically showered compliments upon him.

Next time a body of troops passed through the village, the little company of Goorkha lads marched in front, as was their usual custom. But at their head was a new captain, a keen-eyed lad with a proud, dignified bearing every inch a soldier, you would have said. It was Rama!

when they saw me on my feet, and kept well out of my reach. I was very kind to all who came near me, and I hoped they would soon let me free. I would lie down and let five or six of them dance on my hand, and the boys and girls would play hide-and-seek in my hair.

One day they set me free when I told them that I would obey their king and not leave their country.

The girls made shirts for me. I would lie down on the ground while they took my measure. They put a cord around my thumb to see how big it was, for, they said, twice around the thumb is once round the waist. One hundred tailors made me some new suits. I had 200 cooks to cook my food, and they lived in little huts which they built around my house. Each cook made me two plates of food.

One of their pails of water was not much of a drink, and a round of beef was just large enough to make three bites. I could take up twenty or thirty of their chickens on the end of my knife. The lords and ladies came to see me eat, and for a while they thought I was a wonderful sight.

But one day I saw the man who took care of the king's gold glance at me with a sour look, for I ate more than usual. I held him in my hand near my ear, and he said:

"The king wishes you to do an act of great use to him. A fleet will soon come to fight us from the island, Belfucuc. The two states of Lilliput and Belfucuc have been at war for years. The king knows your strength, and trusts that you will help him."

I told him that I would do all I could,

and started off to capture the enemy's fleet.

When I came up to the fleet, the foe shot many darts at me, and these stuck in my hands and face. I went on with my work, though, and in spite of the darts I cut all the chains about the ships. When the enemy saw their whole fleet move off in a row, they set up a scream of rage.

When I had got out of their reach I stood still to look at the darts that stuck in my hands and face. Then I fastened a rope to the ships, and taking the other end of the rope, started off for Lilliput.

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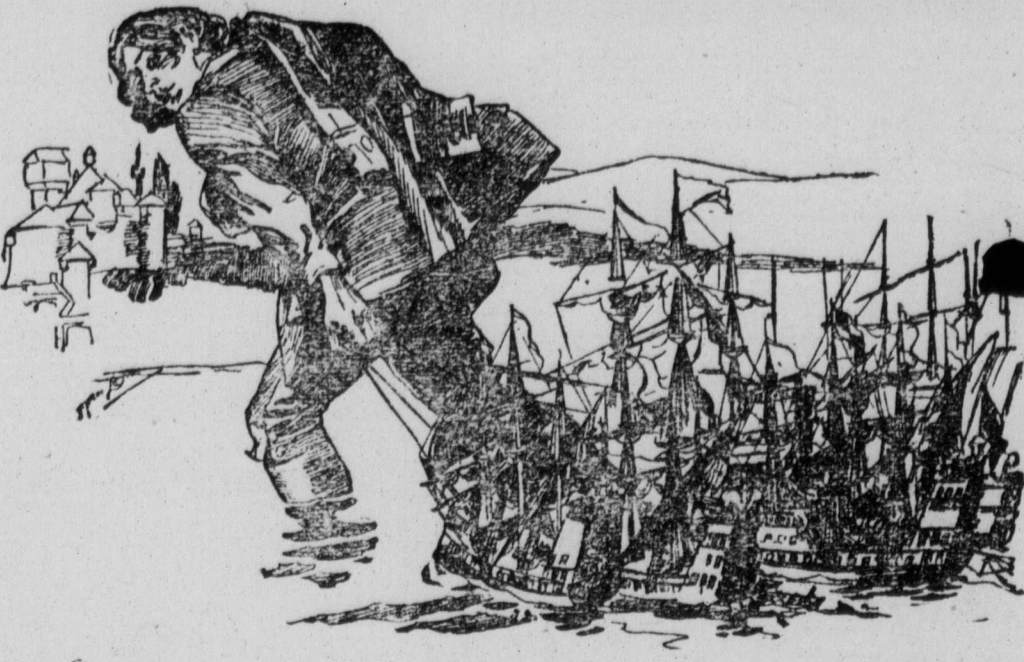
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Humpty Dumpty



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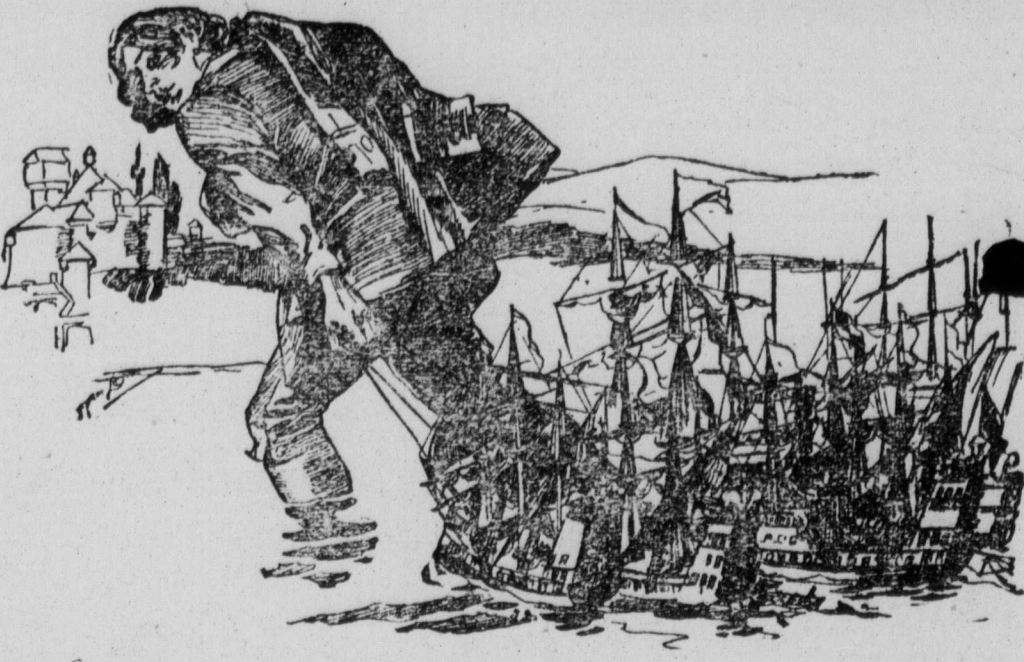
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When I had got out of their reach I stood still to look at the darts that stuck in my hands and face. Then I fastened a rope to the ships, and taking the other end of the rope, started off for Lilliput.

Granny's Cottage



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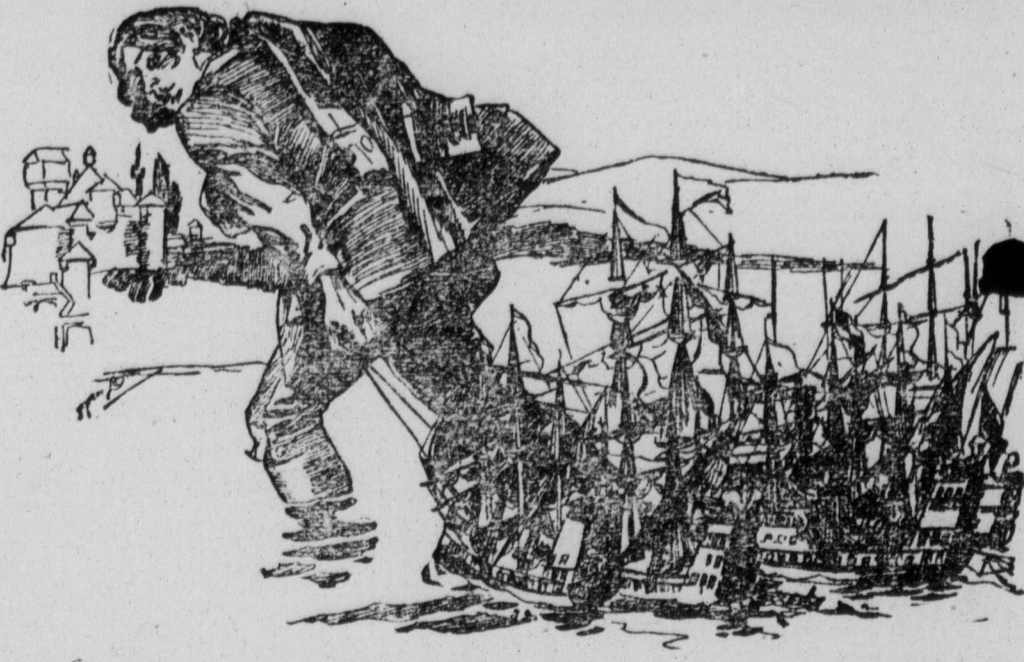
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The Man With the Stony Glare



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TO PREVENT A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills When the First Symptoms are Noticed and Save Yourself Much Suffering

Are you troubled with pallor, loss of spirits, waves of heat passing over the body, shortness of breath after slight exertion, a peculiar skipping of the heart beat, poor digestion, cold hands or feet, or a feeling of weight and fullness? Do not make the mistake of thinking that these are diseases in themselves and be satisfied with relief for the time being.

This is the way that the nerves give warning that they are breaking down. It means that the blood has become impure and that it cannot carry enough nourishment to the nerves to keep them healthy and able to do their work.

There is only one way to prevent the final breakdown of the nerves and the more serious diseases which follow. The blood must be made rich, red and pure. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this promptly and effectively. Every dose of this medicine helps make new blood and strengthens the weak or worn-out nerves.

Mrs. David J. Tapley, Fredericton, N. B., was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills after suffering from nervous breakdown, which resulted in partial paralysis of the face. She says: "The trouble came on quite gradually, and at the outset I did not pay much attention to it. Then it grew more serious, and there was a general breakdown of the nervous system, followed by partial paralysis of the face, one side being completely drawn out of shape. I was under a doctor's care for a couple of months, and one treatment after another was tried without benefit. By this time I was confined to my room, and the doctor told me he could not cure me. Almost in despair I was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The improvement was slow, but the building up of a run-down nervous system naturally is slow. Slowly but surely this medicine did its work, and after a time I was able to again come down stairs. From that on the improvement was much more rapid and now I am as well as ever I was in my life. My friends look upon my cure as almost miraculous. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me what the best medical treatment failed to do—they brought me back good health."

It is the blood building, nerve restoring power in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that enable them to cure such troubles as anaemia, rheumatism, the after-effects of a gripe, indigestion, neuritis, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, and the secret ailments of girlhood and womanhood. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE PLOUGHING SEASON

OBSERVANCE OF THE OPENING IN DIFFERENT REGIONS.

The Romans Regarded the Seasons With Reverence—Certain Days to Plough in India.

The first farmers deemed it necessary to propitiate certain powers before they ploughed and planted and to this end instituted elaborate agricultural festivals and ceremonies. The formal inauguration of the ploughing season is very ancient and still is observed in some parts of the world.

Among the Romans, by the institution of religious festivals connected with agriculture, the seasons came to be regarded with a sort of sacred reverence. Before the old Roman put the plough into the ground he went to the temple of the goddess of earth, Tellus, one of whose priests performed certain propitiatory rites. Vergil in his "Georgics" advises the Roman husbandman to observe the signs in heaven according to the crop he desires to produce. The time to plough for flax, barley and the sacred poppy was when "Balanice has equalized the hours of day and sleep and halves the world exactly between light and shade. When Taurus ushers in the year with his gilded horns and Sirius sits facing the threatening bull is time for beans; for wheat and rye the Pleiads should hide themselves from your eyes with the dawn. Many have begun before Maria sets, but the desired crop has baffled them with engorged ears." But first of all the poet advises the farmer to "honor the gods and offer sacrifices to Ceres."

CUSTOMS OF INDIA. In India there are certain days when it is unlawful to plough. Mother Earth is supposed to sleep six days in every month, and on such days she refuses to be disturbed in her slumber. In northwest India the cultivator employs a pundit to select an auspicious

BENEATH THE COLD LACE

time for the commencement of ploughing. Great secrecy is observed in some places the time selected is in the night, in others daybreak is the customary time.

The pundit goes to a field, taking a brass drinking vessel and a branch of the sacred mango tree, which is efficacious in frightening away evil spirits that may haunt the field. Prithivi, the broad world, and Seshu Naga, the great snake which supports the world, are supposed to be propitiated and reconciled by this ceremony. The pundit satisfies himself as to the given year in which the great snake is lying for it occasionally moves about a little to ease itself of the great burden of the broad world which it carries. The pundit then marks off an imaginary line, five (a lucky number) clods of earth are thrown up and water is sprinkled in the trench five times with the sacred mango bush to insure productivity. Caution must be exercised lest the charm be broken and prospective fortune impeded. The farmer must remain secluded during the following day, no salt must be eaten, no money, grain or fire given away.

Among the Karmas, before ploughing, the farmer makes a burnt offering of butter and molasses in his own field and again at

THE VILLAGE SHRINE. The Chinese begin ploughing on the first day of their solar year. Anciently the rites which were celebrated by the Chinese at ploughing time were elaborate but rationalistic. Sovereigns eliminated one expensive religious rite after another until nothing was left except the imperial act of homage to heaven and earth and agriculture in the ceremonial ploughing.

The Siamese observe a rite called Baakua about the middle of May, which is preliminary to the ploughing season, and is not proper for one to plough until the ceremony is over. The court astrologers determine the time for it. On the day fixed by them the Minister of Agriculture, who is always a prince or nobleman of high rank, goes with procession to a piece of ground some distance from the capital. Where the festivities are to take place a new plough to which a pair of buffaloes are yoked is in readiness, decorated with flowers and leaves.

The minister guides the plough over the field closely watched by the spectators, who are especially interested in the length and folds of the silk of his lower garments, because the prosperity of the season and its characteristics, wet or dry, are to be predicted from these as he follows the plough. If the robes rise above his knees there will be disastrous rains. If it falls below the ankles there will be a drought. If the folds reach midway between knee and ankle the season will be prosperous.

After a proper number of furrows have been turned old women stiff with different herbs in them and the bulls are released from the yoke and allowed to feed upon the seeds. The grain which the animals eat most freely will be scarce next harvest and that which they refuse to take

WILL BE ABUNDANT. The Germans anciently had a before ploughing ceremonial. Sods were cut from the four corners of the field. Upon these were laid oil, honey and barn milk branches of every kind of tree except oak and beech and of all name known as herbs save burrs. The whole were sprinkled then with holy water. The four turfs were then carried to the church and placed green side toward the altar. Four masses were said over them and they were returned to their places before sunset. Then spells were spoken and unknown seed, bought of beggars, placed on the plough. The first furrow was ploughed with "Hail Earth, Mother of Men, etc." From meal of every kind a large loaf was kneaded with milk and baked and laid under the first furrow.

The following curious custom is recorded by J. Owen Dorsey in his monograph on the sociology of the Omaha Indians:

In the spring when the grass comes up there is a council or tribal assembly held to which a feast is given by the head of the Hanga gene. After they decide that planting time has come and at command of the Hanga man a cry is sent through the villages. He wears a robe with hair outside and cries as he goes, "They do, indeed, say that you will dig the ground! Hallo! He carries sacred corn, which has been shelled and to each household he gives two or three grains, which are mixed with the seed corn of the household."

After this it is lawful for the people to dig up the soil and plant their crops.

CHILD'S SEVERE BURNS. Healed by Zam-Buk. The little girl of Mrs. Lewis Best of Carlisle P. O., recently fell against the stove and burned her forehead very badly. Mrs. Best says: "The burn was about the size of a fifty-cent piece and was near the bone. It made my little girl's eye swell till it almost shut and then she got cold in it. It began to run matter very badly, and I could not stop it, although I bathed it with every night and morning. At last I sent for some Zam-Buk which soon stopped the matter and very quickly healed the wound. I have never seen a burn heal so quickly, and I am sure Zam-Buk has no equal for curing cuts, or burns."

Every home needs Zam-Buk! All diseases of the skin quickly yields to it. All drug stores and stores 50 cents a box.

PRECAUTIONARY. The sexton of a negro church was closing the windows one windy Sunday morning during service when he was beckoned to the side of a young negress, the widow of a certain Thomas.

"Why is she shuffling does winders, Mr. Jones?" she demanded in a hoarse whisper. "De air in dis church is suffocatin' now!"

"It's de minister's orders," replied the sexton, obstinately. "It's a cold day, Mis' Thomas, an' we ain't goin' to take no chance of losin' any o' dem lambs o' dis fold while dere's a big debt overhangin' dis church."

PRESIDENTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

African Savagery and Fetishism Still Hold Sway in the Black Republic.

When I landed at Port-au-Prince, on the first of several visits to Hayti and Santo Domingo, I was met on the wharf by a most imposing personage in a cocked hat, gold laced coat, and scarlet breeches, writes Claude Blake in the London Mail. He was only a customs officer, but he looked like the commander-in-chief at least. Alas his coat was ragged and torn beneath the gold lace, his enormous black feet were innocent of boots, and he was pathetically eager for a tip.

He was typical of the tinseled squallor of the Black Republic—that mockery of civilization where African savagery and fetishism are venerated over by a little French polish and plenty of gold lace.

WHOLESALE MURDERER. For generations past the Haytian Presidents have "waded through bloodshed to a throne," and ruled by sword. Christophe, who made himself "Emperor" and created an aristocracy of negro dukes and marquises was a monster of incredible depravity. He murdered men, not singly, but literally by thousands. Nassage-Sagat was fond of clearing the streets of Port-au-Prince with grape-shot. President Ulysses Heurieux, a negro dock-laborer from Jeanneaux, who made himself ruler of Santo Domingo, calmly told me at dinner one evening in 1897 that he had shot his own brother.

"He was plotting against me," he explained. "I asked him to dinner and gave him of the best dishes. Then, after we had finished the coffee and liqueurs, a file of soldiers came in to read him off to execution. He tried to draw a revolver, but I was too quick for him and shot him first."

HE IS IGNORANT AND BRUTAL. I was in Hayti during the chaos of revolutions out of which the present president, Nord Alexis, emerged into supreme power. He is an ignorant, brutal, senseless negro with absolutely no qualifications for his position except a bulldog courage, which has made him popular with the army. On the day he proclaimed himself president he shot four political opponents in cold blood in Port-au-Prince.

The sanctity of the foreign legations was tested most remarkably at the fall of Simon Sam, who was president before Alexis. He got to the French Legation in the nick of time. The mob for days, believing, rightly or wrongly, that he had looted the treasury and got the money with him. Yet they dared not profane the legation, and the French Charge d'affaires escorted him to a French steamer in peace.

The handful of whites who run businesses or plantations in the Black Republic have suffered terribly in recent years, for Alexis has encouraged their plunder and maltreatment. But they have hung on to their investments in the hope that the United States will assume control over the country, as it did a few years ago over the finances of Santo Domingo. President Rousselle has threatened this in no uncertain language several times.

BABY'S TEETHING TIME IS A TROUBLOUS TIME

When baby is teething the whole household is upset. The tender little gums are inflamed and swollen, the poor little child suffers and often cries day and night, weaning the mother out and keeping the rest of the family on edge. In the homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used there is no such worry. The Tablets allay the inflammation, soothe the irritation and bring the teeth through painlessly. Mrs. S. Williams, St. Joseph, Ont., says: "My first baby suffered terribly when cutting her teeth and the doctor could do nothing for her. I got a box of Baby's Own Tablets and they did her so much good that I cannot say enough in their favor. You may be sure that I always keep the Tablets in the house now." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25c. per box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHY? "Why do they call it leap year, anyhow?" "Because the men are kept on the jump dodging the dear old girls, I guess."

After a self-made man finishes the job he closes the factory.

After a girl baby gets too big to play with her toes she begins to flirt.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Drugists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. BROWN'S signature is on each box. 25c.

"Waiter, these are very small oysters." "Yes, sir." "And they don't appear to be fresh, either." "Then it's lucky they're small, ain't it, sir?"

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five cents.

FATHER'S DODGE. A father was lecturing his young hopeful upon the evils of staying out late at night and getting up late in the morning. "You will never amount to anything," he continued, "unless you turn over a new leaf. Remember that the early bird catches the worm." "How about the worm, father?" inquired the young man. "Wasn't he rather foolish to get up so early?" "My son," said the father, solemnly, "that worm hadn't been to bed all night; he was in his way home."

The Pember Store

A SPECIAL SALE DURING ALTERATIONS. 18 INCH Natural Wavy Switches in brown shades only \$3.15 Please send Cash with order. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. The Pember Store 127-129 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, - ONT.

NEXT. A sentimental poet writes: "How can I meet my darling?" After some deliberation over the question we have come to the conclusion that he can meet her by approaching her from an opposite direction.

Signals of Danger—Have you lost your appetite? Have you a coated tongue? Have you an unpleasant taste in the mouth? Does your head ache and have you dizziness? If so, your stomach is out of order and you need medicine. But you do not like medicine. He that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer, but under the circumstances the wise man would procure a box of Parnele's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

ABOUT ANONYMOUS LETTERS. About the meanest thing on earth is the person who writes anonymous letters, unless it be the person who receives and pays any attention to them.

WHAT CAUSES HEADACHE. From October to May, Golds are the most prevalent cause of Headache. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes cause. E. W. Grove on box 25c.

A pompous manufacturer of machinery was showing a stranger over his factory. "Fine piece of work, isn't it?" he said, when they were looking at a very ingenious machine. "Yes," said the visitor, "but you cannot hold a candle to the goods we are turning out." "Indeed!" said the chagrined manufacturer, "and what is your line?" "Gunpowder," was the reply.

ITCH, Mange Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious itch on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wel-ford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

"Billy Green's nothing but a coward." "Is he?" "Yes I called him a coward right to his face, I did, an' he didn't dast say nuthin'." "Then he is a coward." "You bet he is. An' the next time I call him a coward I'll say it right out loud, so's he can hear it."

IT LAYS A SHILLING HAND ON PAIN.—For pains in the joints and limbs and for rheumatic pains, neuralgia and lumbago, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is without a peer. Well rubbed in, the skin absorbs it and it quickly and permanently relieves the affected part. Its value lies in its magic property of relieving pain from the body, and for that good quality it is prized.

They were returning from the spelling bee. "Mr. Spoonamore," she said, "why did you miss that easy word?" You spelled "honour" with a "u." "I know it," he answered. "The feeling came over me all at once that I just couldn't get along without 'u,' Miss Daisy. With which old, old story he won her.

It is astonishing to find how far a few gallons of water will go to make a house look fresh and sunny. Everybody should see the fine color cards with suggestions for painting and the stock carried by your dealer. Write A. Ramsay & Son Co., Montreal, for sack of Souvenir Picture Post Cards of Homes.

Prospective Employer—"Your parents tell you something when they died, did they not?" Boy—"Oh, yes, sir." Employer—"And what did they leave you, my boy?" Boy—"An orphan, sir."

A SKIN THAT BURNS WITH eczema, and is covered with eruptions that discharge a thin fluid, may be made smooth and slightly with Weaver's Cream. But this external remedy should be used in conjunction with Weaver's Syrup.

Lady Visitor—"That new girl of yours seems very nice and quiet." Mistress of the House—"Yes, she's very quiet. She doesn't even disturb the dust when she's cleaning the room."

There is nothing equal to Mother Gray's Worm Expeller for de-stroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

THEY REALLY BELIEVE IT. Some people cling to the old-fashioned idea that a man must be a genius if he goes about with uncombed hair.

Washington is practically the only capital city in the world which has no stumps. Berlin has none of the squalid areas which disgrace London.



WANTED

Our readers to note that the celebrated French remedy, PANGO, which has been and is sold under a guarantee—that in cases where the outward application, as directed, fails to relieve pain, moneys paid will be refunded—still stands. In no case, notwithstanding the large and increasing sale, has a refund been asked for. Recommended for neuralgia, headache, rheumatism, gout, catarrhal colds, stiff joints, etc. Ask your druggist for a sample and do not accept a substitute. You will be pleased with it. Price 25 and 50 cents.

The Pango Company, Toronto or wholesale Lyman, Knox & Clarkson, Limited, Toronto. Lyman Bros. & Co., Montreal, Toronto.

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE CO. Ltd.,

If you want a Canoe, Skiff or launch for the Summer write us. We build them all and can supply a launch complete or half only, and you can install your own motor. When you buy a Canoe, Skiff or launch that bears the stamp of the Peterborough Canoe Co's.

TRAINING HIM. Ascum—I saw you punishing your boy to-day. What was it all about? Popley—I caught him in a lie. Ascum—Oh well, you can't expect a boy to tell the truth all the time. Popley—No, but when he doesn't tell the truth I want him to be brought enough not to be caught at it.

The Most Popular Pill.—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parnele's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any fictitious claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor gripe, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases.

HELPS. A girl seldom has occasion to cry for help when a young man kisses her—probably because he is liable to help himself.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. FAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

TEMPTING FATE. "Dost thou hear that?" asked the fair maid. There was a sound of a heavy step. "Is that father, doctor, boy?" "Yes, he is." "You mean he," corrected the lower. "As you like," said the maid, "but this is no time for entomological distinctions."

SEWING MACHINE BARGAINS. real ones at Singer stores. Buy here and deal with the manufacturer. The Singer Company is permanent and responsible; its representatives are always honest to care for Singer, and Wheeler & Wilson machines. Look for the Red Star Sewing Machine Co., Manning Chambers, Toronto. Any lady having used any make of sewing machine for 6 years or more write Singer Sewing Machine Co., Manning Chambers, Toronto for a beautiful set of ten souvenir pictures of Ontario. Free for asking.

He—"Did you hear me singing under your window last night? I hope your father didn't hear it?" She—"Yes, he did; but you needn't worry, he thought it was the cat."

DO NOT ALLOW yourself to become alarmed because you have lost your appetite and are losing flesh, but commence taking "Purrosin" the best tonic. It will build you up quickly.

Life Insurance Examiner—"Of what did your father die, Pat?" Pat—"I don't know, doctor; but I'm sure it was nothing serious."

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints, who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If attacked do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery & Cholera medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly, and thoroughly subdues the pain and disease.

DUEL WITH WAX BULLETS. The World's Noted Expert Shots to Meet in London. Arrangements are being made in London, England, by a number of the world's deadliest revolver shots for giving a public exhibition of the "sport" of dueling on July 13 and 14 next, in connection with the Olympic games in London.

Walter Winans, the champion revolver shot of the world, whose sideboards and tables at Surrenden Park, his Kenilworth seat, gleam beneath the trophies he has won as marksman, is at the head of this novel departure in public entertainments. He has secured the enthusiastic cooperation of many of his fellow-members of the Pistolet Club, which, as he said recently, comprises all the greatest revolver-shots and all the duelists. "The public duels will be fought every day in every detail as though they were private affairs of honor, only that the bullets will be of wax, which will explode as soon as they touch their object. All the conventional ceremony connected with dueling will be carried

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BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
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to hear from owner having
A GOOD FARM
for sale. Not particular about location.
Please give price and description, and reason for selling. State when possession can be had. Will deal with owners only.
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Send us your name and address for a free copy of
Jewelry to sell at wholesale each. When sold send us the \$1.00 and we will send you three TWO GOLD RINGS. We trust you with the Jewelry and will send it all chargeless. Send us your name and address.
STAR MFG. CO., 44 Bay St., TORONTO, E. T. U.S.A.

FREE BOOK
"HOW THE BANK WAS SAVED"
Tell how a young man saved the bank by a wise investment. Every stock buyer and investor should read this book. Not for sale. Sent free on request. Your name on a postal will bring it. Write to-day
W. W. BAILEY
351 Railway Exchange Bldg., Denver, Colo.

A. J. PATTISON & COMPANY
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS
33 SCOTT STREET, TORONTO
PHONE M 1311
Stocks bought and sold on New York, Boston, Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges for cash or margin.
Orders for Cobalt Stocks executed on Toronto Mining Exchange or Boston and New York curb for cash.
PRIVATE WIRES.
Correspondents—Chas. Head & Co., members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchange.

through. There will be seconds, the paces will be solemnly measured, the duelists will take their stand back to back, and on the word being given, will wheel around and fire—that is to say, they must fire before three seconds are counted.

"There will be just enough risk in these duels to make them exciting, though not really dangerous," said Mr. Winans. "A little too heavy a charge of powder might cause the bullet to penetrate slightly, and no doubt most of the duelists will protect their persons. I do not think I shall wear any protection myself, however, as I do not want to make too large a target."

"I have been practising hard during the last few days, and to-day got twelve consecutive shots home from the regulation distance, all within a space of a few inches."

"If we are successful in fixing up these duels I shall shoot on behalf of the United States."

"Some crack Belgian and French shots will take part, and I do not doubt we shall be able to secure representatives of one or two other countries."

Shiloh's Cure
Cures Coughs and Colds QUICKLY
Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take, nothing in it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success commend Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., \$1. 14

MANAGER

SCRIPTION:

per annum in advance.

months 75 cts in advance.

ADVERTISING:

Column \$12.50 per month

Half-column 7.50 "

Quarter-column 5.00 "

Special reading notices in local column 10c. per line in advance.

TRANSIENT ADS.

\$1.00 per inch per month

Contract advertising paid for monthly.

The Alberta Star Job Department is well stocked with all the latest and newest designs in plain and fancy type, first-class presses, and will be supplied with the finest stationery and printing material of all descriptions.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1908.

FIRE GUARDIANS BUSY

The Chief Fire Guardian reports that upwards of eighty convictions have been secured by the R. N. W. M. P. and Fire Guardians under the Prairie Fires Ordinance since the first of January. Owing to the number of fires and the great amount of damage caused thereby it is hoped that settlers, campers and sportsmen will use every precaution to prevent the spread of fire. The Department would recommend that every farmer and rancher construct fire guards around buildings and stacks by ploughing to a width of not less than twenty feet, the wider the guard the better. Do not attempt to guard property by burning a guard without having the space to be burned surrounded by a ploughed guard of not less than twenty feet in width, otherwise the party so doing will be liable to prosecution for infraction of the Ordinance.

THE AUTUMN TIME

Again the autumn time is here. We feel its cool breath. We see its finger prints upon the leaves. We hear its approach upon the wings of the September wind as it plays upon the standing grain.

Almost every day one hears the remark: "Where has the summer gone?" It has gone where all summers go into the illimitable ocean of the past. The farther do we travel toward the crest of the hill behind which life's sun sinks into the West the more rapid do the summers seem to chase each other by.

At first thought there is a suggestion of sadness about the autumn time. To Bryant, that passionate lover of nature, they were "the melancholy days, the saddest of the year." It is because the indication of change, decay, death, tend to solemn reflection. The afterthought brings the better, brighter view. The transformation of the autumn time ought not to be looked upon in the light of a tragedy. It is simply a part of Nature's wonderful miracle of change. The leaf and the flower will fade and soon seem to be in eternal sleep. But all the while the strange chemistry will be at work. Life will be generating life and within a few short months the bloom will appear again.

The autumn time ought to be as full of hope and inspiration as any season of the year and it will be when we come to understand the true philosophy of life.

THE BEAUTIFUL LESSON

If you love, love more. If you hate, hate less. Life is too short to spend in hating any one. Why war against a mortal who is going the same road with us? Why not expand the flower of life and happiness by learning to love, by teaching those who are near and dear a beautiful lesson?

Canada has land for the settler and is getting settlers for the land.

THE SCOTTISH AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

Seldom in the history of Cardston and district have we been privileged to entertain so bright and intelligent a body of gentlemen as the Scottish Agricultural Commission, that were the guests of the city on Friday last.

The party consisting of twenty-two practical farmers and others interested in agricultural education and development, the chairman being David Willie, Kirriemuir, and Secretary Hedge, of Blairgowrie.

The Commission to Canada is the successor of similar commissions to Denmark and Ireland in previous years. It is self constituted, the original party of investigation being the result of voluntary effort on the part of a number of leading agriculturalists of all parts of Scotland, promoted by the Right Hon John Sinclair, Secretary for Scotland, and a cousin of the Nova Scotia, baronet, soldier, farmer and sportsman, Sir John Ross George Sinclair, who is a member of the present party. The reports of the commissions on Ireland and Denmark have become classic documents in the Agricultural literature of Great Britain, and for this reason the report on Canada, which country is much in the public eye at present, is being looked forward to on all sides with the utmost interest.

Each of the active members of the commission is a specialist on a certain branch of agriculture, and each will write that chapter of the report dealing with his own special branch. The whole is edited by Dr. Carlaw Martin, one of the most brilliant journalists of Scotland, editor of the Dundee Advertiser, acting as chairman of the party; and the commission as a whole exercises a controlling hand over the writing of each of its members.

The commission, while having an excellent time, is of the most serious character, and on the train all its members are extremely busy either making up their notes of what had come to notice during the day or comparing notes with other members. It is their practice to get together in the evening and talk matters over, and in this way a strong and solid body of opinion seems to be in process of formation which will make the report a coherent and organic whole. Caution in reaching conclusions is the conspicuous feature of the attitude of all the members. Wherever they find differences of practice from those in vogue in Scotland or elsewhere they inquire most carefully into the reason for them before passing any opinion, and the universal assumption is that when there is a local peculiarity of practice the local men probably know their own business better than strangers.

The party arrived at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon and were met at the station by Pres. M. Woolf of the Board of Trade and a deputation of citizens. Rigs were provided and the whole party were driven over the district. They were deeply interested in everything connected with farming and plied those that were with them with question after question as to the methods adopted in the district, the land and the crops. They stated that they were satisfied that the district through which they were driven was the best they had visited in Canada.

BURTON'S VARIETY STORE

Weekly Price List

Men's Underwear

Men's extra fine wool fleece lined Undershirts. Mottled, full winter weight. Single breasted, double ribbed cuffs, size 34 to 44 with same quality in Drawers to match — Eaton's Winnipeg price, per page 121 in catalogue, \$1.50 per suit.

Our Price **\$1 50** per Suit

Men's Unshrinkable Heavy Ribbed Undershirts

Penman's make, full winter weight with Drawers to match. Eaton's price per page 121 in catalogue \$2.00 per suit.

Our Price **\$1 75** per Suit

Women's Underwear

Women's Vests of heavy winter weight, ribbed cotton, natural color, lace and ribbon trimmed, high neck and long sleeves. Eaton's Winnipeg price, page 74 in catalogue 25c.

Our Price **25** cts.

Galvanized Pails

14 quart Galvanized Iron pails, strong bail, with firmly riveted ears and Flange bottom. Eaton's Winnipeg price, page 241 in catalogue, 40c.

Our Price **35** cts.

Remember it costs money to bring goods from Winnipeg to Cardston and when you buy from Eaton's you pay the freight, but when you buy from us you have no freight to pay.

„Cahoon Barber Shop..

Hot and Cold Water Baths. Special arrangements made for the public accommodation

Tonsorial Service in all its phases

Peterson & McCune

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Capital, Rest and Undivided Profits Exceed **\$5,000,000**

Farmers' Savings Accounts play an important part in the business of this Bank, and every Depositor is given prompt, courteous attention, whether his account be large or small. The highest current rate of interest is paid 4 times a year, and money may be withdrawn at any time.

There is no trouble or formality about opening an account with the Union Bank. Simply deposit \$1.00 or upward and get your pass-book. **Joint Accounts** may be opened in the names of two persons, and either can do the banking.

Cardston Branch. R. H. Baird, Manager.

THE CITY MEAT MARKET

A choice line of fresh and salt meats always on hand. Call on us

R. REEDER, Mgr.

Woolf Hotel

Pioneer Hotel of Cardston

Rates **\$1.50** per day

Our Table Service is Unexcelled

Pratt and Thompson

Horse Shoeing! Horse Shoeing!

No. 1, 2, 3 for \$3.00. No. 4 and 5 for \$3.50

No. 6 for \$4.00

Stallions shod to order, \$4.00 each

S. Jeppson

The Government Judges at the Recent Agricultural declared

Hansen's

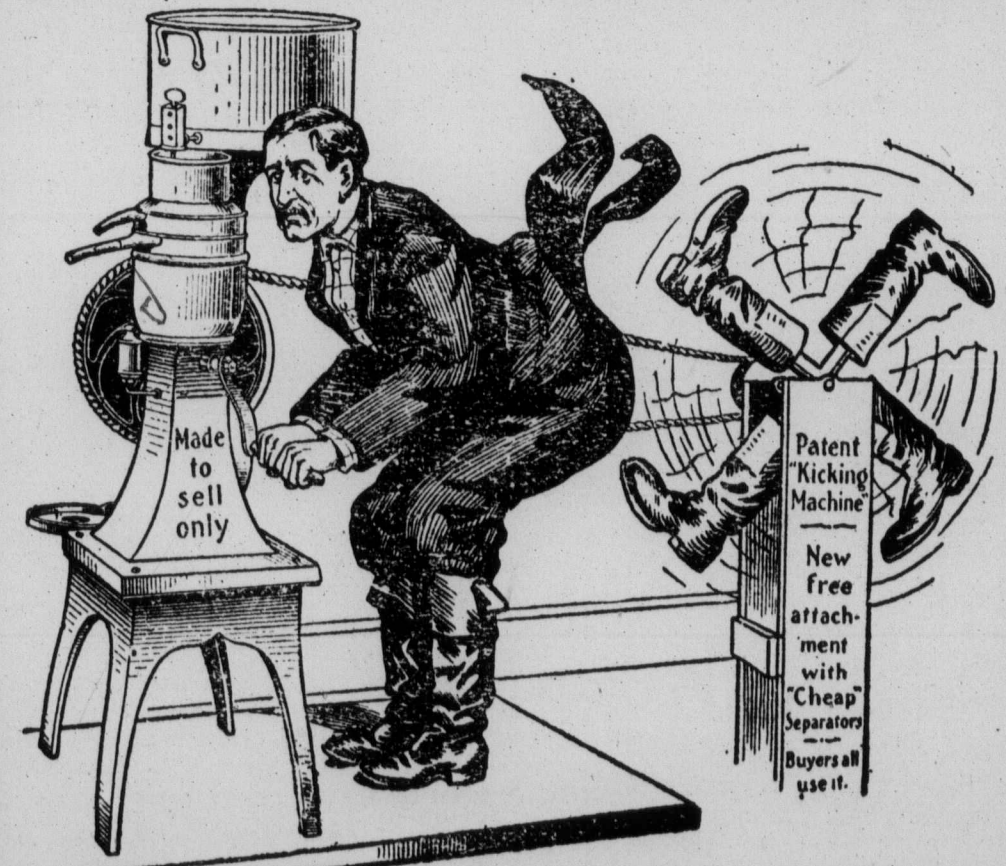
Purebred Shorthorns

as fine a type as they had seen anywhere in the West.

JAM S HANSEN, CARDSTON.

CREAM SEPARATORS

The accompanying picture illustrates how one buyer of a "cheap" cream separator feels over his great "bargain" and how he has arranged to punish himself for so wasting his money, time, labor and product.



DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS may cost a little more in the beginning, but they always cost less in the end. If you are thinking of buying a separator, you will never have cause to "kick" yourself if you select a DE LAVAL machine. Send for new 1908 catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
14 and 16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG
MONTREAL NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO
TORONTO CHICAGO PORTLAND
VANCOUVER PHILADELPHIA SEATTLE

Now is the time to buy and avoid kicking yourself next fall.

ROBT. IBEY

Agent.

Local and General.

Dominion Election will be held on Monday October 26th.

WANTED—Ten carpenters at once. Apply Alberta Lumber Co. Today is the last day of the Magrath Fair.

Chicken season opened on the 15th.

Some of the grain is threshing 45 bushels to the acre.

BORN—To Mrs. H. Branham, Beazer, on Wednesday a son.

The man who advertises is not ashamed of what he has to sell. Patronize him.

Plums, Peaches, Apples, Pears, large shipment just in at lowest prices, at Phipps.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Jensen, September 17th a daughter.

Read the ad. of Aldridge and Harvey, General Blacksmiths, in this issue.

Tai Sang returned yesterday from an extensive trip through Alberta and B. C.

Carload of States wagons will arrive at Alberta Lumber Co. in a few days.

It is about time to address that slang phrase to the straw hat—"O, come off."

Fresh Chocolates and Candies. Fine assortment of Christie Biscuits, at Phipps.

Mr. G. W. Heathershaw, the popular implement dealer of Magrath, was in town on Saturday.

Southern Alberta's greatest Fair, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 24th and 25th.

The local elevator men are complaining of a shortage of cars. The C. P. R. strike is the cause of the blockade.

Now Magrath people are about to start to growing tobacco. When that comes you will be able to see our smoke—Toronto News.

All those who donated towards the fixing up of the Public Square this summer, are requested to call upon Mr. M. A. Coombs, who will return their money.

A notice, re the construction of a branch line for the Cardston Milling Co., by the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., is published in this issue.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harris left for Utah on Wednesday. They were accompanied by Mr. Hyram Harris, who will attend school at Provo.

The annual entertainment of the M. I. A., given in the Assembly Hall on Saturday evening was very successful and very much enjoyed by all present.

Come here when you've hard-earned money to spend. This store is known as the poorman's friend—Cardston Mercantile Co., Ltd.

Mr. James Coucil, Mt. View, passed through on Wednesday enroute to Magrath, where he will visit for a few days with friends.

Mr. Walter Shepherd, Orton, is in town and has accepted a position with the Elevator Co. Mr. Shepherd arrived on Wednesday and is a brother of our local painter, Mr. Wm. Shepherd.

A conflagration at Beazer on Tuesday afternoon destroyed the barn, harness, haystacks etc., belonging to Mr. Elsworth Shipley. One horse also perished. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The grain elevators are filling up fast. To every car of grain shipped out, three carloads come in. So it won't be long before the farmers will have to unload their grain on the ground.

Mr. Wilson, Salt Lake City, came in on Monday and has accepted a position with the Folsom Lumber Co. Mr. Wilson is an old friend of Messrs. E. J. Wood and D. E. Harris Sr. and has just completed a trip around the world.

The annual convention of the Alberta Stake M. I. A. was held on Sunday last. A very interesting program was rendered and the meetings were very much enjoyed. Miss Wallace, Mrs. Teasdale and Mr. Tanner were the representatives of the General Board.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Nye on Thursday evening, Sept. 10th was a quiet but enjoyable wedding. Pres. Edw. J. Wood was the officiating clergyman and the principals were Mr. Erastus Frodsham and Miss Edith Draper. For the present the happy young couple will reside in Cardston.

C. P. R. Securing "Substantial Control Of the A. R. & I."

(The following clipping is taken from the annual report of the C. P. R. for the year ending June 30, 1908.)

"Clause 8 is an important one, as confirming some of the rumors which have been afloat recently with regard to the C. P. R. projects in Southern Alberta. It says: 'The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, owning 113 miles of railway in southern Alberta, as well as an important colliery and about 425,000 acres of land, part of which is served by irrigation ditches, was operated by its owners as a close friendly connection of your company, yielding to our lines a large revenue from traffic interchanged and furnishing the company and settlers along the railway a supply of coal. To insure a continuance of this desirable connection your directors deem it prudent for the company to secure such an interest in the property as will constitute a substantial control, and they have arranged to do this at an approximate cost of \$2,000,000. Apart from the traffic advantages thereby safeguarded the investment itself will prove a profitable one.'

For Sale

My War grant of 320 acres, at two dollars per acre. Captain Cooper Box 412, Calgary, Alberta. Please answer quickly, and pick your land. 2-25

Don't forget the Fair dates.

A. C. Robertson, Lethbridge, was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. D. Harris Jr. came in on Wednesday from Salt Lake City. A beautiful rain fell last evening.

Mr. Willie Woolf left on Friday last for Salt Lake City, Utah, where he will attend school.

Miss Clara Sloan left on Monday for Logan, Utah, where she will take up school studies.

The Raymond Fair was held on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Miss Ethel Stone paid a visit to Raymond this week, returning yesterday.

That we are best and beat the rest is oft expressed by those who test—Cardston Mercantile Co.

Between 20 and 30 thousand bushels grain have been received at the Pacific Elevator Co.

Elders Jos. Wight and Wm. Burt were the missionaries for Cardston on Sunday.

Five carloads of lumber just received. Prices cheaper than ever. Now is the time to buy. Alberta Lumber Co.

Just what you need. Nutri Ox Beef Tea, 10cts. percup or in bottles, 20 ct., 40 ct., and 60 ct., at Phipps.

In all probability, Monday, November 9th, will be Thanksgiving Day. This also happens to be the King's birthday.

Besides Harness and Saddlery we carry a full line of Telescopes, Club Bags and Suit Cases, M. A. Coombs.

Good pasturage for 30 head animals, for four months. Good water, extra good fence. Wm. Newton, Cardston.

Mr. Wm. Low has just completed threshing his grain. His clearings, after paying all expenses, amounted to \$21.00 per acre. The wheat average was 37 1/2 bu.

The next annual Convention of the Alberta and East B. C. Press Association will be held in Nelson B. C., Thursday and Friday, Sept. 24 and 25.

Messrs. John Harvey and David Aldridge have opened up a blacksmith shop in the building in the rear of Mr. R. C. Beck's shop on Main Street.

Cardston district has almost finished harvesting the largest and best crop in its history. Many of the farmers finished their cutting last week and the first of this week, and threshing is now in progress in parts of the district, and big yield and good quality are the reports from the threshing.

Those who are desiring to take Music Lessons, either on Organ, Piano, Violin or Guitar, should see Mr. Frank Layne, local agent for the International Conservatory of music, Portland, Oregon. We teach you more in a given time and for less money than any other conservatory or teacher.

Things Thoughtful

The rule of self-obedience to the right will bring all things into order.

Every day we ought to renew our purpose, saying to ourselves, "This day let us make a sound beginning, for what we have hitherto done is naught."

There is dew in one flower and not in another because one opens itself and takes in while the other closes itself and the drops run off. So God rains goodness and mercy as wide as the dew, and if we lack them it is because we will not open our hearts to receive them.

In all countries women love flowers; in all countries they form nosegays of them; but it is only in the bosom of plenty that they conceive the idea of embellishing their dwellings with them. The cultivation of flowers among the peasantry indicate a revolution in all their feelings. It is a delicate pleasure, which makes its way through coarse organs; it is a creature whose eyes are opened; it is the sense of the beautiful, a faculty of the soul which is awakened. Colors, forms, odours are perceived for the first time, and these charming objects have at last spectators. Those who have travelled in the country can testify that a rose tree under the window, a honey suckle around the door of a cottage, is a good omen to a weary traveller. The hand that cultivates flowers is not closed against the supplications of the poor, nor against the wants of the stranger. Flowers may be called the alphabet of angels, wherewith they write on hills and plains mysterious truths.

Moral force is lost by every form of untruthfulness, even the least; but genuine humility is in its essence the planting our foot upon the rock of truth and fact, and often when it costs us a great deal to do so. To confess wrong to confess ignorance, to admit incapacity, when it would be useful to be thought capable; to decline a reputation to which we have no right—these things, and others of the same kind, are humility in action. They are often notoriously hard and painful; they are always of the greatest possible value in bracing the character they are so far from forfeiting moral force that they enrich us with it just as all approximations to falsehood forfeit it. If we are weak, sinful, corrupt, it is better to know and feel the true state of the case than to live in a fools paradise.

Agricultural Fair Sept. 24-25th

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that under the provisions of Section 222, Chap. 37, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company intends to apply to the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, after the expiration of four weeks after the date of the first publication of this notice, or as soon after as the application can be heard, for authority to construct, maintain and operate, a branch line as a business spur for the use of The Cardston Milling Company, commencing from the terminus of the line at Cardston, near the Southern boundary of the Blood Reserve, in Township Three (3), Range Twenty-five (25), West of the Fourth Meridian, running from thence in a Southerly direction to a point in Lot Three (3), Block Thirty-two (32), in the Town of Cardston, a distance of Three hundred and nine (309) feet from said terminus; the location of which said proposed branch is more particularly shown on a map or plan, profile and book of reference, deposited in the Calgary Land Titles Office on the 12th September 1908 as No. "Ry 142"; notice of which deposit is also hereby given pursuant to the provisions of the said section.

Dated at Lethbridge, Alta., this 14th day of September A. D. 1908, P. L. Naismith General Manager.

Aldridge and Harvey

General Blacksmiths

Horse-shoeing a specialty. Sizes 1, 2, 3—\$3.50

4, 5, 6, 7—\$4.00

ALL WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

(Shop at rear of R. C. Beck)

Gentlemen!

Do you travel? We can fit you up from Underwear, cotton, wool fleeces and knit, to Overcoat including Tailor Made Suits any quality, pattern or price and guaranteed to fit. Shoes in the latest style and lowest prices. Hats up to date. Shirts, ties, gloves, etc., for everybody. A full assortment of suit cases, traveling bags, telescopes, valises, etc., just arrived. Our Gent's Furnishings department is unexcelled.

Butter and Eggs

We are now prepared to pay the best market price in merchandise for butter and eggs

Free Dishes

Our coupons and free dishes are still drawing large crowds. Don't fail to get your share. Every 25c. spent, except for groceries, secures a coupon. Each coupon is good for one dish.

Cardston Mercantile Co.

LIMITED.

ROYAL NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE

Tenders For Oats

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Saturday 3rd October 1908, for the supply and delivery of the following quantities of strictly No. 1 quality feed oats, sacked, clean, and free from foreign seeds.

At Macleod 120,000 lbs. more or less.

At Stand Off 24,000 lbs. more or less.

At Cardston 20,000 lbs. more or less.

At Pincher Creek 15,000 lbs. more or less.

At Twin Lakes 15,000 lbs. more or less.

At Claresholm 15,000 lbs. more or less.

At Big Bend 12,000 lbs. more or less.

Tenders to be marked on outside "TENDERS FOR OATS."

Oats to be delivered in quantities as required up to the 31st day of October 1909.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Bank cheque for 5% of the total amount tendered for.

For further particulars apply to the Officer Commanding R. N. W. M. Police Macleod.

P. C. H. Primrose, Supt. Commanding "D" Division, Macleod, 14-9-08

No payment will be made to any paper publishing this advertisement without authority.

The Lay of the Lazy Man

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,

Who never to himself hath said:

"To-morrow morning I will rise

Before the sun lights up the skies.

"I'll set this clock so it will ring,

Before the birds begin to sing;

Its strident bell will me awake,

An early morning walk I'll take."

And when at an ungodly hour,

Next morn, the clock with all its

power,

Made noise enough to stir the dead,

And woke the man upon the bed—

Breathes there a man, I now repeat,

Who wouldn't chuck it in the

street,

And back into the bed then leap,

And with a sigh go off to sleep?

—From the Bohemian.

Furs! Furs!

at Eastern prices

Seeing is believing

Call and examine our complete stock of

Ladies Collarettes and Coats, Muffs, etc.

Three dozen

Men's Fur Coats

To select from

Spencer & Stoddard,

LIMITED

McCormick Mowers, Binders, and Rakes

World renowned and always in the lead.

Call and see our

Home Steam Laundry

It's a daisy and only costs \$15.00

A trial Washing if you are interested

Cardston Implement Co., Ltd.

Fashion Hints.

FADS AND FANCIES.

The little accessories undoubtedly go far to make a suitable and attractive costume, and of late years there have been no more important details than stockings. For a white nobby, only plain lace thread, then she gradually began to wear gauzy silken hose, and it was not very long before lace ones appeared. Having gone through all the styles in texture, it was then necessary to change the color of the stockings, and she began to wear stockings to match her dress, with shoes of an entirely different color—which was not particularly attractive. The latest idea is to wear silk stockings to match the costume, with shoes to match the stockings or of the conventional patent leather.

Flowers are more the rage than ever, whether real or artificial, and they are worn in bunches on the boures or tucked in the buttonhole of the jacket. Of course, now that Dame Fashion has decreed that one may wear silk flowers as well as those created by Mother Nature, it is not particularly expensive to keep on hand a stock of orchids, gardenias, azaleas and poinsettias, and these are the ones that are most popular. When natural flowers can be worn they are, of course, preferable, but the imitations are now so perfect that very little difference can be noticed unless the delicate fragrance is missed. This is sometimes supplied by a good perfume. Strange to say, this spring many women are wearing plummy leaves instead of flowers, which really does seem slightly out of season.

The very latest vels imported from dear Paris are shaped so that they are quite long over the face and become very narrow as they near the sides, so that they are called hood or hooded, while the hair ends are wide. These are made with huge chenille dots and come in every color of the rainbow; sometimes they are edged with little puchings of real lace. Needless to say, their price is fabulous. A charming novelty in vels is one having a pattern made of narrow baby ribbon or tiny soutache braid. This sounds almost opaque, but perhaps when skilfully arranged it is not difficult to see through. Narrower skirts are undoubtedly the rage, and Paris sounds word that some skirts measure only two yards around. One skirt was arranged so that in front there were two layers to be tied round the ankles. This sounds very ultra; such skimpy garments could be becoming only to graceful and youthful figures.

The newest perfumes are put up in tiny bottles of most artistic shapes and then a real flower is inclosed in the bottle, which indicates the origin of the perfume. They are very attractive and particularly so when the bottle contains a white rose, as the alcohol in the perfume keeps it in perfect condition, while the graceful vial serves to frame it in a very attractive way. These tiny bottles cost large sums of money, but if one knows which perfume has been adopted by a dear friend or if one has the discrimination to select the correct one, there is no doubt that these charming little bottles make very nice gifts.

The newest color shown in the advanced styles for spring is called mulberry. This seems to be a cross between crushed strawberry and raspberry, and it is just new enough to old to be coming to almost any complexion. The most charming linen suits are made in this color, the white cuffs and yoke softening the tone where it comes near the face. Many of these dresses are trimmed with white cotton or starched braid in all sorts of intricate designs.

The new mirage silk also comes in this color and makes a most fascinating material for house dresses and dancing frocks for young girls.

In making a black spangled robe over a ruffe of plaited chiffon it is a clever idea to connect the two by sewing to the ruffe at regular intervals big decks of black velvet.

These may be worn, not leaving the edges raw, but they will not fray, and they relieve the dead whiteness of the ruffe in contrast with the black above and make a connecting link between the two materials.

The handsomest and most expensive of the stiff collars are the Irish lace in section used in a sort of conventional design. While these collars may be very beautiful, they are less satisfactory than are the hand embroidered collars, for the lace will not hold the starch and constant washing soon tears the fragile material.

HOME CURES.

Spring Tonic.—Half your food, double your drinking water, trouble your consumption of pure air, and quadruple your laughter.

Relief for Hiccough.—A pinch of salt taken on the tongue and swallowed will stop the worst case of hiccoughs. This has been tried with success after all other methods had failed.

Relief for Catarrh.—Use douche with one quart of lukewarm salt water daily for cleanliness. Then apply pure vaseline mixed with a few drops of oil of yone needles three times or more a day.

Cure for Hiccoughs.—A cure for hiccoughs is a lemon cut open and filled with salt and then sucked.

For Inflammatory Rheumatism.—Use one pint tannic acid, one pint spirits of turpentine, one ounce of oil of spike, put in a stone jug and shake together; then add one ounce of vitrol one drop at a time and shake between every drop. Rub the inflamed parts at least half an hour. Bandage warmly with flannel.

Cure for Nosebleed.—If tobacco smoke is blown up a child's nose it will cure nosebleed. Have some man who smokes a clay pipe fill his mouth with smoke and blow gently up the nose.

CARRIED OFF TO SEA.

An English Vicar Taken Unwillingly on Long Voyage.

After a voyage of 6,000 miles, as the result of a moment's carelessness, and after a visit to South America lasting just two hours, a Buckinghamshire vicar, the Rev. R. F. Ashley Spencer, of Tyters Green, has returned to Liverpool. Mr. Spencer landed at Madeira on February 21 last for a month's rest and change. On February 28 he went on board the liner Aragonia to see a friend. Engrossed in conversation, he paid no heed to warning cries and was suddenly alarmed by the throbbing of the screw. He rushed to the vessel's side to find that she was already moving, and that it was impossible to get ashore. Vainly protesting, and fearing, as he remarked to a Lisbon correspondent a few days ago, that the worst construction might be placed upon his disappearance, he was borne to Pernambuco, in Brazil, without being able to send any message to his friends or relatives. The voyage lasted eight days, officers and passengers doing their best to soothe him and to provide him with clothes, of which he was, of course, in absolute need. Reaching Pernambuco he instantly called home, reporting his misadventure.

He found that a steamer, the Thames, sailed for Madeira very shortly from Bahia, and went to that place 600 miles from Pernambuco, by sea. At Bahia he found time to go ashore, and had precisely two hours in which to explore the continent of South America before the Thames sailed. He returned in that vessel to Lisbon and from that city took passage to Liverpool.

HOW PHRASES ORIGINATED.

Some in Common Use To-day are Hundreds of Years Old.

Take for instance, "There's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip." This dates back to an ancient king of the island of Sams, in the Grecian Archipelago. The king had planted a vineyard, but one of his slaves, whom he had ill-treated, predicted that he would not live to drink any of the wine. When the vintage came, the king, with a cup of the wine in his hand, asked his minister what had become of his prophecy. The other replied: "I think there's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip."

At that moment word was brought that a wild boar had broken into the vineyard, and was doing great damage. The king went to see the boar, but he was lashed up, seized his weapons, and went out. But in the chase he was killed, so the prophecy of the slave was fulfilled.

"Done to a turn" is said to have originated from the martyrdom of St. Lawrence. He was sentenced to be roasted alive on a gridiron. The story goes that during his torture he calmly requested the attendants to turn him over, as he was thoroughly roasted on one side.

Hence the phrase "Done to a turn."

CAPE TO CAIRO ROAD.

Will Probably be Completed in Six Years.

The dream of the late Cecil Rhodes of a railway from Cairo to Cape Town will probably be realized within the next six years, when the line from Lobito Bay to the Katanga district will be opened.

The railway from Cairo southward has already reached Khartoum, while the following table will show the progress that has been made by the railway coming up from the south:—

1890—Railhead at Kimberley.
1897—Cape Town-Bulawayo section opened.
1901—Zambesi reached.
1905—Zambesi Bridge at Victoria Falls declared open.
1906—Broken Hill reached. 400 miles north of Zambesi and 2,100 miles north of Cape Town.

Negotiations are now in progress for the extension of the railway from the present terminus at Broken Hill to Matibya, an important point on the Congo frontier. The understanding is that if the British line is extended to the frontier the Belgian financiers will continue the line from the frontier in a north-westerly direction to Ruwe. The Katanga copper belt in the south of the Free State is expected to surpass the Rand in the production of wealth, but even more important than tapping this rich district is the opening up of the port at Lobito Bay in Portuguese West Africa to Rhodesia.

NO FALSE PRETENCE THERE.

The scene was a hairdresser's shop, and when Thobald Gubbins (in whose Christian name his facetious friends usually eliminated the e) entered there was a gleam in his eye which seemed to portend trouble.

"You remember selling me some hair-restorer when I called the other day to get shaved, you hoary-headed old thief?" he said. "You said it would restore my head to its original condition."

"Well, didn't it work?" asked the barber.

"Work? No. It's taken off what little hair I used to have, and I am as bald as the pavement now."

"That's quite right, sir. No false pretence about that. I said it would restore your head to its original condition, and you know, sir, most of us are born bald."

COMPLIMENTARY TO HIM.

"Really," said Cholly Sappery. "I can't understand Miss Rood at all. She actually called me a crank."

"The idea!" exclaimed Miss Cutting, "how flattering!"

"Flattering?"

"Yes; a crank, you know, is a man with one idea."

Most men are not as ugly as they look.

After saying that you intend to do a thing, do it.

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND.

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

Eight vessels were launched from Scottish shipyards during the last week of March.

Burglars have entered a stationer's shop in Johnstone and succeeded in carrying away a quantity of goods.

Glasgow is the only town which has asked Edinburgh to insure its exhibits during the coming exhibition.

Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bart., has sent a second donation of \$250 to the Port Glasgow Unemployed Relief Fund.

Mr. Alexander R. F. Whitehead, Neilston, has been appointed superintendent of Neilston water and drainage districts.

Mr. William Crawford, Whiteside, Kirkgunzeon, Dumfries, has purchased the estate of Broadchapel, Lochmaben, for \$35,000.

Trade in Dumbarrow has touched such an acute stage of dullness as has not been experienced for the last twenty years.

The Government grant to County Education Committees in Scotland is being increased this year from \$300,000 to \$320,000.

A 16-year-old lad named Robert Gemmill, was arrested in Glasgow on a charge of having kept a house for betting purposes.

Burglars are said to be still strong in the wing out Kelynside way. One of them left a pair of boots in Hyndland Station the other night.

The brothers Nicolson, the well-known Kyles of Bute athletes, require a room in their house for nothing else but trophies they have won at athletic gatherings.

As a result of what is known as a "slip" at No. 11 furnace in the Coltness Iron Works, Newmains, five men were injured—one of them fatally—by burning.

Mr. Bestock, who has acquired the theatre at Kirkcaldy, and is to run it as a variety hall, handed over half of the first night's proceeds, \$109, to the Kirkcaldy hospital.

At the age of 84, there died recently Mr. Aberdeen, Peter Milne, a veteran northern violinist, who was immensely popular with Aberdeen theatre-goers in the early fifties.

Some one who has been studying the Edinburgh Museum statistics mentions that the average number of visitors per hour on Saturdays is four times that of the average on week days.

Charles Gowans, a well-known northern farmer of Newton of Budgate, Cawdor, was killed recently, near the railway bridge that spans the Cawdor road, by being thrown from his wagon.

The death is announced at Nairn of Sir Herbert Maxwell's youngest sister, Eleanor Louisa, who was married on February 4, 1885, to Mr. Henry Macdonald of Garthland, Renfrewshire.

ON THE FARM.

TO PREVENT FRAUD IN MILK SUPPLY.

Some amendments to the act prevent fraud in the manufacture of cheese and butter, were made by the Ontario Legislature. These amendments and changes, together with the portions of the old act remaining, will be consolidated into a new act governing the whole question of fraud in milk supply.

The new bill gives power to inspectors appointed by the government, to go on the farms of persons supplying milk to cheese and butter factories, and take and test samples, so that by comparison with the milk delivered at the same power, cheese and butter factories, when trained, may be able to determine whether the milk has been skimmed or watered. Under the old act inspectors had not this power, though it was exercised, in some cases. The president or other officer of a cheese or butter company, had the right to go on a farmer's farm and take or send samples of milk, or he could authorize some one to go.

The bill gives the government the power to appoint qualified inspectors, who shall inspect milk supplied to cities, towns and villages. They will have the same power as cheese and butter factory inspectors have to take samples of milk on the producer's farm, in transit to city or town dealer, the premises of the dealer or while being delivered to customers, the intention being to see that the milk, as produced from the cow shall reach the consumer without watering or skimming. Where a city desires such an inspector, the Minister of Agriculture, with the Order-in-Council, make the appointment, the city paying for his services. By this provision the inspector would have the power conferred by the Act.

The new bill makes provision for the sale of skim-milk in cities, towns and villages provided it is sold as such and so labelled. The use of preservatives in milk is forbidden unless the milk so preserved is publicly advertised to that effect.

An important clause is that dealing with the trial of a person suspected of watering or tampering with milk. Under the old act a person could plead ignorance or blame the offense on some member of his family or persons employed by the Act. Whether watering or taking the cream off milk is done by the proprietor himself, or by any members of his family or by anybody employed by him, he is responsible. The onus is on the suspected patron to prove that the deed was done by a person or persons outside of his family or employees. Under this provision the guilty patron cannot shield himself by blaming the wrongdoing on his wife, as has been frequently done.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The digestive apparatus of the hog should be developed to its utmost capacity. It is a costly machine, and should be the pork, and the better it is cared for the greater our profits.

Some good farmers mix sulphur, salt, wood ashes and oil meal, and keep the mixture before horses and dogs, but believing it to be of great benefit to them, and saying that the animals do not use enough of the compound to injure themselves. There is no rule for the proportions; equal parts will do.

It is important to give good care to all animals, but particularly to sheep. To restore flesh to an animal is an expensive process, as costly to sheep as to other animals; but the sheep, if allowed to get poor, meets with less in the fleece that cannot be restored. A weak and poor sheep grows a feeble fleece, even if but a short time in that condition, and its wool shows a weak place, termed "a joint," by buyers and manufacturers of wool. The preventive is to keep sheep well at all times.

All chilled and weakly lambs should be wrapped up, nose and ears. If they will take it, they should be allowed some milk first. But warmth is the first and most essential requirement for sustaining animal functions. The lamb from a well-fed ewe has innate sufficient nutriment to sustain it many hours. The loss from freezing is far greater than from starving. This loss may be much lessened by prompt and proper treatment, even when the novice there would appear no possibility of restoration. Hot water here works miracles. To the inexperienced it would appear literally to reanimate. It there is any sign of life whatever, place the lamb in a tub or water, as warm as the hand can bear, then pour in a little more hot water. Keep it in several minutes, rubbing well to establish circulation. When thoroughly warm, rub dry, wrap and lay in a warm place.

CHEESE IN THE CURING ROOM.

"A source of trouble to our industry," said Mr. N. J. Kuneman, cheese factory inspector, in speaking at the Manitoba Dairymen's Convention recently, "is the curing rooms. Many are poorly constructed, the temperature cannot be controlled in them. Let a cheese be ever so well made, if it goes into a poor room it will, perhaps, be spoiled there, because when a cheese is placed in the curing room it is only half made, the other half must be done there. On the curing depends the quality and the quantity. This affects it to the extent of about one and a half pounds on an 80 pound cheese in about one month. If people only realized this fact they would not hesitate to construct good curing rooms. If a reputation is to be built-up the product must be improved."

OUR ANIMAL FRIENDS.

Every unkind treatment to the cow poisons the milk—even talking unkindly to her.

Every kind word you say to a dumb animal or bird will make you happier. Always kill a wounded bird or other

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION TO BE WONDERFUL STRUCTURE.

Under Kiralfy's Direction Buildings Appear Somewhat in "Arabian Nights" Fashion.

Much has been said and written about the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, near London, England, but no one who has not been on the ground lately can have any idea of the imposing White City which has sprung up there at the bidding of that modern magician, Imre Kiralfy.

The magician in the story of "Aladdin" was able to create a palace in a night. Mr. Kiralfy, in an incredibly short time, has called into being some twenty palaces, which now cover the 140 acres of exhibition ground, almost ready for the exhibits to be put into them.

The first sod was cut less than fifteen months ago. Then the place was a desert, a gloomy stretch of mud and rank grass. Now it is a stately town, with wide roads and pleasant gardens and a broad canal meandering through it, with fine buildings at every turn, each vial revealing fresh beauties, and every promise of being ready for the public gaze upon its wonders at the beginning of May.

It is hard to believe when you see the palaces glitter in the sunlight that they are not solid construction of stone. The plaster work is marvellous, and all the details, as well as the broad outlines of design, are really in excellent taste. It reminds one now of the Chicago World's Fair, now of the Paris Exhibition. Certainly, nothing so good of its kind has ever been seen in England before.

The Court of Honor will be one of the chief admiration spots for the crowds which will throng the place during the Summer months. Around an immense basin fed by the canal are vast halls of Oriental aspect. Their cupolas and minarets form a delicate fretted pattern against the sky. Their dignified solidity and restful architecture breathe an ageless majesty and calm. At one end a cascade of water will ripple down over crystal steps illuminated from beneath with changing colors like some gigantic kaleidoscope.

AIDS THE LOCOMOTION.

Upon the lake, and hither and thither on the canal, electric and petrol motor launches will swiftly bear visitors from one point to another. There will also be wheel chairs for the weary, pushed by wiry, blue-bloused little men. These aids to locomotion will be greatly valued. So large an area does the exhibition cover that depending on one's legs alone would soon reduce one to a state of limp despair.

Fortunately the fatigue of getting there is reduced to a minimum. There are two railway stations actually in the grounds—the Central London Tube terminus and the Uxbridge Road Station are at the very doors. The London United Electric tramway cars pass the entrance, and the London County Council are constructing a new tramway line up Wood Lane, upon which the exhibition grounds border.

Again, all those who spend the day there will find excellent restaurants at all prices, French or English, whichever they prefer; and plenty of opportunities to rest whenever they find the stress of sightseeing becoming too strenuous. What better antidote against weariness could be imagined than—topically named Flip-Flap, a comfortable-looking of two huge cantilever arms, which raise you up high in the air, giving you a bird's-eye view of the whole exhibition, and gently deposit you ninety yards away from where you made your ascent.

ALL KINDS OF SPORTS.

There will be always opportunity also to rest in the stadium, whether the Olympic games are in progress or not. This enormous oval amphitheatre has a running track a third of a mile round, an outer track for bicycles, motor and otherwise, 660 yards in circumference, and seats for 40,000 spectators. There is, in addition, a swimming pool more than 100 yards long, and in the middle fourteen feet deep for diving competitions.

Here the international sports of every description will take place in July, while before and after there will be all kinds of other athletic displays. Three times a week, too, there will be fireworks at the stadium, and late in the season, football, lacrosse and hockey matches

animal as soon as you can. All suffering of any creature, just before it dies, poisons the meat.

If there were no birds, man could not live on the earth, and birds are decreasing in this country.

If you have any doubt as to whether animals feel pain, watch the look of extreme suffering and hopeless wretchedness of a poor, half-starved over-worked horse.

A fashion journal devoted to the tastes and interests of the fair sex says: "If young ladies want blooming complexions they should rub their cheeks with snow." Better rub them with moultashes. This process imparts a far glower hue. Besides, moultashes are always handy, but snow is not.

CITY OF PALACES RISES.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION TO BE WONDERFUL STRUCTURE.

The sufferer from sick-headaches—migraine and neurin and other names by which the pain is just as bad—has no need for a description of the symptoms of his malady. The racking pain in the head, the nausea, the sensitiveness to noise and to light are all too real to call for mention.

The disease is one in the class of what are called "functional" nervous diseases, that is, those in which there are no "lesions" or visible structural changes in the body by which the symptoms can be explained. The term is really an expression of ignorance, for there must be some abnormality somewhere in the body at the bottom of all diseases that is not imaginary. That there is some real trouble of the nervous system in sufferers from sick-headache is shown by the fact that the disease is often, if not always, hereditary. The trouble may not have existed in the same form in one or many of the parents or grand-parents—that is, there may be no history of headaches of the same character; but in most cases it will be recalled that there was some nervous defect of greater or lesser degree, perhaps a twitching of the face or an arm, or an oddity of speech or manner, or it may be an actual nervous disease such as epilepsy.

The defect in the nervous equilibrium exists as the foundation of the trouble, but this in itself would not cause the attacks of migraine. These are excited by some other abnormality—it may be in the nose or in the ear or in the digestive tract, or, and most commonly, in the eyes. The irritation of these little physical defects reacts upon the nervous system, imperceptibly at first, but in a cumulative way, until finally the irritation becomes so great that there is an explosion, and an attack of sick-headache follows. The irritation of the discharge from a Leyden jar, removes the tension and restores the equilibrium for a while. Then the irritability is gradually increased until another explosion occurs—and so on.

The treatment consists in removal of the underlying physical defect. The longer the condition lasts the more difficult it becomes to cure, but if taken in youth, before a habit, as it were, has become established, the result of treatment is often most happy.

Older sufferers can be greatly relieved also, even if it is too late for a perfect cure.—Youth's Companion.

TREMENDOUS RAINFALL.

The astonishing effects sometimes produced by cloudbursts are well known but not many trustworthy records of the depth of the rainfall during such occurrences exist. The following instance, therefore, possesses much interest. On August 6, 1906, during a thunder-storm in the Fiji Islands, the measured depth of the rainfall in a gage elevated 25 feet above the ground was 3 feet and 1 inch. The rain continued 12 hours, and owing to unmeasured overflow, the total amount remains unknown, but it is estimated to have been not less than 41 inches.

LINIMENT FOR LAMENESS.

Use one ounce of spirits of turpentine, one-half ounce of oil of origanum, one ounce of oil of spike, one ounce of British oil, one ounce of tincture of myrrh, two ounces tincture of camphor. Have known this liniment to cure chronic cases of lameness, caused by rheumatism and strains.

Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning Rust and Storm Proof Durable and Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.

Limited MANUFACTURERS TORONTO and WINNIPEG

will be played. Altogether the arena is reckoned capable of holding as many as 150,000 people, all getting a good view of whatever is going on.

Especially forward are the Colonial Palaces, in which the King, who is to open the Exhibition, takes a particular interest. To Australia, for example, His Majesty has lent a very large painting of the proclamation of the Commonwealth, by Tom Roberts. With the French exhibits, too, the King is of course, extremely sympathetic. There can be no doubt that the exhibition will help to make the entire cordial more intimate and more real. There is every indication that it will be an enormous success.

SICK-HEADACHE.

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That hacking cough continues


Because your system is exhausted and your powers of resistance weakened.

Take Scott's Emulsion.

It builds up and strengthens your entire system.

It contains Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites so prepared that it is easy to take and easy to digest.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00



THE CITY OF KHARTUM

CAPITAL OF THE SOUDAN IS A WIDE AWAKE TOWN.

London Journalist Describes the Great City of Central Africa—Grave of Gordon.

Sidney Low, writing in the London Standard, gave the following account of the city of Khartum—the grave of Gordon—now capital of the Sudan:

Your first emotion over Khartum yields to a sentiment of surprise as you begin to look around you, a surprise abundantly justified when you recall the recent history of the place. Nine years ago, when it fell into the hands of the victors of Kerri, Khartum was a heap of ruin and rubbish. Founded by Mehemet Ali in 1834, it had been a town of some importance and pretension as the centre of Egyptian rule in the Sudan.

UTTERLY DESTROYED.

For that reason, as soon as Mohammed Ahmed, the Mahdi, got possession of the town he set about to destroy it utterly. The public buildings were burned, the private dwellings, mostly of mud, were dismantled, the inhabitants, or such of them as had escaped massacre, were commanded to transfer themselves to Omdurman, some three miles away on the opposite bank of the Nile.

This village became an immense human warren, and, under the Khalifa, it was probably the largest town, measured by population, in all Africa. Within sight of its festering alleys Khartum crumbled to dust in the sun. When Kitchener entered it, on September 3, 1898, to hold the funeral service over Gordon and hoist the Two Flags on a wrecked battlement of Gordon's palace, it was lifeless and vacant. An entirely new city had to be created.

A FAIR START.

So far this was an advantage. The builders had no hampering vestige of the past to deal with. They were not encumbered by the hopeless ground plan of an Eastern town, nor were their efforts after light and sanitation thwarted by the existence of a nest of twisting lanes and interlocking courts.

They would start fair and lay out their streets and open spaces with a mathematical symmetry for which municipal reformers at home sigh in vain. This is typical of much else in the Sudan.

The administrators are more fortunate than these who are concerned with countries thickly grown over with the tradition and inheritance of the past, such, for instance, as India and Egypt. War and revolution had cleared the ground for them, and they could lay their own foundation and work from them.

A GROWN-UP TOWN.

Khartum reveals the results of a bold and far-sighted ambition. Its second founders were convinced from the outset that they were the holders of a young city. Though it is so new and young, it bears the aspect of a capital; it seems to be preparing itself for a great future.

I confess that when I considered the situation of Khartum and the swiftness with which it had sprung up out of the dust of its own decay, I expected to find it makeshift and provisional. I figured it to myself as a sort of frontier camp, or, at the best, like some of the civil stations in India, where everything has a hasty appearance, as if prepared for people who were not life-long residents, but only temporary sojourners under alien stars.

But there is nothing of that transient feeling about Khartum; it has no rawness, despite its youth, and, though

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

Elgin Smallpox Hospital has now been completed. It has cost \$7,250. During the past month the customs revenue at Aberdeen amounted to \$111,965.

The \$10,000 necessary to establish a mining school in Cowdenbeath has been secured.

Forfar Town Council, with a view to popularizing the town, have appointed a Sports Committee.

A clerk in Dundee Shore Dues Office has been dismissed. His delinquencies are estimated at \$10,000.

The Lyceum Theatre, Govan, was recently entered by burglars and about \$200 in money was stolen.

Mr. J. Matheson, teacher, Claddach, Kirkcubbin, has been presented with a purse of sovereigns on his retirement.

About fifty men are employed doubling the North British Railway between Inverkeelby and Lunan Bay.

The Scottish Coast Mission continues to do splendid work amongst the fishing communities in Arbroath and neighbourhood.

The late Dr. McBean's Inverness Gaelic Dictionary has been out of print for some time, and a new edition is to be published.

Clydebank enjoyed the sensation the other day of seeing a real live Russian baron, driving a motor car, pound into a plebeian sweeping machine.

It is stated that the late Marquis of Eute offered to restore Holyrood Chapel, but Queen Victoria disapproved of the proposed restoration.

Major Mowbray, of Otterston, has given an abatement of rent amounting from 10 to 25 per cent., to his farm tenants because of the bad harvest.

One of the licenses applied for in Glasgow this year is to empower a blackbird to be kept in a chandler in the centre of the North Berwick Parish Church Hall.

Mr. W. D. Wilkinson, licensed grocer, Crossgate, Cupar, who is a deacon in St. John's U. F. Church, has surrendered his license to sell intoxicating liquors.

Sir Henry Littlejohn has been appointed consulting medical officer of health and surgeon of police in Edinburgh at his former salary of \$3,750 per annum as chief.

The parish church of Eskdalemuir was recently re-opened after extensive renovation and alteration of the interior. A pipe organ was used in the service for the first time.

The sanitary inspector at Patrick has taken exception to the floors of the city's new slaughter-houses at Merklands being washed out with polluted water drawn from the Clyde.

The death at Stonehaven is announced of Captain Wm. Stephen, late of the merchant service, whose grandfather, Alex. Stephen, fought under Nelson at the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar.

Dr. Alex. Crum Brown, who is retiring from the chair of chemistry in Edinburgh, after having occupied it for 40 years, is a half-brother of the late Dr. John Brown, author of "Tab and His Friends."

The Carnegie University Trust proposes making the following grants this year: Edinburgh University, \$11,600; Glasgow University, \$11,100; Aberdeen University, \$8,600; and St. Andrews University, \$7,500.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Not since 1884 has there been such a decrease in British shipbuilding as within the past year.

The King has granted the Imperial Service medal to 102 retired members of the Home Civil Service.

Two masters of French trawlers were fined \$25 and \$5 at Dover for poaching in British waters.

Lord Gwydyr, father of the House of Lords, recently celebrated the ninety-eighth anniversary of his birthday.

The Bishop of Kingston has just confirmed at Richmond an old man of eighty and a woman of about the same age.

Earl Cadwor has resigned the chairmanship of the Carmarthenshire Quarter Sessions, which he has held for 23 years.

Mrs. Priscilla Cress, aged eighty-five, who has been employed as letter carrier at Blandford for thirty years, has just retired.

A woman named Carter, who had been an inmate of the local workhouse for some years, died recently a few days in her 101st year.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has promised to give \$300 towards a scheme to form small libraries for the elementary schools and villages of Dorset.

William Smith Sloper, on whose body an impost was held recently at Liverpool, died from blood poisoning caused by sitting on a needle.

Tiny, soft-coated dogs, not much larger than kittens, at the dog show recently held in London were valued in several instances at \$1,000 each.

Upwards of a million people—1,750,000 to be exact—visited the National Gallery and the National Gallery of British Art at Millbank during last year.

A syndicate, it is said, proposes to establish a shipbuilding yard on the Wyre at Fleetwood, a growing Lancashire port much frequented by trawlers.

A Birmingham laborer named Richard Cleal, who lost the power of speech six weeks ago in consequence of a fit, had it restored again recently after another fit.

A loaf of bread, a brick, fried herrings, poker, and a frying-pan were the weapons most often at West Ham recently as having been used in a family squabble.

Lady tourists arriving in London this season will find near the Haymarket a travel bureau and conductors' association organized and staffed entirely by gentlewomen.

Liver disease, caused by the wet weather, has broken out among flocks of sheep on the north of the Gower Peninsula, near Swansea. Several hundred animals have died.

At the old City church of St. Mildred, Bread street, in which the poet Shelley was buried, the organ recital the other day for business men.

The Admiralty announces that Admiral S. E. Holland has been placed on the retired list at his own request, and that Vice Admiral Sir C. Drury has been promoted to the rank of admiral.

Chased by the Mad-Kent Stag Hunt, a deer ran into an inn at Charing Health. About a month ago the same public house in a neighboring village. Of \$20,000,000, the total amount of requests to religion, charity, hospitals, and education, said Sir William Preco before the Royal Society of Arts, probably only 1 per cent. was devoted to education.



ONCE, when things went by contraries,
Goblins ruled the tiny fairies,
Who were whipped by these bad elves;
Over-discarded bruises crying,
Fairies, in strange way replying,
One and all goblins defying,
Into violets changed themselves.
So that now this shrinking flower
Hides itself in leafy bower,
From its foe;
And its blue and purple raiment
Warning is of future payment
For each blow.
'Fore the goblin babes went sleeping,
'Round their elders came a-peeping

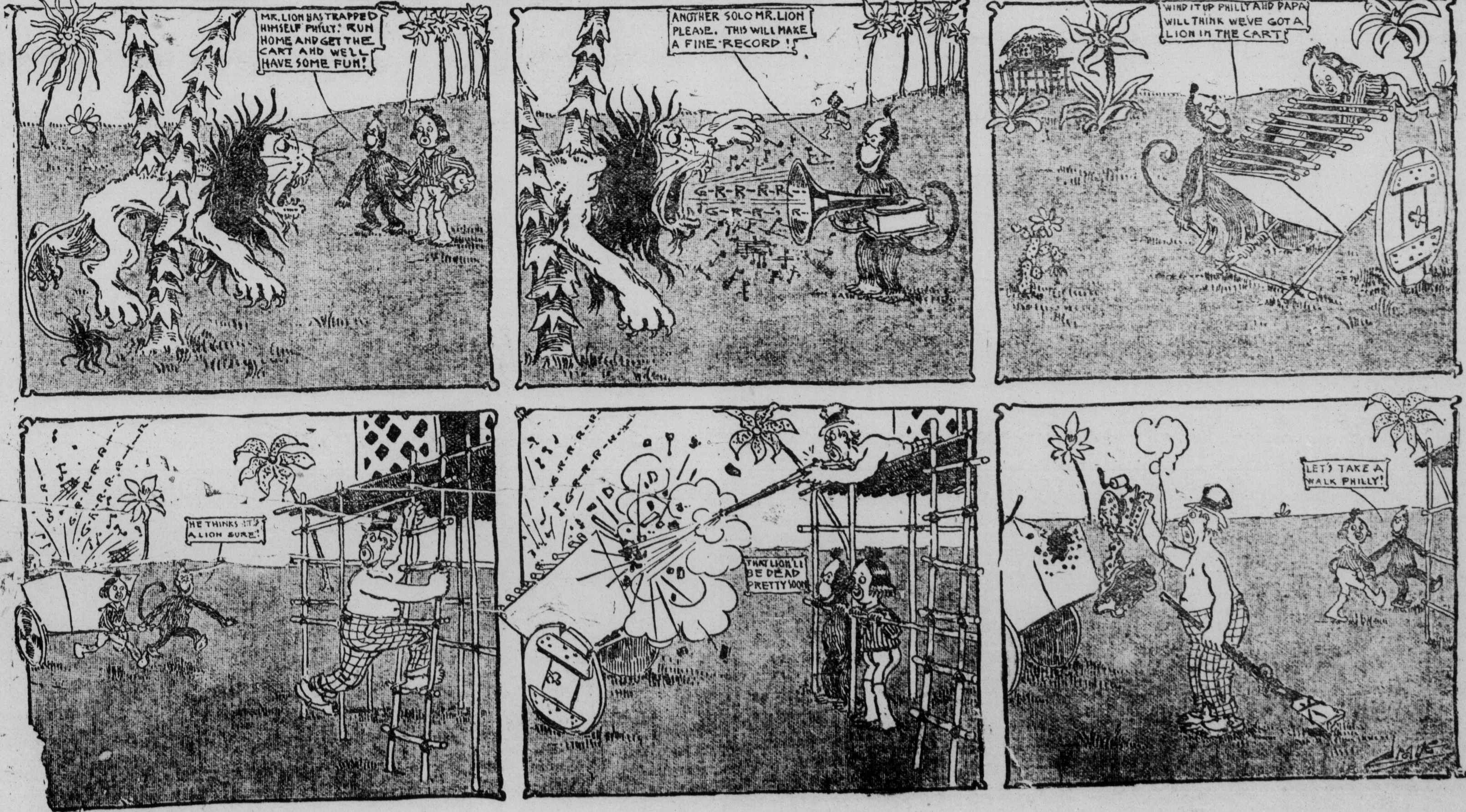
of provisions on the Sunday by visitors to the scene.
For the third year in succession a blackbird has built its nest in a chandler in the centre of the North Berwick Parish Church Hall. The bird flies in and out of one of the windows, and is quite undisturbed by the presence of people in the building.

An Occasion for Rejoicing
RECENTLY the usual morning exercises of a school were interrupted by a knock at the door. After reading a note which had been handed in, the principal announced that one of the teachers would be unable to be at school for several days, owing to a slight illness. Immediately two boys began to whisper. Upon asking what the trouble was, the boys said they were only talking about the selection of a hymn.
'And what would you like to sing?' said the teacher.
'Our "our blessings,"' was the quick response.

LIKE TO BE COAXED.
Some days I sit and wish that I
Were rated as a millionaire,
For then I would have coin to buy
My wife the clothes she wants to wear.
But other days I'm very glad
I have no ready coin to blow;
For every new thing she has had
I could not love and coax me so.

Brother—"You can't think how nervous I was when I proposed." Sister—"You can't think how nervous she was until you did!"

PHILLY PENO AND KOKO GIVE PAPA A BAD SCARE



PHILLY PENO TRAPPED! HELP! RUN HOME AND GET THE CAT! WE'VE GOT SOME FUN!

ANOTHER SOLO M. LION PLEASE, THIS WILL MAKE A FINE RECORD!

WIND UP PHILLY AND PAPA WILL THINK WE GOT A LION IN THE CART!

HE THINKS IT'S ALION BURE!

THAT LION IS A PRETTY GOOD!

LET'S TAKE A WALK PHILLY!

Irrigation in the United States

Walter E. Weyl, in the Success Magazine, tells of Reclamation of the American Desert

In colonial days the sturdy settlers took an average of four hundred acres of land. Though land poor, they prospered. The homesteader got his one hundred and sixty acres. He plowed what he could and reserved what he could not. Cultivation was extensive, superficial; no more labor or capital was put upon the land than was necessary, for labor was scarce and capital scarcer.

The first men who crossed into arid America played the game according to the old rules—and lost. They took their quarter sections, one or as many as they could acquire. They cultivated what they could, and held the rest for the inevitable increase in value. But the inevitable did not happen. One year, two years, of ample rain then the drought. The settlers were dismayed. Without rain nothing would grow, and who under the over-arching firmament could compel the rain? There were men, stimulated by the great need who tried. The clouds were bombarded by cannon shots; dynamite was exploded in the prairies of Texas. "The result," as Secretary of Agriculture Rusk, described it, "was a great noise." The light, fleecy clouds remained sterile.

Imagine your last cent, your last ounce of energy, your last hope for yourself and family, invested in those treacherous farms on the border of the arid belt, and realize the crushing, heartbreaking disappointment of the men who could not compel the rain. They did not give it up. They struggled against the arid conditions, buoyed up by the cheerful word of the oldest inhabitant. Not for a moment would the farmers admit that the land was arid. Unaccustomed to the new conditions, they did not know enough to come in "when it does not rain."

And yet these disheartened farmers were on the verge of an important discovery. They were to witness the "miracle in irrigation." It was no new thing. It was older than the Anglo-Saxon race, older even in America than many of the men who prayed for the rain. But it was new in Western Kansas. And this is the way—so runs the story—that irrigation came to the State.

In the year 1878, thousands of acres had been planted to wheat in Finney County, and in sober anticipation a grist mill was erected to grind the crop. The rain failed; the seed died; the grist mill was abandoned. But one settler, versed in the method of irrigation, obtained permission to use upon his land waters of the abandoned mill race. His land became wonderfully fruitful, the news of the experiment spread far and wide, and Western Kansas admitted its aridity, gloried in it, and became a convert to irrigation.

Thenceforth irrigation was largely adopted on the Western prairies just across the ninety-seventh parallel. Canals were built from the Arkansas River, more than four hundred miles of them being constructed at a cost of nearly three million dollars. Then the men "higher up," the irrigators of Colorado, diverted the precious waters to their own uses, and Bill Nye's joke became a joke in sober earnest. The Western rivers, he had said, are "a mile wide and an inch deep; they have a large circulation but very little influence."

Then the Kansas men went deeper. They used the underflow. Wells were sunk, windmills, kept in operation by the tireless prairie winds, furnished power, and the arid land was irrigated. The little farms were extensively cultivated and became profitable, and in a short time irrigation with the underflow waters became more successful than it had formally

been with surface waters.

But the farmers of the arid prairies were not the pioneers of American irrigation. The Indians had irrigated in Arizona before Columbus was born, and in Utah the Mormons had begun irrigation before the close of the Mexican war.

It was on a hot summer day in 1847 that the Mormon caravan, with its scores of wagons, horses, mules, oxen and cows, entered the valley of Salt Lake. It was a wonderful picture that the fleeing men saw—the broad, flashing valley sloping toward the inland sea, the mountains lifting their summits to the clouds, the clear transparent air resting upon the narrow silver thread, the river, which flowed like the Jordan from the fresh lake to the salt lake.

"Here I shall rest," said Brigham Young. "Here we will rear our temple in holiness to the Lord." The prospect of any but an imaginative man would have been discouraging. The fugitives had no money, and were poorly supplied with agricultural implements. The barren land was covered with white alkali, and so hard that the plow would scarce enter. It was with some misgiving that the fugitives, after pouring on the water of the stream, planted their first stock of potatoes. But the land did not withhold its fruit, and upon the first bountiful crop and upon subsequent crops the Mormons erected an agriculture, a city, and a state.

What was done in Utah was repeated in other states. In Colorado the Greeley Colony, inspired by ideas of a Utopia, succeeded in irrigating a portion of the land and of founding prosperous homes for homeless people. What they aimed at was the regeneration of society; what they obtained was the famous Greeley potato. The Rockford mellons grew upon unreclaimed arid land. In Southern California, at Anaheim, a little group of German mechanics and small tradesmen proved that irrigation and cultivation of arid land pays. At Riverside a colony bought for two dollars and a half an acre, lands that had been valued at seventy five cents, and upon these lands when irrigated, the farmers planted oranges. In a few years the unimproved lands sold from three hundred to five hundred dollars an acre, and the improved farms as high in some cases, as two thousand dollars an acre.

Millions of acres of land have been reclaimed from the American desert, and this land once worth less than a dollar, now sells for a hundred, a thousand, and two thousand dollars an acre. Wherever it was easy to water the land, irrigation has taken place. But now the little streams are all taken, and the nation faces the big problem of irrigation.

Now it is a problem of great dams, costing millions and even tens of millions of dollars. Sometimes the place is so isolated and the land so rough that it is well nigh impossible to transport the necessary heavy articles, such as fuel or cement. Wood is often unobtainable, and the sand is of a poor quality and mixed with mud. The sudden floods bear away the half built dams and the hopes of the dam builders. To carry out the great irrigation projects now required, if we are to reclaim the arid lands of America, six things are required; time, patience, skill, special knowledge, a large capital, and a willingness to wait years for a return on the investment.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$5 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York

SYNOPSIS OF Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAUTION

My wife, Elinore Vadnais, having left my bed and board, all persons are cautioned against giving her any credit on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts incurred by her.
RICHARD VADNAIS.

Municipal Directory, '08

TOWN GOVERNMENT
Mayor—Mark Spencer
Council—J. T. Brown, Wm. Burton, J. C. Cahoon, M. A. Coombs, Thos. Duce, J. W. Woolf
Secretary—Treasurer—Martin Woolf Sr.
Solicitor—Wm. Laurie
Constable—S. Jeppson
Chief of the Fire Department—D. S. Beach.

BOARD OF TRADE
President—Martin Woolf
Vice-President—D. S. Beach
Secretary—D. E. Harris, Jr.
Treasurer—H. A. Donovan
Executive Committee—Walter H. Brown, R. H. Baird, Sterling Williams

SCHOOL BOARD
W. O. Lee (chairman), F. W. Atkins, D. E. Wilcox, D. E. Harris Jr.
Teaching Staff—J. W. Low (principal), Devoe Woolf, Miss A. Robinson, Miss A. Hudson, Miss Hirtle, Mrs. Toffey, Miss Stuart
Miss Alward (asst. principal)
Secretary of Board—E. A. Law

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
President—James Hansen
Secretary—S. M. Woolf
Treasurer—S. L. Eversfield

POST OFFICE
Money orders issued to all parts of Canada and the United States. Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
E. W. BURTON, Asst. P.M.

A. B. & I. CO. TIME TABLE
Arrives 12:20 p.m.
Leaves 2:15 p.m.

Sterling Williams

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Calgary and Edmonton, and Hudson Bay Lands.

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OFFICE - - - W. C. Simmons
Old Land Office

—Get your—
Tin & Graniteware

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Cardston Tin and Hardware Store

Tinsmithing, Repairing and General Work

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Whips, Lashes, etc

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All Orders Promptly Attended to.

Address: ORTON, Alta.

H. W. Brant, M.D.

Graduate and qualified Physician and Surgeon

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OFFICE—SNOW BLOCK

Lamb's Restaurant.

Meals at all hours

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21 MEALS

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Fresh Bread, Cakes, Candies, Confectionery

Lamb's Bakery.

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Tire Setting while you wait

Plow Sharpening, Repairing.

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"Raymond ranked first in manufactures at the Dominion Fair.
The artistic display of KNIT RITE UNDERWEAR made by the KNITTED RAIMENT FACTORY, Ltd. Being judged from a
QUALITY
standpoint was awarded a
Diploma of Merit
We have on hand a full line of L. D. S. Garments and a good stock of best Hosiery and children's underwear.
Give us a trial order and get a chance on the Singer Sewing Machine being offered as a prize.
KNITTED RAIMENT-FACTORY Ltd.

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Salvation Army

Immigration Restricted

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