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The Alberta Star

Vol. XI

CARDSTON, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1909.

No. 28

TO TAKE PLACE!

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Experimental Farm

Lethbridge, Dec. 15th. 1909.

I have received instructions to make a distribution among the farmers of Southern Alberta of a few of the very best and most productive sorts of grain for the improvement of seed throughout this part of the Province. The sample bags of wheat and barley distributed will contain five pounds each, those of oats four pounds, enough in each case for at least one-twentieth of an acre. The sample of potatoes will contain three pounds.

The following material is available:

Winter wheat—Kharkov (an improved strain of the Turkey Red type.)

Spring wheat—Red Fife.

Oats—Banner.

Barley—Mensury.

Potatoes—Country Gentleman, Rochester Rose, American Wonder, Reeve's Rose, Holburn's Abundance, Carman No. 1, Early Manistree and Vermont Gold Coin.

Each household is entitled to one sample only of the above. If wheat is applied for oats cannot be obtained, etc. In addition to a sample of grain or potatoes, a packet of seedling trees will be sent to each household. This will contain from fifty to one hundred and we expect to include in the assortment Manitoba maple, cottonwood, ash and caragana (the last is a hedge plant.) Applications should be addressed to the Superintendent Experimental Farm, Lethbridge. These will be filled in the order they are received, so it is important that applications be made early before the material is exhausted.

W. H. Fairfield,
Superintendent.
(This distribution applies to all parts of the Province from Calgary south. From parts farther north address correspondence to the Lacombe Experimental Farm.)

Winter rages through the streets,
Wind is making fifty miles,
Jack Frost mounts his kindly
seat,
Merrily the Coal Man smiles.

Board of Trade

(Left over from last week)

The regular meeting of the Board of Trade was held on Tuesday evening, in the Council Chambers. Pres. L. S. Beach occupied the chair. Present: T. H. Woolford, W. Laurie, J. P. Low, F. G. Woods, H. A. Donovan and D. E. Harris Jr.

The minutes were read. F. G. Woods reported that he had been able to get \$100,000 from the Town Council and moved that the Secretary should write to the council thanking them for said advance. Seconded by J. P. Low. Carried.

The question as to reversing the time table on the A. R. & I. came up for discussion. W. Laurie moved and J. P. Low seconded that in the opinion of the Board of Trade it is desirable that the train service to Lethbridge be reversed at as early a date as possible, and that the Secretary be instructed to write the Ry. Commission enquiring about the present position of this matter.

J. P. Low of the dance committee said that arrangements had been made for a Board of Trade Ball on Friday the 17th.

The matter of proportioning the amount each board should pay toward the expenses of L. H. Jelliff for appearing before the commission at Ottawa was brought up and discussed.

The meeting was then adjourned

NOTICE

All delinquent subscribers who have not renewed or made arrangements, will have to do so by Jan. 1st., in order that their names may appear on the new subscription list. Those failing to renew will have their paper stopped after Jan. 1st. Subscribe now and take advantage of the clubbing offers.

Measuring the Water Supply

Much attention is now being given by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior (which also has charge of irrigation work) to the inauguration and operation of a hydrographic survey in Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan, and this topic is given special attention in the report of the Department for 1909, lately issued.

The object of this survey is to ascertain the amount of water available in the various streams measured at all seasons (such as periods of flood, low water and intermediate stages). Reliable information is thus to be obtained by which may be regulated not only the amount of water to be disposed of for irrigation purposes, but also the amount of water to be allowed for the domestic water supply of the rapidly growing cities and towns in these districts as these outgrow their present sources of supply, and also the amount available for power purposes.

Data will also be procured as to possible sources of supply and sites for reservoirs.

Three parties of two men each have been working in the Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat districts, respectively. Their duties are to establish gauge rods in streams at suitable points and to arrange with some capable person in the vicinity to take daily observations of the height of water and to report these periodically to the chief hydrographer. At each of these points the bed of the stream is carefully measured, and an instrument known as a "current meter" is employed to determine the rate at which the water is flowing. From these data can be calculated the volume of water in the stream at different periods.

After these observations have been continued for several years pretty accurate and reliable results can be obtained as to the volume of water in the stream.

In the rapid development of the West, agriculturally and industrially, such information cannot fail to be of the utmost importance and merits increasing attention being given to it.

The report also treats at some length of the more important irrigation projects. One of these is the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which comprises a tract of some 3,000,000 acres, situated along the Bow River, eastward from Calgary. Of this tract some 2,000,000 acres is considered irrigable, and to develop this will require an outlay of about \$5,000,000. The Southern Alberta Land Company now has under construction a system of canals for the irrigation of a large tract of land lying between the Bow and Belly rivers and near Medicine Hat. The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, the pioneer irrigation company in Canada, has a canal system which covers a large tract in the vicinity of Lethbridge, a tract of country in the development of which irrigated farming has taken a prominent part. This company has expended considerably over \$1,000,000 on its system of canals.

Many other interesting topics are taken up in The Report, which may be had from R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa, Ont.

It is very pleasant to stay with the traditions, but it cannot be denied that in Santa Clause particular stunt, an airship would have certain advantages over the ancient reindeer octet.

Cook's Claims Are Unfounded

Copenhagen, Dec. 21.—The University of Copenhagen, the first institution of learning to recognize Dr. Frederick A. Cook as the discoverer of the North Pole, solemnly decided that the explorer had failed to establish the claim upon which his high honor had been based.

The committee appointed by the University to examine Cook's records recently presented its report to the consistory of the University which reviewed the deductions of the expert with the greatest care and discussed the findings from every standpoint. That both the committee and the consistory were disappointed was soon known.

Ten Thousand Homestead Entries

Made By Americans During the Past Ten Months

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—During the first ten months of the present calendar year 1909 homestead entries were made in Western Canada to the number 9919 by U. S. citizens, every state and territory of the American union was represented. North Dakota contributed the largest number, 3,454. Other states are represented as follows: Minnesota 1,741; South Dakota, 522; Michigan, 514; Washington 510; Wisconsin 471; Iowa 430; Illinois 296; Montana 198; Indiana 152; Missouri 151; New York 150; Oregon 150, Idaho 144; Kansas 140; Nebraska 134.

December Rod and Gun

In wealth of matter and variety of subjects, everyone interesting to sportsmen, the Christmas (December) number of Rod and Gun in Canada, published by W. J. Taylor, Woodstock, Ont., is notable. An appropriate Christmas tinge is given to the first two stories and adds something to the interest both will evoke. Hunting, fishing and exploring papers, widely different in character and displaying in a remarkable way the wonderful resources of the Dominion in these several respects fill a number no sportsman can afford to miss. The study of the wild waterfowl of the Pacific Coast by Bonnycastle Dale will appeal to all lovers of bird life while the stories of days with the deer, mountain sheep, bear, wolves and a fox will recall many pleasant experiences. Bird shooters will revel in the papers dealing with duck and woodcock, while one on Grouse shooting in the Motherland is included by reason of its exceptionally strong descriptive force, giving Canadian sportsmen a pleasant change and enabling them to enjoy a different viewpoint to that generally taken by them. Mountain climbing in East and West, a mysterious Indian story, fishing from tuna and salmon to trout, and many other items fill a number which should be included by all interested in the great outdoors, in their Christmas reading. They cannot fail to find interest and pleasure in its perusal.

Dominion Forests

"If the forests of this region, so absolutely necessary to a northern district, a great portion of which is not even provided with coal, are to be preserved, an appropriation sufficient to provide an efficient and comprehensive patrol must be given, and the interests involved would thoroughly justify the expenditure." These words aroused by Mr. R. H. Campbell Superintendent of Forestry, in regard to the immense stretch of country lying between Hudson Bay and the Rockies and north of the Saskatchewan and form part of his contribution to the report of the Department of the Interior, lately

(Continued on page 8)

SPIRIT OF OLD ENGLAND

SEEN IN THE GREAT BATTLE.
SKIP INFLEXIBLE.

American Writer Calls it the Greatest Fighting Engine in the World.

Writing in the New York American John Temple Groves says:—
After all, the surpassing spectacle of the Hudson-Fulton Centennial was the battleships that lay at anchor on the bosom of the great river which bears the discoverer's name.
Other pageants were passing and set for a day. But the battleships of the nation lay there motionless and still for a fortnight, the observed of all observers and the cynosure of the millions who came to see.

GREATEST IN WORLD.

Pre-eminent among the battleships was the Inflexible, of the British Navy, described and admired as the greatest fighting engine in the world. I trust that every American citizen who was able to do so wanted to see the battleship Inflexible. I am sorry for those who failed to see this wonderful engine of war, and I am quite confident that any thoughtful man who enjoyed this opportunity must have come home admiring and reflective upon this surpassing pre-eminent and significant spectacle of the greatest celebration the world has ever known.

The pride of the English Navy is second to the new Dreadnought just launched upon the Clyde, but not yet in service, and so the flagship of Admiral Seymour holds for the time its title as the greatest battleship in the world.

GAVE HIM A THRILL.

I have not yet recovered from the thrill and respect with which I left the decks of this great iron monster of destruction. England is beyond question the greatest naval power in the world, and this, the greatest expression of its naval power and supremacy, should necessarily have been of tremendous interest to Americans, who possess what Admiral Seymour declares to be the second naval power of the earth.

SPIRIT OF ENGLAND.

The spirit of England is in the battleship Inflexible. One feels it as he treads the decks and observes the power and solidity of its machinery. One does not wonder at the impression which the English Government has so long exercised upon the world when he studies at close quarters this organized and thoroughly business engine of destruction. The thoroughness of England is in its machinery, in its iron power, in its remorseless effectiveness, in its careful and painstaking skill with which its turrets revolve at almost a child's touch, and in the tremendous guns which carry hurling death across the seas. Spick and span from conning tower to the sailors' bunks, conserving every inch of space to the purpose of its creation, equipped to the last limit of modern perfection in its guns and machinery, scoring all narrow parsimony in perfecting the vast mission which it was set to perform, officered by trained, disciplined and dauntless men, with everything in order and system from the taut lines that carry the Admiral's flag at the masthead to the trenches of death in which the blood of the wounded was to be borne to the sea, this monster of battle—bloody yet beneficent, beautiful and useful—stands as the type and the expression of the policy which has made the tight little isle for hundreds of years the mistress of the Seven Seas.

COMPPELLING BENEFICENCE.

There are better thoughts around the Inflexible than the suggestions of carnage and of war written in its sombre cannon and its rattling guns. The battleship Inflexible is not only the engine through which England makes war upon its enemies and defends itself from its foes, but it is just as much the compelling beneficence by which it keeps the peace of its own little island and of the world.

MODEL FOR AMERICA.

We American people have just as much or more need than England for a mighty navy to maintain the supremacy of our prestige and our commerce upon the seas. We need just as much as England the strong defence which results in unequalled safety. We require just as thoroughly the bulwark of steel-plated hulls and battle-armed decks in protecting the splendid isolation which separates us in distance and in interest from the nations. But we need most of all as a great peace-loving and peace-conserving Republic the silent yet omnipotent power which great guns and armored hulls make for peace in this land of the free.

WHO MADE ENGLAND GREAT?

The power that has made little England great among the nations is the power that will make this Republic greater among the nations.

If England's small territory, swept by channels and seas, has been able for centuries to hold its own in commerce and in war against the mighty world, what might we expect of this great Republic, magnificent in territory, incomparable in riches and lacking only this essential equipment for the wonder and admiration of the world?

VITAL LESSON.

The vital lesson of this great centennial has been lost upon the American people if the sight of this greatest of England's battleships has not preached, day by day, through the ear and eye of this great metropolis, to the eye and ear of the country, the wisdom, the vigor and the necessity of England's policy upon the sea.
We are the richest country in all the world. We are better able by far than England to own the greatest navy in the world. And if America did own the greatest navy of the world, then America, and not England, nor any other nation, would be the master-power of the world and the irresistible conservator of peace among the nations.

CANNIBALS IN NIGERIA.

Inhabitants Found to be of the Lowest Type.

An interesting account of the pagan tribes brought under British administration by a recent military patrol in the remote parts of the Nigerian Province of Muri, on the Upper Benue, has been received at London. In many cases the villages visited had never before been seen by a white man.

The relations between the Government and the Wurkum people—the tribe chiefly concerned—had never been friendly, and the three expeditions previously sent against them having had no satisfactory result, a fresh force was sent into the country in consequence of attacks upon traders, and also for the purpose of finally bringing the Wurkum under control.

The people are described as being of the lowest type, every village being cannibal. Worship consists of the worst form of fetish. In most cases the entire population is naked.

The force started from Gateri, on the borders of the Bauchi and Muri Provinces, some thirty miles north of the Benue, and marched in a southeast direction over entirely new country, of which nothing was known except the extremely bad character of the people. The first provisions seized are described as "shocking," the inhabitants being among the lowest.

A large meeting of the people was called, and it was decided not to agree to the terms proposed by the British as punishment for the killing and eating of seven men. On the expiration of twenty-four hours' grace the force marched into the town, which was cleared after considerable opposition. Two counter attacks were beaten off. The pagans lost forty killed and twenty wounded.

As a result of the patrol the pagan region in question will be effectively administered.

MONKEY AS AUTHOR'S PET.

Quick Disposition of Manuscript—Displaying Orders.

A Paris contemporary, dealing with the love of great men for animals, gives an amusing account of Chateaubriand and his monkey. When he was engaged in preparing Fontane's works for the press, on returning one day he was met by the monkey.

"Ah, you rogue," said Chateaubriand, "your shamed look tells of mischief." The monkey was chained up, but as things did not appear much disturbed Chateaubriand thought no more of the matter until it was time to resume work. Fontane's manuscripts were not to be found.

At last Chateaubriand looked into the waste paper basket, and there were the manuscripts. The monkey had watched his master, and as he had seen him fold a sheet of paper and tear it into four, so he had dealt with Fontane's writings. With much labor they were pieced together and afterward published.

Chateaubriand thought it advisable to see what else the monkey had done. His orders had disappeared from a drawer which was always kept closed. The servants searched everywhere for them, but they were not to be found. Nearly a week elapsed before they were traced, and then a domestic noticed that the monkey had suspended them to the cornice in a quasi-symmetrical way.

The monkey was given his conge, and Chateaubriand replaced him by a cat, which was allowed a place on his master's writing table, and great was the pleasure he derived in playing with puss.—London Globe.

UNCLE EZRA SAYS:

"Tendin' to your own buzziz gives the other fellers a chance to do better."

The most careful man in the world was about to be hanged recently—we forget for what crime. Before stepping on to the platform he inquired anxiously, "Is it safe?"

USE MADE OF BOTTLES

SET ADRIFT TO GIVE PATHS OF OCEAN CURRENTS.

Interesting Records of the Circulatory Movements of Bottles Being Kept.

Valuable information regarding ocean currents is obtained by means of bottles—inanimate scientific messengers that drift with the flossam of the North Atlantic, sometimes follows a straight line, sometimes zig-zagging across the green water, at other times traveling in a semi-circle.

Ordinary bottles they are, corked and sealed with wax or pitch. Beer, vinegar or catsup they may have contained, for there are no official bottles like those the Prince of Monaco used to throw into the sea years ago. They are dropped into the ocean by mariners and contain forms furnished by the United States Hydrographic Office, which seeks enlightenment on all subjects dealing with the science of navigation. These bottle papers, as they are called, are printed in seven languages, and have blank spaces for the name of the vessel from which the bottle was cast and the vessel which picked it up, as well as dates and the latitude and longitude of the starting and finishing points of the voyage.

HOW IT IS DONE.

If a man finds a bottle on the beach and follows directions, he mails the paper to the Hydrographic Office, whose experts trace the path followed by the bottle, delineating this path on the map which forms a part of the regular pilot chart given to navigators who furnish marine data to the office. A star on the map marks the point at which the bottle was cast adrift, a circle the point of recovery, and a number is attached to indicate the order in the accompanying chronological list. The drift is shown as following the shortest possible route, except in the case of bottles whose path is made to conform to a certain extent to the accepted knowledge of ocean circulation.

In equatorial and tropical regions, where trade winds prevail, the drift is westerly, all bottles finding their way to the Windward Islands, the Bahamas, or the shores of the Caribbean or the Gulf of Mexico.

North of the fortieth parallel, to be more explicit, north of the latitude of New York, bottles are driven by prevailing westerly winds in an easterly or east by north-east direction, going across the ocean to be cast up on the western shores of Great Britain or the coast of France. Between the two main drifts, or between the Florida Peninsula and New York, according to explanatory notes of the bottle chart, "lies

A DEBATABEE REGION,

crossed by many sailing and steamship routes, and within which it is probably are cast as many bottles as in other portions of the ocean. The recovery of such bottles is, however, rare, the records of the Hydrographic Office furnishing but fourteen since 1888.

Confirmation of the circulatory movement was obtained through the courses taken by bottle papers No. 122 and 145, with drifts of 3,120 and 5,380 miles in 489 and 896 days, respectively, at the rate of 6.4 and 6 miles a day. No. 122 was cast loose by the German steamship Bonne not far from Cape Finisterre, and traveled down to the Portuguese and West African coasts to about the twentieth parallel, and then moved across in a half-circle to the Caribbean, landing on one of the West Indian islands, No. 145 started about midway between Nova Scotia and France. The bottle took a circular course, which carried it southeast to Africa, thence westward to a point north of San Domingo.

An interesting record of a long drift is found in the bulletin of the Arctic Club of America, dated January 30. A buoy that was driven ashore on Nov. 3, 1903, at Soerøe, Denmark, contained a notice to the effect that it had been set adrift on July 24, 1900, near Cape Bathurst, a point of Canadian territory that juts out into the Arctic Ocean.

WAITING FOR HIS OWN.

Traveller—"Here, landlord, what's the matter with your dog? I've driven him away a dozen times but he always comes back again and sits close by my chair, watching every mouthful I take. Do turn him out and let me have my dinner in peace."
Landlord—"Ah, sir, my Carlo is such a knowing brute. I expect you have got the plate he generally eats off."

What a grand old world this would be to live in if opportunity knocked at a man's door as often as the bill collector.
"I want half a pound of tough steak, please, butcher." "What—tough?" "Yes, tough, please; if it's tender father'll eat it all."

GENTLE ART OF FOINSING

SOME NOTORIOUS CRIMINALS OF OUR DAY.

Modern Law Breakers Could Give Shakespeare Some Valuable Pointers.

Shakespeare is missing a great deal by being dead. Especially in criminology. What wonderful tragedies he might have constructed out of twentieth century material! Most of the things he missed were lacking because of the ignorance of his epoch. Dr. Cartas, over in France, has proved it in the course of a long and learned article in a scientific magazine.

GENTLE ART OF POISONING.

What, in point of cold fact, the ignorant dramatist of Shakespeare's epoch needed was a correspondence course on poisons from some of the notorious criminals of our day.

In the penitentiary in California is Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, who, from the evidence adduced at the trial which convicted her of the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning, of Dover, Del., was the originator of the gentle art of poisoning by mail.

DEATH IN CANDY BOX.

Desperately in love with Mr. Dunning's husband, of whom she became enamored after his wife returned to her old home in the east because of illness, Mrs. Botkin imagined a pound of candy with arsenic, laid a pretty, new lace handkerchief on top of the candy as a delicate and suspicion-dissipating attention, signed "Mrs. C." to a note that read, "With love to yourself and baby," and quietly dropped the fatal gift in a package mail box at Stockton, Cal., nearly a dozen years ago.

Her rival, with a sister to whom she gave some of the candy, died within a few hours after eating the deadly sweets in her Delaware home.

USUAL BLUNDER.

There was no evidence, no chance of detection—except one such a woman never thought of. The husband hastened from Cuba, identified the handwriting and gave the clue which resulted in the artful poisoner's imprisonment for life.

But the infamous Mrs. Botkin was a bungling amateur in comparison with the fiend of modern poisons—Jane Toppen—her real name Norah Kelly—the English nurse who must remain forever the appalling stigma of her merciful vocation.

MODERN BORGIA.

Jane Toppen used her position as nurse to poison, all told, thirty-one victims, neither innocent youth nor helpless age being immune from her fiendish malignity.

She was congenitally devoid of the quality of human sympathy, and she poisoned for the pleasure of seeing her patients die. Her father and mother were both drunkards; the daughter, cursed before her birth, lived to be one of the most fearful curses humanly has known.

POETIC JUSTICE.

Madness followed her incarceration, for her delusion was that she was pursued by her victims, all trying to poison her by means of the varied repertoire of foods and injections she herself had used to destroy them.

These are cases in which the identity of the poisoners has been ultimately discovered. But the death of Dr. William H. Wilson, of Philadelphia, who drank a bottle of ale sent him by express a year or so ago, is an example of the poisonings which are never solved.

COWARDLY MURDERS.

Whoever placed poison in the bottle of ale and deliberately sent it to the physician covered his or her tracks with such skill that the shrewdest detectives were baffled, and another mystery was added to the growing list of most cowardly murders.

The killing of Mrs. Katherine Adams, of New York, who drank poison in a bottle of headache medicine, is well remembered by the majority of persons. Roland B. Molineaux was tried on this charge and acquitted.

Within four years, according to an itemized list compiled some time back, no fewer than fifty devilishly ingenious, fatal poisonings have taken place in the United States alone, and these by ways and means so unsuspected—from fresh, blooming roses to oysters in the shell—that the victims inhaled their toxins without the least idea of anything to menace them.

Beside such a record the more than primitive toxicology of Shakespeare and his times seems crude, indeed.

An aristocratic papa, on being requested by a rich and vulgar young fellow for permission to marry "one of his girls," gave this rather crushing reply: "Certainly; which would you prefer, the nursemaid or the cook?"

THE HORSE'S EXTINCTION

CRISIS IS APPROACHING IN ENGLAND.

Due to the Adoption of the Motor Both for Business and Pleasure.

In five years' from now there will scarcely be a single horse left in England except the few animals which are kept for pleasure and the small tradesman's horse, says Pearson's Weekly.

The bus horse and the cab horse are growing scarcer, not every year but every month and every week, and in a very short time they will be practically extinct.

The extinction of the horse is due to the general adoption of the motor both for business and pleasure. Since the introduction of the motor bus and the electric tram the omnibus companies have taken thousands of horses off the road, and they are getting rid of others in large quantities almost every day. All the provincial horse-bus companies are doing the same, and since the introduction of taxi-cabs the proprietors of hansoms and four-wheelers are following suit. In two or three years' time the only remaining hansom cab will be in a museum.

It is quite useless for horse-bus companies to attempt to continue on the road except on a few cross routes which are unfitted for motor traffic.

SERIOUS PROBLEM.

The extinction of the horse is a very serious problem from the military point of view, and what we should do in the event of another big war it is impossible to say. In the South African War we had the horse-markets of the world to draw upon, but experts declare that we should never be able to do so in a big war again.

A War-Office statement reveals the fact that in the first year of a big war no fewer than 332,000 horses would be required, of which 180,000 would be riding horses. But at the present time there are only about 150,000 horses in the country suitable for cavalry purposes, and the birth-rate is declining in an alarming manner.

If war was declared at the present time we could not attempt to mobilize the Regulars and the Territorials, because we have not the horses to mount the men and convey the transport.

At the present time many of our Army horses are being used three times over. That is to say, that horses belonging to bus companies and job-masters which are now registered by the War Office to be called up for service with the Regulars on mobilization are also being used by the Yeomanry for their riding schools and their camps, and to a considerable extent by the infantry Territorials as well.

THE SAME HORSE

will very often attend camp with three different regiments in one year!

Every day suitable horses grow more impossible to obtain. As the demand for them for business and pleasure declines, so farmers cease to breed them, and in addition all the best mares in the country of a suitable type were sent out to the war in South Africa, few of them returning, and we are therefore breeding from inferior stock.

There is only one small gleam of satisfaction to the "horsy" man in the universal adoption of motor traction, and that is, strange to say, that it has given a tremendous impetus to horse riding for pleasure. Possible this may also be partly accounted for by the fact that large numbers of men who had never previously been astride a horse learnt to ride during the war, but it is also largely due to the fact, with the adoption of the motor, people of means get far less exercise in other ways than they did formerly.

The consequence is that there has been a big "boom" in horse riding for pleasure, not only amongst those who can afford to keep a horse of their own, but amongst others who can only afford to hire a mount for a Saturday or Sunday afternoon's ride.

MILK IN COPENHAGEN.

Copenhagen, Denmark, is supplied with milk by a company which works in the public interest on a five per cent. basis, all profits exceeding that percentage being applied towards reducing the price of milk sold to the charitable institutions of the town. The company was started about thirty years ago by the medical authorities, and it works under rigid sanitary rules. The milk is drawn from forty farms within a radius of sixteen to eighteen miles of Copenhagen, and the company sends special milking cans to its suppliers. The cows and the dairies are periodically inspected, and the test for tuberculosis is insisted upon.

Get-rich-quick schemes enable a lot of people to get poor quicker.

THE MERCHANTS OF FEZ

THEY ARE GENERALLY PROSPEROUS IN BUSINESS.

His Wife and Slaves—How His Career is Frequently Brought to a Close.

The merchants of Fez are to be found all over Morocco. Their representatives are engaged in commerce in all the cities from Sus to the Mediterranean, and they have even several offices in Manchester for the purchase of calico, writes a Morocco correspondent of the London Daily Graphic. In due course Ali Mahmoud launches out into business on a large scale. He prospers exceedingly, and presently purchases a black female slave to assist his wife in her duties. Ali Mahmoud takes a house in the Medina quarter of Fez overlooking the pleasant olive groves to the south of the city. In course of time he buys two more slaves and is fairly set up as a householder.

When his first daughter is born there is great rejoicing, for the birth of a daughter as first born is regarded by the Moors as a happy omen. The baby is immediately stained all over its little body with henna and then smeared liberally with butter and wrapped in woollen cloths. On the seventh day these are removed and the child is washed for the first time. When the girl has reached her first year.

HER HEAD IS SHAVED,

leaving a little tuft by which Moham med could catch her up to heaven if he were so disposed. In her seventh year her hair has grown again. She is then veiled and her proud father sets about looking for a husband for her. It is still the custom to betroth children from infancy.

All Mahmoud prospers and, save for a few domestic troubles, his life runs smoothly. Perhaps he has lost two of his female slaves or rather one has been beaten by his jealous wife and run to sanctuary. From the mosque she claims to be resold, and he has to obey the law for slaves. The other regains her freedom by bearing a child.

These negro slaves enjoy a much better time than their Moorish mistresses. They are not bound by iron laws and customs. They may go unveiled in the streets and if ill treated they have their remedy.

In the evenings Ali will sit and smoke in the bosom of his family. On Thursdays and Saturdays he visits his friends. They pass the time in simple games of cards or in listening to the weird efforts of itinerant musicians. Sometimes, with a few others, he will wend his way to the walls of the city. Here the party will sit watching the sunset and regretting the days when Christian slaves were as plentiful as sheep in Morocco. Our merchant gets stout as he approaches middle age. One day his world tumbles about him. Such is the uncertainty of fate in Morocco.

BROKEN AND DISGRACED.

He was serving in his shop when the customer suddenly raised his voice and cried out that he was getting false weight. The accusation was terrible and Ali vehemently protested his innocence. It was an arranged charge by an enemy of the merchant, who philosophically bowed his head with the saying, "Kismet! Mine enemy has found me and the serpent requires milk."

The arbiters are called and, having been bribed previously, they find Mahmoud guilty and sentence him to the usual punishment meted out to givers of false weights. He is dragged to the southern wall of the city, to a place where a tall gibbet is erected. By the irony of fate it is within sight of his own house. A rope is made fast to his right wrist and he is hoisted up until his toes can just touch the ground. Here he is left till sunset. The idlers jeer at him and the gamblers of the quarter pelt him with stones and refuse. At sundown his friends carry him home—a poor, bruised and senseless body. Broken and disgraced, thus ended his career as a respectable merchant Ali Mahmoud el Faai. Kismet!

WHERE BEGGARS ORGANIZE.

Recently a novel meeting was held at Marseilles, France, when the beggars and street singers got together and formed an organization for the protection of their interests and to resist the encroachments of pretenders. A regular organization was effected, with constitution and by-laws. Limitations were placed upon membership. Headquarters were established in Paris, and two one-legged men have been sent out through the country to warn the public against imposters.

QUANTITY NEEDED.

"My wife has put up sixty-four quarts of chili sauce."
"Isn't that too much for one family?"
"For one family, yes. But, of course, my wife has to supply all the neighbors with samples."

There is no excuse for the man who lies to a child.

An Unexpected Confession;

Or, The Story of Miss Percival's Early Life.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Three years and a little more have elapsed since we left the young lady of Irvington Manor searching among the passengers of the Etruria Miss Percival.

In a charming boudoir—the furnishing of which are all in pearl-gray and apple-blossom-pink—of an elegant residence on Upper Grosvenor Street, London, two ladies were sitting one bright morning early in May.

One is a distinguished-looking woman of perhaps thirty-five years. She is unusually tall, a little inclined toward embonpoint, but of commanding presence, having a brilliant, handsome face, and a certain graciousness of manner that constitutes her chief charm.

Such is Mrs. Humbert King, the wife of the faithful friend and attorney of the late Lord Russell Irvington.

The other occupant of the room is our Esther, the same and yet not the same lovely maiden whom we last saw on board the great ocean steamer as she touched her pier at Liverpool.

She is fairer, if possible, than she was at that time.

Her form has expanded to fuller, rounder proportions; she is the embodiment of perfect health; her complexion is still of the same rich, creamy tint as of old, but her oval cheeks now constantly wear the daintiest roseate hue; her great, beautiful eyes have lost the wistful sadness that sometimes haunted them in the old days, and are brilliant with hope and happiness; her lips are a vivid scarlet; her bearing worthy of a queen; and she is, as Donald Lancaster once predicted she would be, "a magnificent looking woman," of twenty-two years.

She seems a trifle older than that, for her early cares and experiences have left their impress, in a certain sweet gravity and dignity of manner that is, however, far more charming than any girlish vivacity would have been.

She has been a pupil at a noted school for young ladies in the suburbs of London during the last three years or more, and having improved her advantages to the utmost, and graduated with creditable honors, she has now come forth to occupy her proper position in life as "Lady Irvington."

She is clad this morning in a negligee robe of cream-white cashmere, embellished with great bows of satin ribbon and rich lace, which blends delightfully with her rare complexion.

On a richly carved rosewood table beside her there stands a large inlaid box, which she has just opened, thus revealing a velvet-lined tray and a glittering array of costly jewels.

The casket contains the Irvington jewels, which had been sent to Esther a few days previous from the treasure vault where they had lain for years.

"I cannot realize that all these are mine," she remarked to her companion, as, lifting the upper tray from its place; she gazed upon another which was also filled with gems of rare value, "and, somehow, it does not seem exactly right for me to have them."

"Nonsense, dear!" playfully retorted Mrs. King; "I am sure I do not know who should have them if not the reigning lady of Irvington."

Esther laughed and flushed. "That is another thing that I cannot realize," she said. "When I look back a few years and recall my sad experiences, I sometimes wonder if I be really I."

"Well, dear, I confess that your life does seem like a romance, such as one reads about," her friend replied, adding, with a glance of smiling fondness, "but I can testify to its having for its heroine a very sweet little lady who is wholly deserving of her good fortune."

Esther had made her home, during her vacations, as previously arranged, with Mr. and Mrs. King, who, having no family of their own, had become greatly attached to her. They proved very congenial, and our heroine invariably looked forward to her sojourn with them with eager anticipations.

Some of her vacations had been spent at their summer home, on the Isle of Wight, but a good many of them had been devoted to travel, and thus she had seen not a little of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, but also of the Continent.

But very little was known of her story, except to the few whom it most nearly concerned.

Harold Irvington, upon learning of his brother's death, had at once put in a claim for the Irvington estate, upon the plea of being the only direct heir.

He was quietly informed, by Mr.

Humbert King, that he was mistaken; that Lord Russell Irvington had married just previous to his demise, and had left, by will, his entire property to his wife and her heirs forever.

The enraged and disappointed man threatened to contest the will; but, upon having the documents submitted to him, found that there was little encouragement for him to institute proceedings, and finally relinquished, for the time being, his purpose.

He requested that he might be presented to Esther, for he wished to see for himself what manner of person his brother had chosen for a wife; but the prejudicial girl shrank from meeting him, and so denied him an interview, saying she was upon the verge of leaving for school, and preferred not to make acquaintances until she was formally introduced to society.

This only served to embitter the man so much the more, and he secretly resolved that he would yet take his revenge upon her.

"I long to see you decked out in some of those lovely things," Mrs. King went on, glancing at the glittering array upon the table, "and I am sure you will be the envy of half of London when it becomes known what treasures you possess."

"Well, be patient for a few hours, dear Mrs. King, and you will have your wish gratified; but I am afraid I shall feel loaded down with those which you have selected for me to wear at the queen's drawing-room this afternoon. Don't you think it will seem a little out of place for a girl, like me, to wear so many at once?" Esther concluded, with some anxiety, as she slipped two or three elegant rings upon her white, slender fingers.

Mrs. King gave vent to a low, musical laugh. "My dear Lady Irvington, I do not know how you may feel about the matter, but one thing I know, and that is that you can never look out of place anywhere or under any circumstances. Humbert has rightly called you 'Queenie,' or 'Esther the Queen,' and you are just of that regal style that our countrymen so much adore."

"I have seen," she remarked, as she bestowed a glance of fond admiration upon the graceful form and lovely face opposite her. "Let me see," she pursued, glancing at an ancient clock in a corner; "it is about time that necklace and the twin rubies arrived, is it not?"

"I think Humbert said Jenner & Knewstubb promised them by ten. Ah! Esther, that diamond necklace, with its twin pendants, will be the cynosure of all eyes at Buckingham Palace this afternoon! Ah! come in."

This command was in response to a tap upon the door, and a moment later, a pretty maid, in cap and apron, entered the room and laid a card before Esther.

"A caller for you, my lady," she said respectfully.

"It is Mr. Jenner himself," said Esther, after glancing at the card. "Indeed!" observed Mrs. King, with some surprise. "That seems a little strange; but, then, I suppose the gems are too valuable to be trusted to a common clerk. Suppose we have him come right up here."

"Very well," Esther replied. "Martha, ask the gentleman if he will kindly come upstairs to us," said the lady of the house to her maid.

A few moments later an elderly gentleman entered the room.

Mrs. King arose and courteously saluted him, then presented him to Lady Irvington.

"You have come with the necklace and rubies for her ladyship, I presume?" she remarked, with some eagerness, after this ceremony, for she was eager to see the magnificent stones which had been sent to the noted jeweler's establishment to be cleaned and carefully inspected for Esther to wear at her presentation at court.

"I regret to say, madam, that I have come upon a very unpleasant errand," the gentleman gravely responded.

"Oh, what?" gasped Mrs. King, growing very white. "The stones haven't been stolen, have they?"

"Not quite so bad as that," replied Mr. Jenner, smiling slightly, as he drew a package from an inner pocket, "but we have discovered that all the stones in one of the pendants are—paste!"

"Heavens! one of the Irvington twin rubies spurious!" almost shrieked the excited woman, while Esther herself lost all her color at the startling announcement.

"Yes, and we were scarcely less astonished than you appear to be upon making the discovery. I will explain to her ladyship," said the

jeweller, as he approached the table where Esther sat.

Both ladies watched him with breathless interest as he opened the package and laid the three cases before them.

He lifted the cover of the largest one, and disclosed a magnificent necklace of diamonds.

He was about to open the other cases when Esther stopped him.

"Was this discovery made before the pendants were removed from their cases?" she inquired.

"It was," the gentleman replied, "and I immediately sent for Mr. King, to inform him of the fact. Of course, he was also dismayed upon learning the truth, some two hours ago; but he told me to have the gems made ready, as ordered, and returned immediately to you."

"Thank you," said Esther, still very pale. "Now tell me one thing more, please. Was each pendant returned to the same case from which it was taken after it was cleaned?"

"It was, your ladyship, and this I can prove to you, for they were given to two different jewelers to be inspected and cleaned, in order to save time; and as I had seen them previous to their being given to them, and they were brought directly to me, and at different times, I am prepared to swear, if need be, that each is in its own case, as it was delivered by Mr. King. This—"

"Wait," Esther interposed; "before you tell me which are the genuine and which the spurious stones, I wish to tell you which ornament has been in the possession of my family for so many years. This is the little box into which I put it, after my arrival in London, and then gave it to Mr. King to be deposited with the other Irvington jewels, in the safety vault. You will remember, Mrs. King, it had been concealed in a ball of worsted for safety during our voyage, and I removed it the day after coming to you."

"Yes, I remember, dear," said her friend, "and I also recognize the box."

"Now you may tell me the rest," said Esther, turning with anxious eyes to the jeweler.

It was a terrible ordeal for her, for she realized that both her own honor and that of her ancestors were involved in this revelation.

"And it becomes my pleasure to tell you that the box you designate contains the genuine stones," said Mr. Jenner, smiling kindly upon her.

"Mr. King told me something of their history," he continued, "when he left them with us to be attached to the necklace, and I do not wonder that you have felt somewhat troubled about the matter. So it is the ornament which has been in the possession of the Irvington family for many generations that has been tampered with—if, indeed, there ever were two genuine rubies which seems rather doubtful; for it is next to impossible to match a large and flawless stone as this," he concluded, lifting one of the ornaments for closer inspection.

"Oh, I am very, very glad that my friends were not false to their trust," Esther exclaimed, with a long sigh of relief, while the lovely colors began to return to her cheeks and lips. "Now let me see them," she added, with eager interest.

"I see no difference," she said; "to me they appear to be exactly alike, and both are exquisite."

"Yes, the counterfeit was very carefully done," the jeweler admitted; "but, to an expert, the deception is very patent. I did not have the pendants attached to the necklace, as was ordered—Mr. King thought it wise to consult with you first. The stones have all been carefully inspected and made secure; and now, if you like, I will attach both pendants, or only the genuine one, if you prefer to discard the other, although there is not one person in a hundred who would be able to distinguish between them."

"I cannot wear 'paste' jewels," Esther quietly returned, but with a scornful dilating of her delicate nostrils. "You may fasten the one pendant to the necklace, if you please, and I will put the other away," and, suiting the action to her words, she resolutely closed the case and put it into the larger box containing the other Irvington jewels.

"Well, I must say that for a person who has just been told that she has been robbed of a fortune, you betray the most astonishing indifference," Mrs. King here observed, in a tone of wonder.

"You must remember, dear friend, that the jewels were not stolen from me, but from some previous owner of the famous Irvington rubies," Esther smilingly returned. "I should, however, have been terribly shocked and grieved if the paste gems had proved to be the ones committed to my keeping, for the honor of my ancestors is more precious to me than untold wealth."

The venerable jeweller nodded his approval of these sentiments, and bestowed a glance of admiration upon the speaker, then proceeded to fasten the costly ruby to the necklet of diamonds.

Esther watched him in silence until the operation was completed, and he held up the ornament for her approbation.

(To be continued.)

The Farm

FARMYARD MANURE.

Farmyard manure consists of the soil and liquid excrements of animals and the litter with which these substances are mixed and absorbed. Its value for fertilizing purposes depends to a great extent upon the way in which it is handled in the dungstead. In this respect its management too often leaves much to be desired, and taking the country all through, enormous quantities of valuable plant nourishment are lost.

The atmosphere is the chief agent which produces the decomposition of the ammonia in the manure and causes it to escape, and therefore, the air must be shut out of the manure heap as much as possible. The freer the air can penetrate the heap the more rapid is the decomposition and consequent loss of ammonia; indeed, it may be said that a rational treatment of the manure does not exist unless the heap is tightly compacted.

Keep it moist and tread it tight, And it will you care require.

Absence of moisture in the heap is another cause of loss in the quality of farmyard manure. In summer the heat of the sun dries the heap, and, thus contributes to the loss through decomposition. Therefore, the heap must not be allowed to become too dry, even on the surface, and from time to time in hot, dry weather it should be watered. It is also a good plan to plant trees by the side of the dungstead, so that the foliage in summer may shelter it from the sun.

On the other hand an excess of moisture is also injurious, and the heap should not be allowed to lie in water as it may sometimes do in heavy rains unless measures are taken to prevent it.

A superfluity of water involves the washing out of some of the soluble nitrogenous compounds and part of the phosphoric acid and potash. For this reason a trench should be dug round the heap into which the superfluous water can run.

It will thus be understood that the proper management of farmyard manure consists in hindering rapid decomposition and in preventing loss by draining. At the same time a certain amount of warmth in the heap is desirable, and this is produced by slow process of rotting; as every farmer knows, rotted farmyard manure produces better results than fresh manure; and it is this factor that is meant by the judicious management of farmyard manure.

FERTILITY AND PLANT FOOD.

To produce profitable crops and at the same time to maintain and even to increase the productive capacity of the soil may rightly be termed "good farming." Many farmers are able to do this, and the knowledge of how to do it has been largely acquired through years of experience, during which the character of the soil, its adaptability for crops, and the methods of its management and manuring have been made the subjects of careful study. Without, however, any definite and accurate knowledge concerning manures and their functions in relation to soils and crops.

Soils vary greatly in the capabilities of supplying food to crops. Different ingredients are deficient in different soils. The way to learn what materials are proper in a given case is by observation and experiment. The rational method for determining what ingredients of plant food a soil fails to furnish in abundance, and how these lacking materials can be most economically supplied is to put the question to the soil with different fertilizing materials and get the reply in the crops produced.

The chief use of fertilizers is to supply plant food. It is good farming to take the most of the natural resources of the soil and of the manures produced on the farm, and to depend upon artificial fertilizers only to furnish what more is needed. It is not good economy to pay high prices for materials which the soil may itself yield, but it is good economy to supply the lacking ones in the cheapest way. The rule in the purchase of costly commercial fertilizers should be to select those that supply, in the best forms, those at the lowest cost, the plant food which the crop needs and the soil fails to furnish.

FARM NOTES.

Barley is better than oats, because it grows earlier in the season, and therefore makes its demand on the soil for moisture when there is likely to be plenty of moisture present. Then, too, barley loses its leaves two or three weeks earlier than oats, and can be harvested and removed before dry, hot weather comes.

It is a well known fact in practical agriculture that soil rich in humus absorbs more water, pos-

Why not take a cup of

BOVRIL

every morning through the fall and winter?

BOVRIL IS ALL BEEF

It contains all the nutriment of the beef in a concentrated and tasty form.

It will renew your blood and give you strength of nerve and muscle.

It will tone up the whole system.

Bovril Gives Health and Strength

The domestic cat is quite a distinct species, probably descended from the Egyptian cat, which was certainly domesticated more than 2,000 years ago, and worshipped in some cities, and embalmed after death. The cat was domesticated in Europe more than 2,000 years ago.

When a passenger pays for his dog to ride by rail, is the dog entitled to occupy a seat in the carriage like a human being? In Belgium a man turned a dog off a seat to sit down himself. The dog's master brought an action against the individual and the Courts have declared that the dog is as much entitled to a seat as his master.

A strange custom is still observed in Roumania. When a servant has displeased his or her master the offender takes his boots in his hands and places them before the bedroom door of his master. It is a sign of great submission, and the boots are either kicked away, as an intimation that the fault will not be forgiven, or else the servant is told to place them on his feet, which shows that he is forgiven.

Special attention is being given by the French military authorities to the questions of succoring the wounded on battlefields when night comes on after a great battle. It has been practically determined that the ambulance corps men shall wear little incandescent glow-lamps in their hats. Each man is to carry a little primary battery in his pocket for the production of the current. The wounded in need of succor will look out for the little moving lights, and if possible drag themselves towards them.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Provide warm, dry quarters for all stock, young and old; do not shut them in closely until the cold weather demands; shelter them well, but do not confine them in close quarters.

For the combination horse that does about twelve to fifteen miles a day in harness or under saddle, twelve quarts of good oats in three feeds, and from eight to ten pounds of hay, given at the night feeding, should be a good sustaining ration. In addition to this he should occasionally have a few carrots, potatoes, sweet apples, etc.

WORTH KNOWING.

Little Bits of Information About Most Everything.

Dundee exports over 1,500 tons of marmalade a year.

Zoologists aver that in a hundred years the lion will be extinct.

We call our day 24 hours, but it is really 23 hours 56 minutes 5 seconds.

The English Channel at its narrowest breadth is twenty and a quarter miles across.

The Royal Palace and Maclure House cost £60,000 to £65,000 a year in repairs.

Norwegians and Lapps, the tallest and the shortest people of the world, live side by side.

Korean tailors do not stitch garments. They paste the edges together and press them down.

The hide of a cow produces about thirty-five pounds of leather, that of a horse about eighteen pounds.

In Berlin the pawnshop is a Royal and philanthropic institution. Any profit that is made is spent on charity.

In making champagne, the grapes are squeezed six times, each pressure making wine of different quality.

Sea-bathing causes many diseases of the ear. Cotton should be put in the ear when it is the intention to submerge the head.

England's prison population is 90 per 100,000 of her inhabitants, that of Ireland 63 per 100,000, of Scotland only 52 in the same number.

The horse has a smaller stomach proportionately than any other animal, because the horse was created for speed. Had he the ruminating stomach of the ox, he would be quite unfitted for the labor which he now performs.

As this very remarkable preparation is now called, is the greatest Constitutional Remedy ever known for Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions and all other horses; also Distemper among Dogs and Sheep. This compound is made of the purest ingredients and not an atom of poisonous or injurious nature enters into its composition. Many persons are now taking SPOHN'S for La Grippe, Colds, Coughs, Kidney Trouble, etc., and it is always safe. It expels the Disease Germs from the body; acts directly on the Blood and Glands. SPOHN'S is now sold by nearly every druggist and harness dealer in the land, and any can set it for you. Fifty cents and \$1.00 a bottle, and \$5.00 and \$11.00 the dozen.

Record of Annual Sales.

1st Year	1,023 Bottles Sold
2nd Year	4,364 " "
3rd Year	9,256 " "
4th Year	19,159 " "
5th Year	40,284 " "
6th Year	72,350 " "
7th Year	109,532 " "
8th Year	124,500 " "
9th Year	172,455 " "
10th Year	221,789 " "
11th Year	287,629 " "
12th Year	378,982 " "
13th Year	508,729 " "
14th Year	548,250 " "
15th Year	697,354 " "

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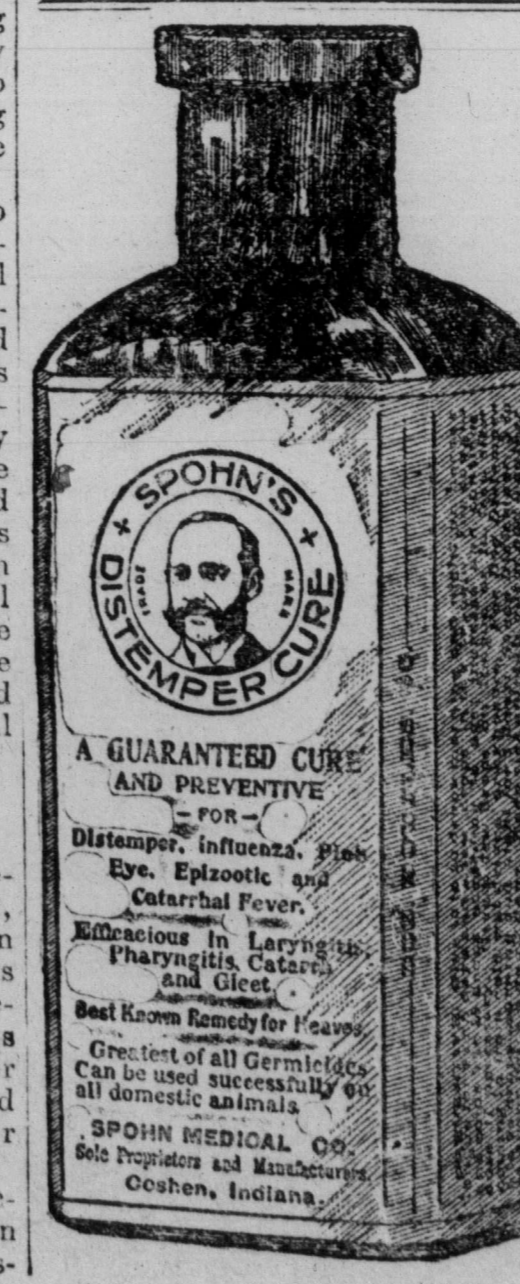
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The Alberta Star Job Department is well stocked with all the latest and newest designs in plain and fancy type, first-class presses, and will be supplied with the finest stationery and printing material of all descriptions.

DECEMBER 24, 1909.

CLEAR THE RECORD

By order of the Town Council, distress warrants have been issued against all delinquent rate-payers either of the municipality or the School District, and the Bailiff is therein ordered to seize any goods and chattels of the delinquent and advertise and sell the same and from the proceed of the sale to pay the taxes and all the costs of seizure.

As we are informed, there are only a few of our citizens who are still delinquent, but the council seems determined that by the end of the year there shall be none.

Let there be a thorough clean-up of the tax roll, so that we can start the New Year of 1910 with a clear record.

This is only another evidence of the fairness of the Council. If a man pays his taxes, he ought not be required to pay interest on money that is borrowed to make up the delinquency of some one else.

As he is as well able to pay as he is. It is not fair.

Clean the slate and let us start the New Year right.

CHRISTMAS PLUMS

Be merry.
Be friendly.
Give good gifts.
Don't be grouchy.
Love all, hate none.
Forget your troubles.
Remember dear ones.
Make everybody happy.
Wish all a merry Christmas.
Wind up the year as well as you began.

Don't spend the day so it will bring regret.
For goodness' sake pay up your subscription.

Be grateful for what you have, and hopeful for what you might reasonably expect.

But our dish is full of Christmas plums, so now partake 'til New Year comes, and we wish our readers a merry time, in fact, of all others, the most sublime; be good, be true and be ye cheery, and may your Christmas be right merry.

That was a wholesome measure adopted by our Town Council at its meeting last week when it ordered printed extracts from our license by-law regulating the conduct of licensees. The cards containing these regulations will be in evidence in each place of business concerned and help to preserve good order therein.

Christmas is eminently the childrens day.

"The Lord loveth a cheerful giver," and "It is more blessed to give than to receive," are faithful sayings, and worthy of all acceptance. Give where your gift is needed, where it brings joy and gladness, and your own heart will swell with real pleasure.

May you one and all have a most truly joyous, happy and merry Christmas

A good resolution to form, Subscribe to the Star and be always paid in advance.

Of the three hundred and sixty-five days in each year, in no one of them is so much happiness concentrated as in that of Christmas.

Make the Christmas of this year a day to which you can always look back with pleasure and gratitude. Peace and good will unto you dear reader, and a merry, merry Christmas to all.

The Christmas tree is all very well, it is "splendid" in fact, and how beautiful it looks with the candles lighted and the bright tinted balls and bells and eggs and hearts and stars shining all over it; but it is nothing to the stocking in the chimney place on Christmas eve. Have the tree by all means. But if you want to make the children happy don't omit the stockings.

The yule clog or log—the great stick of timber placed in olden times upon the Christmas fire—was derived from the Saxon feast of Jul or Yul, at which a similar piece of timber gave the principal fire and the principal light. The yule clog and the superstitions connected with it are among the most venerable of Christmas associations.

God rest ye, little children; but nothing you affright,
For Jesus Christ, your Saviour,
Was born this happy night;
Along the hills of Galilee the white flocks sleeping lay,
When Christ, the Child of Nazareth, was born on Christmas day.
—D. M. Mulock.

ADMIT IT

An exchange says:
To know when you are wrong is a fine art.

To admit you are wrong is a fine trait.

And of all the qualities that spoil good comradeship I think a pigheaded unwillingness to ever acknowledge a mistake or be convinced in an argument is surely one of the worst.

I know a man—probably you, do too—who was never known to admit he was wrong.

The toast of this particular specimen of the Class was that he had never asked any one's pardon and never would.

Being fallible, like the rest of the world, he was occasionally in the wrong. But in my acquaintance with him I never knew him to admit it.

He is one of the kindest men I ever knew, and one of the most thoughtful for others. But the sense of injustice his attitude provoked, often made me forget all his kindness and I knew many other people who had the same experience.

"My wife had a girl friend who always used to boast that she would never be seasick," a man said to me the other day. "When she planned to go to Europe we all told her she would be seasick then." He paused. "And was she?" I enquired. "Oh, no," he said with a tightening of the lips that means marvelling at women's inconsistency. "Oh, no, she was ill, confined to her stateroom all the way across, but that was because she ate something just before she started that disagreed with her. Oh, no! she wasn't seasick. You'd get your head taken right off if you suggested that."

Of course, being a man, he contributed that unwillingness to be convinced to the peculiar formation of the feminine mind.

From all the experience I've had, the "woman convinced against her will, who's of the same opinion still," is just as apt to be a man.

"The man who gets angry about what a newspaper prints of him self should return thanks a dozen times each day for what a newspaper knows and suppresses. Any fool can find things to print in a newspaper, but it takes a wise newspaper to find things to keep out."

All of which is very true, remarks an exchange. It is generally supposed that newspapers print anything they can find out anywhere near fit to print but that is a mistaken idea. The average country newspaper refrains from publishing many things that might pass as news because it would reflect on the character of some individual and indirectly on his family and town.

And this reminds, and we presume other newspapers have noticed it, that if anything happens to get into the paper that does not please some subscriber—and we have known of such cases where the offended person had been a subscriber—it does not take long for the person to let the editor know all about it. On the other hand a newspaper may say all kinds of good things about that same person, and throw bouquets promiscuously at others, yet not once in a hundred times will the compliment be noticed or the editor.

This goes to show what people take too much as a course. A newspaper is expected to speak well of everybody, boom the town, and do a lot of hard work for "the good of the cause," for it costs nothing to run a newspaper—so

too many people think it is fortunate that most publishers are public spirited citizens. They do much without hope of reward on earth, content if they see good accomplished through their efforts.

Merchants of the Northwest look forward to the largest Christmas business season that has ever been known. The last statement of banking institutions submitted to the government shows that there is more money on deposit in this part of the country than ever before. Marked gains are shown in the November report over September. And the best of it is that all the money for the 1909 crops have not yet come in. The statement also shows an increase in loans, indicating business expansion; whereas the money centers in the east have been calling in their accounts, because of local conditions, therefore it can be seen that the people of the Northwest have money to spend for Christmas.

We have just received a copy of the Christmas number of the Farmers Advocate and Home Journal of Winnipeg. It contains eighty pages of timely up-to-date articles and is well illustrated. One of the articles is on "The Mormons as Agriculturists in Alberta," and deals on the progress of the country from the time of the first settlement to the present date. Pictures are given of the late Chas. Ora Card, the residences of J. P. Low and A. Cazier, and a logging camp scene west of Cardston. The article is very lengthy and well worth obtaining.

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attached negotiated
at any of the 113 Union
Bank Branches in
Western Canada.

Notes discounted or taken for collection.
Money transmitted by Bank Money Order, Draft or
Telegraph or Cable Transfer.

Now is the time to open a Savings Account. Interest
is paid at the highest current rate and money may be
withdrawn at any time. \$1.00 opens an account.

Cardston Branch. G. M. Proud Manager.

If you are suffering from biliousness, constipation, indigestion, chronic headache, invest one cent in a postal card, send to Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa, with your name and address plainly on the back, and they will forward you a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Sold by all dealers.

A sprained ankle will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. This is due to lack of proper treatment. When Chamberlain's Liniment is applied a cure may be effected in three or four days. This liniment is one of the best and most remarkable preparations in use. Sold by all dealers.

Local and General.

Good sleighing.

The cold snap has passed and still we exist. So does the wheat. The present snow storm was just what was needed for the fall wheat.

David McKindry of Aetna left last week for Calgary and Montreal.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two good second-hand barber chairs. One mirror 4 x 6 ft. Apply R. J. Brown, Cardston.

Don't miss seeing our grand display of candies etc. We have just what you want for your Christmas Trees.—Phipps.

Before you decide on your Christmas presents call and inspect our beautiful Bon Bons.—Phipps.

Mr. Albert Henson and family have moved into their new residence just recently purchased from H. G. Folsom.

A Chinese restaurant is being opened in the building just recently occupied by the Elite Millinery Store.

Jas. Hansen is bringing in seven head of Durham cattle from Calgary. R. J. Brown is also purchasing two Jerseys.

Mrs. A. D. Carincross and son arrived on Friday from Lacrosse Wis. It is likely they will reside in town. Mr. Carincross accompanied them from Lethbridge.

The concert given by Prof. Williams at H. S. Allen & Co. Ltd. on Saturday afternoon was witnessed by many and very much enjoyed.

F. G. Woods the local manager of the Bank of Montreal, left last week on a month's visit to Ontario. During his absence G. H. Harman will have charge of the bank.

The Board of Trade Ball on Friday evening was well attended. Over \$40.00 was realized by the association. The refreshments were served by the Sander's Restaurant.

The great danger from influenza is of its resulting in pneumonia. This can be obviated by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, as it not only cures influenza, but counteracts any tendency of the disease towards pneumonia. Sold by all dealers.

Many persons find themselves affected with a persistent cough after an attack of influenza. As this cough can be promptly cured by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it should not be allowed to run on until it becomes troublesome. Sold by all dealers.

A western man has whiskers growing only on one side of his face. This story at first caused us a great deal of excitement until it dawned on our turbid intellect that it probably was the Outside.

The rush to secure calendars from the town merchants is at its height. The calendars that the merchants are issuing this year are the best we have seen not only as works of art but as drawing cards for trade.

The new Alberta railway, which is to run from Edmonton 350 miles north to Fort McMurray will furnish a direct route via Peace, Athabaska and Mackenzie Rivers to the North Pole. It will also open up a great wheat country.

It would appear that this year's Western Canadian wheat crop approximates 120,000,000 bushels of which more than half has been marketed. After allowing for local food and seeding requirements the farmers are believed still to retain some 31,000,000 bushels available for market.

Of course no person suggests seriously that Santa Claus is very much interested in Alberta property, but it may be noticed that when Alberta crops are good that Santa Claus has a very much heavier burden than when Alberta crops are light.

An exchange says: Boots go on feet; so do men. Boots have souls; so do men. Boots have time get tight; so do men. Boots shine when polished; so do men. Poor boots are run over; so are men. A boot to get on needs a pull; so does a man. Some boots have red tops; so do some men. Some boots are imitation calf; some men are the same article. Some boots can't stand water; neither can some men. When a boot is well soaked it's a bad case; so is a man. A boot to amount to much needs a mate; so does a man. A boot when well heeled is comfortable; so is a man.

Don't forget to renew your subscription.

Fresh figs, dates and nuts of all kinds.—Phipps.

J. B. Ellis dentistry, Lethbridge was in town the first of the week.

If you want oranges, lemons, apples and grapes of the finest quality go to Phipps.

Mr. and Mrs. James Anderson left last week on a three week's trip to the coast.

An Illinois batchelor aged 81, has eloped with a widow of 82. Alas these hurried marriages seldom turn out well.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bevans, of the Waterton Lades, were in town on Monday and Tuesday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Heppler.

The despatch announcement that the campaign in Britain has taken on a new interest and the Liberals are full of hope now.

A wedding occurred in town on Wednesday. Mr. Reece, Taylorville, and Miss Lamario (sister to Mrs. John Wolsey) were the contracting parties.

The prize money for the recent Agricultural Fair was issued this week. On prizes of two dollars and upwards, one dollar was retained for next year's membership.

The trial of David Austin's for fighting, came up on Tuesday evening before the local magistrates. He was fined \$20.00 and costs amounting in all to \$1.50.

LOW & Jenson, General Merchants, Kimball, are offering from now till Jan. 1st, 20% off on Clothing, and 15% off on all Dry-Goods.

The grand Christmas play, entitled "Is Santa Clause a Fraud?" was given last evening at the Kimball meeting house by the Ward Primary association. A large audience was in attendance.

H. D. Folsom left on Friday last for Seattle, where he will spend a month visiting with his son. During his absence Preston Young will be in charge of the business.

The Scarlet fever quarantine has been partly lifted. The roller skating rink was re-opened last evening, but only to those over 15 years of age. Services will be held on Sunday under like conditions. No shows or dances this week.

When the editor of a certain country newspaper is in a hurry he doesn't waste words by saying "it rained." He simply writes:—"After many days of arid desiccation, the vapory captains marshaled their thundering hosts and poured out upon scorching humanity and the thoroughly incinerated vegetation a few inches of aqua pluvialis."

STRAY—I have on my place one Gray Horse, weight 1200 lbs. aged 7 years, branded (circle with letter J inside) on left thigh, also P on left shoulder.—D. W. Wixom, Butte Lake School District. 3—D 31.

LOST—One 4 year old red and white steer, branded MK on right ribs. Was last seen southeast of town. Suitable reward will be for information leading to recovery of same. Alf. McCune, Cardston.

The Calgary exhibition, or more correctly, the Alberta Provincial Exhibition will be held July 4th. to 9th. The annual meeting of the association was held last month, at which all the old directors were re-elected. The exhibition will be improved by more and larger exhibits of grains, grasses and other agricultural products and by giving more prominence to machinery. Also the inside of the main building will be equipped with the expensive fixtures used by the C. P. R. at the recent Seattle show.

The Literary Digest prints interesting table and statistics showing that the people of the Southern States are far more given to matrimony than the roughly and comparatively, the Mason and Dixie line divides the marrying from the non-marrying states. When it comes to the question of divorce the dividing line is found to run north and south instead of east and west. The people of the Atlantic seaboard are little given to divorce, while the contrary must be said of the West. It is curious that the number of separations dwindles during a period of commercial and financial depression. Divorces throughout the country as a whole increase out of all proportion to the increase in the population, and the United States is only second to Japan in the number of its cancelled marriages.

Mr. Lewis, horse buyer is in town.

Julius Young, Lethbridge, was in town this week.

W. C. Ives, Lethbridge was in town on Tuesday.

L. E. Townsend, of the Wells, Land & Cattle Co., Stirling, is in town purchasing horses.

Arthur Flawn, who is at present employed at Lethbridge, spent Sunday in town.

The trial of Frank Wolf on the charge of "Keeping liquor for sale" will be held on the 30th.

On account of New Year's day coming on Saturday, Priesthood meeting has been postponed until further notice.

Canadian Pacific ANNUAL Eastern Canada EXCURSIONS

Low round trip rates to Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces

Tickets on sale Dec. 1 to Dec. 31 inclusive, good to return within three months.

Tickets issued in connection Atlantic Steamship Business will be on sale from Nov. 21 and limited to five months from date of issue.

Finest equipment, Standard First Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on all through Trains. Compartment - Library - Observation Cars on "Imperial Limited" and "Atlantic Express."

3-Through Express Trains Daily-3

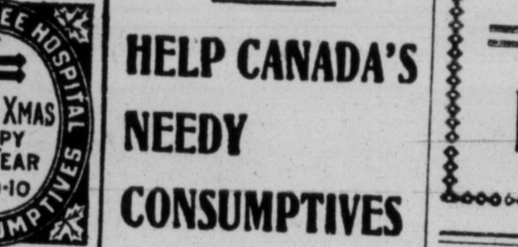
The "Toronto Express"

leaves Winnipeg daily at 22.40, making connections at Toronto for all points East and West thereof.

The "Imperial Limited" leaves Winnipeg daily at 18.15, and the "Atlantic Express" at 8.00 daily, and making connections at Montreal for all points East thereof.

Apply to the nearest C. P. R. Agent for full information.

CHRISTMAS STAMPS



THE net proceeds from stamps sold will be used for the extension of the work of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. The available beds were trebled as the result of last year's Stamp Campaign.

BUY THEM. USE THEM. HELP THE GOOD WORK ALONG. THE BEST INVESTMENT YOU EVER MADE. ONE CENT EACH.

Not a single patient has ever been refused admission to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives because of his or her inability to pay.

EVERY STAMP SOLD IS A BULLET IN THE WARFARE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

If not on sale in your town, write J. S. ROBERTSON, Sec.-Treas. National Sanitarium Association, 347 King St. W., Toronto. All information furnished and stamps mailed promptly on receipt of order.

Home Missionaries

- DECEMBER 26, 1909
- GLENWOOD
- Gus. Nielson A. G. Scotter
- CALDWELL
- C. H. Hendrickson J. S. Tanner
- LEAVITT
- Jas. B. Wright Erastus Olsen
- MOUNTAIN VIEW
- N. Sorrenson C. J. Olsen
- BEAZER
- S. M. Dudley, Francis Nielson
- CARDSTON
- Sam. Webster Wm. Glenn
- WOOLFORD
- P. P. Skriver H. M. Bohne
- AETNA
- R. A. Pilling John H. Bennett
- KIMBALL
- A. Cazier P. G. Peterson
- TAYLORVILLE
- Adam Gedlaman H. D. Folsom

We wish our many patrons a merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year

Cardston Mercantile Co.

LIMITED.

Gift Portraits

The time between now and

Christmas IS LIMITED

If you will favor us with a sitting immediately we will be able to complete your order in time. Don't delay. We'll do our part if you do yours.

The Henson Studio

Merry Isabel Dairy

E. L. JESSEN—Proprietor
Milk delivered to all parts of the town, morning and evening.
Cardston, — Alberta.

We wish our many customers

A Merry Christmas

—and A—

Prosperous New Year

LAYNE-HENSON CO.

The Saskatchewan legislature opened on the 18th. of November. Alberta's will probably not meet until February

The California judge who sentenced a reckless autoist to ten years in prison for running over and killing a man, is to be commended. If anything will make thoughtless chaps more careful it is treatment of this kind.

The peculiar properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy have been thoroughly tested during epidemics of influenza, and when it was taken in time we have not heard of a single case of pneumonia. Sold by all dealers.

This week the STAR issues a special Christmas number, and we hope it will be read with interest by our numerous subscribers.

The Winnipeg Commercial observes that during the month of October, 20,627,400 bushels of wheat passed Winnipeg, bringing the total wheat inspections of this year's crop up to 36,949,420 bushels, or 11,002,550 bushels more than in the corresponding period of 1908. Moreover, most of the grain is of the higher grades.

Christmas Greetings to our many appreciated patrons, and all good wishes for the coming year.

—THE—

Spencer & Stoddard

—LIMITED—

Cardston's General Merchants

A MAINSTAY FOR ALL MEN

All Breadwinners Who Find Health Declining Should Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Thousands of men throughout Canada are suffering to-day from a deplorable failure of strength with-out knowing that they are the victims of nervous exhaustion. The signs are plain. The sufferer cannot keep his mind on work, passes restless nights, turns against food and cannot digest it, feels exhausted after exertion, while headaches and fits of dizziness often add to his misery. These symptoms denote that the nervous system is weakened and insufficiently nourished. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will promptly cure because they enrich the impure weak blood and thus give new strength and tone to the exhausted nerves. No other medicine can do this so promptly and so surely.

Mr. W. H. Hipson, East Pubnico, N. S., says: "For a number of years I was troubled with violent headaches. When these spells came on the pain was so severe that I feared I would lose my senses. At the outset these headaches would come on about once a week. I doctored for the trouble and did everything possible to get relief, but without avail, and as time went on the attacks grew both in frequency and severity. The pain was terrible and with each attack seemed to grow worse. The only relief I could get was from a hot mustard foot bath, and the application of hot water and ammonia to my head; I would then have to be led to bed where I had to remain until the attack passed away. At this time Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to my notice, and while I scarcely hoped they would cure me, I decided to try them. After taking a few boxes I found that the attacks were not so severe, and I joyfully continued taking the Pills until I had used ten boxes when every symptom of the trouble had passed away, and I was in better health than I had ever enjoyed before. It is several years since my cure was effected, and as I have not had a headache since I feel that the cure is permanent. This is a plain statement of my case, but no words can tell what my sufferings really were and I believe that but for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would have been in my grave, for I could not have stood the pain much longer and doctors did not do me any good."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

YES.
Little Fred—"Are you a lawyer like papa?"
Dr. Smith—"Oh, no; I'm a physician."
Little Fred—"Then you are the man who goes to see sick people before they die."

It is an Officer of the Law of Health.—When called in to attend a disturbance it searches out the hiding-place of pain, and like a guardian of the peace, lays hands upon it and says, "I arrest you." Resistance is useless, as the law of health imposes a sentence of perpetual banishment on pain, and Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil was originated to enforce that sentence.

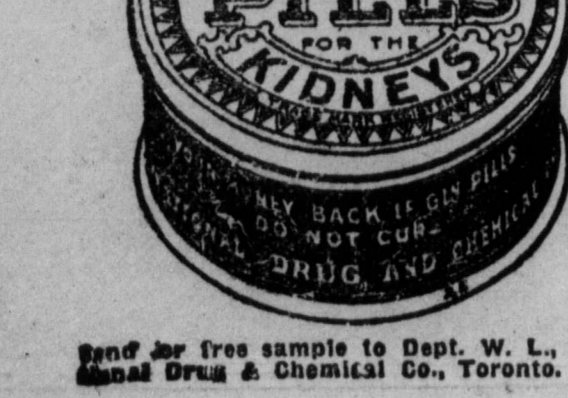
A middle-aged woman once told me that her husband had never spoken a cross word to her. Later we discovered that she'd never had a husband.

Wilson's Fly Pads, the best of all fly killers, kill both the flies and the disease germs.

"Humble as I am," said a loud-voiced orator at a meeting, "I still remember that I am a fraction of this magnificent empire." "You are, indeed," said a bystander, "and a vulgar one at that."

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

CAN THIS BE TRUE.
"After all," queried the maiden fair, "what is marriage?"
"Marriage," replied the young matron, "is the process by which a woman deprives herself of an escort."



Send for free sample to Dept. W. L. N. National Drug & Chemical Co., Toronto.

GROG TIME.

Function in the Daily Routine on British Men-of-war.

The presence in these waters of four British armored vessels calls attention to one of the important functions in the daily life of the British bluejackets, namely, grog time, says the Shipping Illustrated of New York. Grog is composed of rum and water and is served daily to the bluejackets on all British warships. Dutchmen and Germans have their beer, Frenchmen and Italians their wine, but the British "handyman" gets grog, the same as his forefather in the days of Nelson. The grog barrel is generally a very elaborate affair, embellished with mottoes, "God Save the King" being most in favor. To be deprived of grog is one of the punishments meted out for serious breaches of discipline and one that is keenly felt by the culprit.

Bluejackets who do not indulge in spirituous beverages are allowed a small amount of money in lieu of grog, but abstaining from grog for several days in order to draw a large quantity with intemperate motives is made impossible by the regulation that grog must be drawn daily and that no more than a daily ration may be served at any time.

Grog was served in the American navy in the days preceding the civil war, and while its re-establishment has seldom been urged, prominent Admirals have of late recommended that the canteen be allowed to sell non-spirituous liquors in moderate quantities. This would tend to promote temperance rather than otherwise, as sailors who use stimulants are constrained to total abstinence for a long time as more than likely to indulge immoderately as soon as they set foot on shore. Whatever arguments may be advanced pro and con, however, grog time is certainly the most picturesque function in the daily routine of a British warship and one that a stranger will keenly enjoy upon first sight.

YOUTH PLUS EXPERIENCE

The somewhat elderly but still handsome and well-preserved bachelor had long been an admirer of the young lady, but never had dared to tell her so.

At last, however, he mustered courage to say:
"Miss Jessie, I wish I were twenty years younger."
"Why so?" she asked.
"Because then I should be bold enough perhaps to ask you to marry me."

With a charming smile she shook her head.
"I should have to tell you no, Mr. Baxter," she said. "If you were twenty years younger you would be a great deal too young for me."

He took the hint—and a little while later the young lady, too.

THE WISE MOTHER DOCTORS BABY WISELY

Now-a-days wise mothers do not dose their children with nauseous, gripping castor-oil or purgatives, nor do they give them poisonous opiates in the form of soothing medicines. Baby's Own Tablets take the place of these harsh and dangerous drugs, and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that the Tablets are absolutely safe, and will cure all stomach and bowel troubles, destroy worms, break up colds and make teething easy. Mrs. Thos. Craft, Binscarth, Man., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for constipation and teething troubles, and do not know of any other medicine that can equal them. They are always satisfactory in their results." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mrs. Gabbsby—"My! I was at the dentist's this afternoon, and he made me keep my mouth open a whole hour. It nearly killed me." Mrs. Stillwater—"Yes, but it might have been worse. If he had made you keep your mouth shut for half that time it would have killed you without a doubt."

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle and see if it does not please you.

Kindly mention the name of this paper in writing to advertisers.

STRING TO THE KITE.

He—"Will you marry me?"
She—"Yes I'll marry you tomorrow."
He—"This is—er—rather sudden."
She—"Oh, not necessarily. Tomorrow never comes, you know."

DRAWING THE LINE.

"In making campaign speeches," said the ordinary citizen, "I suppose you never promise more than you can do?"
"Oh, I don't carry it quite that far," replied the politician, "but I never promise more than I can make the people believe I can do."

WHAT NEGLECT DID FOR HIM

JAS. E. BRANT SUFFERED TORMENTS FROM KIDNEY DISEASES.

Then He Used Dodd's Kidney Pills and Became a Well Man—His Experience a Lesson for You.

Athabasca Landing, Alta., Oct. 25 (Special).—That Kidney Disease neglected in its earlier stages, leads to the most terrible suffering, if not death itself, and that the one sure cure for it in all stages is Dodd's Kidney Pills, is the experience of Mr. James E. Brant, a farmer residing near here.

Mr. Brant contracted Kidney Disease, when a young man, from a strain, and, like hosts of others, neglected it, expecting it to go away itself. But it kept gradually growing worse, till after thirty years of increasing suffering the climax came, and he found himself so crippled that at times he could not turn in bed, and for two weeks at a time it was impossible for him to rise from a chair without putting his hands on his knees.

He could not button his clothes. He was troubled with Lumbago, Gravel and Backache, and tried medicines for each and all of them without getting relief, till good luck turned him to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills started at the cause of his troubles and cured his kidneys. With cured kidneys his other troubles speedily disappeared, and to-day he is a well man.

If you cure your kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills you will never have Lumbago, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Dropsy or Bright's Disease.

NOT LOST AGAIN.

Mamma—"Oh John! John! What shall we do! Baby has swallowed its rattle!"
Papa—"Do! Nothing; now he'll have it with him all the time, and we won't have to be forever hunting it up when he cries."

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEAF.

A celebrated New York Aurist has been selected to demonstrate to deaf people that deafness is a disease and can be rapidly and easily cured in your own home. He proposes to prove this fact by sending to any person having trouble with their ears a trial treatment of this new method absolutely free. We advise all people who have trouble with their ears to immediately address Dr. Edward Gardner, Suite 914, No. 40 West Thirty-third street, New York City, and we wish to assure them that they will receive by return mail, absolutely free, a "Trial Treatment."

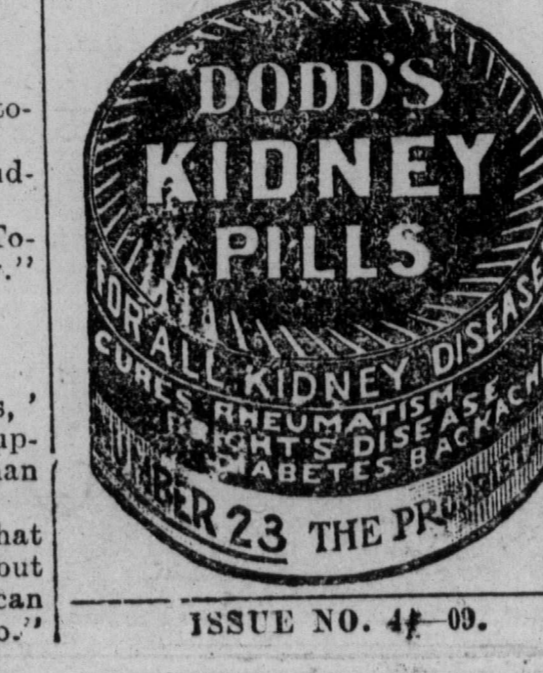
JAPAN'S GREAT ARMY.

Doubled in Strength Since Outbreak of Russian War.

In calculating the size of a national army, it is hardly possible to get beyond approximate figures; hence a calculation of the strength of the Japanese army just produced must be received on that basis, but without any suspicion that it wanders far from the truth. Indeed, the authority responsible for the statistics vouches that the actual numbers are in excess of those presented, the figures as they are presented, it would appear the number of men actually under arms or, in other words, serving with the colors, in Japan, is:

Infantry	129,900
Cavalry	14,500
Artillery	11,270
Engineers	10,400
Communications	9,240
Mountain Artillery	5,600
Communications Troops	1,620
Total	184,500

This is the military strength on a peace footing, being more than double what it was when the Russo-Japanese War broke out. On a war footing the army is put at 1,214,000, exclusive of 10,000 troops serving in Formosa; 15,000 officers and non-commissioned officers serving with the colors, and a very large number of officers and non-commissioned officers whose names are borne on the reserves.



ISSUE NO. 47-00.

SELL WATERLOO RELICS.

Museum on Great Battle Field Changes Hands.

The Waterloo Museum of Relics, with the Museum Hotel, situated at the foot of the Lion, mound on the famous battlefield, was offered for sale by auction in Brussels recently.

The collection of battle relics which formed the nucleus of the present extensive museum was made by Sergeant-Major Cotton, who, on the glorious 18th of June, 1815, fought bravely in the ranks of the 7th Hussars. Since then many presentations of relics have been made to the museum, which now contains more than 3,000 objects.

The Hotel du Musee, which adjoins the museum and is made the headquarters of pilgrims and of all nationalities to the battlefield, is well equipped, and has stabling for forty horses. All the furniture and fittings and 10,000 bottles of wine will be included in the sale.

The following were among the relics:— Cannon balls of various sizes picked up on the battlefield. Pieces of wood, pierced by bullets, from the farm of Hougomont. Swords, pikes, carbines, muskets, axes, lances, pistols, and buttons. One of Napoleon's camp kettles, stamped with "Voyage," and the word "Potsdam" stamped on the plate. Coins, spurs, skulls, and medals. Sergeant-Major Cotton, besides founding the museum and the hotel, wrote an account of the battle and a guide to the ground. He also conducted many royal and other distinguished visitors over the battlefield.

WHY SUFFER FROM PILES?

Nature's Remedy is Zam-Buk.

Impressive Cures of Women Sufferers.

Wherever there is suffering from piles, Zam-Buk should be applied. There are lots of reasons for not using the best that is in practically all cases of piles where the use of Zam-Buk is persevered with, complete cure—not merely relief—is the result.

Mrs. Wm. Hughes, 25, Hochelaga Street, Hochelaga, Montreal, says:—"I suffered from blind, itching, and protruding piles for years. Sometimes they were so bad that I could hardly bear to move about. The inflammation, the burning smarting pain, the itching, the aching, the over-riding feelings of dizziness and dark despair which this ailment brings, the shooting spasms of agony—all were so terrible that only sufferers from this awful ailment can understand it. But as this case was Zam-Buk triumphed, and Mrs. Hughes suffers no longer. It only needed a little perseverance with Zam-Buk, and in the end complete cure resulted."

Mrs. E. H. Bell, 100, St. Thomas Street, St. Thomas, says:—"For months without cessation I endured great pain from bleeding piles. For many months I tried everything which I thought would give me ease, but in the end, I had to give up. I was still suffering, I gave in. Then it was the name of Zam-Buk, and she adds:—"Although I feared Zam-Buk would be like the ordinary remedies, it was not so. It soon proved itself to be very different. It rapidly gave me relief, and after a time cured me completely. I would like to let all sufferers from piles know what a grand thing Zam-Buk is."

Mr. E. Asselin, 3, St. Paul Street, St. Catherine's, says:—"For five years I suffered untold agony from piles. At times the pain was so bad I could have screamed aloud. On a friend's advice I tried a box of Zam-Buk. It gave me considerable ease, but I persevered with the treatment until I was cured. I wish I could convince every sufferer from piles of the value of this great herbal balm."

So one could go on quoting case after case, and it is by using such cures that Zam-Buk has earned for itself its great reputation.

Now if you suffer from this terribly painful ailment just be guided by the foregoing cases. For internal piles, in a little Zam-Buk and thoroughly soak a rag, made of clean but old linen. Then apply to the part. If the piles are external, apply a piece of Zam-Buk is still more simple. Do it upon retiring.

Zam-Buk is a cure also for cold-sores, and chapped cracked hands, ulcers, festering sores, blood-poisoning, eczema, bad leg, ringworm, scap sores, burns, scalds, and all skin diseases and injuries. St. Paul Street, St. Catherine's.

Get a box, or may be obtained out free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price; 3 boxes for \$1.25. You are warned, however, against cheap and dangerous imitations sometimes offered as genuine.

JUST SO.

"If possession be nine points of the law," queried the professor, "what is the tenth?"
"Hanging on to the nine with the tenacity of a bulldog," answered the bright law student.

Do not let a cold settle on your lungs. Resort to Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup at the first intimation of irritation in the throat and prevent disease from lodging in the pulmonary organs. Neglected colds are the cause of untold suffering throughout the country, all of which could have been prevented by the application of this simple but powerful medicine. The price, 25 cents, brings it within the reach of all.

Mark Twain says the only introduction to a literary audience that seemed to him the right word in the right place, a real inspiration, was as follows:—"Ladies and gentlemen, I shall not waste any unnecessary time in the introduction. I don't know anything about this man. At least, I only know two things about him. One is that he has never been in prison, and the other is, I can't see why he hasn't."

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES

We own and continually have to offer an attractive list of CANADIAN MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES, including those of Counties, Cities, Towns and School Districts of the highest standing, all of which have been purchased outright by us only after careful legal investigation.

These bonds yield the investor at present prices from 4 to 5 Per Cent.

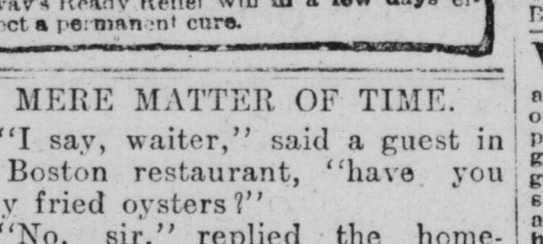
DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

263 KING ST. E. TORONTO

LEARN Dress and Mantle Cutting, Fitting, and Putting Together

by mail in your spare time at home, on Cash or Instalment Plan. All thinking of taking a course this winter write for free particulars at an early date. Address

Sanders' Dress Cutting School
81 Erie St., Stratford, Ontario, Canada.



It's Always Ready Relief when you need it. For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Migraine, Backache, Stiffness, and Weakness in the back, spine or kidneys. Around the living place of all kinds, Red-Red's Ready Relief will in a few days effect a permanent cure.

MERE MATTER OF TIME.
"I say, waiter," said a guest in a Boston restaurant, "have you any fried oysters?"
"No, sir," replied the home-grown hash slinger, "but we have some oysters that are susceptible of being fried."

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AN IMPORTANT ITEM.
"Every wife ought to know how to make good bread."
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Do not let a cold settle on your lungs. Resort to Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup at the first intimation of irritation in the throat and prevent disease from lodging in the pulmonary organs. Neglected colds are the cause of untold suffering throughout the country, all of which could have been prevented by the application of this simple but powerful medicine. The price, 25 cents, brings it within the reach of all.

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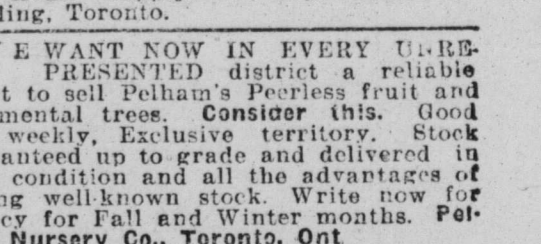
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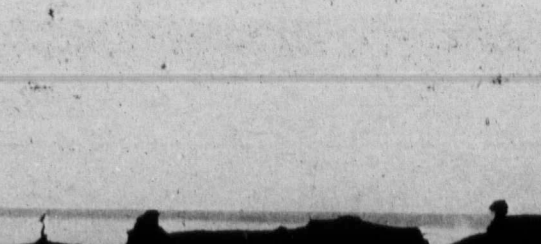
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RAVAGES OF CONSUMPTION

ALL HER RELATIVES HAD DIED OF CONSUMPTION.

My dear relatives had died of consumption and there was every indication that she was going the same way. As the doctor's husband suggested let's try Psychine. The doctor who attended said Psychine was worthless; but it effected a wonderful cure. Eighteen years after in a letter bearing date August 14, 1908, Mrs. Ganser says, "I am better than I have been for years. My lungs have not troubled me since I took your treatment. My physician told me I could not take a better tonic than PSYCHINE, and I recommend it to all who are suffering from Lung Trouble and General Debility."



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NOTES AND COMMENTS

It is instructive to study the moral forces that contributed so largely to the Japanese victories. It is sufficient to say that religion, call it any other name you like, enters into the daily private and public life of the whole nation. Boys and girls alike are brought up to treat their parents with honor, respect, and unselfish devotion, and to reverent past generations to whom all living men are so much indebted. The young people are thoroughly disciplined, lofty ideals are set before them, and the moral training at home and at school receives the most careful attention and produces that extraordinary patriotism that is associated with a spirit of self-restraint, patience, unselfishness, and absolute self-sacrifice when occasion demands it, these virtues are the cause of other virtues, so that there is cohesion and perfect discipline in the nation. The people are frugal, sober, and love honor in war more than in life. If the influence of religion has weakened in Christian countries, it is important to know why, because religion is a mighty lever in the hands of a general who commands an army of God-fearing soldiers.

In Japan the young men and women of the nobility and wealthy classes would think it dishonorable to devote the best years of their lives to idleness and the pursuit of selfish pleasure, because they are taught that it is wrong not to work. Too much wealth, luxury, and ease, and security from foreign aggression develop not favorably the character of a nation. Rome was never so great as when she was fighting for her existence against Hannibal. Darwin states that the mind faculties are generally and justly esteemed of higher value than the intellectual. This is so in private life, but if it is not generally observed in the army we must admit that it is infinitely more difficult to gauge the moral than the intellectual faculties of officers. We find that all the physical factors, population, financial resources, armed strength, were manifold higher for Russia than for Japan, but the victorious Japanese proved that the moral forces in war are, as they have always been, to the physical as not less than three to one. A physical cause, shot and shell, will produce but a small physical effect in battle, unless it produces also a moral effect, giving rise to a moral force that may produce a great physical effect. We should first produce the moral effect, which in its turn is the cause of the physical effect.

War itself is caused by moral forces that arise from moral or physical causes. It would not be unprofitable to consider what have been the causes of the greatest wars from the siege of Troy to the present era. The causes of courage are mostly moral. There is some mysterious working in the minds of ordinary men that gives a force of character that determines them to ignore or control the strong natural instinct of self-preservation and to accept self-sacrifice more or less completely. Sympathy, religious emotion, patriotism, a high sense of honor and pride are conducive to courage. If the invaders wantonly provoke animosity they may give rise to such a feeling of resentment as will inspire a courage that will turn the scale in war. Religious feeling is a moral cause that produces an almost irresistible moral force. We need only recall the religious enthusiasm of the followers of Moses, Joshua, Mohammed, Cromwell, and scores of others. Indeed the greatest things have been done by armies of God-fearing men.

Christmas comes but once a year, and the Germans try to make the most of it. Of the 6,000,000 families of the Kaiser's empire, it is said that 5,500,000 purchase Christmas trees. The trees usually are spruce, which grows in all parts of Germany. The planting and the cutting of trees is all under control of the government officials. And it is thought that there is not now an evergreen growing in Germany that was not artificially planted.

In the initial stage the young plants are set in rows about four

feet apart, with the plants one foot apart in the row. As the trees develop they gradually are thinned. When one foot high many are transplanted into pots and form miniature Christmas trees. But for this Yuletide market the forest plantings would have to be made farther apart or the trees cut out in thinning while small would have to be thrown away. This thinning is continuous until the trees have attained a size suitable for sawing purposes.

The thinnings are used for fork and hoe handles, grapevine stakes, hop poles, bean poles, scaffolding, etc. The owner therefore does not have to await the maturity of his forest before realizing an income from it. In the economy of dearth, and even the leaves are raked up and sold. Old people and children find useful employment in doing such light and easy work and adding to the family income.

London fog dispersion perplexities have stimulated scientific and inventive zeal to such a degree that scarcely a year passes without the advertisement of some new scheme for removing fog by wind vanes, electricity, or even explosives. All thus far have proved futile. The fog is too heavy for man to lift. It occurs any day which the average movement of the air is less than five miles an hour. Dr. W. S. S. Lockyer has shown by photographs taken from a balloon that London fog extends as much as 2,500 feet above the level of the ground. Fog extending over an area thirty miles square and having a depth of a mile would require a good deal of mechanical effort to set in motion. The weight of the atmosphere is some fifteen pounds to the square inch. Four hundred cubic miles of it presses down with the weight of millions of tons, and all the power sunk by human endeavor in Great Britain's locomotives, automobiles, and electric power and lighting works would not be sufficient to give it enough movement to clear it off for half an hour or half a minute.

MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM.

Many physicians think that the soreness and aching in the muscles which are usually called muscular rheumatism are really not rheumatism at all, but neuralgia. For this reason they prefer to call the affection by its other name, myalgia, which means nothing more than muscular pain. It probably belongs nevertheless, to the indefinite group of diseases called rheumatic, for it occurs frequently in persons who have other rheumatic or gouty troubles, or in whose family these affections prevail; and it is excited by the same things—exposure to cold and damp, for example; overfatigue, indiscretions in eating or drinking—that are believed to bring on an attack of rheumatism in the joints.

Any of the muscles may be the seat of myalgia, but those most commonly affected are the muscles of the neck, of the shoulder and of the loins. In children it often takes the form of stiff neck, while in persons of middle life the muscles of the loins are not infrequently attacked, constituting what is known, and dreaded by those who have had previous attacks, as lumbago.

When the chest muscles are affected—or the sufferer has "a stitch in the side"—or pleurodynia—the pain may be so acute as to simulate pneumonia or pleurisy. The chief symptom of muscular rheumatism is pain in the muscles affected, not usually very severe when the parts are at rest, but sometimes excruciating on attempted motion. A light touch may be painful, while deep and firm pressure gives relief.

The acute attack usually begins suddenly, and the pain attains its full severity at the beginning, growing gradually less in the course of two or three days or a week.

In the chronic form there is almost always some soreness and aching in the affected muscles—worse in raw, damp weather.

The internal treatment is the same as for rheumatism of the joints—which is another argument in favor of the belief that the two forms are essentially the same and due to the same cause.

The pain may be relieved by dry heat—the old-fashioned treatment of lumbago by ironing the back is good, although a hot-water bag or a hot brick will do just as well, without the disturbance that the movement of the iron causes.

Perfect rest is essential, and this may sometimes be secured by bandaging the affected part snugly.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

YOUNG FOLKS

KITTEN STREET.

The little kittens had stayed out overnight. Florence found them in the morning cuddled together close to the back door.

"I'm afraid they're taken cold," she mourned. "But I couldn't find them anywhere last night."

"I hunted the yard over," said Philip, "after you had gone to bed. I don't see where they were."

"You'll have to look out for them these cold nights," said Aunt Gladys, "or some morning you will find them stiff."

"Oh, I'll keep them inside!" cried Florence. "I won't let them go out at all. I can't lose my dear little kitties!" And she stroked and petted the white one and the yellow one and the black one—she could not have told which she loved best.

"It isn't good for them to be cooped up in the house," replied Aunt Gladys. "I don't know how you can manage."

Philip did not say anything. He was thinking. Later he asked: "Mother, may I have that long board in the cellar—the one across the coal-bin?"

"That piece of oak that was left from the dining-room floor? What do you want of it?"

"For the kittens," said Philip, laughing.

Florence puckered her face in curiosity. "What do you mean?" she begged.

"Oh, you'll see some time! Mother, may I have it?"

"I don't care what you do with it," Mrs. Maynard replied. "I don't know of what use it could ever be put to."

"I do," and Philip chuckled.

"Oh, what?" coaxed Florence.

"You wait! The kittens may not take to it at all."

Florence followed her brother down-cellar, excitedly eager to find out what that board could possibly have to do with her kittens.

Philip's own room was on the ground floor, and he carried the board outdoors and set it up against the side of the house, one end resting on the sill of the side window, the other on the grass. Then he ran inside and opened his window about a foot. "Now we'll see," he said, laughing. "Bring on the kittens!"

"What are you going to do—make them walk that board?"

"We'll teach them to, if we can," replied Philip.

"Oh, I see now!" cried Florence. "But at first the little cats did not think it was nice at all. They had to be coaxed with dainties and played things for a good while before they learned to walk her Kitten Street, as Philip's name is."

But as they were not allowed to get in or out of the house any other way, in a few days they would scamper up and down by day or night, and they never had to stay out in the cold after that.

"I'm glad I've got a brother who thinks of nice things!" sighed Florence, contentedly.—YOUTH'S COMPANION.

REST AFTER MEALS.

Hurried eating of meals, followed immediately after by some employment that occupies the whole attention and takes up all or nearly all of the physical energies, is sure to result in dyspepsia in one form or another. Sometimes it shows itself in excessive irritability, a sure indication that nerve force has been exhausted.

The double draught, in order to digest the food and carry on the business, has been more than nature could stand without being thrown out of balance. Nature does not do two things at a time and do both well, as a rule. All know that when a force is divided it is weakened. If the meal were eaten slowly, without preoccupation of the mind, and the stomach allowed at least half an hour's chance to get its work well undertaken before the nervous force is turned in another direction patients suffering from dyspepsia would be comparatively few.

FOR INVALIDS.

Beef Juice.—Take lean round steak. Heat it slightly in a pan over the fire, then squeeze in a warm lemon squeezer. Season with a little salt. Serve in a colored claret glass, as invalids often object to beef juice on account of the color.

Baked Milk.—Put the milk in a jar, covering the opening with white paper, and bake in a moderate oven until thick as cream. May be taken by the most delicate stomach.

Glycerin and Lemon Juice.—Half and half on a piece of absorbent cotton is the best thing to moisten the lips and tongue of a fever parched patient.

Onion Gruel.—Boil a few sliced onions in a pint of fresh milk, stirring in a little oatmeal and a pinch of salt; boil until the onions become tender and take at once.

SOME BEAUTY SECRETS

LOVELY WOMEN AND THEIR MANY "MAKE-UPS."

Queen Alexandra's Youthful Complexion—Czarina Uses a Certain Soap.

Some time ago it was asserted that Queen Alexandra had discovered the elixir of youth in a certain enamel with which her face was covered every day, thus hiding the wrinkles which tell the story of advancing years. Anyone, however, who has been close to Her Majesty on the occasion of a public appearance must have had their doubts to the truth of this report. As a matter of fact, the Queen relies for her youthful complexion solely on facial massage and a certain kind of cream, the recipe for which was given to her by Queen Victoria, who obtained it from a popular prima donna of the 'sixties, says London Tit-Bits.

This cream makes wrinkles almost impossible and imparts to the complexion that youthful freshness for which Her Majesty is so famed. The secret of its manufacture has never been divulged, except to two or three of the Queen's most intimate acquaintances.

SCENTS AND SOAPS.

Queen Alexandra does not care much for perfumes, although at times she uses a little eau de Cologne and violet. On the other hand, the Czarina is passionately fond of the strongest scents. Her favorite essence, too, is violet, and for several weeks in early spring hundreds of women and girls may be seen at Grasse gathering the blossoms from which the Czarina's perfume is made. In addition, however, to using perfume for her wearing apparel, the Czarina causes her rooms to be sprinkled hourly with rare perfume, creating an atmosphere which the average healthy Englishwoman would probably find intolerable.

Of late years the Czarina has been obliged to "make-up" very considerably. Ill-health and worry have ruined her complexion and figure, and when making public appearances rouge powder has to be resorted to. She derives great benefit, however, from a certain soap made by a Paris firm from a recipe which they dare not divulge or employ on behalf of any other customer.

BEAUTIFUL SHOULDERS.

This reminds one that the German Empress, justly famed for her beautiful shoulders, gives the credit to a certain spermaceti soap.

The preparation used by her has a deliciously refreshing odor, relaxes the tiny muscles, and at the same time acts as a marvellous tonic upon the tender cuticle of the face and neck. Peppermint, a solvent so cheap that no one would dream of adulterating it, Her Majesty employs as a dentifrice. New-mown hay is her favorite handkerchief perfume, and the Royal suite receives frequent atomizations of eau de Cologne. The Empress powders freely with poudre de riz, a fashion her august consort does not object to, although his strictures upon dyed hair compel her to refrain from attempting to darken her prematurely white coiffure by artificial means.

The most-talked-of Queen in Europe of late—Her Majesty of Holland—possesses one of the loveliest and most delicate complexions in Europe. This she attributes not so much to "make-ups" as to simple diet and open-air life. At the same time she makes a daily practice of using in her bath a pint of the finest essence of Cologne, the purity of which Queen Wilhelmina tests herself over the lamp upon which her morning chocolate has been prepared. She is a great believer, too, in the merits of glycerine and rose-water, with which she treats not only her face, but also her arms and shoulders.

A BEAUTY BATH.

Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania, places great faith in a special daily bath prepared by herself. Into the water she introduces an extract made from forest herbs, which she says is the best tonic for the skin she has yet discovered, and, judging by the beautiful complexion which Carmen Sylva, in spite of her sixty-six years, still retains, her praise of the merits of this extract is in no way exaggerated.

Employer—"Why were you discharged from your last place?" Applicant—"For good behaviour." Employer—"What do you mean by that?" Applicant—"They took three months off my sentence!"

"My dear old friend, how were you able to acquire such an immense fortune?" "By a very simple method." "What method is that?" "When I was poor, I made out that I was rich; and when I got rich, I made out that I was poor."

"Father, what are wrinkles?" "Fretwork, my son, fretwork!"

THE CONGO SITUATION

BRITISH INTERVENTION TO BE DEMANDED.

Meetings to be Held in England to Bring Home Facts of the Outrages.

Sir A. Conan Doyle and E. D. Morel have placed themselves at the head of a movement to hold mass meetings throughout the United Kingdom for the purpose of making the public realize the situation in the Congo and to arouse public opinion and thus force Government action. Sir A. Conan Doyle has just returned from Gibraltar. He says:

"We are going to hold a series of great public meetings in all parts of the Kingdom in order to bring home the facts of the present reign of terror and atrocious misgovernment in the Congo. The first Congo reform meeting will be at Newcastle, Nov. 8, followed by a great mass meeting in London on Nov. 19. All religious denominations will be united in this movement in the interest of humanity."

"Once the people of England know the facts and have heard the statements of eye-witnesses and seen the photographs of mutilated men, women and children I am sure they will rise with us and put an end to these crimes."

"The Government cannot do anything effectual until the people of the country are enlightened as to the real horrors, and stand behind the Government as a driving force. I wish the public to co-operate and call for an end to this orgy of blood, lust and greed."

"It is a significant fact that the heraldic shield of Antwerp, to which city most of the rubber from the Congo is sent, contains a bloody hand, severed at the wrist."

"A third of the whole population of the Congo, which formerly contained thirty million people, he said, had disappeared under Leopold's regime. Great towns of fifty and sixty thousand inhabitants have vanished. The question now is: Are cold-blooded and infamous men to continue to make capital out of suffering and misery?"

PRESENTED A PALACE.

People of Santander Built it for King Alfonso.

When Queen Victoria of Spain visited Santander about two years ago she was delighted with the beauty of the district, and said that it reminded her of the country about her home in the Isle of Wight, says the London Daily Mail.

The people of Santander, when they heard of it, promptly begged through their Mayor, Don Luis Martinez, that King Alfonso would allow them to build him a Summer home there, and already on the Peninsula de la Magdalena a new royal palace is approaching completion, the £40,000 required to build it being provided by the inhabitants of the town and natives who now reside in America and wish to show their patriotism.

The people wished also to furnish the palace, but King Alfonso would not allow them to sacrifice so much money, saying he accepted the building only, and that he would furnish it himself. The committee therefore agreed to hand the building over to their Majesties, supplied with all modern appliances, such as electric light, heating apparatus, gas and water, which will cost also a considerable sum.

The Peninsula de la Magdalena, which will soon be transformed into the royal park, is carpeted with a great variety of lilies, pinks and other flowers which grow wild on that rocky promontory and the sweet scents of which are said to be superior to those cultivated in gardens.

The new royal palace is about 110 feet above the level of the sea at high water and the length of the front is about 330 feet. It consists of four sections, one for the private use of the King and Queen, another for official receptions and court festivities, and the third and fourth, which serve as union to the rest, will be used for general service.

In the fourth will be the vestibule, grand hall, library, dining-rooms and billiard rooms. The private chapel, at the King's own command, will not be erected in the palace, but in a separate building adjoining, and in the place designed for it will be the grand banquet hall.

The King and Queen's private suite contains the royal bedrooms, private sitting-rooms and drawing-rooms and rooms for the servants in attendance on their Majesties. For court festivities there is a grand salon, and several smaller rooms which will be used as ante-rooms.

In the upper storey above the bedrooms of the King and Queen are the nursery and rooms for the royal children and their attendants.

Even a deaf man seldom overlooks an invitation to take some thing.

Fashion Hints.

FADS AND FANCIES.

Long sashes are being worn with coat suits.

Paris is offering all sorts of hats except small ones.

White cony will be a leader in fur coats for young girls.

Gold braid will figure prominently as coiffure ornament.

Corsets are longer over the hips but cut lower at the top.

Newest belt buckles and pins combine mother of pearl and jet.

Puffs are still worn, but are small and soft and irregular in shape.

The scarab is a leader among decorations for pins and dainty buckles.

For fall wear many double veils of contrasting colors are being offered.

Red is a brilliant exception to the rule that makes for dull hued colors.

Sleeves in little girls' dresses are fuller, long, and have often one or two puffs.

The craze for shawls has brought with it renewed and welcome drappings on dresses.

The general tendency is away from vivid colorings, and few lustrous surfaces are seen.

The Dutch and Eton collars are promised a renewed popularity through the winter season.

Amethyst and wisteria, in spite of their long vogue, are still among the fashionable colors.

Dark gray is promised a great popularity, and a new shade dubbed "coal dust" is among the leaders.

Buttons are large and decorative, but should be used only where they look as if they are needed to fasten something.

Street gloves for autumn are of chamois, in white and natural color, pique sewn, and fastened with one or two pearl buttons.

It seems as if the latest fad in hairdressing, the use of filets and jeweled hair bands, has come to stay for a while at least.

The most satisfactory stocks just now are made of embroidered linen and the strong, beautiful Irish lace which is so fashionable.

The low sash is a feature of frocks for children, just as for grownups, but is even more stylish on the childish, unformed figure.

Pockets, big, ornamental flap affairs, are sometimes set low on the sides of coats breaking the straight, loose line or finishing a side panel.

Marabout flowers will take a considerable place among hat trimmings this season, in spite of the fact that they cost about twice as much as last year.

Travel hats are already here and are of the lightest possible make of felt. Some of them are turned up sharply at one side—the so-called "left side tilt."

The most noticeable thing about new blouses is the tiny puff in some of the sleeves. Some are fuller at the top, too, and hardly any are made long or close fitting.

Late Paris fashions in wraps are introducing some startling picture effects, designers drawing from all periods and all lands in the shaping of cloaks and mantles.

This year again there is a fancy for the fluffy neck bows or illusion or marine, and these fluffy, airy bows, tucked beneath the chin, are bewitchingly becoming.

The shawl-like drapery of lace or shimmering fabrics which extend from the shoulders far down the waist line is a decidedly effective finish to the smart evening gown.

Some of the new sweater coats have large outside pockets placed over the hips. These pockets are provided with flaps which fasten tight with snap, hooks, or buttons and buttonholes.

The skirt of the usual fall suits is of walking length without much fullness, and is trimmed with perpendicular folds and jet buttons, but the latter feature is solely with the taste of the wearer.

FACTS ABOUT THE FAIR.

A pretty girl yawning is a terrible sight.

Women of temperament are women of temper.

All simple things are great—except simple women.

Truth and a woman's age never bow to one another—even as they pass.

Silence on the part of a woman means suspicion on the part of her friends.

A woman only understands who her ideal man is when she has married the other kind.

After a girl has really decided to marry a man she is quite content to do so. If she doesn't, she wasn't decided.

It's better to follow one good example than it is to set a dozen bad ones.

Mrs. Sharpe (severely)—"Norah, I can find only seven of these plates. Where are the other five?"

Cook (in surprise)—"Sure, mum, don't ye make no allowance for ordinary wear an' tear?"

Dominion Forests

(Continued from 1st page)

laid before Parliament. The district extends about 1,000 miles east and west, by some 300 to 600 miles (averaging 400 miles) north and south, and is all more or less forested.

Steps have already been taken for the patrol of part of the region, rangers having, in 1908, been kept on the Athabaska, Lesser Slave, Peace and Great Slave rivers, in the region north of The Pas, (Sask.), and in the country north of Prince Albert, Sask., including the Lac la Ronge district, the scene of the mining excitement. Some of the most important points and routes of travel, however, remain unprotected, such as the whole district surrounding and north of Lake Winnipeg as far as Hudson Bay, the whole valley of the Churchill river and a great part of the Peace and Mackenzie river districts.

Fire notices have been printed in Cree and Chipewyan for distribution in the north and a copy of one of these is appended to the report.

A special patrol was maintained along the route of the G. T. P., with the encouraging result that no serious fires occurred. Similar precautions need to be observed on the many other railway lines projected in the northern country.

The importance attached to this branch of the work by the Forestry Branch is shown by the increase in the number of fire rangers from 47 in 1907 to 82 in 1908; these rangers patrol their respective districts, discover and extinguish fires and warm travellers and residents of danger of setting or neglecting fires. Few serious fires occurred on Dominion Lands in spite of the dryness of the season and the consequent risk. The most serious fires were at Salmon Arm, Manson Creek and White Lake, in British Columbia, and in the valley of the Spray river in Alberta.

For the B.C. fires squatters on timber berths were chiefly responsible and in one case carelessness on the part of a lumber company was a partial cause; for the Spray valley fire the carelessness of tourists is responsible. By the B. C. fires 200,000 feet board measure of timber were destroyed and 10,000,000 feet damaged; the Spray valley fire burned about 3,000,000 feet.

Canadian Pacific ANNUAL Eastern Canada

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Low round trip rates to Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces

Tickets on sale Dec. 1 to Dec. 31 inclusive, good to return within three months.

Tickets issued in connection Atlantic Steamship Business will be on sale from Nov. 21 and limited to five months from date of issue. Finest equipment. Standard First Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on all through Trains. Compartment Library - Observation Cars on "Imperial Limited" and "Atlantic Express."

3-Through Express Trains Daily-3

The "Toronto Express"

leaves Winnipeg daily at 22.40, making connections at Toronto for all points East and West thereof

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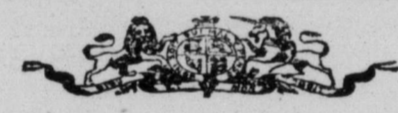
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GIVE US A CALL



SEADED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for alterations to Dominion Building, Lethbridge, Alberta," will be received at this office until 5.00 p. m., on Tuesday, January 4, 1910, for the work mentioned.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and on application to Mr. F. B. Rolison, Architect, Lethbridge, Alberta.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures, with their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
NAPOLEON TESSIER,
Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, December 7, 1909.

Do you want to sell your farm, your stock—anything on your place? Take our tip and insert a short advt. in the STAR. It will do the work quickly and economically.

Would You Provide for the Care of Canada's Needy Consumptives?

MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES



MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES. MAIN BUILDING FOR PATIENTS.

A national institution that accepts patients from all parts of Canada. Here is one of hundreds of letters being received daily:—
John D. McNaughton, New Liskeard, Ont.: A young man not belonging here, and suffering from, it is believed, consumption, is being kept by one of the hotels here. He has no means and has been refused admission to our hospital. The conditions where he is offered him no chance. Could he be admitted to your Free Hospital for Consumptives? If not, could you inform me where he can be sent, and what steps are necessary to secure prompt admittance? NOT A SINGLE PATIENT HAS EVER BEEN REFUSED ADMISSION TO THE MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL BECAUSE OF HIS OR HER INABILITY TO PAY.

Since the hospital was opened in April, 1902, one thousand five hundred and twenty-four patients have been treated in this one institution, representing people from every province in the Dominion. For the week ending November 20th, 1909, one hundred and twenty-five patients were in residence. Ninety-six of these are not paying a cent for their maintenance—absolutely free. The other twenty-nine paid from \$2.00 to \$4.90 a week. No one pays more than \$4.00. Suitable cases are admitted promptly on completion of application papers.

A GRATEFUL PATIENT
Norah P. Canham: Enclosed you will find receipt for my ticket from Gravenhurst, hoping that you will be able to oblige me with the fare. I was at your Sanatorium ten months, and I was sent away from there in a very good case. I am now working in the city, and I am feeling fine. I was most thankful for the care I got from the doctors and staff, and I must say that I spent the time of my life while I was there.



TAKING THE CURE IN WINTER AT MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives is dependent on the good-will and gifts of the Canadian public. Money is urgently needed at the present time to make it possible to care for the large and increasing number of patients that are entering the institution.

Will you help?
Where greater urgency?
Truly, Canada's greatest charity.

Contributions may be sent to W. J. Gage, Esq., 31 Spadina Ave., or J. S. Robertson, Secy-Treas. National Sanatorium Association, 847 King St. W., Toronto, Canada.

R. C. BECK

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Fresh Fish, Poultry and all kinds of meats will be kept constantly on hand.

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From all stations in Ontario, Port Arthur and west, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to

VANCOUVER VICTORIA and WESTMINSTER

Also Okanagan Valley and Kootenay points

Tickets on sale December 16, 17, 18, 1909; January 21, 22, 23 and 24; February the 15, 16, 17, 1910; good to return within three months

Building lots are going up. If you will ever need one in Cardston now is the time to buy. We have some nice corner and inside lots close in. Let us show them to you.—W. O. Lee & Co.



HELP CANADA'S NEEDY CONSUMPTIVES

THE net proceeds from stamps sold will be used for the extension of the work of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. The available beds were trebled as the result of last year's Stamp Campaign.

BUY THEM. USE THEM. HELP THE GOOD WORK ALONG. THE BEST INVESTMENT YOU EVER MADE. ONE CENT EACH.

Not a single patient has ever been refused admission to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives because of his or her inability to pay. EVERY STAMP SOLD IS A BULLET IN THE WARFARE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

If not on sale in your town, write J. S. ROBERTSON, Secy-Treas. National Sanatorium Association, 347 King St. W., Toronto. All information furnished and stamps mailed promptly on receipt of order.

W. S. Johnston

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